Jacksonville Republican

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THE Turkish Servian muddle is no nearer solution than a week ago, when the armistice ended. The population of Turkey is becoming restive under what is considered the submission of their government, and Servia is being reinforced, not only by Russians, but by Prussians and Bavarians. Austria has not difinitely refused the Russian proposal, but has asked time for a reply. Meanwhile Austria has communicated the proposal to the other powers. England has suggested to Turkey to grant another armistice for three weeks, and Turkey is disposed to assent, notwithstanding the threats of the Constantinople mob to massacre the christians. The guaranteeing powers are also preparing a collective remonstrance, calling upon the porte to accept their proposals. It is hoped this measure will be effectual, although the porte rejected the propositions because of the excitement of the population, it would not be displeased if the powers applied farther pressure, so as to provide an excuse for ultimately yielding.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

SHERVEPORT has raised her quarantine against New Orleans.

THERE are three hundred and twenty-seven white seamstresses in Richmond, Va.

A WRITER in the Savannah News says fear has killed as many persons as fever in that city.

THE explosion of a coal-oil lamp caused a $25,000 fire in New Orleans Tuesday.

EIGHTY fat hogs, belonging to Captain Wm. Jack, of Cocke county, Tenn., recently died with cholera.

THE records show that in the yellow fever epidemic of 1853 their died 7,849 whites and only forty-three negroes.

THE coastwise trade of the southern steamship lines is almost broken up by the yellow fever panic.

ROBERT HARGROVE, a ten-year convict at Raleigh, N. C., made a dash for liberty Friday and got a ball through his head.

GEN. MARTIN, warden of the Florida penitentiary, expects to make 25,000 gallons of his famous scuppernong wine this fall.

IN 1854 there were six hundred and fourteen death in Charleston from yellow fever; in 1856, 206. in 1858, 680.

COLUMBUS (Ga.) Enquirer: We were told yesterday by one who gleaned it from an intimate friend of the deceased Gen. Bragg, that his life was insured for $40,000.

CORPUS CHRISTI (Tex.) Times: It is thought that the year's product of wool marketed at Corpus Christi will exceed 6,000,000 pounds.

DR. HENRY SMITH, of the U. S. Marine hospital service of New Orleans, temporarily in New York, has been ordered to Savannah to assist the sufferers there.

THE sale of a house near the depot in Hot Springs for $33, which cost $400, is a truthful illustration of the crippled condition of the people of that place.

JACKSON (Miss.) Times: We exceedingly regret to learn that Mr. A. J. Signiago, the accomplished editor of the Grenada Sentinel, has become insane, and was sent to the lunatic asylum on yesterday.

THE farmers of Pittsylvania, Va., are sustaining heavy losses in cattle and hogs by the murrain and hog cholera. In some instances farmers have lost all their stock of cattle and hogs.

A SPECIAL dispatch says a family of systematic murderers have been discovered at Montague, Texas. Seven of them, well armed, are besieged by an incensed community, and will be starved out.

WEATHERFORD, the present terminus of the Texas Pacific road, is a thriving town; population 2,600; twenty-five business houses, two of them drug stores, one saddlery, four saloons and two flouring mills.

GRIFFIN (Ga.) News: Seven hands picked 2,800 pounds of cotton on the plantation of Mr. W. E. Alexander, in Henry county, one day last week—an average of four hundred pounds. One young man named Mays picked nearly five hundred pounds.

THE Texas and Pacific railroad company have made a call of twenty per cent upon its stockholders, the money to be used in extending the road from Fort Worth, its present western terminus, to Weatherford, some thirty miles distant.

RICHMOND Enquirer: It is proposed to erect a handsome monument to the late Gen. Henry A. Wise. The matter will probably be first taken in hand by the Catholic societies of this city, the members having had the warmest regard for the general.

AUSTIN (Tex.) Gazette: Good ordinary cotton rules from nine to ten cents in Galveston and New Orleans, and in Austin at from eight to nine cents. This is very low for cotton and discouraging to the producer. It has never been produced at less than eight cents coin, and then at the actual cost to the producer.

IN answer to the question whether any full-blooded negroes had died of yellow fever, the Savannah News says: The result of our observations and inquires upon the above subject is to the effect that the pure-blooded negro is not a subject for yellow fever. Those colored who have died here, without exception, have been persons of mixed blood.

SAVANNAH suffers from yellow fever as if it were the plague. A member of a relief association thus describes their work: "We are feeding 15,000 persons and nursing about 7,000. The supplies of provisions and money sent us have enabled us to meet immediate wants, but we shall need all the aid you can give us for the next month or so, until frost, to keep people from absolutely rotting in their houses or on the streets."

ATLANTA Constitution: The oldest inhabitant never saw so much September cotton in the streets of Atlanta as he has seen this year. We will let a few plain unerring figures tell the story of our trade: Receipts in September, 1874, 2,015 bales; September, 1875, 8,636 bales; September, 1876, 11,122. Gain over previous year, 2,486 bales. Price October 1, 1874, 13½c; October 1, 1875, 11¾; October 1, 1876, 9½c.

SHERMAN (Texas) Courier: The cotton patches of Grayson at this time resembles in appearance very much the cotton patches of December. The grasshoppers have robbed the stalks of their foliage. In many instances doubtless this will be an advantage, as the stalks had grown so rank and the foliage becomes so dense that under bolls would rot and never mature. Again, the leaves being gone, the cotton will be free from trash when ginned, and will make a prettier sample.

RAISING A CAR WINDOW.—It requires six men, according to the San Francisco News Letter, to put up a car window. A young lady gets in, and having humped around in her seat for about five minutes, she turns and requests the gentleman just behind her to perform that service. This is a near-sighted individual, who peers around the window frame some time for the catch, and then—of course the window sticks—jerks his finger nail half off, and sits down with a red face, amid the giggling of the school girls opposite. Next, the man in the front seat puts his lavender colored knee on a paper of cherries beside him, clutches and yanks at the knob, and finally falls over into the young lady's lap. The cause of all this misery now remarks that "it doesn't matter," and then smiles sweetly at a pale young man with long hair. This martyr turns white, rises, and buttons up his coat for the death struggle. On the eleventh pull he bursts a blood vessel somewhere, and goes into the toilet compartment to bleed. A simple-minded mechanic now comes forward with his tool-bag from which he takes a crowbar. Just when he is about to use this the conductor happens by, and slides the window airily up with a gentle twist of the wrist.

CHRIST AND THE LITTLE ONES.

"The Master has come over Jordan,"
Said Hannah, the mother, one day;
"He is healing the people who throng Him
With a touch of His finger, they say.

"And now I shall carry the children,
Little Rachel, and Samuel, and John;
I shall carry the baby Esther,
For the Lord to look upon."

The father looked at her kindly,
But he shook his head and smiled;
"Now who but a doting mother
Would think of a thing so wild?

"If the children were tortured by demons
Or dying of fever, 'twere well;
Or had they the taint of the leper,
Like many in Israel."

"Nay, do not hinder me, Nathan,
I feel such a burden of care;
If I carry it to the Master,
Perhaps I shall leave it there.

"If He lay His hand on the children,
My heart will be lighter, I know;
For a blessing forever and ever
Will follow them as they go."

So over the hills of Judah,
Along the vine-rose green,
With Esther asleep on her bosom,
And Rachel her brothers between,—

'Mong the people who hang on His teaching,
Or waiting his touch or His word,
Through the row of proud Pharisees listening,
She pressed to the feet of her Lord.

"Now why should'st thou hinder the Master,'
Said Peter, "with children like these?
Seest not how from morning to evening
He teacheth, and healeth disease?"

Then Christ said, "Forbid not the children!
Permit them to come unto Me!"
And He took in His arms little Esther,
And Rachel He set on His knee.

And the heavy heart of the mother
Was lifted all earth-care above,
As He laid His hand on the brothers,
And blest them with tenderest love,—

As He said of the babes in His bosom,
"Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven;"
And strength for all duty and trial
That hour to her spirit was given.

—Galia Gill.

INEBRIETY IN AMERICA.

A Disease—Causes of the Nervousness of Americans—A Problem that is Solved Itself.

New York Tribune.

The American association for the cure of inebriates held its seventh annual meeting at the hall of the college of physicians to-day. Dr. George M. Beard, of New York, read a paper on "The Causes of the Increase of Inebriety in America," which is given in abstract below:

The habit of drinking to intoxication was defined as partly a vice and partly a disease. The inebriate is one who drinks to excess against his will, and in spite of resolutions to the contrary, and when there is no external temptations to do so. Inebriety resembles other nervous diseases in its hereditary character and its periodicity. It runs in families, and in many cases the attacks come on like attacks of neuralgia, at mathematically regular intervals. During these intervals the inebriate is perfectly self-controlled, and may not be tempted by the presence of stimulants. The inebriate desires to recover as much as the neuralgic sufferer. The commonly accepted cause of the increase of inebriety in America is the increase of intemperance; but this is a great error. For fifty years the better classes have been growing more and more temperate. There never was a time in the history of civilization when there was so little excessive drinking in proportion to the population as now.

The fundamental proposition of the speaker was that inebriety was increasing, because the higher classes—the brain-working classes—were becoming more sensitive and nervous. We cannot bear alcohol as our father could. That functional nervous disease and nervous sensitiveness on which inebriety depends has been on the increase for many years in all the great centers of civilization, but especially in America. This is proved by four methods of investigation. First—By comparing the higher and lower classes of the present day. The majority of the cases of drunkenness (which is a vice and may be cured) are among the lower orders—the abjectly poor and ignorant. The majority of cases of inebriety are among those men and women who are more or less cultivated. In both classes, however, the vice may lead to the disease. It is found by observation that not only inebriety, but allied nervous states, are comparatively less frequent among the literary, professional and business classes than among those who live by manual labor. Hay fever, for example, is unknown in the tenement-house population of New York.

Second—By a comparison of the present time with a quarter or half century ago, there is pretty general agreement among good observers, that our fathers did not suffer as we do from a variety of nervous symptoms. We are more susceptible to drugs, to tea and coffee and tobacco, as well as to alcohol when unadulterated. Third—By a comparison of the middle ages and the few centuries preceding the nineteenth century, the mediæval epidemics of hysterics and St. Vitus' dance were phychical not physical, the result of superstitious and untrained minds acting on strong bodies, and not of nervous exhaustion. That form of trouble yet survives in the so-called "servant girl hysteria." Insanity as well as inebriety has certainly increased since that time, making all allowance for deficient observation of those ages, and the more extended philanthropy of the present. They have increased during the past fifteen years, and out of proportion to the increase of population. Fourth—By comparing the nervous status of woman with that in past time. The child-bearing and child-rearing capacity has diminished. Female inebriety, though not so abundant as reports would have us believe, is yet not infrequent both in England and America. Inebriety and all functional nervous maladies and symptoms are more frequent in the northern part of the United States than in Europe. This is explained partly by the degrees of our climate and violent alternations of heat and cold, partly by our free institutions, and partly by the pressing necessities of pioneer life.

It is true that brain workers live longer than muscle workers, and that longevity has increased with the progress of civilization, but for a variety of reasons nervousness is an aid and friend to longevity. While inebriety may shorten life, yet nervousness, on which inebriety depends, and of which it is the expression, may protect the system against acute and fatal disease. Inebriates are to be kept away from alcohol, which is the exciting factor, by confinement in an asylum. This may need to be supplemented by positive tonic treatment. Not an inconsiderable proportion of cases are permanently benefitted by this system, which originated in America and is now introduced into England. By successive eliminations a thoroughly acclimated race may be developed. This process appears to be already going on. If this view be sound, then the problem of inebriety and of allied nervous states is being slowly solved for us by forces in comparison with which all our organizations and institutions are but as the chips and the foam on the surface of the ocean tide.

LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

Burlington Hawkeye.

It was late. The leaden scepter of the sable goddess was stretched above the slumbering world, and yet they stood at the old front gate, and he wound a protecting arm around her lithe form to shield her from the falling dews. Her exquisite head drooped upon his shoulders, and the love-light shone in her lustrous eyes. It was now or never. He would know his fate, be it bliss or misery. He pointed to a star, not one of the terrible shooting stars that crowd the cemeteries of Burlington with their unburied slain, oh, no, not one of those destroying angels, but one of those fixed, glittering orbs that know their places and stay in them, and spoke: "Darling, by yon bright orb I swear—" "Oh, don't say that," she murmured, and her voice was like the sound of flutes upon the water, "Leander Smith said that, and he ran away and married his uncle's kitchen girl the very next week." "Dear one," he resumed, "by the blue arching dome that bends above, I—" "Oh, no," she sighed, rubbing a prescription of Laird's bloom of youth upon his cashmere shoulders, "don't say that please; Orestus Johnson said that, and just think, pa found out before the affair went very far that he had two wives in Indiana." "My own," he once more cried, "by every whispering breeze that touches with its balmy lips the sleeping flowers, I"— "Oh please, please, don't say that," she said in pleading tones; "Mr. Travelyan La Rouke said that, and, do you know, it turned out that he was waiter in a Water street restaurant, and he came up one evening dreadfully intoxicated, when we had company, and burst into the parlor and shouted to pa to set out 'lare plate beefancabbage welldoneannogravy potatosmashed oneplate liveranonions, cornbeefash, coffeetwo and blackberry both! "Oh, don't say that; it sounds dreadful to me." "Day star of my life," he cried, bright gem of—" "Oh, no, no, no," she sighed wearily, "not that; Mr. Van Tresslewick said that, and the next week we saw him at the circus, in a suit of red and white stuff, sitting in the middle of a sawdust ring, tying his legs in a bow-knot around his neck and crawling through a hoop not half big enough for him. Oh, anything but that!" "Well, then," he said in despair, "it'll be nothing; for I'll be dad binged if I've had time to learn any more. I ain't a walkin' lover's dictionary." "Sir-r-r!" she said, assuming an erect posture, "Madam," he said, stiffly, "adieu." She went into the house with a face like the shield that was white on one side and brown on the other, and he strode down the sidewalk with one shoulder looking like a whitewasher's advertisement, and a long curl of raven hue hanging to the collar of his coat. They never met again.

..."What exquisite preserves, Mrs Smoothly! How do you have such splendid luck with everything you put up?" complimented one of the ladies at the tea table. "What are they, by the way?" Mrs. Smoothly is taken by surprise, but recovers herself and calls the servant. "I have not tasted them yet," she said, "and have really forgotten what I ordered the girl to put on for you. Bridget, what are these preserves?" "Thim, ma'am? Thirty-five cents a can; sorry the nickel less wud the grocer take, and thim big green things in the dish beyant is fifty cints for a little glass jar.' Tableau of silence, and good hearted, honest girl out of a job two hours later.

...A coachman (on being told by his lordship that he will not want to drive out to-day)—"Well, me lord, then perhaps I had better take our children out." His lordship—"Now, Johnson, look here; I don't mind your saying our carriage, our horses, or our house: but I must draw the line—and I draw it at our children."

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

Two of Them.

A brook and wee Elsie
Were playing together
One frolicsome day
Of the sunshiny weather,
At "tag" and "bo-peep;"
Naughty creatures were they,
For the brook and wee Elsie
Had both run away.

One time, when they paused;
In a lovely cool place,
Elsie saw in the water
Her round dimpled face;
And "How funny!" she said,
With a wonderful look—
"Now how could my face
Get into the brook?"

A half-minute later,
A gyrating bee
Left Elsie in tears,
A sorry object to see.
"Here's another queer problem,"
The little brook cries;
"How, how did I ever
Get into her eyes?"

—Carrie W. Thompson, in St. Nicholas.

Bessie Kendrick's Journey.

Mrs. Annie A. Preston, in N. Y. Independent.

"Cars stop twenty minutes!" called out Conductor Richardson at Allen's Junction. Then, as the train came to a dead halt, he jumped down upon the depot platform, ran along to the front of the long line of passenger cars, where the engine was standing, and, swinging himself into the cab said to the engineer:

"Frank, I want you to come back to the first passenger coach and see a little girl that I don't hardly know what to make of."

Frank nodded, without speaking, deliberately wiped his oily, smoky hands in a bunch of "waste," took a look at his grim, dusty face in the narrow little mirror that hung beside the steam gauge, pulled off his short frock, put on a coat, changed his little black, greasy cap for a soft felt hat, taking these "dress-up" articles from the tender box, where an engineer always has something stowed away for any emergency, and went back to the car as requested.

He entered the car and made his way to the seat where the kind-hearted conductor sat talking to a bright-looking little girl, about nine years old, oddly dressed in a woman's shawl and bonnet.

Several of the passengers were grouped around the seat, evidently much interested in the child, who wore a sad, prematurely old countenance, but seemed to be neither timid nor confused.

"Here is the engineer," said the conductor, kindly, as Frank approached.

She held up her hand to him, with a winsome smile breaking over her pinched little face, and said:

"My papa was an engineer before he became sick and went to live on a farm in Montana. He is dead and my mamma is dead. She died first, before Willie and Susie. My papa used to tell me that after he should be dead there would no one to take care of me, and then I must get on the cars and go to his old home in Vermont. And he said if the conductors would not let me ride because I hadn't any ticket, I must ask for the engineer and tell him that I was James Kendrick's little girl, and that he used to run on the M—— & S—— road."

The pleading blue eyes were now suffused with tears; but she did not cry after the manner of children in general.

Engineer Frank stooped down and kissed her very tenderly; and then as he brushed the tears away from his own eyes, said:

"Well, my dear, so you are little Bessie Kendrick. I rather think a merciful providence guided you aboard this train.

Then, turning round to the group of passengers, he went on:

"I knew Jim Kendrick well. He was a man out of ten thousand. When I first came to Indiana, before I got acclimated, I was sick a great part of the time, so that I could not work; and I got homesick and discouraged. Couldn't keep my board-bill paid up, to say nothing of my doctor's bill, and didn't much care whether I lived or died.

"One day, when the pay-car came along and the men were getting their monthly wages, there wasn't a cent coming to me; for I hadn't been free from the ague nor worked an hour for the last month.

"I felt so 'blue' that I sat down on a pile of railroad ties and leaned my elbows on my knees, with my head in my hands, and cried like a great boy, out of sheer homesickness and discouragement.

"Pretty soon one came along and said, in a voice that seemed like sweet music in my ears, for I hadn't found much real sympathy, although the boys were all good to me in their way: 'You've been having a rough time of it, and you must let me help you out.'

"I looked up, and there stood Jim Kendrick, with his month's pay in his hand. He took out from the roll of bills a twenty-dollar note and held it out to me.

"I knew he had a sickly wife and two or three children, and that he had a hard time of it himself to pull through from month to month, so I said, half ashamed of the tears that were still streaming down my face: 'Indeed, I cannot take the money. You must need it yourself.'

"'Indeed, you will take it man,' said Jim. 'You will be all right in a few days and then you can pay it back. Now come home with me to supper and see the babies. It will do you good.'

"I took the note and accepted the invitation, and after that went to his house frequently, until he moved away and I gradually lost sight of him.

"I had returned the loan; but it was impossible to repay the good that little act of kindness did me, and I guess Jim Kendrick's little girl here won't want for anything, if I can prevent it.

Then, turning again to the child whose bright blue eyes were wide open now, the engineer said to her:

"I'll take you home with me, when we get up to Wayne. My wife will fix you up, and we'll write and find out whether those Vermont folks want you or not. If they do, Mary or I shall go on with you. But, if they don't care much about having you, you shall stay with us and be our little girl, for we have none of our own. You look very like your father, God bless him."

Just then the eastern train whistled, engineer Frank vanished out of the car-door and went forward to his engine, wiping his eyes with his coat-sleeve, while the conductor and passengers could not suppress the tears this little episode evoked during the twenty-minutes' stop at Allen's Junction.

FELLOWCRAFT'S FOUR-MILE RECORD BEATEN.

From the Spirit of the Times.

Wednesday, Sept. 27, will long be memorable in the annals of the American turf, as the day on which the renowned racehorse Ten Broeck achieved his great performance of beating Fellowcraft's four mile record of 7:19½, which was the fastest time that distance had ever been run in. The Louisville Jockey club had offered a special purse of $1,000 for any horse beating that record, and two horses, Mr. F. B. Harper's Ten Broeck, four years old, by imp. Phaeton, dam Fanny Holton, and Mr. D. J. Crouse's Add, four year old, by Revolver, dam Skylight, each carrying one hundred and four pounds, started. How Ten Broeck successfully accomplished the great feat, wiping out Fellowcraft's record of 7:19½, and installing in its place his own imperishable record of 7:15¾, is fully described in another column. Twenty-one years before Mr. Ten Broeck had matched the world-renowned Lexington, for twenty thousand dollars, to beat Lecompte's four-mile time of 7:26, and on the Metaire course, at New Orleans, the great son of Boston inscribed 7:19¾ on the record. For a period of nineteen years this time stood unequaled on the record, when Fellowcraft, his own grandson, eclipsed it at Saratoga, by running four miles in 7:19½. It must have been a source of intense gratification to that veteran sportsman, Mr. Ten Broeck, who years ago figured so prominently on the American turf, to see a horse named in compliment of himself, and sired by a stallion he himself imported, achieve this wonderful performance. Ten Broeck and his rider, Walker, have covered themselves with undying honor by this achievement; nor must Ten Broeck's rival and companion, Add, be forgotten, although he failed to accomplish the task which Ten Broeck so successfully performed.

SKETCH OF GENERAL BRAGG.

General Braxton Bragg, whose sudden death at Galveston occured on the 27th of Sept., and whose remains were buried at Mobile on Friday afternoon, was a native of North Carolina He graduated from West Point in 1837, and was appointed second lieutenant in the third artillery. He served with distinction under General Taylor in the Mexican war, and in 1855 was offered a commisson in a new regiment, the first cavalry, which he declined, and retired to private life in 1856. At the commencement of the civil war he became a brigadier general in the confederate army, being stationed at Pensacola to act against Fort Pickens. He was not generally successful while in this command.

In 1862, having been appointed a general of division, with orders to act under general Albert Sidney Johnston, commanding the army of the Mississippi, he took an important part in the two days' battle of Shiloh. On the death of Gen. Johnston general Bragg was appointed to the command of the entire force, with the full rank of general, in which position he conducted a successful campaign against general Buell, whom, it is considered, he outgeneraled. He subsequently operated in Tennessee, and fought the battles of Stone River and Murfreesboro. His chief exploit was at Chickamauga, in September, 1863, when he inflicted a defeat on the army of general Rosecranz, though afterward he was defeated by general Grant.

This led to his temporary removal from command in January, 1864, and he was appointed chief of staff to president Davis. In November, 1864, he assumed command of the department of North Carolina, but having been defeated at Fort Fisher, Washington and Kingston, was superseded by Gen. Joe Johnston, with whom he surrendered to general Sherman in April, 1865. Since the war general Bragg has not been conspicuous, but has, we believe, resided at Mobile. Although his later career in the army was not successful, he was held in esteem by southern people in general, and many confederate veterans will have a kindly word for him.

GRAVE AND GAY.

..Original G. W. item from the San Francisco News Letter: On a certain occasion, when Mr. Washington was at dinner at Mt. Vernon, Mr. Randolph, who sat opposite, pressed the general to partake of the turnips. "Sir," said the father of his country, impressively, "sir, I do not eat turnips, because they do not agree with me." There was not a dry eye in the room.

..The man who has sisters has a better opportunity of selecting a wife than the man who has none, but he is, in nine cases out of ten, much more difficult to please. In daily contact with members of the other sex, who display all their little foibles before him, he is apt to judge his sisters' friends by the same standard wherewith he daily judges his sisters—not a very logical method of procedure, but I think not an unnatural one.

..A curious story is told by Mrs. Frances Woodworth, one of the survivors of the wreck of the ship Strathmore. She was sitting by a fire on the island upon which they were cast, when she saw a woman's face and head appear. It was a beautiful face—pale complexion and dark eyes, with a kerchief tied over the head and under the chin. It smiled kindly on her, and slowly faded away. She spoke of it to her son, and he mentioned it to some of their companions; but the striking part of the story is that the gentle young wife of the American captain who took them from the island and saved them—who was on her husband's ship—had the face of the vision, even to the kerchief tied under the chin.

..A man entered the Chicago Tribune office and left the following advertisement: "Personal.—The advertiser desires to make the acquaintance of a lady of refinement and good looks, five feet four and one-half inches high, and weighing about one hundred and thirty-six pounds; bust measure, thirty-nine inches; waist measure, twenty-eight and three-fourths inches; size of boot three and one-fourth; ditto of glove, five and seven-eighths; complexion pronounced brunette, deep hazel eyes, with a view to matrimony. Address W., 1,798, Tribune office." "Seems to me you're mighty particular about the size and kind of wife you want," observed the advertising clerk. "Well, perhaps I am, but you see my wife died before we had been married long, and she hadn't begun to half wear out her clothes, and her father gave her an awful sight of 'em, so it seems to me kinderlike flying in the face of providence when silk and things is so dear, and the country laboring in the throes of a financial convulsion, to take another mate, and let the moths break through and rust and corrupt all them duds. So I just want a wife to match them things."

FLEA BITES.

Truth can take care of itself, but a lie has got to be watched as careful as a sore thumb.

Misery loves company, but is always jealous. There never was a man yet but what thought his lame back was a good deal lamer than anybody else's.

The sovereign mistake is that things are valued for what they have cost, and not for what they are worth.

There are lots of things in this world that the half of them is worth more than the whole.

It is the truth in nature that makes it so pleasing and powerful.

There is this great advantage that an honest man has—he always gets credit for his blunders.

Adversity binds men together; prosperity separates them.

It is a good thing to laugh every chance we can get; but laughing is a weakness, and there are few things that men tire of quicker and remember with more disgust than too much laughter.

The only way to whip adversity is face to face; a running fight is always disastrous.

The hardest man in this world to cheat is the man who never cheats himself.

Necessity is the very best gift of heaven; without it mankind would only be a herd of loafers.

If there is any difference between prophesying and guessing, it is in favor of the guessing, for the man who guesses has no reputation at stake.

One quarrelsome dog will demoralize all the curs in his neighborhood.

There is no man so gifted by nature that he can with impunity deride the faith of the lowly.

God looks at the intention, man looks at the result.

Independence is a good thing, and independent poor men are as plenty as independent rich ones.

Young man, get as many friends as you can, but have but few intimates; intimacies want as much watching as a tame coon does.

Character should furnish a man with his habits; not habits with his character.

From the days of Eve until this minute, woman has been more than a match for man. Adam held the best cards, but he didn't know how to play them.

It is more of art to conceal our ignorance than to display our knowledge.—*Josh Billings.*

The Republican.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4th, 1876.

THE FORM OF TICKET.

Tickets have been sent, we believe, to every box in the county, but for fear by some mishap all may not reach their proper destination, we give below the proper form of ticket for all those who wish to vote for Tilden and Hendricks for President and Vice-President, and for Gen. Forney for Congress. Voters would do well to cut this form out and take it to the polls with them to make a copy by, in event they find no tickets on hand.

For Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

JOHN T. MORGAN, of Dallas county.
JAMES L. PUGH, of Barbour county.
SYDNEY T. PRINCE,
of Choctaw county.
JAMES T. HOLTZCLAW,
of Montgomery county.
JAMES F. WADDELL,
of Russell county.
JOHN Y. KILPATRICK,
of Wilcox county.
WILLIAM H. NORTHINGTON,
of Autauga county.
WILLIAM G LITTLE, Jr.,
of Sumter county.
SAMUEL K. McSPADDEN,
of Cherokee county.
HENRY C. JONES,
of Lauderdale county.

For Representative in Congress from the Seventh Congressional District.
WILLIAM H. FORNEY.

THE ELECTION.

Next Tuesday is the day of the most important election which perhaps has ever occurred in this Republic. It is too late now to occupy either time or room with political arguments. It therefore only remains for us to earnestly urge every Democrat to come to the polls and cast their votes for the great Reformers, Tilden & Hendricks, and for honest economical and constitutional Government.

It may not be known to all of our readers that the Radical party has recently been organizing with great vigor, and that they count with confidence on victory, or at least reducing the democratic majority to so small a figure as to make it disgraceful to the party after the immense majority in August last. Our own party papers too are complaining of 3 classes in our ranks, whom they fear may stay away from the polls and thereby confirm the hopes of the Radicals, and the truth of their charges, that the last election was carried by fraud and intimidation. These three classes are the Apathetic, the Indifferent and the over confident. Do not suffer your self reader to be on record as belonging to either of the classes, but go to the polls and vote, if it be not absolutely impossible for you to do so, and urge every body else to do likewise. Let it be said by your friends, neighbors and countrymen, your children and grand children, that you did your whole duty in this supreme hour, this great struggle for good honest, constitutional government, and against the basest, foulest and most dishonest party that ever cursed any country, Republican or despotic, savage or civilized. Be not content with merely casting your own vote; but if you know any one in your neighborhood who is careless and indifferent, go to him and urge him by his love of country and all the sacred obligations of patriotism, to go and vote. We do not think it too strong to say, that the Democrat who fails to vote in this election, unless it be impossible for him to do so, deserves to be disfranchised the remainder of his life.

VOTE TUESDAY.

There have been fears expressed in various quarters that the United States Senate under the joint rule of the two houses will count out enough States to elect Hays, even should it be found that Mr. Tilden is fairly elected. There is no foundation for any such fears. Every Congress makes its own joint rules and the present Congress having failed to adopt any, there is no joint rule regulating the counting of the electoral vote, & consequently it will have to be counted under the direction of the Constitution, which makes no provision by which a State may be counted out.

In case the Electoral College fails to elect, the election will be thrown in the present House of Representatives, which will of course elect a Democrat.

DON'T FAIL TO VOTE TUESDAY.

The registration lists show 3,300 voters in Calhoun already. It is estimated that at least 100 more will be registered on the day of election. As we have never voted higher than 2,700, it appears that the magic name of Uncle Sammy has had the effect of drawing out 700 extra voters. To be accurate, however, 400 of these ought to be counted off to make allowance for voters who have died and changed residence since the registration lists were revised, leaving a gain of 300.

GET YOUR NEIGHBOR TO VOTE

THE CAMPAIGN

Chulafinnee, Ala., Oct. 25, 1876.

Agreeably with previous appointment, Gen. Forney and Col. Caldwell addressed the citizens of this little town and vicinity this day on the political topics now so mightily agitating the country. It is sufficient to say that both gentlemen acquitted themselves most creditably, delivering plain, practical and powerful arguments—fluent, eloquent and convincing to all who enjoyed the pleasure of hearing their speeches.

Col. Caldwell opened the discussion, premising that he was now no candidate for public suffrage, but as a patriot, a lover of his country—the whole Union, not a part of it only—he felt he had a duty to perform, and that was to lay before and explain to his hearers the true state and condition of the general Government, what it now is as the result of Republican rule during an unbroken sway of the last fifteen years, in comparison with what it was during the many previous decades when the Democratic party held the reins and controlled the destiny of the nation. His present purpose was to perform that duty; and right nobly he executed his mission. The Colonel's statements were based on facts, clear and unquestionable, and so known to be by all intelligent men posted on the current history of the Government. Close, logical and argumentative, he swept over and through the rough and rocky grounds, the wastes and wilds and malarial effluvia of Radical misrule, fraud and dishonesty, as firmly and defiantly as the heartless locomotive on a railway track. No effort to arouse sectional animosities; no crude or exaggerated charges against Grant or his party; no attempt to overestimate or misrepresent by false coloring the misdeeds and corrupt practices of the present ruling authorities marred his discourse; believing as he did that the unvarnished facts are palpable and prominent enough before the world, and so acknowledged by all candid, disinterested citizens everywhere—Democrats and Independents alike—to satisfy all right thinking men as to their present duty under existing exigencies without an endeavor on his part to influence them and make votes for Tilden and Hendricks on assumed issues and groundless charges. The Colonel was highly applauded at the close of his speech.

Now came the turn of the old war horse, Gen. Forney. Unlike Col. Caldwell he was a candidate and desired his election; but he experienced greatly more anxiety and interest for the success of the National Democracy and its nominees at the approaching presidential election—which he regarded as the chief and paramount concern both of this and generations to come—than he did for his own. In his opinion it was an ordeal of unspeakable importance to the people of all sections; it was sink or swim, survive or perish to the nation; and all other issues, be they personal or common local or general, pale into insignificance by the side of the one great question: the overthrow of the present peculating and corrupt rulers of the Government, and the triumph of the honest men, the yeomanry of the country, the Democratic party. Practical, forcible and sincere in his remarks, the General held up and showed to his audience the enormous indebtedness of the Government contracted by our Republican rulers, the immense and almost unimaginable sum of money that had been and was being extorted from the pockets of the people by them while they have been in power, and which has had much to do in causing the prevailing and universal hard times; what proportion of it approximates the amount squandered and stolen by theiving rings and dishonest government officials; how little of it appropriated to the extinguishment of this huge debt of the nation—an indebtedness greater than that of any other free people on the globe; how much it has taken to run Grant's government more than that of former Democratic administrations all just differences in population and enlargement of territorial area considered, and withal made a most terribly ugly affair of it. Equally happy and in similar strain he ranged all over the political field untiring and untired. It is also due to the General to say that no ungenerous expressions, exaggerated statements or remarks calculated to excite prejudice or unkind emotions toward any party or person fell from his lips during the whole of his extended address. What a contrast this, and from Southern men goaded to the quick under every variety of slanderous provocation, with that of Morton, Blaine and their "bloody shirt" henchmen at the North: but Justice, like Truth, will ultimately prevail, and they can afford to bide their time. The General was listened to with intent interest, as indeed were both speakers, and made a highly favorable impression on all who heard him, as evinced by the plaudits of his audience at the termination of his remarks.

Both gentlemen were explicit in urging voters to the polls on the 7th of November, not only to ensure as large a majority as at the recent gubernatorial election, but also to assure the reception of the vote of the State by the Senate when summing up the general results of the election. Many ladies were present, who appeared much to enjoy the occasion.

E. A. C.

LADIGA.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB MEETING.

Pursuant to appointment, this body met at the School House, at Ladiga, on Monday night, Oct. 30th, 1876, and was called to order by Prof. Geo. Hudson. A. M. Stewart being requested to act as secretary.

On motion Hon. L. W. Cannon of Jacksonville was called to preside over the meeting. Judge Cannon accepted the chair in a few appropriate remarks.

Upon motion, Jno. M. Caldwell, Esq. addressed the club upon the political question involved in the present canvass. After him Dr. B. P. White, the member elect to the Legislature from Cherokee county, and Rev. J. F. Leak made brief addresses.

Upon motion it was agreed to meet Friday night 30 Nov. at Amberson, and Dr. B. P. White and Thos. H. Amberson were apointed a committee to procure speakers for the occasion.

The Secretary was directed to ask the Jacksonville Republican to publish a minute of this meeting—whereupon the club adjourned.

A. M. Stewart,	G. F. Rice,
Sec'ty.	Pres'd.

☞ The Democratic club and citizens generally are requested to meet at the Court House on Monday night next, at early candle light, at which time an address will be delivered by Hon. Jno. H. Caldwell.

Republicans for Tilden.

It is plainly apparent to even superficial observers that since the Western elections the countenance of the average Republican politician is much elongated in every part of the country. Here, in the State of New York, there are special reasons for this drooping of the Republican visage.

The fact is that a large proportion of the solid and well-tried Republicans will vote for Gov. TILDEN. They are not gathered up in bunches; they do not reside in much force in any particular locality; they belong to no faction. They are scattered all through the State, are not noisy partisans, seldom talk on politics, do not come under the denomination of Liberals or Independents, but are of that substantial class of citizens who have voted the Republican ticket in an unostentatious manner, & given that party all the victories it has won in New York during the past twenty years.

Thousands of this sort of Republicans will vote for Samuel J. Tilden, and give him New York by a vast majority. In 1872 Grant had 52,000 here, and in 1876 our Uncle SAMUEL will probably have more rather than less than that.

New York Sun.

"I met a poor man the other day and he began to speak about politics and the hard times." When I said it was the high taxes that made the times so bad he said, 'How can that be, when I don't pay any taxes at all?' 'Don't you?' said I. 'I suppose you sometimes have to buy clothing, don't you?' 'Oh, no,' he said; 'I can't afford to buy clothes.' But you drink coffee or tea?' 'Oh, no; I'm too poor to drink coffee or tea,' [laughter.] 'Well, then perhaps you buy a drink of lager once in a while?' 'Oh, no; I would like a little, but I can't buy it. [Laughter.] And, after saying this he put his hand in his pocket and pulled out an old wad of tobacco, and with a self-complacent air, as if he had cornered a man that thought himself smart, he proceeded to take a quid: 'Ah,' said I, 'you use tobacco. Don't you know that the government collects more tax off from that article than almost any other?' I had him there and he looked as if he wished he hadn't taken that chew."—Judge Barnard, of New York.

The darkness of despair has been slowly settling down upon the Montgomery State Journal, but once in a while it emits a "vivid, vindictive and serpentine flash," and seeks to infuse a little spasmodic life into its thunder. It now sounds its slogan, and calls all real Republicans to rally against "the cohorts of the Ku-klux and Bourbons." The head of the State Journal man is a little mystified and he is still fighting shadows. Does he not know that the ghostly Ku-kiux have evanished at the dawning of Democratic day, and that the old Bourbon "spirit" is now that of a just man made perfect?—*Mobile Register.*

We wish to say to the friends of Tilden and Reform throughout the country that they need feel no apprehensions about New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey. They have been subjected to a thorough and careful canvass, minute & particular in every respect, and in which all the doubtful elements have been conceded to the Republicans. The result is that New York is absolutely sure to go for TILDEN by an overwhelming majority, Connecticut by a large majority, and New Jersey by a sufficient majority.

New York Sun.

The Last Rose Fallen.

[From Chicago Times.

Elmer Washburne, as chief of the Secret Service Bureau of the Treasury, was Bristow's constant aid in prosecuting the whiskey ring. Like Willson, Yaryan and Patt, this rendered him odious to the President, and having waited as long as he could contain himself Gen. Grant has finally asked Washburne to step down and out. Thus Washinton is finally rid of all who were closely identified with ebullition of reform begun by the luckless Bristow. Possibly, the reason that Grant retained the chief so long was that Chandler might secure the full assessment. The sudden decision points to this quite significantly.

The Republicans have about given up New York, and are seriously afraid of loosing Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin. In a few days they will be frightened about Michigan. The "Solid North" seems to be reducing itself to a few States on the borders of the British possesions.

Montgomery Advertiser.

The Republican Executive Committee counts Louisana, Mississippi and Florida as certain for Tilden. The New York *Times* now says that to elect Hayes, the Republicans must carry either North or South Carolina, with New York or Indiana. This looks like the forlornest of all forlorn hopes.

Montgomery Advertiser.

An occasional peep from the New York *Times*, very much like the dying gasp of a chicken with the gapes, is all that we hear any more of Mr. Tilden's fraudulent tax returns. The average respectability of the Republican press has concluded it don't pay to stoop so low, simply to besmirch itself.

ontgomery Advertiser.

Senator Bruce has declared himself for Tilden and reform. He has a powerful influence with his race in the river counties. Senator Revels joins the Reform movement; he can't stand the bloody shirt party. We hear Jim Hill has come to the Democratic ranks. The bottom is out of the Republican party.

Holly Springs Reporter.

A very curious case of arsenic poisoning has just occurred in Paris. A rich lady residing in the Faubourg St. Honore found herself growing very ill, and the doctor pronounced her to be suffering from some slow poison. Madame X rejected this idea as absurd, but, on rising one morning, found a glass of water, which was usually placed by her bedside, to be discolored by a white filmy powder. On showing this to the doctor, he at once declared it to be arsenic. All inquiries failed to detect the culprit, and the next night madame filled the glass herself, and kept careful watch that no one meddled with it. Nevertheless, in the morning the white powder again made its appearance, and the doctor was fairly at his wits' end to find the cause. Finally, he discovered that his patient was in the habit of reading in bed, and for that reason candles were kept burning all night in her room. These candles, of a dazzling whiteness, had been strongly impregnated with arsenic during their bleaching process and the arsenic, becoming volatilized by the combustion, poisoned the air of the bedroom.

The largest purchase of cotton ever made in Rome by one man was made Thursday by Maj. Sam Morgan, and consisted of one thousand bales. It was purchased for one mill, which had heretofore tried Rome cotton, and was so well pleased with it that it repeated its order.

Rome Courier.

Alabama will go Democratic Tuesday by tens of thousands.

Nothing but the Truth.

It is nothing but the truth to call Hostetter's Stomach Bitters one of the most comprehensive remedies in existence. Disease in so many cruel guises has yielded to its curative action, its combined invigorating and alterative properties constitute it such a powerful agent for the promotion or restoration of health, that it may well be doubted whether it does not bear away the palm from all competitors of its class, both as a healer and safeguard. Through the agencies of restored digestion, a regular habit of body and complete secretion, it overcomes the various maladies which the interruption of those functions produces. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, urinary affections, nervous debility, Insomnia, and maladies of a yet more serious nature, are eradicated by its systematic use. It restores the appetite, promotes sound, refreshing sleep, and neutralizes those atmospheric causes which originate chills and fever and other miasmatic disorders. Elderly persons find in this comforting elixir not only a remedy for the numerous bodily ills to which age is peculiarly subject, but a genuine solace and support. Females in delicate health use it as a means of overcoming those disabilities and irregularities which afflict the gentler sex, and nervous or billious subjects derive the promptest and most complete relief from it. There is, in short, no class of invalids that is not benefitted by the Bitters. It recreates wasted strength, fortifies the system against disease, and is one of the most reliable cordials in existence for overcoming the effects of fatigue, and affording protection against the consequences of exposure.

POSITIVE RESULTS. There are numerous remedies that cure sometimes and become trusted as useful, but none have ever proved so effectual—cured so many and such remarkable cases—as Dr. Ayer's medicines.

The Cherry Pectoral has restored great numbers of patients who were believed to be hopelessly affected with consumption.

Ague Cure breaks up chills and fever quickly and surely.

Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla eradicates scrofula and impurities of the blood, cleanses the system and restores to vigorous health. By its timely use many troublesome disorders that cause a decline in health are expelled or cured.

Ayer's Pills and their effects are too well known everywhere to require any commendation from us here.—*Scranton (Pa.) Times.*

Educate! Educate!!

THE subscriber gives notice that his school is now in successful operation in the Calhoun College Building. Pupils received at any time and charged from the date of entrance.

Primary departm't	$3	per scholastic month.	
Secondary	"	2½	" " "
Intermediate	"	3	" " "
Higher	"	3½	" " "
Classical	"	4	" " "

Tuition payable monthly in Advance.

The daily exercises begin at 9 o'clock, A. M. and close at 4 o'clock, P. M. during the winter season. The school is always open to visitors.

Pupils must be regular and punctual in attendance, to reap the full benefits of the school. No deduction for time lost, except in cases of protracted sickness.

A pupil's continuance at the school shell be an evidence of good conduct and studious habits.

No school can be really, truly, and permanently successful without the hearty and active cooperation of its patrons. Hence patrons should frequently visit the school.

The education of the masses is the corner stone of American liberty—the main pillar of the Church, and the great foundation of social enjoyment. Hence no duty is so important, or so pressing as the proper training of the youth of the land.

W. P. McKELLAR, A. M.
Jacksonville, Ala., Nov. 4, 1876.

Notice to Creditors

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Lucinda Hall, deceased, by Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 29th day of August, 1876: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally autenticated, 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. E. LEWIS, Adm.
Nov. 4, 1876—6t.

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete Outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters; and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time. Don't delay. Address TRUE & Co, Augusta, Maine.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test their business, we make this unparalleled offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address,

GEORGE STINSON & CO.
Portland, Maine.

Fashionable *Millinery.*

THE undersigned have just received a full stock of fine and fashionable material for Millinery: Ribbons, Laces, Ties, &c. Trimmed HATS of every variety and price, from 75 cents to $10 00.

LADIES DRESSES cut and made in the latest styles.

Room back of W. A. Driskell's Dry Goods Store.

Ladies respectfully invited to call and examine Goods.

Misses KATE & LOU CRAWFORD.
Jacksonville, Oct. 21, 1876—tf.

ABNER WILLIAMS,
WITH
STOLLENWERCK BROS.
Selma, Ala.
F. E. STOLLENWERCK & BROTHER,
MOBILE, ALA.
Cotton Factors
and
Commission Merchants.

A. G. STOLLENWERCK, Selma.
F. E. STOLLENWERCK, Mobile.
Sept. 2, 1876—6m.

Alexandria, Ala.
Oct. 18th, 1876.

Public Notice

IS hereby given to all parties upon whom I hold Guano Notes, specifying Cotton option, that they will be deprived of said option, if the cotton is not delivered by the 1st of November, 1876, as that is the specification in the face of said notes.

The notes specify low middling cotton, and a lower grade will not be received in payment of said notes. The time is nearly out, and we hope every bale of the cotton will be delivered at Weaver's Station without delay. Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Ledbetter & Co. to receive the same.

W. P. COOPER.
oct. 21—2t.

A Good Farm For Sale.

I will sell sell at public sale to the highest bidder, on the **20th November next**, at the late residence of L. P. Fullenwider dec. 360 acres of LAND. The Land is known and designated as the east half section seven, Township fourteen and range seven, with the exception of forty acres off the south-west line; also the south-east eighty acres of section six, township fourteen range seven east, all in the Coosa Land District, being the land where L. P. Fullenwider lived at the time of her death.

There is about 70 acres of land under fence; the balance all wood land, with three good springs, convenient to churches and schools.

TERMS OF SALE—One half cash, the other half twelve months after date.

J. R. LOYD.
Oct. 21, 1876—3t.

$5 00 to $10 00 per day Saved by Using Linder's Distributor!

WE have just secured a patent for a Machine that will grind and distribute Guano, Stable Manure, or any course Fertilizer in the drill at the rate of 200 to 1500 lbs. per acre.

Simple, Durable & Effective.

It is so simple that it cannot get out of order, and a boy of 12 year's old can operate it as well as a man. So durable that it will last an ordinary life time, and so effective that by its use, a saving of 500 per cent. in manure will be gained—putting it right in the drill where it will do the most good. The Machine is made so that in turning at the end the grinding stops and no manure is lost.

State, County and Beat rights for sale.

☞ A few good, reliable Agents wanted.

LINDER & MONTGOMERY.
Peek's Hill, Calhoun co., Ala
Oct. 21, 1876—3m.

LOST DOG.—A small black Esquimau dog with white breast and bushy tail which curls very high; head and ears somwhat resembles those of a fox. A suitable reward for the finder of the dog and a licking for the man who stole him.

James Snow,
Oxford Ala.
Oct 21st, 3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun county.

Court of Probate for said County, Special Term, Oct. 17th, 1876.

THIS day came Ellen Sisson, widow of C. B. Sisson, late of said county, deceased, and filed in Court her written petition, and under oath, asking an order of court setting apart to her the said Ellen Sisson, dower in the Lands of which the said C. B. Sisson, deceased, died seized and possessed, and which Lands are fully set out and described in said petition.

Thereupon, it is ordered by the court that the 21st day of November, 1876, be set for the hearing said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to the non-resident heirs at law of said decedent, and all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the Court House of said county on said 21st day of November, 1876, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.
Oct. 21—3t.

The Greatest Improvement of the Age.

Artificial Tomb Stones and Monuments.

BOX WORK of any style or ornamentation from a plain surface to the most delicate traceries—sharply defined Alto and Basso Relievos can be most artistically executed in this stone by means of Plaster Paris moulds. The Invention of Portland Cement stone is to statuary and sculpture what Photography is to drawing and painting. This invention has all that is essential in a Tomb stone, combining neatness, cheapness and durability, the cost being less than a tenth that of Marble. I am aware that grave stones have been made of Rosendale and other American cements that would not resist the changes of the weather; but English Portland cement stone, as has been tested by government officers, is nearly 20 times as strong as the Rosendale, and stands the influences of the weather equal to the best building stone. Its resistance to frost is absolute—(see government report of Gen. Gilmore, J. B. McClelland, Prof'r. Adolph Ott, Knight and other scientific men.) The patent was granted to G. W. Arnold Aug 8th, 1876, is not and has nothing to do with the F M Jones patent, or a style of work called Arch work. It does not require the services of a mason to put it up, but I can learn any one to put it up in a few hours.

Persons desirous of securing exclusive State or County rights to manufacture this Tomb stone, address J. D. ARNOLD or G. W. ARNOLD, Jacksonville, Ala. or J. C. Gwin, Spring Garden, Ala.

Oct 21—3m.

Dr. J. C. FRANCIS

HAS removed to WOODWARD'S CORNER, where he keeps constantly on hand a fine stock of

DRUGS,

Medicines, Fancy and Toilet articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, Glass, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists.

ALSO—**Fresh, Choice, Staple**
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Stationery and Pocket Cutlery.

All of which will be sold as low for Cash or COUNTRY PRODUCE as can be sold in this market.

Jacksonville, Ala., Oct. 7, 1876—tf.

T W FRANCIS & CO.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.

HAVE A GOOD STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

Dry Goods.

Samples of Goods sent by mail, with prices when requested. Terms cash or C O D.

June 10—3m

J. R. GRAHAM

HAS IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE a full and complete line of

Dry Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hardware,
Bagging and Ties,

GROCERIES, &C.

which he is selling at very low prices for CASH, both at OXFORD and LADIGA, ALA.

Read Carefully.

We would respectfully call the attention of those indebted to us, to the fact, that we have to raise a considerable amount of money during the month of November, and must look to our customers for the money. We hope they will come up with the CASH or Cotton promptly, as we are compelled to collect—will hold your Cotton if you do not wish to sell. We hope you will not fail to respond

J. R. GRAHAM.
Oct. 14, 1876—5t.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also CONSUMPTION, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagence, &c.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope only six cents.

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

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cts. or two post stamps.

Address
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; P O Box, 4586.

JACKSONVILLE Commercial College.

A business school is a necessity, and should be sustained regardless of the times!

A business course in four month for only twenty dollars!

A business education applicable to all, regardless of profession or sex!

The exercises of this Institution opened Tuesday, Sept. 5th 1876. Doors always open to visitors.

MALE AND FEMALE DEPARTMENTS.

The Institution is conducted on actual business plans!

RATES OF TUITION:
(Due at expiration of each term.)

Penmanship Dept.	$5 00
Business Calculations	5 00
Business Forms	5 00
Single & Double Entry Book-keeping	5 00

Improved systems adopted. Diagrams to simplify the difficult departments. Review courses given at half rates. Private lessons given, if desired. Each department embraces a period of one month. The usual course embracing the above branches, requires a period of four months. Students under 15 years of age admitted in penmanship only at half rates. Day and night sessions to suit the convenience of all. Deductions in cases of protracted sickness or unavoidable hindrance. The indigent and disabled are admitted free of charge. Minor orphans of limited means, children of ministers and invites admitted at half rates. A scholarship in any department entitles the student to a privilege of continuing, without regard to time and without extra charge. Students may enter at any time and for any number of branches. Diplomas awarded for any branch. Required advancement for entry upon the regular course embraces spelling, reading, first rules in Arithmetic and scribbling. The business community are invited to attend and witness the exercises and act as examining board. Students under 15 only admitted to penmanship.

O. Q. ZINNAMON
PRINCIPAL.

Commercial and Literary Author & late Pres. and Founder of the Southern Commercial College, New Orleans.

☞ When not professionally engaged, the Principal would be pleased to do any business writing in writing up books, making out balance sheets, book-keeper's diagrams, partnership settlements &c. &c

Sept. 30 1876—tf.

The Rome Hotel.

Within Ten Steps of the Rail Road.

BROAD STREET. ROME, GEORGIA.

NO OMNIBUS NEEDED.

The Hotel is situated in the principal business square of the city, is New and Clean from Bottom to Top, having been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED in the last sixty days and has received an addition of fourteen

ELEGANT, AIRY AND CONVENIENT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED.

The Hotel is abundantly supplied with Fresh Milk, Butter and Vegetables from our own Dairy and Garden.

Rates Two Dollars per day, or seventy-five cents for single meal and single lodging, with no extra charge for handling baggage.

Representatives from the principal business houses of the city can be found boarding in the hotel

J. A. STANSBURY, Proprietor.
sept 30—1y.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS,
SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS,
MILL GEARING MADE
Without Patterns,
SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS
IMPROVED DESIGNS A SPECIALTY.
The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE
TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in use.
ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

Administrator's Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of Wm G Woodley, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 16th day of September, 1876: 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.

J. M. WOODLEY, Adm.
Oct 14, 1876—6t.

ELECTION NOTICE,

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, Alex. O. Stewart, as the Sheriff of said County, will cause to be opened and held at the various places of voting in the Election Precincts of said County, **on the first Tuesday in November, 1876**, that being the 7th day of said month, an Election for the purpose of electing ten Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, consisting of one for each Congressional District and two for the State at large; and also for the purpose of electing a member of Congress from the 7th Congressional District of Alabama.

Notice is hereby further given, that the following named persons are appointed Special Deputy Sheriffs, and Inspectors of said election, for the respective election precincts in said county, as hereinafter named, to-wit:

For Pre. No. 1,—Jacksonville.
B C Wyly
Thos. R Ward
W P Crook,
Inspectors.
R. F. Riley, Returning Officer.

Pre. No. 2—Alexandria—Dowdell,
Special Deputy Sheriff.
Samuel T Peace
Wm F Bush
W W Crook
Inspectors.
Jack Clark, Returning Officer.

Pre No. 3—Green B Skelton, Dep Sff.
Wm E Lambert
David R Reaves
R P Weaver
Inspectors.
S O McCullers, Returning Officer.

Pre No. 4 -Court Ground—J A Ca
Special Deputy Sheriff.
J L Kirby
R K Brothers
J M Anderson
Inspectors.
E J Haynie, Returning Officer.

Pre. No. 5—Polkville—J M Moon,
Special Deputy Sheriff.
W L Stokes
Noah Baugh
Mack Henderson
Inspectors.
R P Gess, Returning Officer.

Pre. No. 6—Peeks Hill—Jackson Dobbs,
Special Deputy Sheriff.
O A Finch
Wm M Cochran
John C Archer
Inspectors.
H. F. Montgomery, Returning Officer.

Pre. No. 7 — Hollingsworth's School House—John Abernathy, Spe. Dpy Sff.
Henry McBee
Jas N Landers
Ed L Woodward, jr
Inspectors.
E B Dickinson, Returning Officer.

Pre. No. 8—Court Ground—L. Wragg, Special Deputy Sheriff.
W B Doss
G W Wells
~~W B Green~~
Inspectors.
Geo Nabors, Returning Officer.

Pre. No. 9—Cross Plains—D B Wha
Special Deputy Sheriff.
John C Faughender
J B Smith
F M Savage
Inspectors.
Wm A Stewart, Returning Officer.

Pre. No. 10—Cross Roads—J R Wilson, Special Deputy Sheriff.
J C Watson
Joseph Borden
Wm Detreese
Inspectors.
Henry Murray, Returning Officer.

Pre. No. 11—Marion Whiteside, Special Dpy Sheriff.
D S Black
W A Scarbrough
Alfred Morgan
Inspectors.
J P Ward, Returning Officer.

Pre. No. 12 — Davistown — Wm Hughes, Special Dpy Sheriff.
John F Davis
W A Wood
Jacob DeArman
Inspectors.
John Elston, Returning Officer.

Pre. No. 13—Oxford—D F Shaw, Special Dpy Sheriff.
D P Gunnels
E G Robertson
S C Kelly
Inspectors.
J M Hayes, Returning Officer.

Pre. No. 14—Sulphur Springs—John Henderson, Special Dpy Sheriff.
Miles H Harrison
Harvey Whiteside
J T Vincent
Inspectors.
J B Chappel, Returning Officer.

ALEX. O. STEWART,
Sheriff.
Sept. 27, 1876. sep30-tt

Register's Sale OF LAND.

UNDER and by virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court, render in the cause of James C. Francis vs L J. Parr, James Crow and H. W. Collier at the June Term, A. D. 1876, of said Court, held for the 1st District of the Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama at Jacksonville; I will, as Register of said Court, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door of Calhoun County, on

Monday the 6th day of November, 1876.

The following described Real Estate, to-wit. The west half of section 22, all the east half of the south west quarter, the south west quarter of the south quarter, and the east half of the north west quarter of section 29, all in township 13, range 7. Also, all that portion of section 23 in township 14 range 8, which lies on the south east of the public road leading Jacksonville to Alexandria. Said lands will be sold to satisfy, first the decree in the case above mentioned, and to satisfy a decree rendered in favor Jas Crow in his cross bill against said L. J. Parr, H. W. Collier and C Frances. Also, at the same time and place, and on like terms, and by direction of said Court, in a decree rendered at the said term of said Court, in the case of Mrs. H. E. Reynolds vs. L J. Parr, I as Register of said Court sell the following town property, to-wit: one house and lot in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., known as the house and lot upon which the said L J. Parr resides, bounded east by Main street, north by Mrs. Jane Pare's lot, on west by L. W. Cannon's lot, and on south by John D. Hammond's lot. Said lot contains 3½ acres, more or less, being a section of Sec. 11, T. 14, in Calhoun county, Ala. Said house and lot sold to satisfy said decree of the said Reynolds vs. said L. J. Parr.

This Sept. 27th, 1876.

WM. M. HAMES,
Register.
sep30-ts

Carriag & Wagon Mak

JAMES S. & JOS. H PRIT

Have now and will keep constantly on hand, Barouches, Buggies, Wagons, &c. manufactured of the best of timber and material, and in the most 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. experience in the business, enables them to fulfil every promise made to patrons, and durable work. Their shop is two miles south of Jacksonville.

May 22, 1876—1y.

The Republic

Rock

Bottom has been reached
DOX & PARR'S in the pri
ceries, and a little less than

Bottom

Prices in Crockery and G
and Lamps and Lamp Fixtu
will sell at about New York

Prices.

SOMETHING NEW.—Maddo
daily receiving something new
please their customers such a
Fresh Oysters,
Fresh Sausage,
Bologna Sausage,
Dried Beef,
Boneless Cod-Fish
Whitehead Ca
Best Cream
and Orang
In fact everything to plea
fastidious. Thanking all f
liberal patronage in the pas
and will endevor by low pric
goods to receive a continu
same.

The superior quality of M
PARR'S 4 lbs. Coffee is est

12½ CENTS for Side Me
DOX & PARR'S, a large
ceived.

A large stock **Sugar** of
just received at MADDOX
which they are offering at b
by the barrel or half barrel.
them before you buy elsewh

The best goods at the Lo
will sell BAGGING! BA
TIES! TIES!!—Large lot j
at Maddox & Parr's which w
Rock bottom Prices try them

Hon. Jno. H. Caldwe
ed a crowd of from 25
Anniston, Wednesday,
tion.]

MARRIED, in Atlanta Ga
1876, at the residence of
mother, by Rev. Jas. A. W
JNO. E. NISBET, formerly
ville, to Miss LULA A.
Atlanta.

We have received, & will
week, an able and interestin
cation from Mr. E. R. Bar
Engineer and Assayer of
Iron Co., Anniston, Ala.
has kindly assented to furnis
of articles on the subject of
and mineral resources of this
ing counties, which will
intereresting to all our reade
ticularly so to those who are
mining for copper and other

One of the editors of the
took a flying trip to Rome
mixed with the Romans at
tal fair, and secured some ad
which will appear in due ti

We will have the pap
hous earlier than usual next
the latest election news. O
who call or send for it then

Last week one of the ed
paper was absent and sever
cured in the proof of the m
left. The article addressed
ed men, which started out
sion to Williard Warner,
butchered by the intelligen

Mr. A. M. LANDERS has
ed from Market with a full
style goods, which he bou
and will sell at very bottom

Attention is especially
advertisement of Mr. W.
the efficient principal of Ca
We have heretofore allude
devolving upon our people
liberally this school, and wi
gain urge upon them so pla
ble a fact. The terms of
card are reasonable enoug
science. No man can esc
sponsibility that rests upon
his children and education.
then remains to be said?

The call for the public m
citizens of Jacksonville on
education has been changed
the 10th to Saturday the
November.

We direct attention to
ment of Mrs. T. B. Wil
Ga., who has recently re
New York with a very full
linery goods, which she wi
markably low figures.

DIED on Saturday, Oct.
place, of diptheria, FRANK
years, son of Rev. J. and
Fis, of North Carolina.
parents and relatives of t
have the profound sympat
tire community.

LARGE YIELD.—R.
Dr. Evans, this year
4,081 gallons sorghum
mill and No. 3 pan
Stovall's crop of W
180½ gallonsof syrup
from one acre. A
syrup has been left a
which is very fine and

☞ The next meet
houn county Grange, w
at White Plains, on T
fore the fourth Sunday
ber. A full attendance
ly desired as there will
of importance before t

L. D. MILLER
No.4—2t.

The Republican.

Rock

Bottom has been reached at MADDOX & PARR'S in the price of groceries, and a little less than

Bottom

Prices in Crockery and Glass Ware and Lamps and Lamp Fixtures. They will sell at about New York

Prices.

SOMETHING NEW.—Maddox & Parr is daily receiving something new and nice to please their customers such as

Fresh Oysters,
Fresh Sausage,
Bologna Sausage,
Dried Beef,
Boneless Cod-Fish,
Whitehead Cabbage,
Best Cream Cheese
and Oranges.

In fact everything to please the most fastidious. Thanking all for their very liberal patronage in the past, we ask and will endevor by low prices and good goods to receive a continuance of the same.

The superior quality of MADDOX & PARR'S 4 lbs. Coffee is established.

12½ CENTS for Side Meat at MADDOX & PARR'S, a large lot just received.

A large stock Sugar of all grades just received at MADDOX & PARR'S which they are offering at bottom prices by the barrel or half barrel. Go to see them before you buy elsewhere.

The best goods at the Lowest Prices will sell BAGGING! BAGGING! In TIES! TIES!!—Large lot just received at Maddox & Parr's which will be sold at Rock bottom Prices try them.

Hon. Jno. H. Caldwell addressed a crowd of from 250 to 300 at Anniston, Wednesday, by invitation.]

MARRIED, in Atlanta Ga. Nov. 1st. 1876, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Jas. A. WYNNE, Mr. JNO. E. NISBET, formerly of Jacksonville, to Miss LULA A. SIGMAN of Atlanta.

We have received, & will publish next week, an able and interesting communication from Mr. E. R. Barron, Mining Engineer and Assayer of Woodstock Iron Co., Anniston, Ala. Mr. Barron has kindly assented to furnish us a series of articles on the subject of the minerals and mineral resources of this and adjoining counties, which will doubtless be interesting to all our readers, and particularly so to those who are engaged in mining for copper and other metals.

One of the editors of the Republican took a flying trip to Rome last week, mixed with the Romans at their successful fair, and secured some advertisements which will appear in due time.

We will have the paper out some hous earlier than usual next Friday with the latest election news. Our subscribers who call or send for it then can get it.

Last week one of the editors of the paper was absent and several errors occured in the proof of the manuscript he left. The article addressed to the colored men; which started out with an allusion to Williard Warner, was specially butchered by the intelligent compositor.

Mr. A. M. LANDERS has just returned from Market with a full stock of latest style goods, which he bought for cash and will sell at very bottom figures.

Attention is especially invited to the advertisement of Mr. W. P. McKellar, the efficient principal of Calhoun college. We have heretofore alluded to the duty devolving upon our people to support liberally this school, and will not now again urge upon them so plain and palpable a fact. The terms offered in the card are reasonable enough in all conscience. No man can escape the responsibility that rests upon him to give his children and education. What more then remains to be said?

The call for the public meeting of the citizens of Jacksonville on the subject of education has been changed from Friday the 10th to Saturday the 11th day of November.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Mrs. T. B. Williams, Rome, Ga., who has recently returned from New York with a very full stock of millinery goods, which she will sell at remarkably low figures.

DIED on Saturday, Oct. 28th, in this place, of diptheria, FRANKIE, aged four years, son of Rev. J. and Mrs. E. Morris, of North Carolina. The stricken parents and relatives of the little one have the profound sympathy of our entire community.

LARGE YIELD.—R. A. Foster & Dr. Evans, this year have made 4,081 gallons sorghum with No. 2 mill and No. 3 pan. Of Mr. Stovall's crop of White Plains, 180½ gallons of syrup was made from one acre. A sample of the syrup has been left at our office, which is very fine and beautiful.

The next meeting of Calhoun county Grange, will be held at White Plains, on Thursday before the fourth Sunday in November. A full attendance is earnestly desired as there will be business of importance before the Grange.

L. D. MILLER, Master.
No.4—2t.

The Way to Make Money.

My son deal with men that advetise, you will never lose by it.—Bej. Franklin.

Frequent and constant advertising brought me all I own.—A. T. Stewart.

Success depends upon a liberal patronage of printing offices.—John J. Astor.

How can the world know a man has a good thing unless he advertises the possession of it.—Vanderbilt.

The road to fortune is through printer's ink.—Barnum.

My success is owing to liberality in advertising.—Robt. Bonner.

Judicious, sharp business advertising is a good way to make money.

Franklin Barnum, Bonner, Stewart, Astor and Vanderbilt understood the use of printer's ink.

Georgia Gold Fields.

Of the Georgia gold fields the Atlanta *Constitution* says. There are single mills at Dahlonega that get out $5,000 worth of gold per month. We do not believe that less than 30,000 worth of gold reaches Atlanta from North Georgia every month—possibly $50,000. We saw on yesterday several specimens of silver ore, taken from a field near Gainseville, which essays $76 to the ton. There were huge blocks of it picked up at random and sent to the assayist, who, upon returning the assay, made an offer of $10 300 for thirty acres, which was accepted. The assayist, Mr. Loman, of Boston, is now preparing to forward machinery to crush the ore and win the silver heart out of it.

—The following anecdote of Thad. Stevens comes from the Baltimore Gazette: "He was employed to defend two bank officers indicted for conspiracy. When the trial was opened Mr. Stevens rose and addressing the court, said: 'If it please your honor, presuming there are different degrees of guilt attached to the prisoners, my clients, I move they be tried separately.' The motion was granted and so recorded. Waiting some time for Stevens to go on, the Judge, at last becoming impatient, said impetuously: Proceed, Mr. Stevens. 'proceed' Stevens rose immediately, and said: did your honor ever hear of one man being tried for conspiracy?' Then waiving his hand to his clients, he said; 'You can go home, you can go home.' And they did go home. The jury was discharged and the court adjourned. And for this piece of legal strategy, Thad. Stevens received $5,000."

HOW AN ANTI-HANGING LAW WORKS.—The State of Maine having abolished capital punishment, the people there are in a quandary. A crime of an atrocious character has just been perpetrated at Backsport. An aged man, his daughter and her little girl were murdered on Friday night, and the house robbed and burned over their heads. The people of the neighborhood were very much excited about the bloody affair. They set out to scour the country for the murderer, and, catching a man on whom strong suspicion rests, it was thought they would lynch him. If they send him to jail, and he is convicted of the crime, he cannot be hung for it. So, because they have abolished, in a fit of sentimentalism, the execution of criminals after due process of law, they now propose to resort to first principles and re-establish the code that existed before any law was. They want to put him to death anyhow.

A stage coach was robbed of $64,000 in gold, in 1870, by five men, who buried the plunder, agreeing to return and get it after the search was over. They were so closely watched, however, that they dared not go near the place; and lately four of them met in San Francisco. They were penniless, and in order to get the money with which to make the journey to Idaho, they made George R Bailey a partner, he furnishing the needed cash. On arriving at the place where they had buried the gold, they saw that it was gone. The fifth robber had been there before them. They went back to San Francisco, obtained a heavy bar of bogus gold, told Bailey that it was the remainder of the plunder, and gave it to him in consideration of $1,000 in money. As he was crossing to Oakland in a ferry boat, with the bar in a bag, three men seized it and threw it overbord, having been hired to do so by the robbers as a means of hiding the trick. The three men were arrested, and the story is here given as sworn to in court.

The Chattanooga Iron Company are making nearly double the iron they have heretofore made, and have orders for it as fast as they make it. They are now making twenty tons of grey mill per day, which is bringing $15 50 per ton cash. There is a good demand for iron, and it is hoped that this demand will increase the price in market. Our iron is obtaining an enviable reputation throughout the North, and our low quotations are sending us orders and enquiries from all over the country. In St. Louis one can see a sign "Tennessee Iron Store" hanging over an imposing looking store, and again a coal yard sign reads "Tennessee Coal for Blacksmithing." Oh! we have a future before us, and that a grand one—*Chattanooga Commercial.*

Copy was out. The devil picked up a paper and said: "Here's something about a woman—shall I cut it out?" "No!" thundered the editor; "the first disturbance ever created in the world was occasioned by the devil fooling about a woman."

A public meeting on the subject of EDUCATION will be held at the Court House in Jacksonville on on Saturday the 11th day of November next. Several competent gentlemen will address the meeting. 2t.

RICE! RICE!—10 lbs to the dollar at Maddox & Parr's

BAGGING—BAGGING—It is said by many that Maddox & Parr's Bagging is the best in Calhoun Co.—go and examine for yourself.

FLOUR—FLOUR—Maddox & Parr are determined to please their customers—hence their keeping such a fine article of Tennessee Flour at such a low price.

W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER

& Jeweller,

Jacksonville, Ala.

KEEPS constantly on hand fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, and fine and common JEWELRY. Silver and Plated ware—every thing kept in first class Jewelry store.

REPAIRING done in a good workmanlike manner, with every material on hand for dispatch. 1876—1y.

A call is made in this paper for a public meeting, on the 11th November, to devise some means to foster the interest of education.

It is an absolute reproach to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that more interest is not taken in the cause of education, and her schools permitted to languish. It is not for the want of good buildings and other facilities. It is not for the want of competent and faithful teachers; but simply indifference and neglect. This state of things has to be remedied, or else our citizens must make up their minds either to forego the advantages of education for their children, or encounter the additional expense of boarding them out at distant schools.

JUST RECEIVED.
A Fine Lot of Superior St. Louis
Cooking Stoves!
For sale very Cheap by
W. W. NESBIT
Oct. 28—tf.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

It affords us pleasure to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of Messrs. Poole & Hunt, Baltimore, Md., whose reputation as Manufacturers of first-class machinery is preeminent in the South, and second to none in the United States. For nearly a quarter of a century they have been prominently before the public, year by year, strengthening their claims to public confidence, until, to-day, with an immense establishment, as perfect in its appointments as experience and mechanical skill can make it, they can send forth every article of their manufacture perfect and accurate in all of its parts, as tested by the fixed and high standards by which their work is regulated. They who have used their machinery can best vouch for the truth of what we have asserted.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint that you may know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now, to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitations of the Heart, heart burn, Water brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist, WM. M. NISBET and get a sample bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents, two doses will relieve you.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will releive any case. Try it. Sold by W. M. NISBET in Jacksonville.

Best and Cheapest Chills and Fever Remedy in the World.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of "AGUEINE" in another column. This remarkable remedy contains no quinine, calomel, or other hurtful drug, yet rarely fails to cure the "CHILLS," and all other malarial diseases. It will not injure the most delicate person and leaves no unpleasant after-effects. The low price at which it is sold is likely to soon give it a large sale. See advertisement, and don't fail to give it a trial.

[Extract of a letter of Dr. Lovic Pierce, of Sparta, to Rev. [illegible]]

March, Jan. 8, 1876.

Dear Bro Davies. Excuse me for writing only when I am deeply interested. I have been speechless about two months. Could not read and pray in a family. Had tried many things Got no benefit from any. Since conference some one sent me from Americus a bottle of Thrash's Consumptive Cure and Lung Restorer, which I have been taking now, this is the ninth day, and I can talk now with some ease. I came here, among other things, to supply myself with this medicine. No druggist here has it on sale. I must have it. I want you to go in person to Thrash & Co. show them this letter, and make them send me by express to Sparta, Ga., two, three or four bottles, with bill. I am getting on finely.

(Signed) LOVIC PIERCE.

For sale by Dr W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala. Sep. 23—3m.

Fall and Winter

GOODS.

KNOX & PARKS,

Broad Street, ROME, Ga.,

HAVING purchased the entire retail stock of W. T. McWilliams & Co. are now enabled to offer to purchasers and country merchants, a very complete assortment upon as good terms as can be obtained elsewhere.

Send orders; which will be promptly filled, or call and examine stock and prices while in Rome. Sept. 30, 1876.

Attention—Important!

I have a new and Improved

Smoke Stack for

EVAPORATORS,

by which double the quantity of Sorghum can be made in the same length of time, which can be attached to any Evaporator at comparatively small cost.

Reference will be given to several who have tried them.

I am also prepared to do all kinds of REPAIRING in SHEET IRON & COPPER, on Evaporators; also constantly on hand SKIMMERS of superior quality which will be sold low for cash exclusively, and all Repairing done upon like terms.

W. W. NESBIT.
Jacksonville, July 20, 1876—5t.

Mrs. T. B. WILLIAMS

HAS returned from New York, with the latest novelties in

HATS, BONNETS, LACE, TIES.

Neck Ruffs,

SILK TIES, and Millinery goods generally. Her stock is large and well selected. She is able to offer inducements to all who will favor her with orders. Call at 27 Broad st., ROME, GA., where you will find silk for trimming in all the new shades, and flowers as lovely as can be. Inducements offered to country merchants buying to sell again.

J. T. McDONALD & Co.

LEADING CLOTHERS,

15 Market Street, Montgomery, Alabama.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION WE OFFER
The Best and Most Reliable Stock of

Men's and Boy's CLOTHING

AND

FURNIRHING GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE.

All of Which, having been Purchased at Recent

Low Prices,

We are Enable to dispose of at

Extremely Economical Rates.

Orders Filled Promptly and

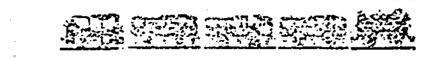
PRICES GUARANTEED

—TO BE—

THE LOWEST.

J. T. McDONALD & Co.

15 Market Street.



BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE

On and after Monday Sep. 11th, passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH. No. 1. Passenger, Daily.		STATIONS		GOING SOUTH. No. 2. Passenger, Daily.
7.55 a m	Leave	Selma,	Arrive	9.35 a m
11.28 a m	"	Calera.	"	4 22 a m
3 15 p m	"	Jacksonville,	"	11.53 p m
5.50 "	"	Rome,	"	8 55 p m
8.12 "	"	Dalton,	"	6 00 p m
8.00 a m	"	Bristol,	"	4 30 a m
12.02 p m	"	Lynchburg.	"	5.15 p m
6 32 a m	Arrive.	Washington,	Leave	8 07 p m
9.30 "	"	Baltimore	"	6.00 a m
1.26 p m	"	Philadelphia,	"	12 45 p m
5.19 "	"	New York,	"	8.55 p m

Nos. 1 makes close connections at Dalton with W & A R R for Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and St Louis: with E T V & Ga R R for Bristol Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Has sleeper from Vicksburg to Dalton with only one change through to Baltimore

No. 2 make close connections at Calera with trains of S & N. Railroad for Montgomery, Eufaula Columbus Ga Tallahasse, Fla. Mobile, and New Orleans—at Selma with Ala Central R R for Meridian, Jackson, Vicksburg and all points in Mississippi. Has sleeper from Dalton to Vicksburg.

M. STANTON,
Superintendent.

RAY KNIGHT,
General Passenger Agent.

DR. S. P. SMITH. H. H. SMITH.

S. P. SMITH & SON,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Liquor Dealers,

Smith's Block. ROME. Ga.

Proprietors and General Agents for the

Steamer Mary Carter.

Upon which Goods shipped freight has been reduced full 20 per cent.

A good and roomy WAGON YARD in rear of their Block for the accommodation of Teamsters.

SMITH'S AROMATIC

STOMACH BITTERS,

These Bitters are a pleasant TONIC for persons suffering from loss of appetite, or weakness, and a never-failing Remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Female Irregularities, Chills and Fever. Diseases of the Kidneys. Rome, Ga. Sep. 30 1876.—1y

Notice.

UNDER and by virtue of an Order issued from the Probate Court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama, on the 7th day of October, 1876, I. J. M. Woodley, Administrator of the estate of W. G. Woodley, deceased, will sell at public outcry,

ON THE 6TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1876,

At the late residence of said deceased, in said State and county, on the Gadsden road, about five miles west of Jacksonville, the following described Personal Property to-wit:

One Mule,
Twelve Sheep,
Cow and Calf,
Two Cows,
Ten head of Hogs,
Lot of Carpenter Tools,
Two-horse Wagon,
One Buggy,
Some Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Implements,
Plough Gear,
One Clock,
One Loom,
Cross-cut Saw
Bee Hives, and a
Lot of Corn, &c. &c.

At the same time and place the late **Residence and Lands** of said deceased will be RENTED to the highest bidder.

TERMS OF SALE—All sums over ten dollars, on a credit of Twelve months secured by note with good security, bearing interest from date. All other sums cash.

J. M. WOODLEY, Adm.
Oct. 14, 1876—4t.

Jacksonville Hotel,

West Side Square

Jacksonville, Ala.

Is now prepared, to take care of Commercial Travelers, and other Gentlemen and Ladies. Comfortable rooms, polite and attentive servants and as good fare as our country affords.

A large room specially for Exhibiting samples of merchandise.

Board per day,	$2 00
" " week,	7 00
" " Meal,	50

We have also a LIVERY and FEED STABLE—Hacks, Wagons, Buggies, and Horses, always on hand. Call and see me. Respectfully,

J. D. HAMMOND, Pro.
April 29, 1876.

NEW HOTEL

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.

Farm for Sale.

DESIRING to go West, I now offer for sale my Farm, lying on the public road leading from Jacksonville, Calhoun co via Goshen, to Centre, eight miles from the former place, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which is under fence and in a good state of cultivation—fifteen or twenty acres well adapted to meddow—Perpetual stream of water running through the place—Well timbered and convenient to good range—never failing well of good water in the yard—good frame dwelling and out houses. Will sell on good terms for cash, or half on credit of twelve months. Call and see me at once.

A. T. GREEN.
Aug. 19, 1876—tf.

Books, Stationery & Music.

E. A. SMITH,

ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Bookseller and Stationer,

AND DEALER IN

Pianos, Organs, Wall Paper, etc.

ALWAYS in stock, one of largest assortments of **School and Miscellaneous Books** in Northern Georgia, and at prices that will defy competition.

Orders through the mail will have prompt attention. Apl 22, 1876.

D. HAMMOND.—R. D. WILLIAMS

HAMMOND & WILLIAMS,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, that they have formed a copartnership for the purpose of doing a general MERCHANTILE BUSINESS.

We now have in store and to arrive,
A GENERAL LINE OF

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
Ready Made Clothing,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Soda,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
FLOUR and MEAL.

We hope for, and will endeavor to merit, a liberal share of patronage, by fair dealing, low prices, and genuine Goods.

Call and examine our Goods and prices.

CLOTHING AT COST for CASH, for 30 Days.

ALSO AGENTS FOR WINSHIP'S CELEBRATED COTTON GINS AND IRON PRESS, SCANTLIN'S SORGHUM MILLS AND EVAPORATORS, and SEVERAL RELIABLE FIRE INSURANCE CO'S.

Business solicited.

Jacksonville, July 15, 1876.—6m.

WOOL CARDING.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he will have his new carding machine in splendid order to commence carding about Sept. 15th, 1876. His carding machine is situated at Nisbet's mill, four miles north-west of Jacksonville.

PRICES FOR CARDING—Ten cents per pound where grease is furnished, or twelve and a half cents where it is not.

I have leased Mr. Nisbet's mill for three years, and have put all the machinery in excellent condition for making first class flour and meal.

Sep 9–4t M. L. RICHIE.

RICHARD WALKER,

Barber and Hair-Dresser.

FIRST door east of Maddox & Parr's Family Grocery. Give him a call and he will guarantee perfect satisfaction with his neat, complete and fashionable work.

Jacksonville, June 17, 1876—tf.

New Steam Cotton Gin and Saw Mill.

THE undersigned have just fitted up at Weavers Station on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, splendid new machinery for Ginning Cotton and Sawing Lumber. The Gin has a newly invented Condenser attached, by which all waste of cotton is avoided, and it samples better for market. Cotton will be ginned for the sixteenth, and Lumber sawed upon the usual terms.

Give us a trial and you will be well pleased.

Messrs Ledbetter keep at this point a full stock of Goods, and give the highest market price in Cash for cotton, including remnants.

WILLIAM ADAMS,
ROBERT ADAMS.
Sept. 2, 1876—2m.

Trustee's Sale of House and Lot in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala.

UNDER and by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by George Stipes, and recorded on pages 750 and 351 of Book "F" of deeds in the office of Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, Alabama, I will proceed to sell on the 16th day of October, 1876, at Jacksonville, in said county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

West half of Lot No. twenty-nine, 29 in the original plan of the town of Jacksonville, Ala. in the Coosa Land District, in the state of Alabama, known and designated as the Stipes property, on the north east corner of the public square.

A. J. LITTLE, Trustee.
Sep 2—5t.

A. W. JONES. S. K. CARLISLE. H. H. STEWART.

H. H. STEWART & CO.

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

Corner Water and Washington Streets,

SELMA, ALA.

Our Stock is LARGE, embracing all the Staple Articles to be found in the Wholesale Business. Our facilities for Buying and Selling are such, that we challenge competition.

Selma, Nov. 6, 1875—1y.

W. F. LYMAN T. S. BOWEN.

BOWEN & LYMAN,

Wholesale Grocers

AND DEALERS IN

PRODUCE,

No. 5, Central Block,

WATER STREET,

SELMA, ALA.

Our prices are low and stock large, which will be kept constantly full of choice articles.

Nov. 1875—1y.

Merchants Look to your Interest.

TIN WARE at wholesale and retail at ***ANTI-WAR PRICES,*** Made of best I X Tin.

Cooking Stoves

Best Philadelphia make

Good, Heavy and Durable.

Also a good lot of Stove Ware. Roofing and Tin Guttering solicited

W. W. NESBIT.
Dec. 18, 1875—tf

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 their 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.

THIS standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M. D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

W. M. NISBET, Agent,
Jacksonville, Ala.

NOTICE FARMERS!

W. D. BUSH & CO.

Having bought the right to manufacture and sell the celebrated

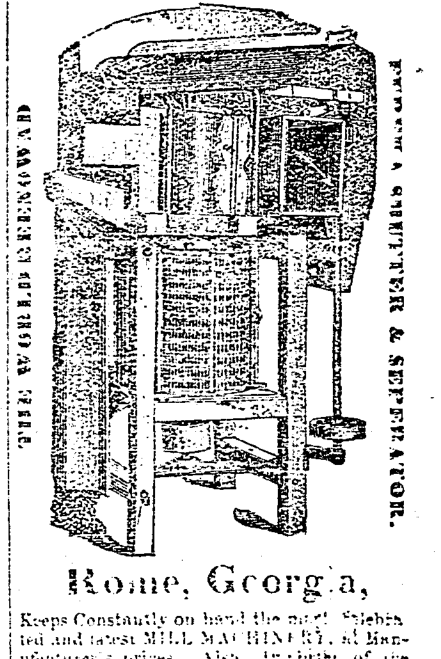
SANFORD PLOW

in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega and Cleburne, are now ready to supply the demand. These plows will be exhibited as rapidly as possible in the above counties, and farmers will find it to their interest not to purchase others before seeing them.

We claim, 1st, that they are the cheapest plow that has ever been offered in this country: 2nd, that being all iron (handles excepted) they are the most durable: 3rd, they are the most simple in construction; 4th, they can be adjusted to run deep, medium depth or shallow by the movement of only one bolt; 5th, the handles can be set to suit the tallest man or small boy by the movement of one bolt; 6th, the heel is constructed with a slot, so that the plow may be moved up or down to suit its length, thus avoiding the necessity and expense of laying—a short plow doing as good work as a long one: 7th, the shoulder and heel bolt are self-adjusting, and all your old plows will fit the stock. In short, it is the best and only universal Iron Plow Stock. Is not heavier than a common wood stock. Is perfectly durable, and has given entire satisfaction so far as tried. Price to suit the times; and a liberal discount made when plows are bought at our works three miles south of Alexandria, Calhoun county, Ala.

Sep 23—4t

J. J. Cohen,



Rome, Georgia,

Keeps Constantly on hand the most Celebrated and latest MILL MACHINERY, at Manufacturer's prices. Also, [illegible] of the Double Anchor Dutch Bolting Cloth, French Burr and Esopus MILL STONES, Double Turbine Water Wheel, and an assortment of Belting, &c. Dec. 30, '71.—1y.

Chills and Fever Cured for 50 Cents.

AGUEINE

Is the most remarkable discovery of the Age. It will absolutely cure **Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Billious Fevers,** and all malarial diseases. In **Liver Complaints** it often effects wonderful cures. Contains no QUININE, ARSENIC, CALOMEL or other hurtful drug, and *will not injure* the most delicate person. It is not only the best but the cheapest remedy in the world.

PRICE, 50 CENTS A BOX.

AGUEINE is for sale in Jacksonville by Dr. M. NISBET, and dealers generally.

Don't fail to give it a trial.

Prepared by RICHARDSON & CO.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Superior Seed Oats

FOR SALE.

I have a quantity of superior Red Rust Proof Oats, which I am now offering for sale at 50 cents per bushel

J. L. GREEN,
Alexandria, Ala.

POLITICAL NOTES.

..The Albany Argus says of the majority of the republican papers: "A man who henceforward trusts them is hopelessly given over to believe a lie. Henceforth consider every statement from republican sources designed to prejudice the campaign to be simply the desperate resort of unscrupulous profligates, and press the issue upon the main question. The main question now is: Shall the profligates be turned out of power?

..Somebody has well said that "the bloody shirt has pockets," so it has, They are filled with commissions to plunder the people, in the future as in the past. Its vigorous and ceaseless shaking in the republican campaign means, in English, that the plundering ring-men want their commissions renewed for four years more. The people have the power to grant or refuse such renewal. If the people calmly scrutinize the issues of the campaign there will be no renewal of those commissions, and they will expire on the 4th of next March.—*Milwaukee News.*

..Claim agents have traversed the south for ten years, bringing up claims both real and bogus, until the business of this dubious court (of which the notorious George H. Williams is a member) has grown so extensive that it will take two years to clean up the present calendar. If the people have anything to fear from southern claims it is through the existence of this republican court. Claims which are openly discussed in congress are not dangerous, for an unjust award would be straightway exposed and universally condemned by the voice of public opinion.—*Utica Observer.*

..The national canvas now going on is really conducted by the newspapers. Stump-speaking is a mere accessory. The magazine of facts is furnished by the press, and it is to be feared that the magazine of falsehood is furnished largely from the same source. It may not be an unmixed good that the press really does shape public opinion, and is constantly controlling it to so great an extent. But there is no substitute for it. Everybody reads in these last days. The newspaper enters nearly every house and cabin. Those who profess to be quite superior to newspaper opinions are continually affected by their expressions. —*San Francisco Bulletin.*

..Commenting on the disclosure concerning the "American alliance," the World says: "The open purpose of the republican leaders is to disfranchise the white voters of the south, as a means of gaining complete and permanent supremacy over the whole country. Their secret purpose, as we now see, is to disfranchise at a later period a great proportion of the white voters of the north, by using the native majority against the foreign minority in the country, precisely as they are now trying to use the northern majority against the southern minority in the country. The party of avowed sectional proscription is the party also of secret religious race proscription, and everywhere and always, openly and secretly alike, the party of diabolism and of the stirring-up of strife."

..Since the letter of Judge Sinnott exonerating Governor Tilden was published, the income-tax form of campaign literature has been gradually sinking below the horizon, and is now almost out of sight. There was a disposition to take Governor Tilden to task for allowing the government officials to assess his income instead of making a return of his own, but this line of attack has also been dropped on the discovery that many prominent republicans are dwelling in glass houses very much like Governor Tilden, and deprecate a stone-throwing which might bring in their own roofs with a crash. There are several of these glass houses in Massachusetts, and among the tenants thereof are Governor A. H. Rice, the republican candidate for re-election; Mr. Wendell Phillips, and the editor of that zealous Hayes and Wheeler organ, the Boston Journal. The truth is that Governor Tilden and the worthy republicans found in his company only followed a common and legitimate practice among business men, and the attempt to make them out perjurers therefor is partisanship run mad.—*Philadelphia Times.*

HAYES SAYS "WE MUST HAVE THE BLOODY SHIRT."

[From the Steuben (Ohio) Gazette, Sept. 28.

On last Tuesday morning W. C. Gaston, Esq., of this city, called upon Governor Hayes at his office in the capitol at Columbus. While waiting at the west front of the capitol Governor Hayes came up, and after shaking hands began a political conversation: "On the question of finance, the resumption act and the necessity of reform we will be badly beaten. We must have the bloody shirt and revive the bitter prejudices of the war." Of course Governor Hayes, in giving utterance to this expression, supposed Mr. Gaston to be a republican, as he was in company with a republican lawyer from Toledo at the time. This, of course, then, proves conclusively that the republican candidate for president of the United States has no faith whatever in the possibility of that party being successful in the present campaign with a fair discussion of the living issues of the day, although he himself is an earnest, and, we have believed, honest advocate of the doctrine of forced resumption. At the end of the conversation Mr. Gaston said: "You have no doubt of the result, governor?" to which he answered: "I do not like to speak dogmatically on that question. The Germans of Ohio are treating us very badly."

Mr. Gaston will vouch for the truth of this circumstance, and there is no doubt that it actually occurred as reported, and if Governor Hayes is the honest man which his friends claim, and which we have always supposed him, he will not deny it.

GOVERNOR HAYES.

From the New York Herald.

We print a communication from a respected correspondent who seems to be a warm admirer of Mr. Hayes. We must express our entire dissent from the eulogy of this correspondent. So far as we are able to judge from this record Mr. Hayes is a man some parts of whose conduct may be approved, while no part of it can be admired. We look upon him as a mediocre, well intentioned gentleman, who has been lifted by the accidents of politics to a position to which he had no title founded on personal qualifications. He has none of the elements of a great and commanding character; neither the breadth of intellect, the force of will nor the ascendency over other men with which nature stamps a man born for leadship. He is immeasurably inferior to Morton, Blaine, Conkling and half a dozen other republicans that might be named in the qualities which fit a man for influences over other minds and make him felt as a potent force in politics. We believe Mr. Hayes to be honest, but not more honest than hundreds of thousands of citizens who are plain tillers of the soil or who gain their livelihood by mechanical skill. He is not eminent as a lawyer, was not eminent as a soldier, he made no figure in congress as a legislator, and there are probably few counties in Ohio which could not furnish as useful a governor. We have nothing to say against the services rendered in public stations by well-meaning mediocrity, but we are unable to see that a small man is rendered great or admirable by a nomination for the presidency.

Our correspondent maintains that Mr. Hayes, if elected, will free himself from party trammels and exercise a noble independence, guided only by justice. We wish we could believe so; but we are unable to find anything in Mr. Hayes' career to warrant so pleasing an expectation. During the three years he was in congress he was as obedient to party behests as the mob of ordinary members. That was the period of enormous land grabs for railroads, and the record proves that Mr. Hayes voted for them all. It would be a poor compliment to his sagacity to say that he acted in ignorance; but not even this lame excuse can be pleaded, for Mr. Elihu B. Washburne, our minister to France, was then in the house and distinguished himself by a bold and vigorous opposition to those wasteful, swindling grants of the public lands. Unfortunately for the claim of independence which is set up for Mr. Hayes he never voted on such occasions with Mr. Washburne, but always with the majority of his party. Our correspondent seeks materials of eulogy in Mr. Hayes' action as governor of Ohio, but he fails to adduce a single instance in which Governor Hayes has acted in opposition to his party.

Our correspondents asserts that on the southern question the managers of the republican canvass "audaciously misrepresent their candidate." We are told, with great emphasis, that Gov. Hayes deprecates the waving of the "bloody shirt" and "does not believe in a new stirring up of suspicion, hatred and strife." Conceding that these are the real sentiments of Mr. Hayes, they only prove what a cipher he is in the politics of his own party. The republican stump speakers and party organs, one and all, are waging the campaign on the southern issue, which, we are assured, Gov. Hayes so strongly disapproves. Such contemptuous disregard of the wishes of their candidate proves that they consider him a a weak man—a mere figure-head in their canvass. It shows hat he has no moral or political influence among his own supporters. If he has none now, how can he be expected to exert any after his election? Among the able men of his party he cannot find the materials of a cabinet which will indorse his own views, for all the able men of the party, includ ing even George William Curtis, are industriously waving the bloody shirt and trying to make the campaign turn on that issue. Can Mr. Hayes administer the government without a cabinet? Is he strong enough to override all the able men of his party? If the republicans elect the president they will also elect the next house, and congress will pass a new enforcement law to take the place of that which has been annulled by the supreme court. Does anybody believe that Mr. Hayes would veto such a bill? Would a man of his moderate talents and peace-loving disposition venture to play the part of Andrew Johnson and court Andrew Johnson's fate? Our correspondent may believe it, but we do not.

Our dissent from the panegyrists of Mr. Hayes must not be understood as an indorsment of Mr. Tilden. If an admirer of the democratic candidate should send us a eulogy which we consented to publish it would be accompanied with an equally free expression of our estimate of his character. We are unable to see that the nomination of a man to the presidency "adds one cubit to his stature" or entitles him to a higher estimate than he enjoyed before.

Pygmies though perched on Alps, are pygmies still,
And pyramids are pyramids in vales.

..The business community have justly become alarmed over the unprovoked revival of the war against the south, by the rump of the republican party now left in possession of the once powerful organization. The verdict of the New York Herald, that if this crusade is to be the result of a republican victory, then a democratic triumph would be far preferable, is the verdict of every conscientious and intelligent man in the entire country.—*Newburgh Register.*

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

His Reasons for Supporting the Reform Candidates.

In response to an invitation to speak at the great democratic demonstration at Cooper institute, New York, Friday night, Charles Francis Adams wrote as follows:

"If I were younger it would be an agreeable duty to perform the task to which you invite me. But I have not done anything of the kind for fifteen years, and now I am in my seventieth year. Should I accept your invitation I should probably give rise to others which would have an equal claim. My judgment is that I had better stay at home. Yet I think I fully appreciate the importance of this canvass. It is narrowing itself daily more and more into a struggle between the people and the managers, who hold the official organization of the country—for their own exclusive benefit. From the days of the credit mobilier down to the last exposures made by the investigations of the last congress, there is only one conclusion to be drawn, and that is the prevalence of corruption almost everywhere in the republican organization. The honest men do, indeed, make brave and sincere efforts to resist this baneful influence, but they are too often defeated to raise any just hopes of ultimate success. This struggle has been going on for years, and no material change for the better has yet been effected. The time has now come for a radical change and the substitution of a wholly new influence, tied up by no restrictions other than the genuine wishes of honest men of all parties. When in a great popular convention of a party to nominate a candidate for the presidency, one gentleman, deeply compromised by the investigations of a committee of the house of representatives, comes within twenty-five votes of the nomination, and another, who really did honor to himself by fearless and effective exposures of corruption to high places, could not command many more than a hundred votes, it seems to me that it is high time for a change in public opinion. Neither is the case improved by a view of the manner in which the canvass has been carried on. The great effort of the republicans seems to be to operate on the popular passions excited during the late civil war. And why is this? Instead of repeating the honorable call of president Grant, "Let us have peace," the cry is for raising what may be another war. And why is this? Only because the people of the southern states choose to vote as they please, without regard to the corrupt combinations of office-holders all over the country, wielded by equally corrupt combinations of office-holders all over the country, wielded by equally corrupt combinations of legislators at the seat of government, to perpetuate their own power. Verily, verily, if the people are wise they will lay down party and seize the present opportunity to make a change.

THE man or woman who has not heard of Merchant's Gargling Oil is poorly posted indeed. Perhaps no article ever manufactured for the cure of man and beast, has done more good, or gained a wider celebrity than this. It is sold the world over, and wherever it is used there is but one opinion in regard to it, and that is the highest man can bestow. For diseases in cattle and horses it is invaluable. It is a liniment that does up its work speedily and effectually, and leaves limb and body sound and healthy. Whole columns might be written in its praise without exhausting its merits. It is manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., and is sold by all druggists.—[Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Sunday Courier.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER is said to have spent $50,000 in advertising the past two years, and by the looks of the newspaper throughout the United States, we should say it would take as much to go round this year. And to cap the climax the proprietors have announced their paper at $1.00 a year. How it is done is a mystery, unless they have more than "a barrel of money" to give away. We believe, however, it is the theory of the publishers that all they ask of the reader is to pay for the white paper and postage; for their labor, when the paper reaches 100,000 or more circulation, their advertising will pay the profit. While they are building up the paper they do not solicit advertising, and hence the readers get a great paper for $1.00 that is worth $3.00. As the publishers have the money, no doubt they will succeed. Address THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill., inclosing $1.00 for subscription and 15 cents for postage.—*Chicago Times.*

MARKET REPORTS.

MEMPHIS.			
Flour	$ 3 75	@	8 0
Wheat	1 10	@	1 12½
Corn	45	@	
Oats	47	@	48
Lard	13¼	@	13½
Bacon—Clear Sides	16½	@	
Hay—Best	18 00	@	20 00
Whisky—Common	1 00	@	1 15
Robertson County	1 75	@	3 00
Bourbon	5 00	@	5 50
Lincoln County	1 75	@	3 00
Highwines	1 13	@	1 15
Cotton—Ordinary	8¼	@	8¾
Good Ordinary	9⅞	@	
Low Middling	10¾	@	
Seeds—Clover	8 50	@	9 50
German Millet	60	@	65
Missouri Millet	1 75	@	2 00
Hungarian	1 75	@	2 00
Buckwheat, ℘ bush	1 75	@	2 00
LOUISVILLE.			
Flour	$ 3 25	@	6 75
Wheat—Red and Amber	1 00	@	1 05
Corn—Sacked	48	@	50
Oats	33	@	36
Hay—Timothy	9 00	@	10 00
Pork—Mess	15 50	@	17
Lard	12¼	@	
Bacon—Clear sides	8½	@	9
Wool	33	@	35
Potatoes—Irish, ℘ bbl	1 60	@	1 65
Cotton—Middling	11	@	
Ordinary	8½	@	
NEW ORLEANS.			
Flour	$ 4 25	@	6 75
Corn	55	@	61½
Oats	42	@	43
Hay	15 00	@	19 00
Pork	17 50	@	
Sugar	10¾	@	11½
Molasses	35	@	55
Whisky	1 00	@	1 10
Cotton	10	@	10¾
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Flour	$ 5 25	@	5 50
Wheat	1 10	@	1 16¼
Corn	40	@	40½
Oats	33	@	36½
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VOLUME 40. JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1876. WHOLE NO. 2065.

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All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.

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The biological section of the British Association has lately discussed the relative merits of hard and soft water used as beverages. The opinion of the physicians who spoke seems to have been that hard water, inasmuch as it contains lime and phosphates, is good for your children who need the lime for the building of their bones, but bad for elderly people whose skeletons there is an excess of mineral matter. Dr. Homer Bostwick used to maintain that bread so far from being the "staff of life" was the staff of death, because of the earthy matter it contains, which is 0.6 per cent. of the whole, and so clogs the natural gates and alleys of the body that repair cannot keep up with waste, nor waste be eliminated freely; that death supervenes before the proper span of years has half been accomplished. Doubtless too little attention is given to the waters we drink, although the time will come when caution in regard to them will be looked upon as at least as necessary as it is in the matter of food.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE Lee monument fund now amounts to about $25,000.

TENNESSEE is sending about fifty emigrants per day to Texas.

NEW ORLEANS is introducing dummies on her street railways.

A CAR of cotton caught fire at Dallas, Texas, and twenty bales were burned. Loss $2,000.

THE Savannah benevolent association had received up to Monday contributions to the amount of $65,985.83.

VICKSBURG Tribune: Vegetables are becoming very scarce on account of the drouth. Everything is literally parched up.

IN a recent drive north a Texas man lost nine hundred head of cattle, but didn't miss them until he reached his destination and had a count.

THE Alabama and Chattanooga railroad was sold by order of court at Mobile, Ala., to Boston capitalists for $310,000, $100,000 paid down

THE first cargo of cotton of the season was cleared from Savannah on Wednesday. It footed up 3,102 bales, and was valued at $157,126.90.

SAN ANTONIO Herald: The pecan mast this year will be extraordinarily large. The export of this favorite nut is quite an item of revenue to western Texas.

LITTLE ROCK Gazette: A colony of sixty Russians arrived from the north yesterday, and were taken up the Little Rock and Fort Smith road last evening by special train.

DR. J. S. BURNS, the man charged with setting fire to the register's office at Chattanooga, has been held without bail to answer the charge of arson, and $1,000 bail each to answer charges of burglary and larceny.

A STRANGER came to Lawrence, Texas, and requested ex-sheriff Starke to go with him to see a piece of land. The stranger had a shot-gun. Starke was found dead with a load of buckshot in his head and the stranger gone.

TELLURIC ores have been discovered at a depth of two hundred feet near Charlotte, North Carolina. Tellurium belongs to the sulphur and selenium group of metalloids, and its presence is considered by experts to be an undoubted evidence of large deposits of rich ore.

A LATE Charleston circular puts the present rice crop of Georgia and South Carolina at 75,000 tierces, or about five per cent. more than any crop since the war. The product this year has been grown at a greatly reduced cost, and with an economy that, until within a year past, was almost unknown.

THE Atlanta Times says the lady of that city who married the Boston man some days since, and was developed out of about $1,400 by him while on a bridal tour to the centennial, has returned home without the money, as under the laws of Pennsylvania the scoundrel is held to be entitled to his wife's money.

CERTAIN cotton-growers of Alabama are just now trying the experiment of sending unginned cotton to England. The cotton is first sun-dried, and then pressed into bales as in the case of lint cotton, bagged and bound, and thus sent to market, seed and all. The object is to get the English market for the seed and waste, as well as the clean cotton

BURNING OF THE STEAMER SOUTHERN BELLE.

Mr. Libans, who narrowly escaped, says that when the boat landed at Mrs. Marrineaux's to take that lady on board I went and escorted her back into the ladies' cabin. At the same time the boat was backing out from the landing. I went to the office to get the key of the stateroom for Mrs. Marrineaux, and on returning to give it to her she met me half way in the cabin and said the boat was on fire, and to take her off. I saw smoke coming up through the carpets and through the staterooms amidships, and told her that the boat was landing and to go ashore, as I was then engaged in breaking in staterooms doors to awake passengers. After doing this I ran to my own room to awake young Willie Greathouse, who slept in the same room. When I thought I had awakened him I ran to the office where my books and papers were with a view to saving them if possible. After a moment I looked around and did not see young Greathouse, and immediately running back again succeeded in bringing him out of the room and told him to go ashore, after which I returned to the office a second time, and was in the act of trying to recover a small amount of cash in the drawer when the flames had nearly surrounded me, and I was forced to leave my books, and other valuables to the flames. I then rushed out of the office, with my face and hands scorched. I found that the stairs were in a blaze, and jumped from the boiler deck on to a tier of cotton on the guard, and from that to the stage and to the shore, where, on turning around to look at the boat, I saw that she was one burning mass from stem to stern. The boat's books and papers were all burned; in fact, everything except what was in the safe. The Belle had eight hundred bales of cotton on board and one thousand five hundred sacks of seed. The following additional are known to be lost: A Catholic priest, name unknown, from Bayou Sara; A. C. Griffith, George Thomas, chief steward, from Louisville, Ky.; Gus Davis, hall tender; Carter Roan, guard tender of the cabin. The four last named jumped overboard and were drowned, while Mr. Von Phul, Droz, Griffith and the priest are said to have perished in the flames.

..When a Chicago girl received a dispatch from Wisconsin announcing that her lover was going off with consumption, she telegraphed to his friend: "Has poor Jeffrey kept up his life-insurance?" The friend telegraphed back: "Policy for $10,000 in your favor is paid up till May 9, 1877. Poor Jeffrey can not last after the cold snap." The young lady then wondered philosophically how she would look in black, and telegraphed to Jeffrey: "Darling, I will be with you on Tuesday, never to quit you during life. TURLINE." "It will be a sad loss to you, my love," said her mother. "Yes, ma," sobbed the girl, "but the loss is fully covered by insurance."—*Tribune.*

A LOVER'S QUARREL.

BY KATE PUTMAN OSGOOD.

You will find, inclosed in this note of mine,
  Your letters and gifts in their order set;
I have kept, as you see, not a single line
  To recall what I now would fain forget.
Your picture—I never liked the pose—
  The ring and chain, and the rest, you know,
I have placed with care, for, indeed, who knows
  But another will prize—well, let it go!
So snaps in a moment the chain that bound.
  Oh, better, no doubt, to end it thus
Than find, too late, as we must have found,
  That chance alone had united us.
You can throw, if you choose, the blame on me,
  As it always comforts a man to do;
No matter; enough if I can see
  That the fault of our quarrel rests with you.
Let us never meet—it is better so;
  For, after all, being only human,
I feel to the heart, not angry; no,
  Not angry, but still an injured woman,
P. S.—On the whole, as our letters might
  Stray to some other than you and me,
For just this once I will meet you to-night,
  At the usual time, by the sycamore tree.

I send you here, together with this,
  Your letters you asked for back again,
And pardon it if a luckless kiss
  Has blotted the page now and then.
The curl of your hair, the glove you wore,
  The mignonette—take back the whole,
And with them the faith that I once bore,
  The love and trust of a man's whole soul,
The past—is there ought remains behind?
  The future—what hope have you left me there?
If I go to the duce—but never mind!
  I scorn to threaten, to rave and swear.
No, no, be happy, as women will
  Before the kiss on their lip is cold
That pledges them to another, still
  In the new love lightly forgetting the old.
Yes, all is over between us now—
  I never shall look on your face again;
So you go your way with your broken vow,
  And think no more of—a desperate man.
P. S.—In order that you may see
  I have kept back nothing—not even a flower,
On second thought, to the scaymore tree
  I will bring them myself at the usual hour.

They have met to utter their last good-byes;
  And there by the seycamore tree they stand,
Gazing each in the other's eyes,
  Holding each to the other's hand,
The letters lie on the mossy seat—
  Ring and picture, curl and glove;
While the doubly-perjured lips repeat
  The oft told tale of changeless love;
And over their heads the star of even
  Twinkles down through the sycamore boughs,
Laughing; perchance, as the hosts of heaven
  May laugh, to listen to lovers' vows.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Biography in Brief of the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency.

N. Y. Herald.

REMOTE ANCESTRY.

They were the best stock of the two Englands—the old and the new—and that meant the best stock of children on earth. Physically they were tall, broad shouldered, strong, fine looking men. They held high positions in England as far back as the middle of the sixteenth century, three of them in succession holding during fifty years the chief magistracy of Teuterden, Kent.

GRANDFATHER.

"Governor Tilden's grandfather, John, removed from Connecticut and settled in Columbia county, New York, in 1790, in the beautiful valley of New Lebanon, which has ever since been the residence of this branch of the Tilden family."

FATHER.

"He was a farmer and merchant, a man of sound judgment and strong, practical sense, which made him the accepted oracle of the country in all matters of public concern.

BIRTHPLACE.

"The sun looks on no fairer scene than the vale of Lebanon." An enchanting description of the lovely vale follows and then:—"It was in this happy valley that Samuel J. Tilden had his birth—March 15, 1814."

EARLY EDUCATION.

We are not told to what school young Tilden was sent, "but, early displaying an unquenchable thirst for knowledge, with the rarest capacity for its acquisition, before he had fairly escaped from boyhood he displayed such an amount of political knowledge and precocity of reason and judgment as astonished all the great men who so often became the guests of his father."

YOUTHFUL TRAINING.

After comparing Tilden's precocity with that of the younger Pitt, the Clintons and Livingstons, the biography dwells on the first literary product of the "boy statesman, written in 1832, when young Tilden was only eighteen years old. In the same year he entered Yale college, but finished his education at the University of New York.

STARTING IN LIFE.

Having chosen the law for his profession he entered the law office of Judge Edmunds. At the age of twenty-three Tilden wrote in defence of Van Buren under the *nom de plume* of "Crino," and at twenty-four he started as a public speaker. In 1844 he started for political purposes the Daily News, and in 1845, at the age of thirty-one, "he was persuaded to enter the assembly of the state from the city of New York."

BEFORE THE WAR.

While an assemblyman Tilden was elected a member of the convention for remodeling the constitution of the state. Withdrawing from politics in 1846 he became what he used to say of himself, "all lawyer now." His best known cases are the contested election case of Flagg for comptroller in 1855, the Burdell murder case in 1857, the Pennsylvania coal company case, the Cumberland coal company case. By "his services to the American system of railways he won the chief part of his fortune."

DURING THE WAR.

At a meeting held at the house of General Dix, just after the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 troops, Mr. Tilden * * * maintained that, instead of 75,000 troops, Mr. Lincoln should have called out at least 500,000." * * * "At a later period of the war he was invited by the government at Washington to give his advice as to the best methods for its further conduct." His advice was not to depend upon the problematical appearance of a military genius, but "to avail yourself of your numerical strength and your superior military resources" and to "overwhelm your adversary by disproportionate numbers and reserves." In the summer of 1864 Mr. Tilden was a delegate to the democratic national convention at Chicago. He made a speech in the New York delegation in opposition to any declaration in favor of an armistice and insisted that the adjustment of the controversy pending on any other basis than the restoration of the union was manifestly impossible.

SINCE THE WAR.

"In December of the year 1869 Mr. Tilden united with a few leading members of the New York bar in a call for the meeting at which the bar association was formed," and the purification of the New York bench was evidently the work of the bar association. The biography then goes extensively into Governor Tilden's battle with the Tweed ring. "To the eternal honor of the democratic party of the city and state on the issue thus made up by Mr. Tilden with the ring they gave him their cordial and irresistible support." The candidacy of Mr. Tilden for the governorship is then narrated, as well as his war on the canal ring and his reform measures while governor.

HIS RECORD AS A RING BREAKER.

Tilden's campaign biography claims that he smashed three rings—the judical ring, the Tweed ring and the canal ring.

HIS RECORD AS A CIVIL SERVICE REFORMER.

A No. 1.

HIS RECORD AS A TAX REDUCER.

Three mills as before. The biography gives no statement of the latest reduction, but the associated press despatch of September 27th claims a reduction of $5,667,506.20 as against last year. No official statement is given in the biography or in any of the official documents at hand to show how large the total reduction has been during Governor Tilden's two year's administration of the finances of the state.

HIS FINANCIAL RECORD.

Return to specie payment—after sufficient preparation.

WHAT HE IS CALLED BY HIS ENEMIES.

"A railroad wrecker," "a secessionist," "a perjurer," "an income tax swindler," etc.

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

The biography is silent on the governor's personal appearance, but the Sun, of August 16, says:—"The better looking candidate is Sam Tilden. We acknowledge that Hayes has a more sympathetic face and a tenderer eye, but when we come to examine the indications of quality in the character of the two men we find that while Hayes is facial commonplace, Tilden is strongly individualized, keen of intellect, analytical, thoughtful, Tilden's is a face to always be distinctly remembered once you have seen it, and Hayes' is one such as you may see every day."

AGE.

Sixty-two.

RELIGION.

Presbyterian.

MENTAL AND MORAL CHARACTERISTICS.

"He brought to his position a measure of professional training, of political and financial experience and practical acquaintance with men, whether in mass or detail, which, we venture to say, were never before combined in an equal degree in any chief magistrate of the empire state. His life seemed to have been a preparation for the work he was called to undertake."

HOME ASSOCIATES.

Governor Tilden's associations are not alluded to in the biography, probably on account of his confirmed bachelorhood, which has been so deeply regretted. However, in the case of Governor Tilden's elevation to the white house, his sister, Mrs. Pelton, would be its mistress. Mrs. Pelton's receptions at the gubernatorial mansion in Albany have given such satisfaction that it can not be doubted that in her Washington society would find an accomplished leader.

PERSONAL HABITS, VICES AND VIRTUES.

Manners—Pleasant, though not particularly suave.

Dress—republican in its simplicity; perhaps a little old-maidish in its over-scrupulous neatness.

Hospitality—Mr. Tilden's dinners at his Gramercy Park residence and his famous Rhine wines were always exquisite. His more recent entertainments of friendly politicians at Moon's at Saratoga have also become truly celebrated.

Temperance—Not even the campaign supplement of the Times has ever accused Mr. Tilden of being intemperate, although his wine cellar is famous. He does not smoke, nor does he play cards.

Piety—Mr. Tilden attends church regularly.

In all other respects his conduct is acknowledged to be exemplary. A republican paper once accused him of having beaten his mother-in-law, but this can not be true, as he was never married, and is officially denied by the Sun.

WEALTH.

Mr. Tilden is supposed to be worth from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

Nitro-Glycerine—Miscellany.

From Our Special Correspondent.

For two months, as you may have noticed in the daily papers, a portion of this explosive compound that seems to have capacity to knock Hell's Gate into a cocked hat, was on exhibition in the government building under guard, 'tis true, but the least knock, causing an upset, and hundreds of lives; guardians, visitors, and passers-by, would have been wounded or killed. Fortunately, it was discovered by the proper parties, and the dangerous agent of destruction cast into the lake

HOW NITRO-GLYCERINE IS MADE.

The nitro-glycerine laboratory consists of a wooden frame, having three tiers of shelves, the lower one having sides, forming a tank. At the end of the frame, on the level of the tank, is a large wheel with a belt passing around it, moving a small wheel on the upper shelf, turning a slender shaft operating vertical shafts, that revolve in tubs on the lower shelf or tank. The iron tubs in the tank, six in number, are partly filled with nitric and sulphuric acid, one part of nitric to two parts of sulphuric acid, by weight. These acids are thoroughly mixed by the revolving shafts mentioned above, the lower ends of the shafts having on them iron wheels like those on a propeller. On the second shelf are jars of sweet glycerine, a non-explosive. After the acids in the iron tubs below are thoroughly mixed, the glycerine in the jars above is introduced through rubber tubes. The flow is controlled by metal stop-cocks. The proportion is one pound of nitric acid to two of sulphuric, and one-seventh to one-ninth of the weight of the two acids, combined, of glycerine. Thermometers in the acid tubs show the heat, and when it rises to seventy degrees Fahrenheit the flow of glycerine is stopped. After the compound is formed in the tanks, the tubs in tanks are lifted out of the ice which surrounds them, and their contents poured into casks containing eighty gallons of water, each, to about ten gallons of nitro-glycerine. If the temperature is too high, ice is put in to reduce it. The specific gravity of water being as 1, the specific gravity of nitro-glycerine as 1.6, so the compound sinks to the bottom and is drawn off into tin cans, as required for use, by an india rubber siphon. If not wanted the compound can safely remain for years under water, the water being changed once a week. After it has been put in the cans, the cans are placed in a wooden box and surrounded by dry powdered plaster of Paris. That is the safest way to transport it, because if the compound is kept so long as to eat through the can, it meets the dry plaster, which immediately "sets," and stops the leak. Pure nitro-glycerine is a liquid resembling castor oil. It will not explode under a temperature of three hundred and sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and then the heat must be applied rapidly. Nitro-glycerine can be transported with perfect safety by mixing it with fifty per cent. of wood naptha, which renders the compound non-explosive. If required for use then, it must be turned into a tank of water, when the nitro-glycerine will sink to the bottom, and the wood naptha will float on the top. The nitro-glycerine can then be drawn off by a siphon.

The usual manner of packing nitro-glycerine is to put fifty pounds in a five gallon tin can, and put a half gallon of water on top to prevent it from taking fire, if a lighted match is dropped into it. There can be no possible danger of its explosion while so packed, unless gross carelessness occurs, and the death of Doyle and the other men at Hell Gate recently is distinctly chargeable to his recklessness, in violating the directions given to him. Nitro glycerine has an explosive force of nine hundred volumes (approximate) vulcanite powder, consisting of thirty-three per cent. of nitro-glycerine, mixed with seventy-five per cent. of meal, or black powder; has comparatively an expansive force of three hundred volumes, or as 0.9 to break a cubic yard of rock, while nitro-glycerine is as .85 to do the same work, accomplishing what would be required of four pounds of the ordinary black powder. The specific gravity of dynamite being 1.1—nitro-glycerine is 1.6, taking water as 1. The dangers of nitro-glycerine are almost the same as those attending gun powder, fulminate of mercury, etc., exploded when confined. A thin piece of wood saturated with nitro-glycerine will explode on receiving a direct blow. If the oil has not soaked through the wood no explosion can be produced. Giant powder, another name for dynamite, can be burned when free and unconfined, without an explosion. While nitro-glycerine is on storage, the cans containing it should be kept submerged in water, and the temperature kept below seventy degrees Fahrenheit, if necessary, by the use of ice. Then, there is no danger. It has frequently been transported by railway, but the usual manner is to send it by boats, or by teams, packed in plaster of Paris, or in tanks of water.

MISCELLANY.

The display of both cooking and parlor stoves shows that great progress has been made of late years in the matter of ornament by the use of nickel plating. In the display of the American Institute of Mining Engineers is a topographic map of the Wyoming region. Its execution required the labor of years. The fine collection of East Indian weapons, and curiosities in the Netherlands section was taken from the royal cabinet of curiosities, at the Hague, and from the palace of Het Lov, by the permission of the king, to whom they belong.

The French commission have installed in the main building a collection of beautiful objects of sever, given by the ministry of agriculture and commerce, as prizes at the regional agricultural fairs held in different parts of the country.

The following shows the number of visitors in attendance at the London, Paris, Vienna exhibitions:

In 1851, at London, 6,039,135; open 141 days. In 1855, at Paris, 5,162,330; open 208 days. In 1862, at London, 6,211,103; open 171 days. In 1867, at Paris, 10,000,000; open 210 days. In 1873, at Vienna, 7,254,687; open 186 days. Average number, per day: At London, 43,831; at Paris, 25,811; at London, 36,322; at Paris, 47,619; at Vienna, 39,006. Our summing up will exceed these figures.

The photographers of Lisbon, Oporto, and several of the smaller cities send groups of portraits and views of landscapes, and of churches, convents, palaces and castles.

A machine in machinery hall makes a barrel without the aid of hands.

Venezuela exhibits specimens of the sap of the celebrated "cow tree." Maryland illustrates the manner in which oysters are caught in the Chesapeake. The state buildings are much resorted to by those who wish to take a brief rest from sight seeing. Among the old books can be seen original copies of Thomas Paine's "Common Sense," and the "American Crisis." The great sea of California, carved out of fifty-six kinds of native wood, has been placed on exhibition in agricultural hall.

J. B.

BREVITIES FROM THE SPEECH OF SENATOR THURMAN AT CANTON.

A people who fail to condemn corruption invite and sanction its continuance.

A people who make animosty, hatred and narrow sectional feeling successful stepping stones to place and power, undermine at the same time their peace and prosperity and the perpetuity of their government.

With what face can the people complain of hard times, if year after year they elect and re-elect the very men whose policy, legislation and rule have contributed so much to bring suffering and distress upon them?

It is undeniable that so far as our distress is the result of either legislation or the want of legislation, bad policy or the want of wise policy, the responsibility rests upon our radical rulers, who have had unlimited control for the past fourteen years.

There is not a department of government whose expenditures do not exceed any expenditures by it in a time of peace before the radical party came into power.

It is plain that there should be a change of administration. The men who have contributed so largely to bring about the distress are not the men to remedy it. The same influence that made them err in their previous policy will continue to make them err. They are in a rut and they cannot get out of it.

In this unwarranted use of the military under attorney-general Taft's instructions they are trying to use the sword of the government to put down the will of the people. That's all it is.

My friends, what poor soldier was there who fell on that terrible day, when Custer led his headlong charge on the Indians, and whose white bones are now bleaching on the plains, who didn't contribute to the wealth of the secretary of war (Belknap)? And yet there is no official corruption, and yet, senator Morton says, we have the finest civil government the world ever saw.

For more than fifty years the democratic party ruled this country, and all the time it ruled there was peace and prosperity everywhere. In all these fifty years there was no man executed for treason. In all these fifty years there was no man punished for political offenses, and in those fifty years we grew from a little strip of fifteen states on the Atlantic coast to an empire reaching from ocean to ocean. The party of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, of Jackson, the men who believe in them, the men of their school, these old father's before me, who cast their votes among them, their children can be trusted with this grand republican government.

WILL CIGARS BE DEARER?

Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

This year's Havana tobacco harvest, according to best accounts, is the worst for many years. This is the one planted last and gathered last spring. The present is about the planting season for next year's crop, and how it may turn out is impossible yet to say. The crop already gathered is represented to be of very poor quality, and such as to furnish hardly any or none of the best class. To increase the unpleasantness of the situation the old stock has run out, and several of the leading manufactories have, in consequence, been obliged to suspend for want of leaf. Over 80,000 bales of leaf tobacco are exported annually from Havana to the United States—the average bale being about one hundred pounds weight. It is all manufactured into cigars in this country. In the city of New York alone the manufacture of cigars gives employment to at least 10,000 persons. Many of these are girls and women, who make on an average $10 a week. Men average $14 a week. The price of the best tobacco, unlike that of most other commodities in these times, is stationary at present, but the dealers say it is more likely to rise than to fall, in consequence of the failure of the Cuban crop. But no immediate change is apprehended.

..A lady pressed a friend to visit her in the country. On entering the room in which the company assembled before dinner, he found himself alone with a little girl, elegantly dressed. For a time they got along very well together, when she presently bethought herself that she would like to know the name of her new friend. He told her his name, to which she instantly replied: "Oh, then, you are the man mamma says has sung himself in society?" He then remembered that it had been a special proviso in the invitation that he should bring all his music with him.

GRAVE AND GAY.

..Joan of Arc had very luxuriant yellow hair, but the best authorities agree that she didn't run in debt for it.

..It is said that the ivory of England costs the lives of fifty thousand elephants every year.

..The Paris Figaro advises its readers to distrust "fair complexioned women with wide mouths."

..Probably one of the most trying times in a man's life is when he introduces his second wife, seventeen years old, to his eldest daughter, who is past twenty.

..The cool, crisp mornings have at last arrived, when we are all prepared to exclaim, in the language of Henry Clay: "It is nicer to be abed than be president."

..A Husband's Rights Association" has sprung up in England. It demands impartiality and justice, and that women shall not have the privileges of both sexes and the abilities of neither.

..A country editor remarks: "We have 43,000 clergymen, 6,200 journalists and $75,000 domestic servants." Guess he can stand it, provided he has no mother-in-law on the staff.

..A young lady in Boston refused to attend church because her new hat had not been sent home. "I hate the devil and all his works," she said; "but I hate an old-fashioned bonnet more."

..A baby recently christened at Newport wore $5,000 worth of diamonds and a robe that cost $3,000. Unless the poor child has inherited some brains from its grandparents its little head must be wofully empty.

..A gentleman, wishing, not long since to "pop the question," took up the young lady's cat, and said: "Pussy may I have your mistress?" It was answered by the young lady: "Say yes, pussy."

..Says the Brooklyn Argus: "Many a young lady from suffering blighted affection and a resolution to die at once, has been jerked from the brink of the grave by reading the announcement of a fall opening."

..Every New York daily paper gives its readers directions as to the preparation of food for the tables. If some journal will only tell its readers now how to secure the food, there'll be a subscription for you!

..Crowd at the depot waiting for late train: affable young man accosts gruff old gent: "Sir, I think I have had the pleasure of meeting you before. Your face looks familiar." Old Gent—"Does eh? So'll yours afore you're old's I am."

. A girl in Hackensack can see with the top of her head and tell what time it is by a watch laid thereon. There used to be an old woman in Belgium who could smell with her right ear, and now comes Adirondack Murray who can hear with his mouth. He will publish his reminiscences under the title: "What the Keg Told Me."

..It is apt to shake a man's confidence in his wife to awake in the early morning and find her sitting on the edge of the bed going through his pockets.—*Fulton Times.* And it is apt to shake a woman's confidence in her husband to find nothing in those pockets but a lager beer check, a piece of bologna sausage, a variety show ticket, and a perfumed note signed "Ever yours, Julia."—*Norristown Herald.*

AMOS' BOOK-KEEPER.

We asked Amos, says the Atlanta Constitution, how his boy was getting on at school.

"Pleg take dat boy, I done tuck him 'way from that school!"

"Why, what for?"

"Oh, oh! he wuz gettin' mos' too smart down dar wid dat book larnin'. 'Twon't do fer some niggers ter be too edgikatid."

"Why not, Amos?"

"Well, sah, jess take dat boy, frinstance. I put dat boy to keep books for me 'bout de sellin' ob de garden truck dis summer. Well, sah, he jess rit down charges dar in de book for all de truck dat I tuck out de garden, an' charges fer all dat I sole, an' charges fer all dat we eat in de house, an' den credit hisself wid the little 'mounts dat I let him hab 'long at odd 'casions, an' den he go an' add dem all up, an' struck er balance, he say!"

"And how did you come out?"

"Come out? 'Fore de Good Marster, I didn't come out at all! Dat boy done stuck me for 'bout thutty-fibe dollers, 'sides his wages as de book-keepah—now dat's what de figgers said."

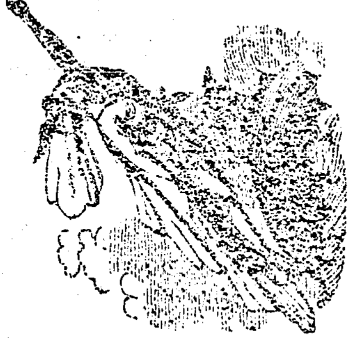
"Well, what did you do?"

"I jess burn up dat book right dar an' den, 'scharged de book-keepah and hire him ober agin ter saw wood fer his borde an' clos."

"You did?"

"Yes, sah, I did dat! Why, boss, ef dat boy hed kep dat book on me tell now de'd done own dat hous' an' gyardin patch an' bin chargin' me an his ole mammy for bed an' bred? I tell yer dis hyar book-larnin' is ruinin' dis young breed ob niggers, 'tis shore!"

VICTORY!



We have kept our paper open until Friday evening's train in order to obtain confirmation of the glorious news of the election of Tilden and Hendricks.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 10th says: "After a very annoying interval of uneasiness, caused by the conflicting reports received from the several States, we congratulate our people on the certainty of a grand triumph for the cause of Truth, Justice and Reform. South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida are added to the victorious column which elects Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, the next President and Vice President of the United States by 203 electoral votes."

The Selma *Times* says: "The Times sends its congratulations to the people of Alabama on the grand achievement of Tuesday last. Our victory is complete. Mr. Tilden is elected beyond all doubt, and the Democratic majority in the next House will exceed thirty. General Shelly is elected!"

An unbroken delegation in Congress from Alabama.

Democratic majority in Alabama, 35,000 *Selma Times.*

POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION

In honor of the Grand Democratic victory of Tuesday, an immense BON FIRE will be built on the top of the

CHIMNEY MOUNTAIN,

three miles north-east of Jacksonville, and fired Tuesday night. At the same time a GRAND RALLY will take place in Jacksonville. Speeches, processions and transparencies will be some of the features of the evening.

People from all parts of the county are invited to attend and participate.

Look out for the Liberty Light on the top of Chimney mountain Tuesday night.

THE RESULT IN ALABAMA.

Montgomery, Ala.
Nov. 7th. 11:30 p. m.

J. F. Johnston, Selma:

News from all sections of the State indicates a democratic majority of about thirty thousand.

It will be seen by announcement that a great bonfire will be built on Chimney mountain Tuesday night—such an one as will illuminate the whole of Calhoun county and send a gleam of cheering light to the hearth-stone of every man in the county. Parties from the town and neighboring country are invited to take a hand in the work of conveying the pine to the top of the mountain on Monday and Tuesday.

Let everybody come to Jacksonville Tuesday night, white and black, and rejoice with us over the great Democratic victory.

It is estimated that sixteen white men voted the Hayes ticket at this box. Of course they had a perfect right to do so, but we regret that they are not now able to rejoice with those of us who have been faithful unto the end.

Those colored men in the county who have stood true to the Democrats are especially invited to take part in the procession Tuesday night.

We commend [illegible] to the negroes of the county as the wisest of their race. They were long-headed and knew what was coming. To the white people we say, ever remember them, and show them every favor consistent with their good. We must reflect that it took a vast amount of moral courage for a negro to stand up to the Democratic party when his race [illegible] [illegible].

THE GREAT VICTORY.

Comments of the Press.

"Grantism is dead! Under the providence of God, the country has undergone peaceful revolution, and liberty, republican government and the constitution are saved. Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate for President of the United States is elected by a handsome majority in the electoral college, and by the largest popular vote ever given to any Presidential candidate. A solid south has spoken, and the great States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticutt, have caught the echo which has been wafted to the Ohio river, and comes rolling back from the Northern lakes, proclaiming that the night is past and that the day of the jubilee has come.

Indiana, the home of Hendricks, has been true to her promises and sends greeting a grand glorious majority of at least 10,000. Wisconsin has cast off forever her chains and joins as a permanent member the Democratic column.

The candidate of the American Alliance, Mr. Hayes, is routed and his party is dead, damned and delivered. It has gone to meet smiler Colfax with his piety and his bonds. Thank God, Sitting Bull Morton's occupation is gone, and that this arch fiend will be powerless henceforth to prosecute and oppress the people of the South.

The news is glorious, inexpressably glorious, and language is powerless to give any idea of how we all down this way feel. To think of Hampton being elected in South Carolina, and the robber Kellogg being driven from Lousiana! Ah, it is intoxicating, and our joy is unalloyed, supreme. From the bottom of our heart we say *laus deo*

And a new era dawns upon our common country. "The South is freed from the illegal interference of the Federal Goverament in the local affairs, and the North, the East and the West freed from the mighty incubus of Grantism will soon recover their former prosperity. Our entire country has cause for sincere rejoicing, and to the Southern people we say *sursum corda*.

The New York *World* this morning has the following leader: "Peace on earth to men and good will, is the glorious message of this glorious day. The magnificent victory which we announce to-day has been won indeed, by a great united and determined political party, but it has been won by a party for the salvation of a people. It brings to the defeated the same blessings which it insure to the victors.

It is the triumph of union over disunion; of order and of the law over the spirit of disorder and of anarchy; of statesmanship and patriotism over partisan insolence and sectional hate. There is not an honest man in the United States, of whatever creed, of whatever color, of whatever political affiliations, who has not cause this day whether he knows it or not, to thank God for the work which was yesterday done.

In all our past history no sublimer spectacle has been presented to the world than this. When the armies of the Republic flushed with victory melted quietly back into the great body of the people at the close of the civil war, the political philosopher of all nations stood astonished at the scene. How much grander is the sight which we witness to-day of a gigantic political revolution, planned, begun and carried out without the firing of a shot, in anger, by the simple exertion of the popular will working through the legitimate forms and the traditional spirit of our free institutions.

To us who have been part and parcel of the work, to the active men of both political parties, it doubtless seems a simple and natural thing. To foreign observers and to those who will come after us, it will assume its true proportions and it will stand in history as the noblest imaginable vindication of the wisdom and the faith of those great men who founded our nationality on the principles regarded in their time as wild and utopian and even in our own days dishonored but too often, by the distrust and the contempt of Americans unworthy their great heritage of freedom."

Copper Ores.

During the time I have been in Alabama, I have had a large number of minerals brought to me for examination, the greater portion of which were worthless in a metallurgical point of view. But the owners, before bringing them to me, believed them to be ores, and were much disappointed to hear they were not. Finding that so little is known of the physical [illegible] of the minerals classed as ores, I have written the following articles hoping that they may prove of some service to those investigating the mineralogical wealth of this portion of the state.

I have selected copper as the subject of my first article, from the fact that at present it seems to occupy a prominent place in the minds of the community.

I shall in the first place give a detailed description of the different [illegible] copper and then what information I [illegible] as to its [illegible] and mining the same.

The usual copper ores are [illegible] and sulphides. The former are more abundant than the latter, [illegible] that it is difficult to distinguish them by ocular inspection. However at all copper veins [illegible] more or less green are found on the surface which is [illegible] of the presence of copper ore.

Copper is found in nature as—

Metallic or Native Copper.

This occurs in crystals disseminated through rocks, usually massive, or in the form of scales, or compact masses ramifying the rocks in all directions. It is found in beds, veins and in solid rocks, and in detached masses, and grains [illegible]. Most of the copper veins contain metallic copper. It occurs in the vicinity of dikes of igneous rocks, at Lake Superior in the trap rock and sandstone. Native copper often contains native silver disseminated through it. Color copper-red. Specific gravity 8.58

Sulphuret of copper—copper glance

(copper 77.2, sulphur 20.6, Iron 1.5)

Vitreous copper Ore. Redruthite; Harrisite; Chalcosine; Chalcocite.

This is one of the varieties of ore frequently met with in copper ore veins. It occurs frequently massive, but also granular, and in fine powder. It is also found crystalline in six sided tables, when sulphide of silver is combined, the crystals are often four or eight sided.

Its color is steel-gray to blackish gray and streak the same. Its fracture is conchoidal, uneven, and with a metallic lustre, often tarnished blue or greenish. Hardness—2.5 to 3. Specific gravity 5.5 to 5.8. It is brittle, and sufficiently soft to be cut with a knife. It dissolves with difficulty in heated hydrochloric (muriatic) acid, with [illegible] of sulphuretted hydrogen. Dissolves in nitric acid with separation of sulphur. This latter solution [illegible] blue by and excess of ammonia and precipitated copper [illegible].

The fine crystals at Redruth Cornwall, are called Redruthetic.

Copper pyrites, purple copper, and black copper occur as pseudomorphrous after copper glance; while the latter is itself pseudomorphous after galena.

Covellite or *Covelline* (copper 66.41 sulphur 33.6) *Indigo copper; Blue copper.*

This mineral occurs crystiline in hexagonal prisms, or two hexagonal pyramids combined with a regular hexagonal prism. It is also formed as a pulverlent powder lining the interior of cavities in lava. In mass this mineral has a deep indigo color, but when powdered it is black. It is readily reduced to a powder by rubbing it between the fingers. Its hardness is 1.5 to 2. Specific gravity 4.6. It is opaque, and has a lustre which is sometimes slightly metallic, and at others resinous. It is soluble in nitre and hydrochloric acids; in the latter sulphur separates. The ore occurs in some quantity in South America.

Variegated Copper Pyrites: Peacock-ore; Horseflesh-ore. (Copper 51 to 70) Erubecite. It is a sulphuret of copper and iron, mixed frequently with copper glance, copper pyrites and other cupreferous ores. Usually contains from 60 to 70 per cent. of copper. Occurs in cubes and octahedrons, and also massive. Color, pale reddish yellow, and tarnishes rapidly on exposure. Streak pale grayish black and but slightly shining. Hardness 3. Specific gravity 5. Soluble in nitric acid. It is found in granite and allied rocks, and also in the secondary formations.

Barnhardtite. (Copper 48.14; Iron 21.35; Sulphur 30.53. A sulphuret of iron and copper, intermediate in composition between variegated copper pyrites and copper pyrites. It has a bronze yellow color, a conchoidal fracture, a metallic lustre. It readily tarnishes in moist air, and acquires a rose red color. Specific gravity 4.5. Hardness 3.5. It is found at various localities in North Carolina.

Copper Pyrites; Yellow Copper ore: (copper 34.47, iron 30.48; sulphur 35.05.) Chalcopyrites, Towanite, sulphide of copper and iron.

This ore has a great resemblance to iron pyrites, but may be easily distinguished by its softness, since it may be cut with a knife, while iron pyrites is so hard as to strike fire with steel. It is often largely mixed with iron pyrites, in fact so far that the latter often fills the veins, and there are either only traces or but a small percentage of copper ore in the mixture. It is the mineral from which the great bulk of the copper of commerce is obtained, and is the most common of the copper ores. Although copper pyrites is found in great profusion, the ore is always poor; it does not often yield more than 12.0 and frequently the body of a vein does not contain more than 2.03 of copper. When it can be brought, at reasonable rates, to the smelting works, it is valuable, for it is much liked in the furnace. It yields its copper with great facility, requiring but little labor, and the use of but little fuel.

The amount of copper in an ore of this kind may be estimated on mere inspection after a little experience.

This mineral is a combination of sulphide of copper with bisulphide of iron. It forms hemihedral crystals, and also occurs in tetrahedrons and octahedrons. It possesses cleavages in two directions, but neither of them very distinct. Copper pyrites is met with in dendritric, concretionary and compact masses. It has a greenish brass yellow color, which becomes more or less iridescent by tarnishing, while the streak and powder are greenish black. The lustre is metallic. Specific gravity 4.1 to 4.3. Hardness 4. Fracture conchoidal and uneven. It dissolves in nitric acid, with separation of sulphur; and the solution is tainted blue by ammonia, with separation of oxide of iron.

Copper pyrites occurs in the more highly crystaline rocks, such as gneiss, talcose schists, argelaceous schists, as also in sedimentary deposits, especially where they are traversed by mineral springs, and eruptive rocks.

By alteration it becomes converted into Malachite, Covelline, Chrysocolla, Black Copper, Copper Glance, and oxide of iron; these often form the "gossan," or ore found near the surface.

Gray Copper Ore; Tetrahedrite; Fahlerz—copper [illegible], sulphur 25.8, antimony [illegible], arsenic 7.2. This mineral is a variety of sulphuret of copper and [illegible] already mentioned, sometimes [illegible] to the amount of [illegible] and nearly always more or less iron and zinc. The amount of arsenic varies from [illegible]. Some varieties contain platinum [illegible] and others mercury. [illegible] variety of a dark [illegible] with a reddish gray [illegible] is the prevailing crystaline form, and the [illegible] parallel to its faces [illegible].

Gray copper [illegible] crystalline, massive, and granular. [illegible] hemihedral [illegible] 5.2. Hardness 3 to 4 [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] deposits, and [illegible] countries where [illegible] copper is [illegible] Black crystals, having [illegible] and yielding a reddish powder. Specific gravity 4.4.

Wolchite. Copper 17.5 lead [illegible]. It is an ore containing copper, lead, arsenic, antimony and sulphur. [illegible] brittle, has a blackish-grey color, both in the mass and powder. Fracture [illegible] perfectly conchoidal [illegible]. Specific gravity 5.7 to 5.8. Hardness 3. Lustre metallic.

Wolchite is found in the sediments of iron deposits, at Wolch or St. Gertrand in the valley of Lavant Carinthia.

Stromeyerite. (Copper [illegible] Silver [illegible]). Generally speaking, this is a silver ore, the silver running as high as 71.76 [illegible]. It is a sulphide of silver and copper, these two sulphides crystalizing in two distinct crystals, but under certain circumstances both will crystallize in similar forms. The crystals which contain the most silver are in cubes and octahedrons, like argentite. This is the case with the specimens from Jelapa in Mexico called Jalpaite. They contain silver 71.76, copper 14.02, sulphur 14.22. It is sometimes mixed with iron. It apparently occurs with chalcocite in some localities so that the silver may sink to a few per cent.

(*Concluded next week.*)

Illinois.

Chicago, Nov. 9.

Illinois shows in forty counties a Democratic gain of 30,000. The State is sure to be Democratic.

(Signed,) Dan'l Cameron,
Sec'y Democratic State Committee.

Nevada.

Carson, Nov. 9.

The indications are that the State has gone Democratic [illegible].

Commodore Vanderbilt.

Under the head, "Honor to whom Honor is Due," the Richmond *Christian Advocate* says:

In sauntering through the Capitol, the other day, we loitered a little in the State Library, examining the curious documents collected there. Hanging up in a conspicuous place is a *fac simile* of the Jefferson Davis bail bond. We could see how Augustus Schell was led, from political reasons, if not personal relations, to be a surety for the Southern President. Horace Greely, a quixotic philanthropist, of course, would set his name to a paper proposing to release a national pisoner. The next signature was puzzling. It was Cornelious Vanderbilt. The Commodore had never been in pollities nor mounted a Rosinate to champion any humanitarian humbug. It was generally thought that he was more concerned about figures than feelings. People with large bank accounts are somehow the slowest folks in the world to sign their names where there are phrases about being 'severally and jointly bound in the sum," and so forth. Among the shrewd bankers of Wall street there must have been much surprise at the autograph of Vanderbuilt on that document. It turns out that this veteran leader in the collisions and stategy of stocks, shares and bonds, had a silent but strong regard for the South.

The princely donation to the South, through the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, came without parade or appeal. He selected the Methodists as the church, in all probability because his practical eye saw they "meant business" in their work of evanglization, and that they were not simpering, sleepy nor successors of the stout rugged appostles. They had large deposits in heaven and good investments on the earth.

We have it on the highest authority that Commodore Vanderbilt had collected his information digested and drew up a plan, without hinting his purpose to a single Southern Methodist. On a visit of Bishop McTyeire to N. Y. to consult a physician on some small but vexing malady, he called by invitation on Commodore Vanderbilt. He took the bishop by surprise in unfolding to him a carefully prepared scheme of his munificent gift. There was no fawning nor ostentatious charity. The parties were too large for that. The one without solicitation bestowed a noble favor upon a stricken section of his country. The other received the trust with dignity.

When Mr. Davis needed the influence of a Northern name, and the signature of a man of wealth, Vanderbilt gave both to the Southern prisoner, and without hesitation. When we were too poor to raise the walls of a college, Vanderbilt endowed a great school for our children. When the crowd of Southerners in New York held their service in a hired house, Vanderbilt bought them a church. And this man, with his millions, goes afoot, like the poorest Confederate, to this house of God and worships with this congregation of our brethren in that strange city.

A SAD STORY.

June 11th.—Set out upon an expedition to Loch Shiel. A fresh breeze of north wind was blowing up from Sound. We went rattling along under a smoking breeze past Mingarry Castle and Chirmor Mclean, connected with which there is a sad story. Mclean was a famous freebooter when McIan was in possession of Mingarry Castle. McIan's wife was fair and vain. McIan was hard [illegible] and cunning. He, the enemy of her husband, won her affections. She agreed to admit him to the castle upon a certain night to murder her husband, on condition that he would marry her. Mclean accordingly entered the castle at night, and murdered the old chief. McIan, however, left an only son, and Mclean insisted upon the woman putting to death the son who seemed to stand in the way of his subjecting the district to his own sway. The woman agreed to this and accompanied by Mclean, [illegible] the wild [illegible] to throw her child over into the [illegible] which washed below. The mother took the child in her arms. She twice swung it in the air to cast it from her, but not doing so she was asked by Mclean why she delayed.

"The [illegible] called the unfortunate woman [illegible] whichever I [illegible] [illegible]

Diary of [illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

[illegible]

A. O. STEWART, Sheriff.
Nov. [illegible]

Trust Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust, executed on the [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1874, and recorded in Book [illegible] pages 612 and [illegible], for the purpose of securing the payment of certain promissory notes therein described, [illegible] we will [illegible] to the highest bidder for cash, before the Courthouse door of Calhoun county, Alabama,

On Monday the 11th day of December 1876,

The following described Real Estate, to wit: The east half of the south east quarter of section six, township thirteen, range ten, also the west half of the south west quarter of section five, [illegible] two one acre lots situated one on the south side and the other on the north side of the public road [illegible] of Cross Plains, Alabama, where the said road enters said Town. Also Fraction [illegible] in section seven and the north west quarter of the south west quarter of section eighteen, all in Township fifteen, range ten. Also Fraction [illegible] of fractional section twelve, township fifteen range nine all east in the Coosa land District.

Said land will be sold to satisfy and make payment of the [illegible] notes [illegible] with interest from date.

JOHN R. [illegible]
JOHN M. McCAIN,
Trustees.

Nov. [illegible]

Nothing but the Truth.

It is nothing but the truth to call Hostetter's Stomach Bitters one of the most comprehensive remedies in existence. Disease in so many cruel guises has yielded to its curative action, its combined invigorating and alterative properties constitute it such a powerful agent for the promotion or restoration of health, that it may well be doubted whether it does not bear away the palm from all competitors of its class, both as a healer and safeguard. Through the agencies of restored digestion, a regular habit of body and complete secretion, it overcomes the various maladies which the interruption of those functions produces. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, urinary affections, nervous debility, Insomnia, and maladies of a yet more serious nature, are eradicated by its systematic use. It restores the appetite, promotes sound, refreshing sleep, and neutralizes those atmospheric causes which originate chills and fever and other miasmatic disorders. Elderly persons find in this comforting elixir not only a remedy for the numerous bodily ills to which age is peculiarly subject, but a genuine solace and support. Females in delicate health use it as a means of overcoming those disabilities and irregularities which afflict the gentler sex, and nervous or billious subjects derive the promptest and most complete relief from it. There is, in short, no class of invalids they is not benefitted by the Bitters. It recreates wasted strength, fortifies the system against disease, and is one of the most reliable cordials in existence for overcoming the effects of fatigue, and affording protection against the consequences of exposure.

Positive Results. There are numerous remedies that cure sometimes and become trusted as useful, but none have ever proved so effectual—cured so many and such remarkable cases—as Dr. Ayer's medicines.

The Cherry Pectoral has restored great numbers of patients who were believed to be hopelessly affected with consumption.

Ague Cure breaks up chills and fever quickly and surely.

Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla eradicates scrofula and impurities of the blood, cleanses the system and restores to vigor [illegible] its timely use many [illegible] that cause a decline in health are expelled or cured.

Ayer's Pills and their effects are too well known everywhere to require any commendation from us here.—*Scranton (Pa.) Times.*

Educate! Educate!

THE subscriber gives notice that his school is now in successful operation in the Calhoun College building. Pupils received at any time and charged from the date of entrance.

Primary department $2 per scholastic month.
Secondary [illegible]
Intermediate [illegible]
Higher [illegible]
Classical [illegible]

Tuition payable monthly in Advance.

The daily exercises begin at 8 o'clock, a. m. and close at 4 o'clock, p. m. during the winter season. The school is always open to visitors.

Pupils must be regular and punctual in attendance to reap the full benefits of the school. No deduction for [illegible] except in cases of protracted sickness.

A pupil's continuance at the school shall be [illegible] of good conduct and [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

W. P. McKELLAR, A. B.
Jacksonville, Ala., Nov. 4, 1876.

Notice to Creditors

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of [illegible] deceased, by the Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the [illegible] day of [illegible] 1876, [illegible]

R. E. [illegible]
Nov. [illegible]

$500 [illegible]

[illegible]

To the Working Class. [illegible]

[illegible]

Fashionable Millinery.

THE undersigned have just received a full stock of [illegible] Millinery [illegible] Trimmed HATS of every [illegible] and prices [illegible].

LADIES' DRESSES [illegible] in the latest styles.

Room [illegible] of W. A. [illegible] Goods Store.

Ladies are [illegible] invited to call and examine Goods.

Misses KATE & [illegible] CRAWFORD.
Jacksonville, Oct. 21, 1876—[illegible]

ARTHUR [illegible],
WITH
STOLLENWERCK BROS.,
Selma, Ala.
F. B. STOLLENWERCK & BROTHER,
Mobile, Ala.

Cotton Factors
and
Commission Merchants.

[illegible]

Alexandria, Ala.
Oct. 18th, 1876.

Public Notice

IS hereby given to all parties upon whom I hold Guano Notes, specifying Cotton option, that they will be deprived of said option, if the cotton is not delivered by the 1st of November, 1876, as that is the specification in the face of said notes.

The notes specify low middling cotton, and a lower grade will not be received in payment of said notes. The time is nearly out, and we hope every bale of the cotton will be delivered at Weaver's Station without delay. Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Ledbetter & Co. to receive the same.

W. F. COOPER.

oct. 21—2t.

A Good Farm For Sale.

I will sell sell at public sale to the highest bidder, on the **20th November next**, at the late residence of L. P. Fullenwider dec. 360 acres of LAND. The Land is known and designated as the east half section seven, Township fourteen and range seven, with the exception of forty acres off the south-west line; also the south-east eighty acres of section six, township fourteen range seven east, all in the Coosa Land District, being the land [illegible] L. P. Fullenwider lived at the time of her death.

There is about 70 acres of land under fence, the balance all wood land, with three good springs, convenient to churches and schools.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half cash, the other half twelve months after date.

J. R. LOYD.

Oct. 21, 1876—3t.

$5 00 to $10 00 per day Saved by Using Linder's Distributor!

WE have just secured a patent for a Machine that will grind and distribute Guano, Stable Manure, or any coarse Fertilizer, in the drill, at the rate of 200 to 1500 lbs. per acre.

Simple, Durable & Effective.

It is so simple that it cannot get out of order, and a boy of 12 year's old can operate it as well as a man. So durable that it will last a [illegible] time, and so effective that by its use, a saving of 50 per cent. in manure will be gained—putting it right in the drill where it will do the most good. The Machine is made so that in turning at the end the grinding stops and no manure is lost.

State, County and Best rights for sale, A few good, reliable Agents wanted.

LINDER & MONTGOMERY.
Peeks Hill, Calhoun co., Ala.
Oct. 21, 1876—3m.

[illegible]—A small Black, [illegible] hound dog, with white breast and bushy tail which curls over. Right head and ears [illegible] much like those of a fox. A suitable reward for the finder of the dog and a licking for the man who stole him.

James Snow.

Oct 21st, 3t. [illegible], Ala.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County, Special Term, Oct. [illegible], 1876.

This day came Ellen [illegible], widow of [illegible] deceased, and filed in Court her written petition and schedule [illegible] [illegible] dower in the lands of [illegible] and [illegible] are fully set out and described in said petition.

Thereupon, it is ordered by the court that the 21st day of November 1876, be set for the hearing said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication [illegible] Republican, a [illegible] said county, for [illegible] weeks prior to said day, [illegible] and all other persons [illegible] to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be held at the Court House of said county on [illegible] of November, 1876, and [illegible] said petition if they [illegible] proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Oct. 21—3t.

The Greatest Improvement of the Age.

Artificial Root Stands and [illegible]

[illegible]

DR. J. C. FERGUSON

HAS [illegible] to WOODWARD'S [illegible]

[illegible]

Jacksonville, Ala. Oct. 7, 1876—tf.

[illegible]

MONTGOMERY, Ala.

HAVE A GOOD STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY [illegible]

[illegible] Third [illegible]

J. R. GRAHAM

HAS IN STORE AND
ARRIVE a full and
plete line of
Dry Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hardware,
Bagging and Ties,

GROCERIES, &c

which he is selling at very low
ces for CASH, both at OXFORD
and LADIGA, ALA.

Read Carefully

We would respectfully call the attention of those indebted to to the fact, that we have to raise considerable amount of money during the month of November, and must look to our customers for the money. We hope they will come up with the CASH or Cotton promptly, as we are compelled to collect—will hold your Cotton if you do not wish to sell. We hope you will not fail to respond.

J. R. GRAHAM.

Oct. 14, 1876—5t.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

Price in a sealed envelope only six cents.

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

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.

Address
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41 Ann St., New York; P O Box,

JACKSONVILLE Commercial College.

A business school is a necessity, and should be sustained regardless of the
A business course in four months for twenty dollars!
A business education applicable to regardless of profession or sex!

The exercises of this institution opened Tuesday, Sept. 5th 1876. Doors are open to visitors.

MALE AND FEMALE DEPARTMENTS.

The Institution is conducted on business plans!

RATES OF TUITION:
(One at expiration of each term)

Penmanship first [illegible]
Business Calculations [illegible]
Business Forms [illegible]
Single & Double Entry Book-keeping

Improved systems adopted. Diagrams simplify the difficult departments. [illegible] one or two at half rates. Private lessons when desired. Each department [illegible] a period of one month. The usual course [illegible] the above branches, requires [illegible] Students under [illegible] in penmanship [illegible] at half rates. Day and night sessions [illegible] of all. Deductions [illegible] of protracted sickness or unavoidable [illegible]. The indigent and disabled are admitted free of charge. Minor orphans, [illegible] limited means, children of ministers [illegible] admitted at half rates. A scholarship in any department entitles the student to the privilege of continuing, without regard to time and without extra charge. Students may enter at any time and for any course [illegible]. Diplomas awarded for [illegible]. Required advancement for [illegible] the regular course embraces spelling [illegible] rules in Arithmetic and [illegible]. The business community are invited to attend and witness the exercises [illegible] examining board. Students under [illegible] admitted in penmanship.

O. Q. ZINNAMON,
Principal.

Commercial and Literary Author & [illegible] Founder of the Southern Commercial [illegible] New Orleans.

[illegible] professionally engaged [illegible] would be pleased to [illegible] writing in writing up books, [illegible] balance sheets, book-keeper's [illegible] partnership settlements &c. &c.

Sept. 16, 1876.—tf.

The Rome Hotel.

Within Ten Steps of the Rail Ro
BROAD STREET. ROME, GEORG
NO OMNIBUS NEEDED.

The Hotel is situated in the principal bus[illegible] of the city, is New and Clean from Bottom to Top, having been

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED

In the last sixty days, and has receive[illegible] addition of fourteen

ELEGANT, AIRY AND CONVEN

ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHE

The Hotel is abundantly supplied [illegible] Fresh Milk, Butter and Vegetables [illegible] own Dairy and Garden.

Rates Two Dollars per day, or [illegible] cents for single meal and single [illegible] with no extra charge for handling bag[illegible]

Representatives from the principal [illegible] houses of the city can be found [illegible] the Hotel.

J. A. STANSBURY, Propriet
Sept. 23—1y.

PORTABLE and STATIONA
STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOIL
SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST M
MILL GEARING MADE
[illegible]
SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGE
[illegible]
The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUB
[illegible] WHEELS, 7000 in use
Address, POOLE & HUNT,
[illegible] BALTIMORE, M

Administrator's Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of Wm G. Woodley, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 16th day of September, 1876. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, duly 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.

J. M. WOODLEY, Adm.

[illegible] 1876—3t.

Rock

Bottom has been reached at MADDOX & PARR'S in the price of groceries, and a little less than

Bottom

Prices in Crockery and Glass Ware and Lamps and Lamp Fixtures. They will sell at about New York

Prices.

SOMETHING NEW.—Maddox & Parr is daily receiving something new and nice to please their customers such as

Fresh Oysters,
Fresh Sausage,
Bologna Sausage,
Dried Beef,
Boneless Cod-Fish,
Whitehead Cabbage,
Best Cream Cheese
and Oranges.

In fact everything to please the most fastidious. Thanking all for their very liberal patronage in the past, we ask and will endevor by low prices and good goods to receive a continuance of the same.

The superior quality of MADDOX & PARR'S 4 lbs. Coffee is establised.

12½ CENTS for Side Meat at MADDOX & PARR'S, a large lot just received.

A large stock Sugar of all grades, just received at MADDOX & PARR'S which they are offering at bottom prices by the barrel or half barrel. Go to see them before you buy elsewhere.

The best goods at the Lowest Prices will sell BAGGING! BAGGING in TIES! TIES!!—Large lot just received at Maddox & Parr's which will be sold at Rock bottom Prices try them.

CROSS PLAINS LOCAL.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The election at this precinct was the quietest ever known notwithstanding white and black turned out in full force, and all voted. There was not a single disturbance during the day, and when night came, the streets were deserted. Many of our citizens worked hard to increase the majority at this box, and they deserve the thanks of the party. Our fellow-citizen, H. C. Keith deserves especial mention, as he did all that he could for Tilden, Hendricks and Reform. He got out his horse and buggy and rode over the beat, wherever he could find an old decrepid freedman, he would bring him to the polls in his buggy, so that he could vote. He brought out several that would have remained away from the polls but for his patriotism and forethought—all honor to him.

Our town is improving rapidly. We have had eight or ten families to move into our midst since the first of October. We now have two thriving Schools; and parents wishing to give their children the advantages of thorough training, would do well to send them here; as they can enjoy facility and be thrown into one of the most healthy and moral communities in the State.

Our Young Men's Christians Association is moving on harmoniously; and has had two or three valuable accessions to its membership within the last two weeks. The Sabbath School is also doing well. Our young men are much cast down on account of the departure of the beautiful and fascinating Miss Oniell from our midst.

And now, Messrs. Editors, hoping and trusting that the Democratic ticket is triumphant, and the new era of reform, peace and prosperity begun, I close for the time. "CALHOUN."

MARRIED, on Thursday the 2nd inst., by the Rev. D. B. TURNER, Mr. THOS. C. PATTERSON and Miss. ELLA J. MANN,—all of this county.

SERIOUS DIFFICULTY.—We learn that Tuesday night last Wiley Davis and John Woodley, both living near Floyd Bush, entered the retail grocery of Matt. Clements near by and were engaged in breaking everything in the room when Clements came upon them. Upon his approach it is said they threw rocks at him, when he fired upon them, so seriously wounding Davis that it is thought he will die. Woodly is now under arrest.

From the agricultural bureau we learn that there are in georgia 99,415 dogs, and that between April 1, 1875 and April 1, 1876 they killed 28,625 sheep.

☞The next meeting of Calhoun county Grange, will be held at White Plains, on Thursday before the fourth Sunday in November. A full attendance is earnestly desired as there will be business of importance before the Grange.

L. D. MILLER, Master.
No.4—2t.

A FREE CURE.

For consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, throat and lung diseases. Also a sure relief and permanent cure for general debility, dyspepsia and all nervous affections, by a simple vegetable medicine, which cured a venerable missionary Preacher who was long a resident of Syria and the East, and who has freely given this valuable specific to thousands of kindred sufferers with the greatest possible benefit, and he now feels it his sacred christian duty to impart to others this wonderful invigorating remedy, and will send FREE the original receipt complete, with full directions, to any person enclosing stamp for reply.

DR. CLARK A. ROBBINS,
GREELEY BLOCK, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Nov. 11—1m. (P. O. Box 76.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun county.
Probate Court, Sept. 14, 1876.

THIS day came John C. Watson, Gaurdien of Wm. Mc. Watson, Emma T. Whiteside and Martha V. Whiteside, minors &c., and filed his accounts and vouchers for an annual settlement of his said guardianship. It is ordered that the 16th day of Oct. 1876 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.
Sept. 23—3t.

"THE DYING YEAR."

BY COLONEL W. H. SPARKS.

Chill blows the wind, and dark and drear
The forest and the fields appear,
And the cold rain
O're hill and plain
Is weeping for the dying year.
All nature's robbed in sable sad;
Where is the smile that once she had
When all was seen
Arrayed in green
And every living thing was glad?
Gone with the dying year away—
Nothing that's lovely here can stay.
Sad lesson this!
There is no bliss
In this bleak world but must decay.
Of all that lives is this the doom,
So soon to pass from gay to gloom—
A little while
To live and smile,
Then rest forever in the tomb?
Will not the power which bids to blow
The folded bud, the rill to flow,
The soul to hope,
To mortals ope
A brighter word than this below?

The gendial spring revives anew
In richest radiance when it grew,
The faded flower,
In dell or bower
With rarer, richer beauties too.

Will not that power as surely bring
To you and I and everything,
When life is o're
And time no more,
In paradise eternal spring?

Mr. T. J. Loyd of Maddox Beat, who is about seventy years of age, registered and voted Tuesday for Tilden, Hendricks and Forney, for the first time in sixteen years. All honor to the patriotic old man.

Carriag & 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 fulfil every promise made to patrons of neat and durable work. Their shop is located two miles south of Jacksonville.

Mar 22, 1875—1y

Notice.

THE members of James Penn Chapter, No. 30, R. A. Masons, will please call on D. P. Forney, Sec'y and pay their dues for this year, to the Grand Lodge which convenes the 1st Monday in December.

G. I. TURNLEY, H. P.
D. P. FORNEY, Sec'y.
Nov. 11, 1876—3t.

☞A public meeting on the subject of EDUCATION will be held at the Court House in Jacksonville on on Saturday the 11th day of November next. Several competent gentlemen will address the meeting. 2t.

RICE! RICE!!—10 lbs to the dollar at Maddox & Parr's

BAGGING—BAGGING—It is said by many that Maddox & Parr's Bagging is the best in Calhoun Co.—go and examine for yourself.

FLOUR—FLOUR—Maddox & Parr are determined to please their customers—hence their keeping such a fine article of Tennessee Flour at such a low price.

W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER

& Jeweller,

Jacksonville, Ala.

KEEPS constantly on hand fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, and fine and common JEWELRY, Silver and Plated ware—every thing kept in first class Jewelry store.

REPAIRING done in a good workmanlike manner, with every material on hand for dispatch. 1876—1y.

Maddox & Parr's Motto,
"The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices."

BACON, LARD,
Coffee, Sugar,
Tea, Tobacco,
Rice, Corn,
Meal, Oats,
Fish, Bran,
Syrup, Molasses,
Kerosine Oil, Vinegar,
Crockery-ware & Lamps,

And all kinds of Fancy Groceries always on hand at Maddox & Parr's, cheaper than the cheapest.

OIL, OIL, Kerosine Oil 120 degrees fire heat at Maddox & Parr's—get the best.

AT COST—Maddox & Parr have a remnant of FRUIT JARS which they will sell at cost now—is your time.

BAGGING & TIES,

A large lot of superior Bagging and Ties, just received and for sale as low as can be purchased elsewhere. Supply yourselves in time.

Also, a large stock of BOOTS & SHOES & DRY GOODS generally, on hand and to arrive by every train.

HAMMOND & WILLIAMS.
se. 30—2t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun county.
Probate Court, Sept. 14, 1876.

THIS day came John C. Watson, Adm'r of the Estate of Elias Teague, deceased and filed his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate. It is ordered that the 16th day of Oct. 1876 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.
sep 23—3t.

A call is made in this paper for a public meeting, on the 11th November, to devise some means to foster the interest of education.

It is an absolute reproach to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that more interest is not taken in the cause of education, and her schools permitted to languish. It is not for the want of good buildings and other facilities. It is not for the want of competent and faithful teachers; but simply indifference and neglect. This state of things has to be remedied, or else our citizens must make up their minds either to forego the advantages of education for their children, or encounter the additiona expense of boarding them out at distant schools.

JUST RECEIVED.
A Fine Lot of Superior St. Louis
Cooking Stoves!
For sale very Cheap by
W. W. NESBIT.
Oct. 28—tf.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

It affords us pleasure to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of Messrs. Poole & Hunt, Baltimore, Md., whose reputation as Manufacturers of first-class machinery is pre-eminent in the South, and second to none in the United States. For nearly a quarter of a century they have been prominently before the public, year by year, strengthening their claims to public confidence, until, to-day, with an immense establishment, as perfect in its appointments as experience and mechanical skill can make it, they can send forth every article of their manufacture perfect and accurate in all of its parts, as tested by the fixed and high standards by which their work is regulated. They who have used their machinery can bear ouch for the truth of what we have asserted.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint that you may know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitations of the Heart, heart burn, Water brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist, Wm. M. Nisbet and get a sample bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents, two doses will relieve you.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by W. M. Nisbet in Jacksonville.

Best and Cheapest Chills and Fever Remedy in the World.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of "AGUEINE" in another column. This remarkable remedy contains no quinine, calomel, or other hurtful drug, yet rarely fails to cure the "Chills," and all other malarial diseases. It will not injure the most delicate person, and leaves no unpleasant after-effects. The low price at which it is sold is likely to soon give it a large sale. See advertisement, and don't fail to give it a trial.

[Extract of a letter of Dr. Lovic Pierce, of Sparta, to Rev. L. F. Davies.]
Macon, Jan. 9, 1876.

Dear Bro. Davies. Excuse me for writing only when I am deeply interested. I have been speechless about two months. Could not read and pray in my family, called tried many things. Got no benefit from any. Since conference some one sent me from Americus a bottle of Thrash's Consumptive Cure and Lung Restorer, which I have been taking now, this is the ninth day, and I can talk now with some ease. I came here, among other things, to supply myself with this medicine. No druggist here has it on sale. I must have it. I want you to go in person to Thrash & Co., show them this letter, and make them send me by express to Sparta, three or four bottles, with bill. I am getting on finely.

(Signed) LOVIC PIERCE.
For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala. Sep. 23—3m.

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

KNOX & PARKS,
Broad Street, ROME, Ga.

HAVING purchased the entire retail stock of W. T. McWilliams & Co. are now enabled to offer to purchasers and country merchants, a very complete assortment upon as good terms as can be obtained elsewhere.

Send orders, which will be promptly filled, or call and examine stock and prices while in Rome. sept. 30, 1876.

Attention—Important!

I have a new and Improved
Smoke Stack for

EVAPORATORS,

By which double the quantity of Sorghum can be made in the same length of time, which can be attached to any Evaporator at comparatively small cost.

Reference will be given to several who have tried them.

I am also prepared to do all kinds of REPAIRING in SHEET IRON & COPPER, [illegible] and SKIMMERS of superior quality, which will be sold low for cash, exclusively, and all Repairing done upon like terms.

W. W. NESBIT.
Jacksonville, July 29, 1876—3m.

Mrs. T. E. WHEELER

HAS returned from New York, with the latest novelties in

HATS, BONNETS, LACE, TIES,

Neck Ruffs,

SILK TIES, and Millinery goods generally. Her stock is large and well selected. She is able to offer inducements to all who will favor her with orders. Call at 27 Broad st., ROME, GA., where you will find silk for trimming in all the new shades, and flowers as lovely as can be. Inducements offered to country merchants buying to sell again.

J. T. McDONALD & Co.

LEADING CLOTHERS,

15 Market Street, Montgomery, Alabama.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION WE OFFER
The Best and Most Reliable Stock of

Men's and Boy's CLOTHING

AND

FURNIRHING GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE.

All of Which, having been Purchased at Recent

Low Prices,

We are Enable to dispose of at

Extremely Economical Rates.

Orders Filled Promptly and

PRICES GUARANTEED

—TO BE—

THE LOWEST.

J. T. McDONALD & Co.

15 Market Street.

[illegible]

BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE

On and after Monday Sep. 11th, passenger Trains will run as follows.

GOING NORTH. GOING SOUTH.

No. 1. Passenger, Daily.		STATIONS		No. 2 Passenger, Daily.
7.15 a m	Leave	Selma.	Arrive	6.25 a m
11 13 a m	"	Calera,	"	4.20 a m
3. a p m	"	Jacksonville,	"	11.53 p m
5.10 "	"	Rome.	"	8.55 p m
8.2 "	"	Dalton,	"	8 00 p m
8.50 a m	"	Bristol.	"	4.30 a m
12.50 p m	"	Lynchburg.	"	5.15 p m
6.13 a m	Arrive.	Washing'n.	Leave	3 57 p m
9.30 "	"	Baltimore	"	6.00 a m
1.20 p m	"	Philadelphia.	"	12.45 p m
5.10 "	"	New York,	"	8.35 p m

Nos. 1 makes close connections at Dalton with W. & A. R. R. for Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, with E T V & Ga R R for Bristol, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Has sleeper from Vicksburg to Dalton with only one change through to Baltimore.

No. 2 make close connections at Calera with trains of S. & N. Railroad for Montgomery, Eufaula, Columbus Ga, Tallahasse, Fla, Mobile and New Orleans—at Selma with Ala Central R. R. for Meridian, Jackson, Mississippi, and all points in Mississippi. Has sleeper from Dalton to Vicksburg.

M. STANTON,
Superintendent.

RAY KNIGHT,
General Passenger Agent.

DR. S. P. SMITH. R. H. SMITH.

S. P. SMITH & SON,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Liquor Dealers,

Smith's Block ROME, Ga.

Proprietors and General Agents for the

Steamer Mary Carter,

Upon which Goods shipped freight has been reduced full 20 per cent.

A good wide room, [illegible] in rear of their Block for the accommodation of Teamsters.

SMITH'S AROMATIC

STOMACH BITTERS.

These Bitters are a pleasant TONIC for persons suffering from loss of appetite, or weakness, and a never-failing Remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Female Irregularities, Chills and Fever, Disease of the Kidneys. Rome, Ga. Sep. 30, 1876.—1y

Notice.

UNDER and by virtue of an Order issued from the Probate Court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama, on the 7th day of October, 1876. I, J. M. Woodley, Administrator of the estate of W. G. Woodley, deceased, will sell at public outcry, ON THE [illegible] DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1876.

At the late residence of said deceased, in said State and county, on the Cadsden road, about five miles west of Jacksonville, the following described Personal Property, to-wit:

One Mule,
Twelve Sheep,
Cow and Calf,
Two Cows,
Ten head of Hogs,
Lot of Carpenter Tools,
Two-horse Wagon,
One Buggy,
Some Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Implements,
Plough Gear,
One Clock,
One Loom,
Crosscut Saw,
Bee Hives, and a
Lot of Corn, &c. &c.

At the same time and place the late

Residence and Lands

of said deceased will be RENTED to the highest bidder.

TERMS OF SALE—All sums over ten dollars, on a credit of twelve months secured by note with good security, bearing interest from date. All other sums cash.

J. M. WOODLEY, Adm.
Oct. 14, 1876—4t.

Jacksonville Hotel.

West Side Square,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Is now prepared to take care of commercial Travelers and other Gentlemen and Ladies. Comfortable rooms, polite and attentive servants and as good fare as our country affords.

A large room specially for Exhibiting samples of merchandise.

Board per day,		$2 00
" " week,		7 00
" " Meal,		50

We have also a LIVERY and FEED STABLE—Hacks, Wagons, Buggies and Horses always on hand. Call and see me. Respectfully,

J. D. HAMMOND, Pr.
April 22, 1876.

NEW HOTEL

CROSS PLAINS, ALA.

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

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

L. FERGUSON, PROPRIETOR.

Farm for Sale.

DESIRING to go West, I now offer for sale my Farm, lying on the public [illegible]

[illegible]

Call and see me at once.

A. T. GREEN.
Aug. 19, 1876—tf.

Books, Stationery & Music.

E. A. [illegible],

ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Bookseller and Stationer,

AND DEALER IN

Pianos, Organs, Wall Paper, etc.

ALWAYS in stock, one of largest assortments of School and Miscellaneous Books in Northern Georgia, and at prices that will defy competition.

Orders through the mail will have prompt attention. [illegible]

D. HAMMOND.——A. D. WILLIAMS.

HAMMOND & WILLIAMS,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, that they have formed a copartnership for the purpose of doing a general MERCHANTILE BUSINESS.

We now have in store and to arrive,

A GENERAL LINE OF

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

Ready Made Clothing,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Soda,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

FLOUR and MEAL.

We hope for, and will endeavor to merit, a liberal share of patronage, by fair dealing, low prices, and genuine Goods.

Call and examine our Goods and prices.

CLOTHING AT COST for CASH, for 20 Days.

ALSO AGENTS FOR WINSHIP'S CELEBRATED COTTON GINS AND IRON PRESS, SCANTLING SORGHUM MILLS AND EVAPORATORS, AND SEVERAL RELIABLE FIRE INSURANCE CO'S.

Business solicited.
Jacksonville, July 15, 1876.—6m.

WOOL CARDING.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he will have his new carding machine in splendid order to commence carding about Sept. 15th, 1876. His carding machine is situated at Nisbet's mill, four miles north-west of Jacksonville.

☞PRICES FOR CARDING—Ten cents per pound where grease is furnished, or twelve and a half cents where it is not.

I have leased Mr. Nisbet's mill for three years, and have put all the machinery in excellent condition for making first class flour and meal.

Sep 9—1t. M. L. RICHIE.

RICHARD WALKER,

Barber and Hair-Dresser.

FIRST door east of Maddox & Parr's Family Grocery. Give him a call and he will guarantee satisfaction with neat, complete and fashionable work.

Jacksonville, June 17, 1876—tf.

New Steam Cotton Gin and Saw Mill.

THE undersigned have just fitted up at Weaver's Station on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, splendid new machinery for Ginning Cotton and Sawing Lumber. The Gin has a newly invented Condenser attached, by which all waste of cotton is avoided, and it samples better for market. Cotton will be ginned for the sixteenth, and Lumber sawed upon the usual terms.

Give us a trial and you will be well pleased.

Messrs. Ledbetter keep at this point a full stock of Goods, and give the highest market price in cash for cotton, including remnants.

WILLIAM ADAMS.
ROBERT ADAMS.
Sept. 2, 1876—2m.

Trustee's Sale of House and Lot in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala.

UNDER and by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by [illegible] and recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, Alabama, I will proceed to sell on the [illegible] day of October, 1876, at Jacksonville, in said county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

West half of Lot No. Twenty-nine, 29 in the original plan of the town of Jacksonville, Ala., in the Coosa Land District, in the State of Alabama, known and designated as the [illegible] property, on the north-east corner of the public square.

J. J. LITTLE, Trustee.
Sep 2—3t.

A. W. [illegible] H. H. STEWART.

H. H. STEWART & CO.

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

Corner Water and Washington Streets

SELMA, ALA.

Our Stock is LARGE, embracing all the Staple Articles to be found in the Wholesale Grocery Line, facilities are such that we challenge competition.

Selma, Nov. 6, 1875—1y.

W. F. LYMAN —— T. S. BOWEN.

BOWEN & LYMAN,

Wholesale Grocers

AND DEALERS IN

PRODUCE,

No. 5, Central Block,

WATER STREET,

SELMA, ALA.

Our prices are low and stock large, which will be kept constantly full of staple articles.

Nov. 1875—1y.

Merchants Look to your interest.

[illegible]

Made of best [illegible]

Cooking Stoves

[illegible]

Good, Heavy and Durable.

Also a good lot of Stove Ware. Roofing and Tin Guttering solicited.

W. W. NESBIT.
Dec 18, 1875—tf.

Wyly House,

South East Corner Public Square

(OLD FORNEY CORNER)

JACKSONVILLE ALA

HAVING recently refitted the former clients for the patronage I guests I respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon me in the past two years. It is my pride and intention to make it one of the best HOTELS to be found in any Village, and to make every one comfortable and their stay pleasant while with me. Every convenience given to commercial men for showing samples.

Board per day $2 00
[illegible]

Reasonable deduction [illegible] regular customers, and county people.

JOHN H. WYLY.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Billious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which rarely fails to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy the necessities of the people in malarious districts demand. Its great superiority over any other medicine yet discovered for the cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinism or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disorders, and so unvarying has been its success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. It can, be safely recommended as a sure remedy and specific for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South, which, once broken up by it, do not return until the disease is again contracted.

The great variety of disorders which arise from the irritation of this poison, such as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Splenic Affections, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement of the Stomach, all of which become intermittent or periodical, have no speedier remedy than AYER'S AGUE CURE, which cures them all alike, and protects the system from future attacks. As a preventive, it is of immense service in those communities where Fever and Ague prevails, as it stays the development of the disease if taken on the first approach of the premonitory symptoms. Travellers and temporary residents are thus enabled to defy these disorders, and few will ever suffer if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity, it is an excellent remedy; it stimulates the organ into healthy activity, and produces many remarkable cures where other medicines fail.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

W. M. NISBET, Agent,
Jacksonville, Ala.

NOTICE FARMERS!

W. D. BUSH & CO.

Having bought the right to manufacture and sell the celebrated

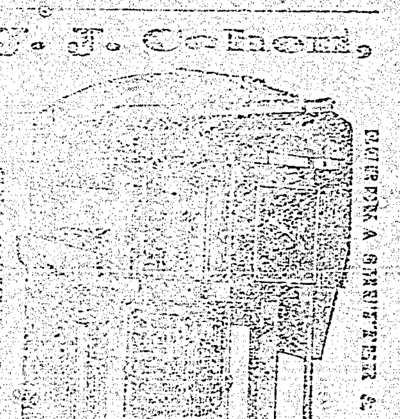
SANFORD PLOW

In the counties of Calhoun, Talladega and Cleburne are now ready to supply the demand. These plows will be exhibited as rapidly as possible in the above counties, and farmers will find it to their interest not to purchase others before seeing them.

We claim, 1st. that they are the cheapest plow that has ever been offered in this country; 2nd. that being all iron (handles excepted) they are the most durable; 3rd, they are the most simple in construction; 4th, they can be adjusted to run deep, medium depth or shallow by the movement of only one bolt; 5th, the handles can be set to suit the tallest man or small boy by the movement of one bolt; 6th, the heel is constructed with a slot so that the plow may be moved up or down to suit its length, thus avoiding the necessity and expense of laying—a short plow doing as good work as a long one; 7th, the shoulder and heel bolt are self-adjusting, and all your old plows will fit the stock. In short, it is the best and only universal Iron Plow Stock. Is not dearer than a common wood stock. It is perfectly durable, and has given entire satisfaction to all who tried. Price to suit the times, and a liberal discount made when plows are bought at our works three miles south of Alexandria, Calhoun county, Ala.

Sep 23—4t

J. J. Cohen,


[illegible] A SPECIALTY. [illegible]
QUEEN [illegible] & [illegible]

Rome, Georgia,

Keeps constantly on hand the most celebrated [illegible] SEWING MACHINES, at Manufacturer's prices. [illegible] French [illegible] Double [illegible] assortment of [illegible]

Chills and Fever Cured for 50 Cents.

AGUEINE

Is the most remarkable discovery of the Age. It will infallibly cure Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Billious Fevers, and all malarial diseases. In Liver Complaints it often affects wonderful cures. Contains no QUININE, ARSENIC, CALOMEL or other [illegible] and will not injure the most delicate person. It is not only the best but the cheapest remedy in the world.

☞PRICE, 50 CENTS A BOX.

AGUEINE is for sale in Jacksonville by Dr. W. NISBET, and dealers generally. Don't fail to give it a trial. Prepared by RICHARDSON & CO., Brooklyn, N. Y.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

I have a quantity of superior Red Rust Proof Oats, which I am now offering for [illegible]

A. T. GREEN,
Alexandria, Al.

HOUSEKEEPER'S COLUMN.

The Instructive Story of a Ham, With Various Recipes.

One of the editors of Turf, Field and Farm received from a friend a present of a beautiful ham. How it should be cooked to be perfect puzzled him, but he finally solved the problem. His story has in it valuable information for housekeepers; it is enough to make one go and buy a ham at once; the editor shall tell it himself:

The reception of our ham was the cause of much mental travail, the question being its culinary treatment; that great amature artist, our friend Johannis Cygnus of Baltimore, was far away, Barry Gray not to be found, and, solitary and alone, we had to assume the responsibility and decide the question. We took down from the shelf our cherished edition of Brillat-Savarin, we pored over the oft-thumbed pages of the Almanac des Gourmands, and a few of Mr. Sam Ward's exquisite menus, prepared by the skillful hands of Welcker and Southerland; we remembered as a boy hearing at his own well-served table the oracular *dictum* of the late Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, that "a ham should be boiled until it could be eaten with a spoon," but we still remained in doubt as to what should be done, when old Aunt Fanny, a native of Albemarle, the noble county which produced the ham, came to our relief, and here is how she did it: The ham was put under the hydrant, and the soft waters of the Passaic, filtered on the heights of Jersey City, and conveyed to our culinary sanctum in iron pipes, were suffered to pour over it in a bounteous stream the live-long night. At the first glimmering of the dawn on the following morning it was reverently lifted from the tub and carefully scraped and dried; immediately thereafter it was placed in a large pot filled, not with water tumultuously boiling, but simmering gently, and there it was tenderly watched for six hours; then it was taken out and wiped again, placed in a smaller pot, and six bottles of sparkling Newark cider poured upon it, and again it was allowed to simmer an additional two hours, at the end of which time it was cast into a large tub of water iced to hyperborean frigidity, and there left until cold. It was then wiped dry for the third time and put away for next day's eating. And why was it not eaten at once, it may be asked? Perhaps we wished to exercise the virtue of self-denial, but the truth is there is a pleas- in anticipation which none appreciate so well as your true *gourmet*, and we know no such stimulant to the appetite.

The next day, when with a keen-edged, thin-bladed knife we carved delicate, rosy slices from that ham, its delicious flavor and divine aroma would have revived a moribund epicure. Memory carried us back to those halcyon antebellum days, when southern hospitality was without limit, and when every planter's smoke-house was filled with just such meat from sill to roof tree.

We have often wondered why such bacon was not made at the north, and we fancy the question was best answered by old Mr. Marshall of Virginia, when he remarked that no hog could make good bacon unless at some period of his life he had snorted booh! at somebody, meaning thereby that, to make good meat hogs should run wild in a forest range and subsist on the oak and chestnut mast, and then be taken up and fattened rapidly with corn; and this we believe to be true, for even the famed sugar-cured hams must cede the palm to the Maryland, the Virginia and the Westphalia bacon, all of which is made from hogs which for the greater period of their lives run in the range.

But to return to our Ficklen ham. We had intended it for the celebration of the everglorious 21st of July, but then we remembered there was many a slip between the cup and the lip, life is uncertain, and we might not live to see another 21st of July, and that, if we did, some other friend in Virginia would provide for the anniversary.

And now let us come to the philosophy of Aunt Fannie's modus operandi. The running water was to take out the surplus salt and soften the meat; the ham was simmered, because no culinary artist ever boils anything edible; the ham was wiped and scraped, because it was to be served as all old hams should be, cold and in its jacket; it was simmered in cider, because the mallic and the carbonic acids added a delicious piquancy to the flavor, and finally it was plunged seething hot into ice-cold water to congeal and hold in place the precious juices of the meat.

French Daube.

If beef is poor and tough it is made palatable by this French mode of cooking it: Season a thick steak with salt and pepper, and fry slowly in a little lard. Turn it often that both sides may be cooked alike and equally browned. When well browned add a small quantity of water, half a sliced onion, some minced parsley and thyme, thicken with a spoonful of flour, cover close and leave it for an hour on the back of the stove where it may simmer slowly; after this has been done add a pound can of tomatoes; then let the daube cook about two hours, or until the meat is ready to fall to pieces. A good-sized porcelain-lined pot should be used in preparing this dish. We have never tried it, but are assured it is an excellent way to dispose of poor meat and make it quite acceptable.

Keep the Feet Clean.

The majority of people pay little attention to the cleanliness of the feet, and yet a square inch of the sole of the foot demands cleanliness, perfect cleanliness, more than any square foot of surface of the body, as far as health is concerned, because the "pores" are much larger there than anywhere else; so large indeed that they may be called "sluices" for carrying away the impurities of the system. Hence the bottom of the feet should be well rubbed every day.

Quick Prescriptions.

Prof. Wilder, of Cornell University, gives these short rules for action in case of accident: For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing, dash cold water in them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a pencil. Remove insects from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into your ear. If any artery be cut compress it above the wound; if a vein be cut compress below. If choked, go upon all fours and cough. For slight burns, dip the part in cold water; if the skin be destroyed, cover with varnish. For apoplexy, raise the head and body; for faintness lay the person flat.

Sleep up Stairs.

If we had a house with a bed-room on the first floor, we would at once abolish the use of that room as a sleeping apartment, because we are satisfied that it is a wrong custom, it being much healthier to sleep upstairs. Many a family of which the members were suffering and weak in general have been restored to a vigorous and healthy condition, by following our advice, which was to remove their bed-rooms up stairs, to have their beds, summer and winter, exposed to the fresh air from open windows (except, of course, when there is rain or mist), and also to have during the whole night one window partially open in winter, so as always to inhale the fresh cool air from the outside, but using at the same time the precaution to have sufficient bed covering to secure warmth.

Disinfecting Liquid.

Dissolve two ounces of acetate of lead (sugar of lead) in a common glass bottle, such as is used for wine, and add to it two fluid ounces of strong nitric acid. Shake the mixture and it will be ready for use. A very small quantity of it is sufficient to remove all bad odors in any utensils or water closets. If a room is not sweet, dip cloths into the liquid, first adding ten teaspoonsful of water to each teaspoonful of it. Suspend these clothes in various parts of the room, and its odor will soon be removed, the deleterious and offensive gases being neutralized by chemical action. This is a much better method of cleasing apartments than fumigation, as that is usually but the substitute of one odor for another. But in using this disinfectant or any other, one must always remember that *esfrh air* drawn directly through an apartment, and plenty of it, too, is a far more effective method than any other that can be desired.—*Country Gent.*

To Quench Thirst.

A feverish thirst that refuses to be quenched by drinking water, may be allayed in the following manner: Throw a slice of bread upon burning coals, and when it is all aflame throw it into a tumbler of water, and then drink of the water. This remedy has been tested and proven good.—*New York Tribune.*

Various Recipes.

SYRUP—To make a gallon of syrup of beautiful whiteness and crystal-like transparency, such as is known in our markets as silver drips, or rock-candy drips, there are required eight pounds of refined sugar, such as is known by its various names and grades of A or B or extra C, and costing from ten to twelve and a half cents per pound, according to locality and distance from the sugar refinery. To this quantity should be added three pints of boiling water, and the whole subjected to slow boiling for a period of fifteen or twenty minutes; after which the solution, while warm, should be strained through a farbric of moderately close texture. This will produce a gallon of syrup, at much less cost than the price demanded in market for the grades of syrup named. For a light yellow or golden syrup the same quantity of light brown sugar may be employed, and so on through the lower grades of sugar and syrup; but no grades of sugar can be found which will produce so worthless an article as the Cuba molasses generally offered in all markets.

CHOW-CHOW.—Two quarts of small white onions, two quarts of gherkins, two quarts of string beans, two small cauliflowers, half a dozen ripe red peppers, half pound mustard seed, one-half pound whole pepper, one pound ground mustard (and as there is nothing so adulterated as ground mustard, it is better to get it at the druggist's), twenty or thirty bay leaves and two quarts of good cider or wine vinegar. Peel the onions, halve the cucumbers, string the beans, and cut in pieces the cauliflower. Put all in a wooden tray and sprinkle well with salt. In the morning wash and drain thoroughly, and put into the cool vinegar, except the red peppers. Let boil twenty minutes slowly, frequently turning over. Have wax melted in a deepish dish, and, as you fill and cork, dip into the wax. The peppers you can put in to show to the best advantage. If you have over six jars full, it's good to put the rest in a jar and eat from it for every dinner. Some add a little tumeric for the yellow color.

TOMATO PRESERVES.—I select large, smooth ripe tomatoes; remove the skin, and for each pound of tomatoes take one pound of sugar; let them stand in the sugar over night; cook them slowly until done; flavor with cinnamon bark. Green tomatoes—select medium size make a syrup of the sugar (using the same quantities as ripe tomatoes), into which drop the tomatoes when it is boiling, cook slowly for three or four hours, flavor with cinnamon bark, cloves or allspice (whole) to suit the taste.

CAKE RECIPE.—Most cake recipes call for two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, and one of soda. Now, if for this is substituted one-third teaspoonful pulverized crude ammonia, stirred into one spoonful brandy, and stirred into the butter, eggs and sugar, it will be found a very great improvement.

FEATHER CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, half a cup of butter, one cup of milk, three eggs, three cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream-tartar. Flavor with lemon. This makes one good-sized loaf. Should be baked in a square pan. Contrasts well, in the same dish, to serve with fruit cake.

BREAKFAST LOAF.—Take one half pound of dough and work about two ounces of butter into it, with the same quantity of good moist sugar, an egg and a little nutmeg: beat the mixture well, and put it into the tin (about half full) in which it is to be baked; let it rise, then bake in a moderate oven.

DUNDREARY SOTHERN'S LATEST JOKE.

At Mr. Sothern's last appearance in Boston the other night as Sydney Spoonbill in "A Hornets Nest," the play ran smoothly up to the last act, when as Mr. Sothern was speaking the tag, having reached the words,

> "We've not flown high, our aim is not ambitious—
> A merry trifle, not too meretricious—"

he was suddenly interrupted by a young man in one of the proscenium boxes, who rose to his feet and shouted that he considered the play exceeding meretricious. The audience hissed and at the same time the friends of the uninvited orator endeavored to repress him by pulling at his coat-tails from the recesses of the box, but he yelled wildly to them to "let him alone," and insisted on speaking. Mr. Sothern requested the audience to let the young man have his say, whereupon he shouted: "Mr. Sothern, I have come all the way from Providence with my friends to attend your benefit, and now I want to know about this play—I can't make it out." "Well, but we can't play it all over again," said Mr. Sothern, at which there was a busrt of laughter. "But I can't make head or tail out of it. What's the plot," yelled the seeker of knowledge from his box, jerking his coattail from the grasp of his invisible friends. "My friend, this isn't a two piece," said Sothern, adding, "He says he can't make head or tail of it." Here rose great laughter, of course. The man, notwithstanding the evidences of disfavor shown him by the audience, insisted on being allowed to speak, was induced by the actor to promise to do him one favor, and on asking what that might be, he was told that it was only to do what almost every character in the play had done, "Come round to-morrow!" The curtain being quickly dropped, he was escorted out of the box by a policeman, amid great excitement and numerous threats of violence. It's a pity to add, that this was all a prearranged practical joke, and the chief a friend of Mr. Sothern.

MOTHERS SHOULD BE EDUCATED.

The care of children's health, during the school period, devolves mainly upon the mother, and it makes an immense difference in the success of the school, whether the children come in morning, bright and fresh from the long night's sleep, the morning bath and the simple breakfast, eaten leisurely, and with the employment that secures good digestion: or whether the child is allowed to sit up late for exciting pleasure, dresses and eats its breakfast in a hurry of fear, lest it should be late at school, and arriving there with jaded body and mind to undertake tasks which are trifles for its healthier comrade, while he or she breaks down under them, to add another to the long list of invalids accredited to the public school system. To accomplish this simple home duty toward the great national work of public education, a woman needs more than mere motherly love and good intention. She needs educated intelligence herself, and a careful preparation for the work. She must have an acquaintance with school life, and a knowledge of their natural relations.

It is often lamented that the female teachers in our public schools change so often, because they leave school to be married. We believe that this is far from being an unmixed evil, but that on the contrary this fresh young element has its value in the schools, if it works under competent direction and supervision, and whatever evil arises is more than compensated by the knowledge of the schools, which is thus gained by future mothers of the country, who can exercise as powerful an influence upon education. Even physical inheritance of children is improved by the education of the mother, and her three years of teaching are often the most valuable preparatory years of her life.

A CURIOUS APPLE TREE.—There is growing in Pochuck, Vernon township, Sussex county, an apple tree which bears both sour and sweet apples. Not only this, but sour and sweet apples grow on the same limbs, and some of the apples are both sour and sweet. One can pick an apple and find it intensely sour, then pick another from next to it and find it exceedingly sweet; still another can be picked from the same limb and it will be both sour and sweet—one half sweet, the other sour. Over a quarter of a century ago one William Babb, now deceased, in experimenting, took a bud from an apple tree which bore greenings, and another from a tree which bore sweet apples. Cutting them in half, he placed the sour and sweet halves together, and, budding them to the tree, the above has been the result. Some of the apples are entirely green in color, while others have a yellowish cast.

..Grass that will make men and horses drunk grows in both Asia and Africa. Hence, perhaps the vulgar "taking a nip."

NOTES FROM CEYLON.

St. Louis Republican.

Mr. E. T. Delmege, of the island of Ceylon, where he fills the position of justice of the peace, and consul for Spain and Portugal, and where for three years he was the acting consul of the United States, is at the Lindell. Ceylon is south of Hindoostan, and is under British demonination. An account of the country, as obtained from so intelligent an official, serves to correct our old traditions, repeated in the early geographies, regarding the people and the commercial product and present condition of the island. The capital is Columbo. The island is governed by a govenor-general sent from England. The present governor-general is Sir William H. Gregory, K. C. B., who was knighted by the Prince of Wales on his last visit to the island. The ceremony was performed in the ancient hall of the Kandeon kings at Kanda.

The great article of export from Ceylon is coffee, which is gradually being introduced into the United States. It is claimed to be much superior to the Brazil and Java berry and costs more money. The island now exports nearly 1,000,000 cwt. to England, France and Germany. Ceylon is supposed to have been the island to which the queen of Sheba paid a visit to King Solomon.

Another great export is cocoanut-oil, used in the manufacture of candles, soap, etc. Plumbago forms another extensive article of export, and is used in New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg for lubricating purposes and for the manufacture of crucibles. Another article for export is coir yarn, made from the outer shell of the cocoanut. The yarn is manufactured into ropes and the fibres for stuffing mats, etc. As all the world knows cinnamon is also largely produced.

Mr. Delmege states that the so-called cinnamon used in the United States is cassia, a rough jungle cinnamon, and very little like the true cinnamon. Spain is the great consuming country for the genuine article.

The noted pearl fisheries have been carried on near the northern coast of the island for three hundred years. They were suspended in order to give the oysters time to grow, but pearl digging is resumed again. Year before last the sum of 70,000 rupees was derived by the government from the pearl fishers, who sell the shells to purchasers from China, Singapore, and Java. There is to be another fishing for the shells this year—it being allowed every third year. Ceylon is also noted for its precious stones, comprising sapphires, rubies, cats' eyes, and various other gems.

Point-de-Galle is the great coaling depot for all the steamers going to Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Dhina, and Australia. The tonnage at this point last year amounted to 2,200000 tons.

Another feature of the island, which is four-fifths the size of Ireland, is the wild beasts, which fill the jungles and roam over the hill country. There is the chetah—a sort of hunting leopard; the buffalo, small black bear, the civet doer, whose horns are an article of export. Elephants without tusks are plentiful, as are also what is called the "rogue" elephant, who roams the forest alone and cannot be tamed because of its dangerous temper. Then among the reptiles is the cobra—a deadly snake with a hood, and for his bite there is no cure. A weasel-shaped animal is the only enemy that can cope with the cobra and does not get poisoned from his bite.

There is hardly a school-boy in the land that has not read of Merchant's Gargling Oil. Before the public for the last forty years, it has become almost a household word from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As a liniment and exterior application in burns, scalds, sprains, bruises, frost bites, flesh wounds, and the numerous ailments of flesh and limb in both man and beast, Merchant's Gargling Oil stands unrivalled in the world. Merchant's Worm Tablets, a certain and safe remedy for worms, in either children or adults, have likewise become famous for their effectual curative properties. These remedies can be obtained at almost any drug store in the land.—*Sandusky (Ohio) Register.*

J. Estey & Co., of Brattleboro, Vt.

The clear, sweet, inspiring tones of whose parlor and church organs are familiar to so many thousand lovers of good music in both hemispheres; Their parlor organs are distinguished for their great compass, from smooth, soft and almost inaudible notes to the loudest sounds, sufficient to fill a church, for the purity and exquisite sweetness of their tones, and also for the instantaneous response they give to the touch, so that quick music, a waltz or a march, can be played on them as well as on a piano. So great is the popularity of these organs that their sales are constantly increasing even in these dull times, being larger the last month than ever before. Their prices range from $70 to $1050. Unceasing care that all their goods shall be perfect, in material and workmanship, has won for them public confidence,—a prize worth more than the medals of a thousand Expositions.

A very enterprising firm here, whose exhibit took the first and only prize in their line at this Exposition, have excited a lively interest among fruit-growers and farmers, by publishing the following notice:

CIDER-MAKING EXTRAORDINARY.

The Boomer & Boschert Press Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., will exhibit their Power Cider Press in Agricultural Hall, Philadelphia, Thursday, Oct. 26th, 1876, when they propose to perform an unprecedented feat of pressing 100 barrels of cider from 800 bushels of apples, in *ten hours.*

FIRST Premium was awarded at the Great Centennial Exhibition to the Nellis Patent Cotton Tie, Improved, in competition with the leading Ties in the market—advertisement of which appears in another column of this paper.

FEVERS seldom make an attack without warning, and may often be thrown off by soaking the feet in warm water, wrapping up warm in bed, and taking two or three of Parsons' Purgative Pills.

A MISSIONARY, just returned, says he regards Johnson's Anodyne Liniment as beyond all price, and efficacious beyond any other medicine. It is adapted to a great variety of special cases, and is the best pain curer in the world.

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Wheat	1 10	a	1 12½
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Oats	47	a	48
Lard	13½	a	13½
Bacon—Clear Sides	10		
Hay—Best	18 00	a	20 00
Whisky—Common	1 00	a	1 15
Robertson County	1 75	a	3 00
Bourbon	5 00	a	5 50
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Cotton—Ordinary	8¼	a	8½
Good Ordinary	9¾	a	..
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Seeds—Clover	8 50	a	9 50
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Oats	33	a	36
Hay—Timothy	9 00	a	10 00
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Bacon—Clear Sides	8½	a	9
Wool	33	a	35
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Flour	$ 4 25	a	$ 5 75
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Oats	42	a	43
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Sugar	10¾	a	11½
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Whisky	1 00	a	1 10
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Flour	$ 5 25	a	$ 5 50
Wheat	1 16	a	1 16¾
Corn	40	a	40½
Oats	36	a	36¼
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The Republican.

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THE folly of flirtation is shown up in the recent death of a beautiful woman in England, the sister-in-law of a peer holding office at court. A royal visit had been paid to the country residence of this peer, and at the close the lady ran off with her husband's friend, "a gallant captain" in the army. She remained away with her captain for a year and never returned to her old home, but when the mutual tire-of-each-other came —as it always does in such cases—and the shame and social taboo became impressed on her, she went to a small town fifteen miles from her late residence, lived in poor, comfortless, spiritless lodgings, and expiated her fault with a lonely miserable death. This occurred a month ago, and now the family is satisfied from the evidence of detectives that she was morally innocent of wrong and that the escapade was merely indulged in to annoy her husband. As usual the woman suffered, and the lover—the gallant captain—retains his commission in the guards, and will go on woman-killing with increased eclat. The woman, however, is in her grave, and there is a bar sinister on the 'scutcheon of the old family.

THE LOYAL LAMENT.

Chicago Times.

How do the Radicals Sit Solitary, How are They Becomes a Widows.

They Howl Sore in the Night, for Indiana Hath Dealt Treacherously with them.

Grantism Hath Grievously Sinned; Therefore is It Cast Down, Even by its Enemy, Old Blue Jeans.

Its Filthiness is in Its Skirts; It Remembereth Nothing; Wherefore It Takes a Tumble.

How Doth Hayes' Own State Speak Feebly; How Doth the Bourbon Rejoice.

Moreover They Say: This is the Result We Have Prayed for; We Have Seen It.

Behold, O "Confederates," and Consider to Whom Ye Have Done These Things.

For the Shirt is Mighty, and Lo! Its Spots are Red With Gore; Yet It Lost.

The Chronicles. Samuel.

THE PEOPLE CONGRATULATED.

Address of the National Democratic Committee to the Voters of the U. S.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We congratulate you as patriots, as partakers with us in the common destiny of American freemen, upon the results of the October state elections. We rejoice in the victory which the people's ballots have bestowed upon the friends of reform, in the valley of the Ohio, where the republican hosts had an overwhelming ascendency in every presidential election since 1856. We rejoice in the assurance these elections convey that your ballots will bestow decisire majorities to the allied forces of democracy and reform in the November elections throughout the union. But we rejoice not as partizans; we rejoice with you as fellow-citizens.

And when the decision of this week of one million voters along the valley of the Ohio shall be ratified next month, by the fiat of eight million voters throughout the whole republic, we shall still rejoice, chiefly for the reason that not one of its citizens can miss an equal share with us who are democrats, in the political peace and good will which will then and there be established among all sections, races, classes, and conditions of men, in the prosperity of which political peace, based on equal rights and fraternal good will, is the first condition.

Upon the three states of West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana were concentrated all the influence of the administration, all their efforts, and all the vast sums of money forced from the one hundred thousand office-holders of the party in power,

These were fearful odds, not again to be contended against so concentrated, for in the November elections the contest will be in every one of the thirty-eight states upon the same day.

Nevertheless, against these odds the democrats and reformers of West Virginia and Indiana have been victorious, and in Ohio they have all but rescued a state hitherto deemed hopeless, and have created an assurance of victory in November.

If it falls to our lot as a national democratic committee to congratulate the people of the union upon this victory in the first battle of the reform campaign, it is only because democrats have been honored to be the leaders of the people in the work of national regeneration.

The victory won, the victory still to be won, will be a deliverance as much to repulicans as to democrats.

The patriotic masses of the republican party may be thankful that the misdeeds of their unworthy leaders have been rebuked and are to be arrested. The suffering whites of the south may lift up their heads to greet the dawn of a better day for them, as well as the nation at large. The colored citizen may share the general joy that he will soon cease to be the stock in trade of corrupt politicians, but shall enjoy his rightful liberties and his equality before the law amid universal good will.

As for the reform democracy, to whose standard victory has been tied, with all her garlands on, it only remains for them to welcome every ally, every friend, close up the ranks and press on, shoulder to shoulder, under the banner and with the one watchword, reform.

Fellow-citizens, peace between all sections; prosperity in all our homes; of these you have been for years deprived by the mistaken solicitudes of patriotic republicans, played upon by selfish and corrupt leaders, who have kept fanning the dying embers of civil strife in order to escape inspection of the trust which they have betrayed.

For eleven years you have had the name of peace. At no time have you had the substance of peace. In lieu thereof you have had the grinding taxation and wasteful expenditure of war. Just before every election every year you have had the preaching of a new crusade against a section utterly defeated in war, and anxious only to be completety reconciled in peace.

For eleven years the power of the men who have seized away the control of their party from the hand of its statesmen and founders has been supreme in almost every department of the federal government.

Discarding the hope of prolonging their domination by beneficent public measures, they have created and trafficked upon public calamities. The policy they adopted has been worked out. Its failure has been absolute.

In place of past performances these same corrupt and selfish leaders now proffer promises already broken as their titles to further trust.

Having prostrated our manifold industries by the vast aggregates and the worst methods of federal taxation, they now again solicit your confidence as the instruments of retrenchment and reform.

Having debauched the public service, and having just now, in the face of open day, assessed their army of a hundred thousand officeholders—the people's servants—paid by the people's taxes—in order to create immense corruption funds to frustrate the people's will, they now profess to be the champions of civil service reform. Having imposed upon the southern states the rapacity, fraud, and plunder of the carpet-bag governments, having almost ruined the prosperity of the south, having created terror, uncertainty, and confusion in all the productive industries of the south, which furnish most of the exports of our whole country, keep in motion the commerce and manufactories of the north and east, and furnish a market for the agricultural products of the west, they now propose, by renewal of the same fatal policy, to prolong their own power in the hope of concealing their misdeeds, and for this purpose they do not hesitate to renew the cry of intolerance; to revive the dying memories of fraternal strife, and to appeal to the fears and prejudices of the timid and the ignorant.

Fellow-citizens, these men and their measures have been completely tried and have completely failed. An oppressive taxation, an exhausted south, an impoverished north, a fluctuating currency, the enterprise of an industrious people locked fast in the paralysis of hard times —such is the outcome to their political policy, such are the achievements of their long supremacy. Your ballots in November can alone dictate a change of measures and a change of men. Shall not the uprising of patriotism along the valley of the Ohio go on to a complete and beneficial revolution in the administration of the government of the United States. Will you not, by the voice of overwhelming majorities at the polls, proclaim your invincible faith, after all these years of corruption and passion, in the high immortal principles of government by the people for the people, in simple honesty and strict economy, as the supreme wisdom of public policy, in justice as the mother of power, and in civil freedom as the be-all and end-all of a true republican nationality?

Will you not build up a new prosperity for all the people on the old foundations of American self-government, on peace, reconciliation, and fraternity between all sections, all classes, and all races embraced within our system of American commonwealths; on the frugality and economy in all governments: on honesty and purity of administration, and having lost your prosperity through governmental misrule, regain that prosperity through governmental reform? We commit this great issue to the American people, with an unfaltering trust in the wisdom and justice of their decision.

By order of the national democratic committee.

ABRAM S. HEWITT,
Chairman.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Sec'y.

EAD'S JETTIES.

The Latest Report to the Government as to the Condition and Prospects of the Work on Them.

New York Tribune.

The report of Captain J. B. Eads, chief-engineer of the Mississippi jetty works, contains an account of their condition up to the eighteenth of August. The maps which accompany it show also the state of the bar when the work was begun, the present depth of the channel, and other matters of interest, including a copy of the grant from the United States to Mr. Eads. The bar at the mouth of the pass, through which Mr. Eads is required to make ultimately a thirty-foot channel, is formed entirely in the sea beyond the termination of the banks of the pass, and is two and one-fourth miles in length. The jetties are built in two parallel lines about one thousand feet across the bar, into the deep water of the gulf, throughout this whole distance. The scouring caused by the jetties, which was manifested at their upper ends, has made steady progress downward to the sea since October, but so recently as last January only seven and a half feet in depth could be found at high tide on the crest of the bar which is about two miles distant from the east bank of the pass. The success of these works, in view of the facts, seems marvelous, and apparently contradict every objection that was urged against their trial. A channel, clear through from the deep water of the pass to the deep water of the sea, twenty-one feet deep, had been excavated by the power of the current up to the eighteenth of August, and the improvement in depth and width of the channel has gone on steadily since that date, the survey on ninth of September showing a channel over twenty-one feet deep, with a least width one hundred and eighty-five feet, in which a vessel drawing twenty feet could float without touching bottom. Unfortunately these splendid results are not yet available to commerce, on account of a shoal existing in the Mississippi river twelve or thirteen miles above the jetties, which was there when they were commenced. From this shoal to the jetties the depth of water in the pass is over thirty feet. Mr. Eads says in the report:

Believing that the public interest was concentrated wholly upon the question of our ability to treat successfully the bar in the sea, the works for this purpose were pushed with great vigor, while those required for the reduction of the shoal existing thirteen miles above, in the Mississippi river, and obstructing the entrance into the pass, were not begun so soon nor constructed with such rapidity. * * * The same principle which has proved so successful at the jetties, namely, the concentration of the flowing water, forms the basis of the plan for the reduction of this shoal, and the completion of the works designed cannot fail to be equally successful. * * *

The Mississippi river rises and falls independently of the tides about three feet at the head of the pass. The water is now extremely low, and consequently there is less depth upon the shoal than there was last June and July, a fact which the enemies of Mr. Eads are using to create the impression that the jetties are a failure. Vessels of sixteen feet draft can pass over the shoal even at the present low stage of the water. During June and July vessels of seventeen and one-half feet draft passed it without difficulty. Extensive works have been constructed there to concentrate the flow of water over the shoal, and although not yet completed, they have already produced favorable results. To hasten their operation, contracts have been made with experienced persons to dredge a twenty-two feet channel through this shoal, one dredge-boat being already at work, and two others on their way to the spot. The report contains a comparative statement from Hon. C. P. Patterson, superintendent of the United States coast survey, accompanied with charts from that office, from which it appears that between the dates of surveys made in May, 1875, and May 1876, there have been excavated out of a space seven hundred yards square, immediately in front of the jetties, sixty-eight thousand four hundred cubit yards of earth, in excess of all deposits made upon it. This seems clearly to show that the fears of a reformation of the bar, within a brief period of years, are without adequate foundation. Our own citizens, while experiencing the gratification which has followed the successful removal of a serious obstruction at one of the entrances to our harbor, will comprehend the interest with which the people of the Mississippi valley watch the progress of works intended to open the only natural outlet to that immense region containing about twenty million inhabitants.

THE NOVEMBER BATTLE GROUND.

Zach Chandler to Devote Every Dollar of His Campaign Fund to New York.

It is the purpose of the republican national committee to devote every dollar they can raise for the election in New York state. Zach Chandler complains bitterly that the amount collected by several assessments upon government employes, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, had been squandered, while the prospect of obtaining contributions is exceedingly small. Zach is exacting, and has issued orders that further demands shall be made upon the government clerks the middle of this month. Within the past week a prominent republican manager in Pennsylvania called upon Chandler for pecuniary aid, alleging that without such assistance it would be impossible to hold the republican vote in the city of Philadelphia. Zach replied that he told the truth when he said there was not a dollar at his disposal now, and that when they did realize from the next assessment the money could be more profitably used in the state of New York.

THE EXHIBITORS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The accompanying table, compiled from the official catalogue, shows the number of exhibitors in the centennial exhibition and the countries they represent:

United States	[illegible]	Netherlands	[illegible]
Great Britain	[illegible]	Denmark	[illegible]
New Zealand	[illegible]	Sweden	[illegible]
New South Wales	[illegible]	Norway	[illegible]
Victoria	[illegible]	Italy	[illegible]
South Australia	[illegible]	Egypt	[illegible]
Cape of Good Hope	[illegible]	Tunis	[illegible]
Jamaica	25	Orange Free State	1
Bahamas	[illegible]	Luxemburg	[illegible]
British Guiana	[illegible]	China	[illegible]
Ceylon	11	Japan	[illegible]
Straits Settlements	7	Hawaii	[illegible]
Gold Coast	27	Brazil	[illegible]
Mauritius	[illegible]	Argentine Republic	[illegible]
Queensland	[illegible]	Chili	[illegible]
Seychelles Archipelago	[illegible]	Peru	[illegible]
Tasmania	97	Mexico	[illegible]
Trinidad	[illegible]	Liberia	[illegible]
India	[illegible]	Spain and Colonies	[illegible]
Canada	[illegible]	Philippine Islands	[illegible]
France	[illegible]	Portugal	[illegible]
Germany	[illegible]	Turkey	[illegible]
Austria	[illegible]	Russia	[illegible]
Switzerland	[illegible]	Siam	1
Belgium	[illegible]	Bermudas	[illegible]
Netherlands East India Colonies	1	Total	[illegible]

..Once in a while you can find a woman who doesn't intend to go to the centennial, but hundreds who can't go like to hug the idea and make some one else feel bad.

GOV. HENDRICKS.

A Noble Speech by the Next Vice President. Indiana Will Eclipse in November the Glory of October.

The following speech was made by Gov. Hendricks at Indianapolis, Thursday night, in response to a serenade from the enthusiastic democrats of that city:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS—I am very much obliged to you for the honor of this call. This is a very interesting occasion in the state of Indiana. We have just closed what I regard as the greatest controversy ever had in the world. Considering the number of persons interested within our own state in this contest; considering the interest that is felt in every state in the union as to the result of the vote: considering the number of men that have practiced activity in the field and considering the grandeur of the result itself, I consider it unsurpassed in the political strifes and contests of the world. [Applause.] And I am very much gratified indeed at the result. The effect of this result is not confined to our state alone. It is to-day felt in every state in this union. I hardly think you can conceive of the interest that has been expressed and felt elsewhere, and how sensitively the result of Thursday's election was anticipated and realized in other states, and as Indiana today has decided, so I believe other states will follow, which otherwise would not have gone with the democratic party in November. [Applause.] I am very proud of the result. You have re-elected a corps of state officers whom I can say are worthy of your support. [Applause.] Your secretary of state, your treasurer, your auditor, your attorney-general are well known to me. For nearly two years I have been in daily association with them in the administration of the affairs of the state of Indiana, and personally, as a citizen, and as a democrat, I can express my great gratification at their re-election. [Applause.] Not because some other men were beaten, because I sympathize with those other gentlemen. [Laughter.] But because I feel that good public officers have received the indorsement of a virtuous people at the ballot-box. [Applause.]

Further, I believe that we have occasion to be satisfied—I go further, to be gratified at the election made of the successor in the office of governor. [Applause.] I believe that Mr. Williams will prove to be an efficient and most excellent officer for the people of Indiana. He has not had some of the advantages that some other of the public men of the state of Indiana have enjoyed: but practically he is well informed in regard to the affairs of the state for many years. I believe for twenty years Mr. Williams has been identified with the legislation of this state, and during those twenty years he has said much; he has voted often. He has introduced many bills, and, my countrymen, do you recollect of a single objection during the heated contest that has been made to any word he uttered, to any vote he gave, or to any bill he introduced during the twenty years? [No, no!] You may rest assured that not one single act of his in public life has gone without examination and without scrutiny. And when they can find no fault in any particular with so long and so varied a public service, you may say, indeed, that he is a man of excellent judgment and very useful information. Mr. Williams has that sort of information that will be a benefit to the state of Indiana, and I am glad to recognize in an honest man my own successor. [Applause.]

There have been some things connected with this contest disagreeable indeed. On one side we have not made it personal. I don't know of a single instance that the democratic speakers of the state or the democratic people of the state of Indiana have attacked the personal character of any gentleman upon the other side. We have questioned their political records; we have questioned the records and virtue of the republican party as a party; we have questioned the administration of public affairs under that party; but we have not made war upon families, upon homes, upon individuals. [You are right.] We have risen above that, and made our contest for principle and upon principle. [Applause.] But it has not been so upon the other side. From the time the first speech was made in the academy of music until the close of the contest, it was a series of personal attacks upon the democrats. I experienced it. I disregarded it, because I trusted to the judgment and to the virtue of the people of the state of Indiana. [Applause.] And the result on Tuesday has assured me that my confidence in the public virtue and judgment of the people of Indiana was not misplaced. [A voice—"It never will be!"]

But let me tell you, Gen. Kilpatrick did not mistake the sentiment and heart of his party when he said to the candidate for the presidency in a letter addressed to him, that if they trusted to a discussion of the finances of the country they would be beaten, but if they trusted to the bloody shirt and the use of money they could carry Indiana. [Applause.] To-night, I thank God, and I thank my fellow-countrymen, that in the estimate he has made of the people of this state he was mistaken. [Applause.] They did adopt the sentiment represented by the bloody shirt. They did adopt the appeal of the prejudices of one section of the country against another, and they did resort to the use of money, and yet, to-day, the democratic banner floats in triumph in the clear sky. [Immense cheering.]

But now let me tell you the struggle is past. We have won the contest. Mr. Williams will be the governor. I have not a word to say against any other gentleman. I would rather express my sympathies in the mortification of their defeat, but I am proud that a worthy, competent and excellent gentleman has been elected governor. I am proud that a board of state officers are re-elected with whom, when I go out of the governor's chair, I can leave the chair, feeling that it will be well filled for the next four years. [Applause.]

But I am very proud that Indiana—this great state—the state that lies midway among the states of this union, has said to the people of the north, south, east and west that we will be no party to any disunion sentiment or to any hostility to any section. [Applause.] Occupying this midway position among the states of the union, Indiana is true to every section. Indiana will stand by the east, by the north, by the south, and by the west. Indiana in sentiment accepts the union always, and no politician can hereafter live and prosper in this state who relies upon an appeal to the bad sentiments of humanity. None except those who appeal to man's honor, to man's patriotism, to man's love of every part of the glorious country. [Applause.]

My fellow-citizens: the work does not stop to-night. It goes on for yet another month. I believe we follow the leadership of a chieftain worthy to be followed. We follow a man who has shown in his past record, that he is a true reformer. I believe that Gov. Tilden is worthy of your support and of mine.

There is nothing in the history of the democracy of Indiana of which I am prouder than this fact. Gov. Tilden was not the first choice of the Indiana democracy for the presidency: but when, in national convention, the democrats of every section united upon him as the best and most available candidate, then the Indiana democracy looked the question squarely in the face, and they came up together, shoulder to shoulder, step to step; and they have under his leadership, so far as it was felt in the state contest, made the most sublime, determined and grand contest for the right that has ever been made, in my opinion, in the politics of the word. [Applause.]

And now, let us go on and make November in Indiana even more glorious than October is. [Applause.] Let them know in every section of this union that the Indiana democracy, while they fight the state battle with a gallantry and determination never seen before, let them know that in the national contest Indiana will present more than her 200,000 votes in support of the national platform of the democratic party. [Applause.]

Allow me to express again my thanks to you, my fellow-citizens, for the compliment of this call. It is upon an interesting occasion, one that I appreciate, and I wish to assure you that in the highest degree possible I do appreciate the favor you have done me. [Cheers.]

ROMANCE AND REALITY.

A certain gentleman, who lives on east Orange street, returned home the other evening with a copy of the Register, and in it discovered the following item:

"Somehow a magnificent girl always marries an insignificant whiffet of a man, and a very handsome fellow gets hold of an ugly woman."

"There's a good deal in that," said A——.

"I shouldn't wonder if there was," says Mrs. A——.

"Now, for instance," said A——, "you used to call me handsome."

"Yes," said Mrs. A, "I know I did but, you see, I had to flatter you."

"Do you mean to call me an insignificant whiffet, madam?"

"No, sir: I only want to say that you used to call me a magnificent girl."

"I know I did: but, confound you, a handsome man has to compliment a homely woman."

Then he went out on the back stoop and meditated on the trials of life.—*Newark Register.*

..The American mind has to feed on something, but an occasional change of diet wouldn't be bad for it. Here is a sample of literature from a family journal: "In the distance Allen Thornly heard the echo of that despairing cry, but it was not repeated, and thinking it, perhaps, some fancy of his own, he pursued his homeward way. All that night he paced his study, battling with his love for Kate and his duty toward Effie. How could he meet the pure, innocent gaze of his wife, when his heart was all another's? Oh! that blind, fatal mistake, his marriage, and Kate had loved him all these years! At last morning came, finding him pale and worn, but composed."

GRAVE AND GAY.

..A Philadelphia woman, it is said, swore that her husband's conduct was enough to "irrigate an angel."

..It is said that the ivory of England costs the lives of fifty thousand elephants every year.

..A story is told of Chivac, the duke of Orleans' physician. He never noticed that he was ill, being so anxious about the death of others; but one day he felt his own pulse, and said: "He's a dead man. I have been called in too late."

THE DIFFERENCE.

Some murmur when their sky is clear
And wholly bright to view,
If one small speck of dark appear
In their great heavens of blue;
And some with thankful love are filled
If but one streak of light—
One ray of God's good mercy gild
The darkness of their night.

..The impression which the Seward statue gives an impartial observer is that of a man one part head, three parts body and six parts legs. If Mr. Seward's friends respect his memory, they will have that statue permanently enveloped in a sheet from the knees down.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

WHAT HAPPENED WHEN THE DEACON DEALT.

He shrieks: "The game stands six and six,
And dad has got the deal!"
They swarmed upon the tavern stoop,
They peeped in at the crack;
They saw the deacon shuffle, then
The stranger cut the pack;
And the deacon grim, he winked at him,
And dealt and turned the jack!

.."Funny monkey," said Mrs. Partington, as she saw him patiently nitting "but he sets as if he had plumbago in the back, and I could wish there wuz more hair on his reprehensible tail. I cannot yet believe, neither, that they're our posterity."

..A Minnesota firm has adopted a new method of doing business. No books are kept. When a customer desires credit, he goes to the desk and borrows the money, for which he gives his notes payable with interest. He then buys his goods and pays for them.

..A clergyman, preaching a sermon on death, concluded with the following observation: "But even death, my brethren, so well deserved by mankind for their sins, the wisdom of Providence has, in its paternal kindness, put at the end of our existence; for only think what life would be worth if death were at the beginning."

IS IT SOUTH CAROLINA OR MEXICO?

New York Herald.

Arbitrary illegal arrests by federal soldiers, under the orders of federal deputy-marshals, have begun in South Carolina. Governor Chamberlain, candidate for re-election, opposed not only by the democrats, but by a considerable and increasing faction in his own party, fears that he will be beaten. Accordingly he appeals to the federal administration for the loan of soldiers to help him intimidate the recalcitrant voters. Having arranged a board of state canvassers of election and a returning board, the majority of whose members are candidates on the same ticket with him, and are thus by a monstrous perversion of justice entitled to decide the vote in their own favor: having further managed that of the ninety-six commissioners of election in the counties seventy should be his declared partisans and forty office-holders who hold their places by his appointment: having thus prearranged the count in his own favor, Mr. Chamberlain now summons federal troops and federal authorities to arrest citizens known to be opposed to him in politics. And all this in the United States, and under the auspices of a party which once called itself the pre-eminent friends of liberty, and some of whose leading members held the fugitive slave law to be unconstitutional because it interfered with the rights of the states. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, in a recently published letter, warned the people against the revolutionary tendencies of the republican leaders. Was he far wrong? A multitude of respectable citizens, among them all the republican members of the supreme bench of the state, assert publicly that there is no trouble, no political violence or lawlessness in South Carolina. The citizens who have been arrested have submitted quietly. The governor himself has made no pretense even of an effort to subdue lawlessness: he has done nothing but issue a violent and incendiary proclamation, and sent for federal troops, like his prototype, Perrin, in Alabama, who shot a hole through his own hat and then called for the soldiers. Does the republican party of the north consent to such revolutionary acts as this? Is this a sample of what it proposes to do if it is continued in power another four years? If so, then the safest, the only safe course for northern voters, is to turn it out. This is not Mexico, but these acts of Governor Chamberlain, this misuse of federal troops and federal power, would, if continued four years longer, set us a long way toward Mexico. If it is granted that the political party which happens to possess the federal government, may march its soldiers into the states for political purposes, then we have paved the way broadly for general civil disorder. If these proceedings in South Carolina are not promptly disowned by the republican candidate, every northern citizen, who has a stake in the country ought to vote against him.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, NOV. 18th, 1876.

THE SITUATION.

As we go to press the news is no more definite in regard to the presidential election. There is no doubt but that Mr. Tilden has carried Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana, thus securing 18 more votes than he needs to elect him, but in all these States there are Radical Returning Boards, and they threaten to throw out enough democratic votes in each State to declare Hayes elected by one vote. They have under the law several days in which to act, and the result cannot possibly be known until they are heard from. If Hayes, in this fraudulent manner is declared to be elected, the action of the House of Representatives, which is democratic, and the Northern Democracy remains to be seen. If the Northern Democracy have the backbone of a Bologna sausage, Tilden will be inaugurated.

The Legislature

The Legislature met Tuesday and organized. Tuesday night the Democrats caucused and elected Hon. R. W. Cobb President of the Senate and Hon. N. N. Clements Speaker of the House. Within the next two weeks the body will elect a United States Senator to succeed Senator Goldthwaite. It is probable that we shall have a short session, but under the circumstances can it last longer than 60 days. Among the work we should like now to see the Legislature undertake the reduction of the rate of taxation to one half of one per cent. The reduction of the public debt, decreased rate of interest and reduction of the current expenses of State Government accomplished by the last Legislature, it seems to us, paves the way to such reduction. Other important matters will challenge the attention of members during the session and we have full faith and confidence in their ability to meet every question and dispose of it to the best interest of the State. We shall endever to keep our readers fully posted as to all important legislation throughout the session.

The Legislature did nothing the second day but to elect in open session the officers decided upon in caucus, and receive the Governor's message, which we shall notice hereafter.

Although rather late in the day, we continue our campaign matter on the outside, not to inspire our readers to effort, for the day for that has passed, but to show the attitude, aims and intentions of each party as expressed before the battle the Democracy have just won.

The Radicals of Vermont nominated a postmaster on their electoral ticket and by the terms of the Constitution he is ineligible. It may occur that the next highest Democratic elector may be declared elected, and Vermont at last may furnish the vote that will knock the breath out of the Republican party. Well, through the instrumentality of the post offices the Republican party has kept itself in power, and it has been well observed that "those who live by the post office shall perish by the post office."

It is not clear that the electoral college of Colorado has been chosen according to the requirements of the U. S. laws and if the election of one candidate or the other depends on the vote of that State, the question will be fully ventilated in Congress.

One of the Republican electors lost 400 votes in South Carolina through a misprint in his name, and if the vote is very close even against the Democrats, it may turn out that one Democratic elector has been chosen in that State, whose pleasing duty it will be to squash Mr. Hayes.

The Radicals of South Carolina have proposed to the Democrats to give them Hampton for Governor, if the Democrats give them the electors. Weakening.

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS.

Below we give the vote of the various precincts for Tilden, Hayes and Forney. It will be seen that the democratic vote fell off from the vote in August 17, and the republican vote increased 135, making Tilden's majority over Hayes 142 less than Houston's majority over Woodruff. To make this plain we give the vote of Houston and Woodruff in August by the side of that of Tilden and Hayes:

		Tilden	Hayes	H'ston	W'ruff	Forney
Beat	No. 1	213	79	2'8	94	219
"	" 2	209	55	234	83	209
"	" 3	105	32	99	26	104
"	" 4	126		136		126
"	" 5	77		91		78
"	" 6	130		173	1	129
"	" 7	102		98		102
"	" 8	124	12	131	13	144
"	" 9	200	27	165	12	200
"	" 10	112	6	92		112
"	" 11	153	44	152		158
"	" 12	97	42	108	4	97
"	" 13	305	124	274	58	305
"	" 14	77		91		77
Total		2045	421	2062	295	2058

Copper Ores.

Bournonite, (Copper 12.99; Lead 42.3 Antimony 25.14; Sulphur 19.67.)

Chystalizes in right rectangular prisms modified. The color in mass and powder is steel-gray, approaching black — Lustre, metallic; specific gravity, 5.7 to 5.8; hardness, 2.5. It is generally found in the lead and copper deposits of the older schists, where it is associated with galena, antimonite blende, copper pyrites &c. The principal gangues are quartz, calcspar and barytine.

Aikinite, (Copper 11; lead 36.4; sulphur 16.7.) *Patrinite; Acicelite; Belonite; Needle Ore; Acicular bismuth.*

It has some analogy to Bournite in composition, containing bismuth in place of antimony. It chrystalizes in rhombic prisms, which usually form long needles, frequently deformed by curves and transverse fissures. The prisms cleave readily in the longitudinal direction. Color, lead-grey, tinged occasionally with yellow; specific gravity, 6.75; hardness, 3. It is found in the gold quartz vein in Siberia, where it is associated with Azurite and Malachite, which is supposed to be the products of the decomposition of the Aikinite.

Cuprite, (Copper 88 8; oxygen 11.12) *Zigneline; Ruby Copper; Chalcotrichite; Red Copper; Tile ore.*

The prevailing form of the chrystals is that of the octahedron. They usually collect in the small hollows of the neck; are of a red color, but of a different tint according as the specimens are looked at or looked through. The powder has a brick-red tint. The lustre is adamantine or sub-metallic, and on fresh fracture, which is conchoidal, it is slightly vitreous. Specific gravity 5.8 to 6.1; hardness 3.5 to 4. With white nitric acid it forms a green solution which is turned blue by addition of ammonia.

It is generally associated with copper, carbonates of copper (malachite and azurite,) and sulphide of copper (copper glance and copper pyrites,) in veins traversing granite and other older chrystalline *schists and sedimentary deposits.* The lodes which produce this ore on the surface generally bear the sulphide when mined to any great depth.

Chalcotrichite, or capillary red oxide of copper, is a rarity which occurs in bright red capillary needles.

The earthy varieties of cuprite have been called tile ore, from the color.

Black oxide of copper, (Copper 80; oxygen 20.) *Tenorite; Melaconite; Copper Smut.*

It is found crystallized in the form of cubes. It is also found in the form of scales. The crystals have a dark steel-gray color but the powder is almost black. Specific gravity, 5.95 to 6.25. It occurs as a black powder and in dull black masses and botryoidal concretions, in veins or along with other copper ores. This, like cuprite, is found at the surface or just above the sulphide of copper.

Copper Smut is a black substance found in many copper veins near the surface, and consists of a mechanical mixture of oxide of copper with the oxides of iron and manganese together with earthy impurities. It is one of the products of the decomposition of the sulphide.

Crednerite, (Copper 33.7.) Copper or cupriferous manganese.

It is a combination of oxide of manganese and oxide of copper. It has a semi crystalline structure. Color, iron-black or steel-gray; lustre, metallic; specific gravity, 4.9 to 5.1; hardness 4 to 4.5. It dissolves in hydrochloric (muriatic) acid, gives off chorine, and yields a green solution.

Brochantite (Copper 56.1)

This is a combination of copper and sulphuric acid; a rare mineral associated with malachite and azurite. It is found in chrystals which are well defined, have an emerald-green color, a vitreous lustre and an almost imperceptible conchoidal fracture. Specific gravity about 3.8; hardness 3.5 to 4.

Chalcanthite, (Copper 24.) *Copper Vitriol; Cyanosite; Blue Vitriol; Chalkanthite.*

This mineral has a beautiful blue color, and usually occurs as a pulverulent powder or hard incrustation, seldom in distinct crystals. Specific gravity, 2.21; hardness 2. to 2.5; lustre is vitreous; fracture conchoidal. It is soluble in three times its own weight of cold water, yielding a blue solution from which copper is deposited on the introduction of an iron instrument. This mineral is derived from the decomposition of copper pyrites, and is abundant wherever water flows over the rubbish-heap collected around copper mines, and where it flows from the workings in the mines.

Malachite, (Copper 71.8; carbonic acid 20; water 8.2.) *Green carbonate of copper; Achirite; Smaragdochalcite; Emerald malachite; Emerald copper.*

Usually in incrustations with a smooth tuberose, botryoidal or stalactitic surface; structure finely and firmly fibrous. Also found earthy, and crystalline, the crystals are rhombohedral derivable from an obtuse rhombohedron; color light-green, usually nearly opaque; crystals translucent; lustre of crystals, adamantine inclining to vitreous; but fibrous incrustations silky on a cross fracture; earthy varieties dull; specific gravity 3.5 to 4; hardness 3.5 to 5. It dissolves with effervescence in nitric acid. It resembles a siliceous ore of copper chrysocolla, but is distinguished by its complete solution and effervescence in nitric acid. It usually accompanies other copper ores and forms incrustations which, when thick, have the colors banded and extremely delicate in their shades and blendings. Perfect crystals are rare. It is a valuable ore when abundant, but seldom smelted alone, because the metal is liable to escape.

Azurite, (Copper 69.2; carbonic acid 25.6; water 5.2.) *Chessylite, Lasurite; Blue copper ore; Blue carbonate of copper; Blue malachite.*

This may be considered as a hydro-carbonate of copper. The native crystals are usually short, or even tabular prisms derivable from an oblique rhombic prism, in which the faces corresponding to those of the primary form are striated, while the secondary faces are at once recognized by their higher polish and lustre. It is also found in masses which have a lamellar, acicular, fibrous, pisolitic, compact, or earthy structure. Specific gravity 3.5 to 3.8; hardness 3.5 to 4.5; color varies from azure blue, (which is always the color of the powder,) to indigo blue; fracture conchoidal; lustre vitreous. It is generally associated with malachite, and is often found more or less converted into that mineral. It sometimes occurs in veins containing various copper ores, and sometimes in lumps and groups of crystals, in strata corresponding in age to the new red sandstone. When it is abundant it is a valuable ore of copper.

A Settler.—Gov. Vance and Judge Settle while in the same buggy going to meet an appointment in the back woods of a mountain county, saw a mountaineer in a field some distance off. Vance stood up and shouted: "Hallo! hallo! Hurrah for Settle!" The man stopped & looked back.—Vance shouted again: "Hurrah for Settle! "Dod blast your Radical fly trap" says the big mountain man, "if you'll stop till I git thar, I'll settle your gas bag for you."

An Old-Time Sermon.

A Baptist Brother on Methodists and Presbyterians.

A lady correspondent of the *Independent* gives a sketch of a sermon she heard in Georgia nearly half a century ago, from which we give an extract:

The preacher was apparently about fifty years of age, large muscular and well proportioned. On entering the pulpit, he took off his coat and hung it on a nail behind him, then opened his collar and wrist-bands, and wiped the perspiration from his face, neck and hands. He was clad, in striped cotton homespun and his shirt was of the same material. He had traveled several miles that morning, and seemed almost overcome by the heat. But the brethren sung a couple of hymns while he was fanning and cooling off, and when he arose he looked comfortable and good natured.

He had preached there once or twice before, but to most of the audience he was a stranger. Hence, he thought it necessary to announce himself, which he did as "Old Club Ax Davis, from Scriven county, a Half-Hard and Half-Soft-Shell Baptist."

"I have give myself that name," said he, "because I believe the Lord elected me, from all eternity, to go ahead in the backwoods and grub out a path and blaze the way for other men to follow. After the thickest of it is cut away, a good warm Methodist brother will come along and make things a little smoother and a good deal noisier. After all the underbush is cleaned out, and the owls and wolves are skeered back, and rattlesnakes is killed off a Presbyterian brother, in black broadcloth and white cravat, will come along and cry for decency and order. And they'll both do good in their spere. I don't despise a larnt man, even when he don't dress and think as I do. You couldn't pay me enough to wear broadcloth, summer nor winter, and you couldn't pay a Presbyterian brother enough to go without it in dogdays.

"God didn't make us all alike, my brethren; but every man has his own spere. When God has a place to fill, he makes a man and puts him in it. When he wanted Genral Jackson, he made him, and set him to fightin' Injuns and the English; when he wanted Geo. Whitfield, he made him for to blow the Gospel trumpet as no other man ever blowd it; and when he wanted Old Club Ax Davis, he made him, and set him to grubbin in the backwoods.

"But my shell isn't so hard but I can see good pints in everybody; and as for the Presbyterians, they are a long way ahead of us Baptists in some things. They raise their children better than any people in the face of the earth. Guley a few days ago a Methodist class-leader said to me: 'Brother Club Ax, I was born a Methodist, I was raised a Methodist, and by the grace of God I hope to die a Methodist; but thank God, I've got a Presbyterian wife to raise my children.' And I believe, my brethren if the Lord should open the way for me to marry agin, I'd try my best to find a Presbyterian woman, and run my chances of breakin' her into the saving doctrines of feet washin' and immersion afterward."

Just at this point he was interrupted by two spotted hounds that had been continually running up and down the pulpit stairs. One of them jumped upon the seat and began to gnaw his coattail, in which was something he had brought along for lunch. He turned slowly around, and took him by the ears and tail & threw it out of the window behind him as easily as if it had been a young kitten. The other took warning, and got out as rappidly as possible, though not without howling and yelling as if it had been half killed. He then turned to the audience, and said, smilingly: "St Paul exhorted the brethren to 'Beware of dogs.' I wonder what he would do if he were in my place this morning. It appears like I am 'compassed about with dogs,' as David says he was."

He had scarcely commenced preaching again before there was a terrible squealing and kicking among mules and horses that were tied to the trees close by. He put his head out of the window, and said: "No harm done, my brethren. Just a creater with a side-saddle on has broke loose. Will some brother head the animal? for no sister can walk home this hot day."

Quiet being again restored, he continued.

'Well, my brethren, I will now try to say what I allowed to about the Presbyterians:

'As I said before, they raise their children a heap better than we do. They behave better in church, and keep Sunday better, and read the Bible and larn the Catechisms better than ours do. I declare, my brethren, their children are larnt that Westminister Catechism by the time they can begin to talk plain.

'It ain't three weeks since I was out a cattle huntin'—for two of my yearlin's had strayed off, and I stopped in at old Brother Harkey's on Mud Creek, and took dinner. He's a deacon in the Presbyterian Church over thar. Well, as true as I stand here my brethren, Sister Harkey had her little gal a standin' right before her, with her toes just even with the crack o' the floor, and her hands was a-hangin' down by her side, and her mouth turned up like a chicken when it drinks, and she was a puttin' this question to her out o' that Catechism.

"What are the benefits which in this life do either accompany or flow from justification?"

"Now, the question itself was enough to break the child down. But when she had to begin and say that question all over (for that's the way it was in the book) and then hitch the answer to it, and which all put together made this:

'The benefits which in this life do either accompany or flow from justification, adoption and sanctification are peace of conscience, joy in the Holy Ghost, increase of grace, and perseverance therein to the end'—I thought the child was the greatest wonder I'd ever seen in all my life. She tuck it right through, too, without balkin' or missin' the first word. And she spoke so sweet and she looked so like a little angel that before I know'd it the tears was a runnin' down my cheeks as big as buck shot. I've seen the day when I could have mauled and split a thousan' rails quicker and easier than I could larnt that thing and said it off like she did.

"Now, my brethren, that child didn't understand or know the meanin' of one word o' that. It put me up to all I know to take it in myself. But just let that Presbyterian young un grow up, and every word of that Chatechism will come back to her, and her character will stiffen up under it, and he'll have the backbone of the matter in her for life.

"Now, I can't put things into my children that way. Nothin don't stay somehow. It's like drivin' a nail into a rotten log."

This last remak I never forgot. For thirty years afterward, as I would stand at the blackboard trying to fix rules and principles in the mind of a dull pupil, this remark would come back to me, with its peculiar pertinency.

'I tell you my brethren,' he continued, 'if our children had a little more Catechism, and the presbyterians a little less, it would be better for both.

Then we don't pray in our families like they do. I know their prayers are mighty long, and they pray all over creation; but, after all, it's the right way. It's better than prayin' too little.

'Now, my father and mother was good Baptists, and raised their children to be honest and industrious; but I never heered one of them pray in my life, and I was most a grown man befor I ever prayed a prayer myself, and it was on this wise:

"There was to be a big meetin' over in Elbert county, and I knowed a pretty gal ove thar that I wanted to go and see. So I borrowed a little Jersy wagin' which was a stylish thing in them days, and went over to her house and stayed all night, and ingaged her to ride to meetin' with me next day, which was Sunday.

'We went and had a glorious time—and I may as well say right here that she was after ward my wife—but a comin' home I met with a powerful accident, that I've never got over to this day. As I was a comin' down a steep hill, some part of the gearin' give way and let me and the wagon on the cretur's heels and bein' young and skeery and not much use'l to wheels, she wriggled and kicked and tore from one side of the road to the other; till I was pitched head foremost as much as ten foot, into a deep gully, and it's a miricle of mercy that my neck wasn't broken on the spot.

'Expectin' to be killed every minit, I thought I ought to ask the Lord for mercy. But, as I had never prayed in my life, I couldn't think of the first thing to say, but the blessin' my father used to ask before eatin' when we had company, and which was this: "Lord make us thankful for what we're about to receive."

'Now, my brethren do you spose' any Presbyterian raised boy was ever put to such a strait as that for a prayer? No He would have prayed for himself and gone off after the Jews and the heathens, whilst I was a huntin' up and a gittin' off that blessing.

The Man who had been to the Centennial.

From the Cincinnati Saturday night.

A bashful appearing man stepped into the *Enquirer* editorial room the other evening, and, edging up to the table of the managing editor, hat in hand, said in a hesitating way: "You like little items for your paper, I suppose?"

"Certainly," replied Mr. Cockrell, "a newspaper, like life, is made of little items. What have you to offer?"

"Well," said the bashful man, playing with his hat band, "my name is Smith—John Smith—and I've just got home."

"Glad to see you back again, Mr. Smith," said Cockerill, "been gone long?"

'I have been,' said Mr. Smith, with a tremor of pride in his voice, "to the Centennial, and if you want to make a little notice——"

'What!' cried Cockerill, springing to his feet. 'You've been to the Centennial? And you've got back? Give me your hand; Im delighted to see you. Spear, let me introduce you to John Smith. John has been to the Centennial?'

Spear shook hands very warmly with Mr. Smith, and then ran to the aperture communicating with the reporter's room and shouted: 'O'Shaughnessy, come in here, quick, here's a man that's been to the Centennial.' Then O'Shaunessy bounced in followed by his assistants, all of whom embraced the bewildered Smith warmly, and expressed the gratification it offered them to meet a man who had been to the great national Exhibition. Word got down stairs somehow, and Joe McDowell, Bin Small, and Uncle Shad enge came up stairs at a tearing rate, to gaze upon the individual who had been to the Exhibition.

It was too much for the modest man to bear, and, murmuring something about making an item of his return if they wanted to, he hurried out just in time to meet on the stairs the foreman and thirty-two compositors, all eager to get a glimpse of the man who had "been to the Centennial."

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun county }

Probate Court, for said county Nov. 6, 1876.

THIS day came H. W. Glover, Adm'r and L. E. Little, Administratrix of the Estate of W. W. Little, dec. who was formerly adm'r of Samuel M. Williams, dec'd, and filed their account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate. It is ordered that the 13th day of Dec. 1876 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Nov. 18, 1876—3t.

Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of Nancy McCollum, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 13th day of November, 1876. 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 those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN M. PATTERSON, Adm.
Nov. 18, 1876—6t.

Look Here!!

THOSE indebted to the undersigned are earnestly solicited to call and make payment.

Please call without delay.

Respectfully,
E. L. WOODWARD, Sr.
Nov. 18, 1876—4t.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of plaries fi fas, issued from the circuit court of Etowah county and to me directed, in favor of James Crook and against John F Adams et als, I will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door, in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala. between the usual hours of sale, on the first Monday in December 1876 the following described real estate, to-wit: One House and Lot in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala. on the south side of the Public square, now occupied by John Ramanagno as a Grocery, and known as the Whiteman & Hutchinson grocery house; and also the south west fourth of south west fourth of section 21, township 13 and range 8, and south fourth of the south west fourth of section 36, township 13 and range 7; and the south half of the south west fourth of section 31 township 13 and range all east in the Coosa Land District, in Calhoun county, Alabama—levied on to satisfy said fi fas. in my hands

A. O. STEWART, Sheriff.
Nov. 11, 1876—4t.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO
ADVERTISING AGENTS
41 PARK ROW, N.Y.

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

Nothing but the Truth.

It is nothing but the truth to call Hostetter's Stomach Bitters one of the most comprehensive remedies in existence. Disease in so many cruel guises has yielded to its curative action, its combined invigorating and alterative properties constitute it such a powerful agent for the promotion or restoration of health, that it may well be doubted whether it does not bear away the palm from all competitors of its class, both as a healer and safeguard. Through the agencies of restored digestion, a regular habit of body and complete secretion, it overcomes the various maladies which the interruption of those functions produces. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, urinary affections, nervous debility, Insomnia, and maladies of a yet more serious nature, are eradicated by its systematic use. It restores the appetite, promotes sound, refreshing sleep, and neutralizes those atmospheric causes which originate chills and fever and other miasmatic disorders. Elderly persons find in this comforting elixir not only a remedy for the numerous bodily ills to which age is peculiarly subject, but a genuine solace and support. Females in delicate health use it as a means of overcoming those disabilities and irregularities which afflict the gentler sex, and nervous or billious subjects derive the promptest and most complete relief from it. There is, in short, no class of invalids that is not benefitted by the Bitters. It recreates wasted strength, fortifies the system against disease, and is one of the most reliable cordials in existence for overcoming the effects of fatigue, and affording protection against the consequences of exposure.

POSITIVE RESULTS. There are numerous remedies that cure sometimes and become trusted as useful, but none have ever proved so effectual—cured so many and such remarkable cases—as Dr. Ayer's medicines

The Cherry Pectoral has restored great numbers of patients who were believed to be *hopelessly affected with consumption.*

Ague Cure breaks up chills and fever quickly and surely.

Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla eradicates scrofula and impurities of the blood, cleanses the system and restores to vigorous health. By its timely use many troublesome disorders that cause a decline in health are expelled or cured.

Ayer's Pills and their effects are too well known everywhere to require any commendation from us here.—*Scranton (Pa.) Times.*

Educate! Educate!!

THE subscriber gives notice that his school is now in successful operation in the Calhoun College Building. Pupils received at any time and charged from the date of entrance.

Primary departm't	$2	per	scholastic	month.	
Secondary	"	2½	"	"	"
Intermediate	"	3	"	"	"
Higher	"	3½	"	"	"
Classical	"	4	"	"	"

Tuition payable monthly in Advance.

The daily exercises begin at 9 o'clock, A. M. and close at 4 o'clock, P. M. during the winter season. The school is always open to visitors.

Pupils must be regular and punctual in attendance, to reap the full benefits of the school. No deduction for time lost, except in cases of protracted sickness.

A pupil's continuance at the school shall be an evidence of good conduct and studious habits.

No school can be really, truly, and permanently successful without the hearty and active cooperation of its patrons. Hence patrons should frequently visit the school.

The education of the masses is the corner stone of American liberty—the main pillar of the Church, and the great foundation of social enjoyment. Hence no duty is so important, or so pressing as the proper training of the youth of the land.

W. P. McKELLAR, A. M.
Jacksonville, Ala., Nov. 4, 1876.

Notice to Creditors

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Lucinda Hall, deceased, by Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 29th day of August, 1876: 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. E. LEWIS Adm.
Nov. 4, 1876—6t.

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. we will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. we will bear expense of starting you. write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters; and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time. Don't delay. Address TRUE & Co, Augusta, Maine

---

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer. To such as are well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address, GEORGE STINSON & CO.
Portland, Maine.

Fashionable Millinery.

THE undersigned have just received a full stock of fine and fashionable material for Millinery: Ribbons, Laces, Ties, &c. Trimmed HATS of every variety and price, from 75 cents to $10 00.

LADIES DRESSES cut and made in the latest styles.

Room back of W. A. Driskell's Dry Goods Store.

Ladies respectfully invited to call and examine Goods.

Misses KATE & LOU CRAWFORD.
Jacksonville, Oct. 21, 1876—tf.

ABNER WILLIAMS,

WITH

STOLLENWERCK BROS.
Selma, Ala.
F. E. STOLLENWERCK & BROTHER,
MOBILE, ALA.

Cotton Factors
and
Commission Merchants.

A. G. STOLLENWERCK, Selma. F. E. STOLLENWERCK, Mobile.
Sept. 2, 1876—6m.

Alexandria, Ala. }
Oct. 18th, 1876. }

Public Notice

IS hereby given to all parties upon whom I hold Guano Notes, specifying Cotton option, that they will be deprived of said option, if the cotton is not delivered by the 1st of November, 1876, as that is the specification in the face of said notes.

The notes specify low middling cotton, and a lower grade will not be received in payment of said notes. The time is nearly out, and we hope every bale of the cotton will be delivered at Weaver's Station without delay. Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Ledbetter & Co. to receive the same.

W. P. COOPER.
oct. 21—2t.

A Good Farm For Sale.

I will sell sell at public sale to the highest bidder, on the **20th November next,** at the late residence of L. P. Fullenwider dec. 360 acres of LAND. The Land is known and designated as the east half section seven, Township fourteen and range seven, with the exception of forty acres off the south-west line; also the south-east eighty acres of section six, township fourteen range seven east, all in the Coosa Land District, being the land where L. P. Fullenwider lived at the time of her death.

There is about 70 acres of land under fence; the balance all wood land, with three good springs, convenient to churches and schools.

TERMS OF SALE—One half cash, the other half twelve months after date.

J. R. LOYD.
Oct 21, 1876—3t.

$3 00 to $10 00 per day Saved by Using Linder's Distributor!

WE have just secured a patent for a Machine that will grind and distribute Guano, Stable Manure, or any course Fertilizer, in the drill, at the rate of 200 to 1500 lbs. per acre.

Simple, Durable & Effective.

It is so simple that it cannot get out of order, and a boy of 12 year's old can operate it as well as a man. So durable that it will last an ordinary life time, and so effective that by its use, a saving of 500 per cent. in manure will be gained—putting it right in the drill where it will do the most good. The Machine is made so that in turning at the end the grinding stops and no manure is lost.

State, County and Beat rights for sale.

A few good, reliable Agents wanted.

LINDER & MONTGOMERY,
Peek's Hill, Calhoun co., Ala.
Oct. 21, 1876—1m.

LOST DOG.—A small black Esquiman dog with white breast and bushy tail which curls very high; head and ears somewhat resembles those of a fox. A suitable reward for the finder of the dog and a licking for the man who stole him.

James Snow.
Oct 21st, 3t. Oxford Ala.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun county. }

Court of Probate for said County, Special Term, Oct. 17th, 1876.

THIS day came Ellen Sisson, widow of C. B. Sisson, late of said county, deceased, and filed in Court her written petition, and under oath, asking an order of court setting apart to her the said Ellen Sisson, dower in the Lands of which the said C. B. Sisson, deceased, died seized and possessed, and which Lands are fully set out and described in said petition.

Thereupon, it is ordered by the court that the 21st day of November, 1876, be set for the hearing said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to the non-resident heirs at law of said decedent, and all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the Court House of said county on said 21st day of November, 1876, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.
Oct. 21—3t.

The Greatest Improvement of the Age.

Artificial Tomb Stones and Monuments.

BOX WORK of any style or ornamentation from a plain surface to the most delicate traceries—sharply defined Alto and Basso Relievos can be most artistically executed in this stone, by means of Plaster Paris moulds. The invention of Portland Cement stone is to statuary and sculpture what Photography is to drawing and painting. This invention has all that is essential in a Tomb stone, combining neatness, cheapness and durability, the cost being less than a tenth that of Marble. I am aware that grave stones have been made of Rosendale and other American cements that would not resist the changes of the weather; but English Portland cement stone, as has been tested by government officers, is nearly 2½ times as strong as the Rosendale, and stands the influences of the weather equal to the best building stone. Its resistance to frost is absolute—(see government report of Gen. Gilmore, J. B. McClelland, Prof r. Acosta Gil, Knight and other scientific men.) The patent was granted to G. W. Arnold, Aug. 8th, 1876, is not and has nothing to do with the F M Jones patent, or a style of work called Arch work. It does not require the services of a mason to put it up, but I can learn any one to put it up in a few hours.

Persons desirous of securing exclusive State or County rights to manufacture this Tomb stone, address J. D. ARNOLD or G. W. ARNOLD, Jacksonville, Ala. or J. C. Gwin, Spring Garden, Ala.

Oct 21—3m.

Dr. J. C. FRANCIS

HAS removed to WOODWARD'S CORNER, where he keeps constantly on hand a fine stock of

DRUGS,

Medicines, Fancy and Toilet articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, Glass, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists.

ALSO—Fresh, Choice, Staple FAMILY GROCERIES,

Stationery and Pocket Cutlery.

All of which will be sold as low for Cash or COUNTRY PRODUCE as can be sold in this market.

Jacksonville, Ala., Oct. 7, 1876—tf.

T W FRANCIS & CO.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.

HAVE A GOOD STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

Samples of Goods sent by mail, with prices, when requested. Terms cash or C. O. D.

Jany 10—3m

J. R. GRAHA

HAS IN STORE AND ARRIVE a full and plete line of
Dry Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hardware,
Bagging and Ties,

GROCERIES, &

which he is selling at very low ces for CASH, both at OXF and LADIGA, ALA.

Read Carefull

We would respectfully call attention of those indebted to the fact, that we have to considerable amount of mone ring the month of November must look to our customers for money. We hope they will up with the CASH or Co promptly, as we are compelle collect—will hold your Cott you do not wish to sell. We you will not fail to respond

J. R. GRAHA
Oct. 14, 1876—5t.

Manhood: How Lost, H Restored!

Just published, a ne tion of Dr. Culverw Celebrated Essay o *radical cure* (without medicine) of S torrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Invo ry Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Men Physical Incapacity, Impediments t riage, etc.; also CONSUMPTION, Epilep Fits, induced by self-indulgence or extravagance, &c.

Price in a sealed envelope on cents.

The celebrated author, in this adm Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a years' successful practice, that the a consequences of self-abuse may be ra cured without the dangerous use of medicine or the application of the pointing out a mode of cure at once certain, and effectual, by means of every sufferer, no matter what his may be, may cure himself cheaply ly, and *radically.*

This Lecture should be in t of every youth and every man in t

Sent under seal, in a plain env any address, post-paid, on receipt or two post stamps.

Address,
THE CULVERWELL MEDIC
41 Ann St., New York; P O Bo

JACKSONVILLE Commercial College

A business school is a necess should be sustained regardless of th

A business course in four month twenty dollars!

A business education applicable regardless of profession or sex!

The exercises of this Institution Tuesday, Sept. 5th 1876. Doors open to visitors.

MALE AND FEMALE DEPARTM

The Institution is conducted on business plans!

RATES OF TUITION

(Due at expiration of each

Penmanship Dept. ....
Business Calculations, ...
Business Forms ....
Single & Double Entry Book-keep

Improved systems adopted. simplify the difficult departments. courses given at half rates. Private given if desired Each department ces a period of one month. The usual embracing the above branches, requi period of four months. *Students under years of age admitted in penmanship* at half rates. Day and night session suit the convenience of all. Deduction cases of protracted sickness or unav hindrance. The indigent and disab admitted free of charge. Minor orp limited means, children of minist mute s admitted at half rates. A sch in any department entitles the stude privilege of continuing, without ap time and without extra charge. may enter at any time and for any of branches. Diplomas awarded for branch. Required advancement ad upon the regular course embraces sp reading, first rules in Arithmetic and bling. The business community are to attend and witness the exercises as examining board. Students only admitted in penmanship.

O. Q. ZINNAMO
Penm

Commercial and Literary Author Pres. and Founder of the Southern Com cial College, New Orleans

When not professionally en the Principal would be pleased to d business writing in writing up boo king out balance sheets, book-keep grams, partnership settlements &c.

Sept. 16, 187 —tf.

The Rome Hotel

Within Ten Steps of the Rail R
BROAD STREET, ROME, GEOR

NO OMNIBUS NEEDED.

The Hotel is situated in the principal ness square of the city, is New and from Bottom to Top, having been THOROUGHLY RENOVAT In the last sixty days, and has with addition of fourteen

ELEGANT, AIRY AND CONVEN ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED

The Hotel is abundantly suppl Fresh Milk, Butter and Vegetables own Dairy and Garden.

Rates Two Dollars per day. or five cents for single meal and single with no extra charge for handling b

Representatives from the principal ness houses of the city can be found ing in the Hotel.

J. A. STANSBURY, Propri
sept 30—1y.

PORTABLE and STATION
STEAM ENGINES, STEAM
SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST
MILL GEARING
Wrought Iron
SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND
The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL
TURBINE WATER WHEEL
ADDRESS, POOLE & HU
SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE

Administrator's Notice.

STATE OF ALABAM
CALHOUN COUNT

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATI on the Estate of Wm G Wood ceased, having been granted to the signed, by the Hon L. W. Canno of the Probate court of Calhoun co alabama, on the 16th day of Septembe Notice is hereby given to all persons claims against said estate to pres legally authenticated, within the scribed by law, or they will be barr all persons indebted to said estate ar red to make immediate payment.

J. M. WOOD
Oct 14, 1876—6t.

The Re

Ro

Bottom has been DOX & PARR'S i ceries, and a little l

Bot

Prices in Crocke and Lamps and La will sell at about N

Pri

SOMETHING NEW daily receiving some please their custome Fresh Oysters, Fresh Sausage, Bologna Sau Dried Bee Boneless White Bes a In fact everythin fastidious. Thank liberal patronage i and will endevor by goods to receive a same.

The superior qua PARR'S 4 lbs. C

12½ CENTS for DOX & PARR'S, ceived.

A large stock S ust received at MA which they are offe by the barrel or hal them before you bu

The best goods a will sell BAGGI TIES! TIES!!—La at Maddox & Parr's Rock bottom Pri

LIBERTY AN

Tilden and Hend handsome majori Parr has just r and mamoth st and Glass were still offering at price of 30 piece at once.

New addition have added to t and vaied stock which they are to suit the hardn

Look children for Maddox & Goods soon to ar

RICE!—New cr dollar at MADDO

10 cent ciga PARR's for 5 cts convinced;

Excellent toba PARR'S at 10 ce

CABBAGE! CA and nice at MAD

Lard, best lea cents at MADDOX

A GOOD INVEN Arnold are pushing mound recently in by one of them. left this place for o the sale of county among them Mr. worthy Sheriff, who in connection with o

We have carefully their work put up i unhesitatingly pronc marble in point of d and almost if not Eminent engineers, McClelen and Maj. C United States Army the Portland cement, dient of the work, A fragment from on by the Messrs Arnol at the end of 9 mon of six thousand po inch but it is very ha the Say if is put u cheapness of the w the reach of those costly marble monun beauty and finish wi ite of all. It is desti tine to supercede ma many years he foun in the land. The pushing it are reliab ments they may mak be relied upon.

A C

I hear it indirectly ted the Republican elections. I take nounce the statemen ginning to end. "V tie." W.
Jacksonville, Ala. }
Nov. 12 1876. }

The Radicals so and the dispatches Sunday and Monday a grand bon-fire on was abandoned to a have been the jollif word could have been in the country; but men late Tuesday ev light up a little any blaze.

There has been as Northern lastpaper than as there was in

The Republican.

Rock

Bottom has been reached at MADDOX & PARR'S in the price of groceries, and a little less than

Bottom

Prices in Crockery and Glass Ware and Lamps and Lamp Fixtures. They will sell at about New York

Prices.

SOMETHING NEW.—Maddox & Parr is daily receiving something new and nice to please their customers such as

Fresh Oysters,
Fresh Sausage,
Bologna Sausage,
Dried Beef,
Boneless Cod-Fish,
Whitehead Cabbage,
Best Cream Cheese
and Oranges.

In fact everything to please the most fastidious. Thanking all for their very liberal patronage in the past, we ask and will endevor by low prices and good goods to receive a continuance of the same.

The superior quality of MADDOX & PARR'S 4 lbs. Coffee is establised.

12½ CENTS for Side Meat at MADDOX & PARR'S, a large lot just received.

A large stock **Sugar** of all grades, just received at MADDOX & PARR'S which they are offering at bottom prices by the barrel or half barrel. Go to them before you buy elsewhere.

The best goods at the Lowest Prices will sell BAGGING! BAGGING! TIES! TIES!!—Large lot just received at Maddox & Parr's which will be sold at Rock bottom Prices try them.

LIBERTY AND FREEDOM!

Tilden and Hendricks elected by a handsome majority and Maddox & Parr has just received that new and mamoth stock of Crockery and Glass ware which they are still offering at the rock bottom price of 30 pieces for 4.50. Call at once.

New addition Maddox & Parr have added to their already large and vaied stock that of glass ware which they are offering at prices to suit the hardness of the times.

Look children old folks and all for Maddox & Parr's Christmas Goods soon to arrive

RICE!—New crop 10 lbs to the dollar at MADDOX & PARR'S.

10 cent cigars at MADDOX & PARR'S for 5 cts. Try one and be convinced.

Excellent tobacco at MADDOX & PARR'S at 10 cents per plug.

CABBAGE! CABBAGE!! Large and nice at MADDOX & PARR'S.

Lard, best leaf at 15 and 16⅔ cents at MADDOX & PARR'S.

A GOOD INVENTION.—The Messrs. Arnold are pushing the pattent Grave mound recently invented and patented by one of them. Several parties have left this place for other States to effect the sale of county and State rights, among them Mr. A. O. Stewart, our worthy Sheriff, who will take Arkansas in connection with other business.

We have carefully examined some of their work put up in our cemetery, and unhesitatingly pronounce it as good as marble in point of durability and finish and almost if not quite as beautiful. Eminent engineers, among them Gen. McClelen and Maj. Gen. Gilmore of the United States Army, have pronounced the Portland cement, the principal ingredient of the work, as durable as stone. A fragment from one of the stones made by the Messrs Arnold in their work will, at the end of 9 months, bear a pressure of six thousand pounds to the square inch but it is very hard and durable from the day it is put up. The exceeding cheapness of the work brings it within the reach of those who cannot afford costly marble monuments; and its great beauty and finish will make it the favorite of all. It is destined in a great measure to supercede marble, and will before many years be found in every cemetery in the land. The gentlemen who are pushing it are reliable, and any Statements they may make concerning it may be relied upon.

A Card.

I hear it indirectly rumored that I voted the Republican ticket in the two last elections. I take this occasion to denounce the statement as a lie from beginning to end. "Verbum satis sapientiæ."

W. C. BELLAMY.

Jacksonville. Ala.
Nov. 12 1876.

The Radicals so mudded up things and the dispatches were so conflicting Sunday and Monday that the project for a grand bon-fire on Chimney mountain was abandoned to a later day as would have been the jollification meeting, if word could have been got to our friends in the country; but a few of our young men late Tuesday evening concluded to light up a little any way and kindled a blaze.

There has been as much war talk in the Northern lastpapers within the week than as there was in 1860—1.

Owing to the uncertainity which hung about the election returns, through manipulations of the desperate Radicals, there was not as large an attendance at the jollification meeting here Tuesday night as there would have been, but with all this discouragement of situation there was from four to five hundred people on the public square. Those who did come didn't seem to have any doubts and enjoyed the evening about as well as if Tilden had secured the entire electoral college and there were no Radical scoundrels in Louisana to cheat us or make us afraid. Speeches were made during the evening upon calls from the crowd by Gen. Forney, Col. Caldwell, J. T. Martin, Esq., Jno. M. Caldwell, Esq., L. W. Grant and that old veteran of the Calhoun county Democracy, Geo. W. Humphries, Esq. By ten o'clock the crowd dispersed, the bon-fires and lights were put out and Jacksonville slept.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

It affords us pleasure to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of Messrs. Poole & Hunt, Baltimore, Md., whose reputation as Manufacturers of first-class machinery is preeminent in the South, and second to none in the United States. For nearly a quarter of a century they have been prominently before the public, year by year strengthening their claims to public confidence, until, to-day, with an immense establishment, as perfect in its appointments as experience and mechanical skill can make it, they can send forth every article of their manufacture perfect and accurate in all of its parts, as tested by the fixed and high standards by which their work is regulated. They who have used their machinery can best vouch for the truth of what we have asserted.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint that you may know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitations of the Heart, heart burn, Water brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist, WM. M. NISBET and get a sample bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents, two doses will relieve you.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by W. M. Nisbet in Jacksonville.

Best and Cheapest Chills and Fever Remedy in the World.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of "AGUEINE" in another column. This remarkable remedy contains no quinine, calomel, or other hurtful drug, yet rarely fails to cure the "CHILLS," and all other malarial diseases. It will not injure the most delicate person, and leaves no unpleasant after-effects. The low price at which it is sold is likely to secure for it a large sale. See advertisement, and don't fail to give it a trial.

[Extract of a letter of Dr. Lovic Pierce, of Sparta, to Rev. L. F. Davies.]

Macon, Jan. 8, 1876.

Dear Bro. Davies. Excuse me for writing only what I am deeply interested. I have been speechless about two months. Could not read and pray in a family. Had tried many things. Got no benefit from any. Since conference some one sent me from Americus a bottle of Thrash's Consumptive Cure and Lung Restorer, which I have been taking now, this is the sixth day, and I can talk now with some ease. I came here, among other things, to supply myself with this medicine. No druggist here has it on sale. I must have it. I want you to go in person to Thrash & Co., show them this letter, and make them send me by express to Sparta, Ga., two, three or four bottles, with bill. I am getting on finely.

(Signed) LOVIC PIERCE.

For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala. Sep. 22—3m.

Extract from a Letter from Mrs. J. C. Aldrich, Wauseon, Fulton co., O. "R. P. Hall & Co., Gentlemen—Please send me one dozen bottles of your Sicilian Hair Renewer. Our maid and gray do not want to be out. My mother is a living recommendation of the results from the use of the Renewer. Being almost seventy years old, and having worn a wig over thirty years, it seems a miracle to those who have known her so long so bald, and what little hair she had being perfectly white, now her wig thrown aside, her hair grown out, and a smooth glossy brown as in girlhood. Hoping you may long continue to pour blessings on the heads of the afflicted, I remain, yours truly."

Such evidence, with the indorsement of the great chemists of New England, Dr. A. A. Hayes and S. Dana Hayes, should satisfy any one, which of the preparations produce the best results.

A FREE CURE.

For consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, throat and lung diseases. Also a sure relief and permanent cure for general debility, dyspepsia and all nervous affections, by a simple vegetable medicine, which cured a venerable Missionary Preacher who was long a resident of Syria and the East, and who has freely given this valuable specific to thousands of kindred sufferers with the greatest possible benefit, and he now feels it his sacred christian duty to impart to others this wonderful invigorating remedy, and will send FREE the original receipt complete, with full directions, to any person enclosing stamp for reply.

DR. CLARK A. ROBBINS,
Granby Block, Syracuse, N. Y.
Nov. 11—[illegible] 76.

BAGGING & TIES,

A large lot of superior Bagging and Ties, just received and for sale, as low as can be purchased elsewhere. Supply yourselves in time.

Also, a large stock of BOOTS & SHOES & DRY GOODS generally, on hand and to arrive by every train.

HAMMOND & WILLIAMS.
[illegible] 31—2t.

Trust Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of a Mortgage Deed of Trust, executed on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1874, and recorded in Book D, pages 652 and 653, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain promissory notes therein mentioned, due John B. McCain and John M. McCain, we will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door of Calhoun county, Alabama,

On Monday the 11th day of December, 1876,

The following described Real Estate, to-wit: The east half of the south east quarter of section six, township thirteen, range ten, also the west half of the south west quarter of section five, (except two one acre lots, situated one on the south side and the other on the north side of the public road west of Cross Plains, Alabama, where the said road enters said Town. Also Fraction "C" in section seven, and the north west quarter of the north west quarter of section eighteen, all in Township thirteen, range ten. Also Fraction "F" of fractional section twelve, township thirteen, range nine, all east in the Coosa Land District.

Said Land will be sold to satisfy and make payment of the last two described Notes, to-wit: one due John B. McCain for $000 00, the other due John M. McCain for $900 00 both due 28th Dec. 1875, and both dated 16th February, 1874, both bearing interest from date.

JOHN B. McCAIN,
JOHN M. McCAIN,
Trustees.

November 11. 1876—4t.

JUST RECEIVED.
A Fine Lot of Superior St. Louis

Cooking Stoves!

For sale very Cheap by
W. W. NESBIT.
Oct. 28—tf.

Notice.

THE members of James Penn Chapter, No. 30, R. A. Masons, will please call on D. P. Forney, Sec'y and pay their dues for this year, to the Grand Lodge which convenes the 1st Monday in December.

G. I. TURNLEY, H. P.
D. P. FORNEY, Sec'y.
Nov. 11, 1876—3t.

W. C. LAND

WATCH MAKER

& Jeweller,

Jacksonville, Ala.

KEEPS constantly on hand fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, and fine and common JEWELRY, Silver and Plated ware—every thing kept in first class Jewelry store.

REPAIRING done in a good workmanlike manner, with every material on hand for dispatch. , 1876—1y.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun county.

Probate Court, Sep. 13, 1876.

THIS day came John C. Watson, Guardian of Wm. Mc. Watson, Emma T. Whiteside and Martha V. Whiteside, minors &c., and filed his accounts and vouchers for an annual settlement of his said guardianship. It is ordered that the 16th day of Oct. 1876 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Sept 23—3t.

Carriag & 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 fulfil every promise made to patrons of neat and durable work. Their shop is located two miles south of Jacksonville.

May 22, 1875—1y.

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

KNOX & PARKS,

Broad Street, ROME, Ga.,

HAVING purchased the entire retail stock of W. T. McWilliams & Co. are now enabled to offer to purchasers and country merchants, a very complete assortment upon as good terms as can be obtained elsewhere.

Send us list which will be promptly filled, or call and examine stock and prices while in Rome. sept. 30, 1876.

Attention--Important!

I have a new and Improved

Smoke Stack for

EVAPORATORS,

By which double the quantity [illegible] can be made in the same length of time, which can be attached to any Evaporator at comparatively small cost.

Reference will be given to several who have tried them.

I am also prepared to do all kinds of REPAIRING in SHEET IRON & COPPER, on Evaporators; also constantly on hand SKIMMERS of superior quality which will be sold low for cash exclusively. And all Repairing done upon like terms.

W. W. NESBIT.
Jacksonville, July 29, 1876—5t.

LIVERY & SALE STABLE.

HAVING bought the entire half interest of J W Fullenwider in the stock and outfit of the late Hammond & Fullenwider's Stable, we will continue the same business here, and hope that by fair dealing and reasonable charges to merit a liberal share of patronage. A stable is an indispensable necessity to all villages, and we hope our citizens may give us sufficient patronage to make the stable self-sustaining. We will also continue the Mail Hack to and from Gadsden daily except Sabbaths.

Price for Gadsden Hack $3 50 through or $5 00 return.
Hack to and from depot 25c day 50c night.
Horse, single trip 25c or $1 00 per day.
Horse and Buggy per day, ...$3 00
Hack and two horses per day, ... $5 50
Wagons, Hacks, Buggies and Horses always on hand.

W. B. HAMMOND,
J. D. HAMMOND, Agent.
Oct 7—tf

Mrs. T. B. WILLIAMS

HAS returned from New York, with the latest novelties in

HATS, BONNETS, LACE, TIES.

Neck Ruffs,

SILK TIES, and Millinery goods generally. Her stock is large and well selected. She is able to offer inducements to all who will favor her with orders. Call at 27 Broad st., ROME, GA., where you will find silk for trimming in all the new shades, and flowers as lovely as can be. Inducements offered to country merchants buying to sell again.

J. T. McDONALD & Co.

LEADING CLOTHERS,

15 Market Street, Montgomery Alabama.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION WE OFFER
The Best and Most Reliable Stock of

Men's and Boy's CLOTHING AND FURNIRHING GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE.

All of Which, having been Purchased at Recent

Low Prices,

We are Enable to dispose of at

Extremelg Economical Rates.

Orders Filled Promptly and

PRICES GUARANTEED

—TO BE—

THE LOWEST.

J. T. McDONALD & Co.

15 Market Street.

BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE

On and after Monday Sep. 11th, passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH. GOING SOUTH.

No. 1. Passenger Daily.		STATIONS		No. 2. Passenger, Daily.
7.55 a m	Leave	Selma,	Arrive	9.25 a m
11 28 a m	"	Calera,	"	4 2[illegible] a m
5.15 p m	"	Jacksonville,	"	[illegible] p m
[illegible]	"	Rome,	"	7 55 p m
[illegible]	"	Dalton,	"	5 00 p m
5.00 a m	"	Bristol,	"	4 20 a m
12 00 p m	"	Lynchburg,	"	5.15 p m
6 32 a m	Arrive.	Washington,	Leave	8 07 p m
9.30 "	"	Baltimore	"	6.00 a m
1.20 p m	"	Philadelphia,	"	12 45 p m
5.15	"	New York,	"	8.55 p m

Nos. 1 makes close connections at Dalton with W & A R R. for Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; with E T V & Ga R R for Bristol Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Has sleeper from Vicksburg to Dalton with only one change through to Baltimore

No 2 make close connections at Calera with trains of S. & N. Railroad for Montgomery, Eufaula, Columbus, Ga. Tallahasse, Fla, Mobile, and New Orleans—at Selma with Ala Central R R for Meridian, Jackson, Vicksburg and all points in Mississippi. Has sleeper from Dalton to Vicksburg.

M. STANTON,
Superintendent.

RAY KNIGHT,
General Passenger Agent.

LE S. P. SMITH R. R. SMITH

S. P. SMITH & SON,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Liquor Dealers,

Smith's Block, ROME, Ga.

Proprietors and General Agents for the

Steamer Mary Carter,

Upon which Goods shipped freight has been reduced full 25 per cent.

A good and roomy WAGON YARD in rear of their Block for the accommodation of Teamsters.

SMITH'S AROMATIC

STOMACH BITTERS.

These Bitters are a pleasant TONIC for persons suffering from loss of appetite, or weakness, and a never-failing Remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Female Irregularities, Chills and Fever, Diseases of the Kidneys. Rome, Ga. Sep. 30, 1876.—1y

Notice.

UNDER and by virtue of an Order issued from the Probate Court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama, on the 7th day of October, 1876, I, J. M. Woodley, Administrator of the estate of W. G. Woodley, deceased, will sell at public outcry.

ON THE 6TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1876,

At the late residence of said deceased, in said State and county, on the Gadsden road, about five miles west of Jacksonville, the following described Personal Property to-wit:

One Mule,
Twelve Sheep,
Cow and Calf;
Two Cows,
Ten Head of Hogs;
Lot of Carpenter Tools,
Two-horse Wagon,
One Buggy,
Some Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Implements,
Plough Gear,
One Clock,
One Loom;
Cross-cut Saw,
Bee Hives, and a
Lot of Corn, &c. &c.

At the same time and place the late **Residence and Lands** of said deceased will be RENTED to the highest bidder.

TERMS OF SALE—All sums over ten dollars, on a credit of Twelve months secured by note with good security, bearing interest from date. All other sums cash.

J. M. WOODLEY, Adm.
Oct. 14, 1876—4t.

Jacksonville Hotel.

West Side Square.

Jacksonville, Ala.

Is now prepared, to take care of Commercial Travelers, and other Gentlemen and Ladies. Comfortable rooms, polite and attentive servants and as good fare as our county affords.

A large room specially for Exhibiting samples of merchandise.

Board per day,	$2 00
" " week,	7 00
" " Meal.	50

We have also a LIVERY and FEED STABLE—Hacks, Wagons, Buggies, and Horses, always on hand. Call and see me. Respectfully,

J. D. HAMMOND, Pro.
April 29, 1876.

NEW HOTEL

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.

Farm for Sale.

DESIRING to go West, I now offer for sale my Farm, lying on the public road leading from Jacksonville, Calhoun co. via Goshen, to Centre, eight miles from the former place, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which is under fence and in a good state of cultivation—fifteen or twenty acres well adapted to meadow—Perpetual stream of water running through the place—well timbered and convenient to good range—never failing well of good water in the yard—good frame dwelling and out houses. Will sell on good terms for cash, or half on credit of twelve months. Call and see me at once.

S. T. GREEN.
Aug. 19, 1876—tf.

Books, Stationery & Music.

E. A. SMITH,

ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Bookseller and Stationer,

AND DEALER IN

Pianos, Organs, Wall Paper, etc.

ALWAYS in stock, one of largest assortments of **School and Miscellaneous Books** in Northern Georgia, and at prices that will defy competition.

Orders through the mail will have prompt attention. Apl 22, 1876.

D. HAMMOND.—R. D. WILLIAMS

HAMMOND & WILLIAMS,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, that they have formed a copartnership for the purpose of doing a general MERCHANTILE BUSINESS.

We now have in store and to arrive,
A GENERAL LINE OF

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
Ready Made Clothing,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS;
Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Soda,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
FLOUR and MEAL.

We hope for, and will endeavor to merit, a liberal share of patronage, by fair dealing, low prices, and genuine Goods.

Call and examine our Goods and prices.

CLOTHING AT COST for CASH, for 30 Days.

ALSO AGENTS FOR WINSHIP'S CELEBRATED COTTON GINS AND IRON PRESS, SCANTLIN'S SORGHUM MILLS AND EVAPORATORS, and SEVERAL RELIABLE FIRE INSURANCE CO'S.

Business solicited.

Jacksonville, July 15, 1876.—6m.

WOOL CARDING.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he will have his new carding machine in splendid order to commence carding about Sept. 15th, 1876. His carding machine is situated at Nisbet's mill, four miles north-west of Jacksonville.

PRICES FOR CARDING—Ten cents per pound where grease is furnished, or twelve and a half cents where it is not.

I have leased Mr. Nisbet's mill for three years, and have put all the machinery in excellent condition for making first class flour and meal.

Sep 9-4t M. L. RICHIE.

RICHARD WALKER,

Barber and Hair-Dresser,

FIRST door east of Maddox & Parr's Family Grocery. Give him a call and he will guarantee perfect satisfaction with his neat, complete and fashionable work.

Jacksonville, June 17, 1876—tf.

New Steam Cotton Gin and Saw Mill!

THE undersigned have just fitted up at Weaver's Station on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, splendid new machinery for Ginning Cotton and Sawing Lumber. The Gin has a newly invented Condenser attached, by which all waste of cotton is avoided, and it samples better for market. Cotton will be ginned for the sixteenth, and Lumber sawed upon the usual terms.

Give us a trial and you will be well pleased.

Messrs. Ledbetter keep at this point a full stock of Goods, and give the highest market price in cash for cotton, including remnants.

WILLIAM ADAMS,
ROBERT ADAMS.
Sept 2, 1876—2m.

Trustee's Sale of House and Lot in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala.

UNDER and by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by George Stipes, and recorded on pages 550 and 551 of Book "F" of deeds in the office of Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, Alabama, I will proceed to sell on the 16th day of October, 1876, at Jacksonville, in said county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

West half of Lot No. twenty-nine, 29 in the original plan of the town of Jacksonville, Ala. in the Coosa Land District, in the state of Alabama, known and designated as the Stipes property, on the north east corner of the public square.

A. J. LITTLE, Trustee.
Sep. 2—5t.

A. W. JONES. E. K. CARLISLE. H. H. STEWART.

H. H. STEWART & CO.

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

Corner Water and Washington Streets.

SELMA, ALA.

Our Stock is LARGE, embracing all the Staple Articles to be found in the Wholesale Business. Our facilities for Buying and Selling are such, that we challenge competition.

Selma, Nov. 6, 1875—1y.

W. F. LYMAN T. S. BOWEN.

BOWEN & LYMAN,

Wholesale Grocers

AND DEALERS IN

PRODUCE,

No. 5, Central Block,

WATER STREET,

SELMA, ALA.

Our prices are low and stock large, which will be kept constantly full of choice articles.

Nov. 1875—1y.

Merchants Look to your Interest.

TIN WARE at wholesale and retail at *ANTEBWAR PRICES,* Made of best I X Tin.

Cooking Stoves

Best Philadelphia make
Good, Heavy and Durable.

Also a good lot of Stove Ware, Roofing and Tin Guttering solicited

W. W. NESBIT.
Dec. 18, 1875—tf.

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 HOTELS to be found in any Village, and to make every one comfortable and their 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.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

W. M. NISBET, Agent,
Jacksonville, Ala.

NOTICE FARMERS!

W. D. BUSH & CO.

Having bought the right to manufacture and sell the celebrated

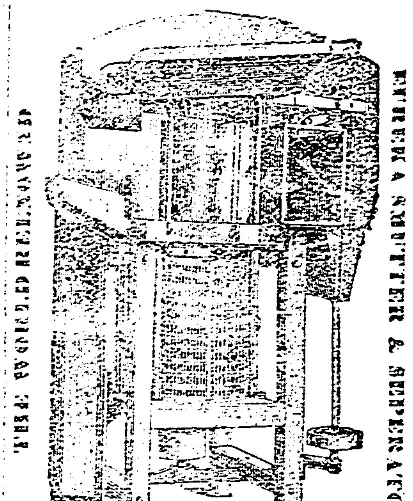
SANFORD PLOW

In the counties of Calhoun, Talladega and Cleburne, are now ready to supply the demand. These plows will be exhibited as rapidly as possible in the above counties, and farmers will find it to their interest not to purchase others before seeing them,

We claim, 1st. that they are the cheapest plow that has ever been offered in this country; 2nd, that being all iron (handles excepted) they are the most durable; 3rd, they are the most simple in construction; 4th, they can be adjusted to run deep, medium or shallow by the movement of only one bolt; 5th, the handles can be set to suit the tallest man or small boy by the movement of one bolt; 6th, the beam is constructed with a slot, so that the plow may be moved up or down to suit its length, thus avoiding the necessity and expense of laying—a short plow doing as good work as a long one; 7th, the shoulder and heel bolt are self-adjusting, and all your old plows will fit the stock. In short, it is the best and only universal Iron Plow Stock, is not heavier than a common wood stock. Is perfectly durable, and has given entire satisfaction so far as tried. Price to suit the times, and a liberal discount made when plows are bought at our works three miles south of Alexandria, Calhoun county, Ala.

Sep 23—4t

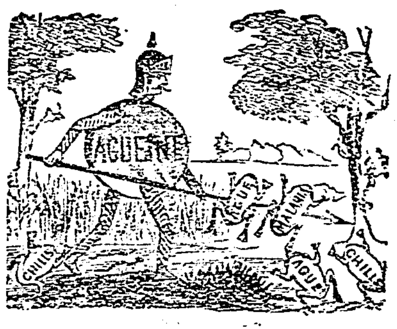
J. J. COHEN,



Rome, Georgia,

Keeps Constantly on hand the most celebrated and latest MILL MACHINERY at Manufacturer's prices. Also, Importer of the Double Anchor Dutch Bolting Cloth, French Burr and Esopus MILL STONES, Double Turbine Water Wheels and an assortment of Belting, &c. [illegible]—1y.

Chills and Fever Cured for 50 Cents.



AGUEINE

Is the most remarkable discovery of the Age. It will absolutely cure **Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Billious Fevers,** and all malarial diseases. **In Liver Complaints** it often effects wonderful cures. Contains no QUININE, ARSENIC, CALOMEL, or other hurtful drug, and *will not injure* the most delicate persons. It is not only the best but the cheapest remedy in the world.

PRICE, 50 CENTS A BOX.

AGUEINE is for sale in Jacksonville by Dr. M. NISBET, and dealers generally. Don't fail to give it a trial.

Prepared by RICHARDSON & CO., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Superior Seed Oats!

FOR SALE.

I have a quantity of superior Red Rust Proof Oats, which I am now offering for sale at 50 cents per bushel

J. L. GREEN,
Alexandria, Ala.

THE CAIN-BOTTOMED CHAIR.

In the tattered old slippers that toast at the bars,
And a ragged old jacket, perfumed with cigars,
Away from the world and its toils and its cares,
I've a snug little kingdom up four pair of stairs,

To mount to this realm is a toil to be sure.
But the fire there is bright and the air rather pure;
And the view I behold on a sunshiny day
Is grand, through the chimney poise over the way.

This snug little chamber is crammed in all nooks
With worthless old knickknacks and silly old books,
And foolish old odds and foolish old ends,
Cracked bargains from brokers, cheap keepsakes from friends.

Old armor, prints, pictures, pipes, china (all cracked),
Old rickety tables and chairs broken-backed;
A two-penny treasury, wondrous to see,
What matter? 'tis pleasant to you, friend, and me.

No better divan need the Sultan require,
Than the creaking old sofa that basks by the fire;
And 'tis wonderful, surely, what music you get
From the rickety, ramshackle, wheezy spinet.

That praying rug came from a Turcoman's camp;
By Tiber once twinkled that brazen old lamp;
A Mameluke fierce yonder dagger has drawn,
'Tis a murderous knife to toast muffins upon.

Long, long through the hours, and the night, and the chimes,
Here we talk of old books, and old friends, and old times;
As we sit in a fog made of rich Latakie,
This chamber is pleasant to you, friend, and me.

But of all the cheap treasures that garnish my nest,
There's one that I love and cherish the best;
For the finest of couches that's padded with hair,
I never would change thee, my cane-bottomed chair.

'Tis a bandy-legged, high-shouldered, worm-eaten seat,
With a creaking old back and twisted old feet,
But since the fair morning when Fanny sat there
I bless thee and love thee, old cane-bottomed chair.

If chairs have but feeling, in holding such charms,
A thrill must have passed through your withering old arms;
I looked and I longed, and I wished in despair;
I wished myself turned to a cane-bottomed chair.

It was but a moment she sat in this place:
She'd a scarf on her neck and a smile on her face:
A smile on her face, and a rose in her hair,
As she sat there and bloomed in my cane-bottomed chair.

And so I have valued my chair ever since,
Like the shrine of a saint or the throne of a prince;
Saint Fanny, my patroness, sweet I declare,
The queen of my heart and my cane-bottomed chair.

When the candles burn low, and the company's gone,
In the silence of night as I sit here alone—
I sit here alone, but we yet are a pair—
My Fanny I see in my cane-bottomed chair.

She comes from the past and revisits my room,
She looks, as she then did, all beauty and bloom:
So smiling and tender, so fresh and so fair;
And yonder she sits in my cane-bottomed chair.

HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS.

Cough Syrup.

Take a small handful of hops and some old field balsam and some hoarhound, and make a strong tea: strain and put as much molasses as tea; boil down to about one-half. To be taken before eating and before going to bed.

Tomato Catsup.

Take one peck of tomatoes, quarter pound pepper, quarter pound allspice quarter pound white mustard-seed, two ounces cloves, six tablespoonfuls salt, half gallon vinegar. Boil slowly six hours. Cool and then bottle.

Cheese Omelette.

Grate some old cheese, and, having mixed the omelette as usual, stir in the cheese with a swift turn or two of the wrist, and at the same time some chopped parsely and thyme. If it is beaten a long time the cheese will separate the milk from the eggs. Cook at once.

Potatoes a la Maitre d' Hotel.

Slice cold boiled potatoes a quarter of an inch thich and put into a saucepan with four or five tablespoonfuls of milk, two or three of butter, pepper, salt, and some chopped parsley; heat quickly, stirring all the time, until ready to boil, then stir in the juice of half a lemon. This last ingredient entitles the dish to a foreign title. Pour into a deep dish and serve very hot.

Boiled Bread Pudding.

Crumb your stale bread into a pudding-pail and cover with sweet milk; set it by the stove to warm and soften; then to a quart of milk add three well-beaten eggs, a half cup of sugar, and as much fruit as liked, either dry or preserved; set it in boiling water, and do not allow it to stop boiling till done. Do not fill the pail, as it needs room to raise.

Boiled Tomatoes.

Select large firm ones, and do not peal. Slice half an inch thick and boil upon an oyster gridiron: a few minutes will suffice to cook them; have ready in a cup some hot butter seasoned with pepper, salt and a little sugar, and half a teaspoonful of made mustard. As soon as the tomatoes are done dip each piece in this mixture and lay upon a hot chafing dish. When all are dished heat what remains of the seasoning to a boil, pour upon them and serve at once.

Rice Griddle Cakes.

One quart of milk, two coffeecupfuls of boiled rice, three eggs beaten separately, a tablespoonful of butter, half a teaspoonful of salt, one and a half cupfuls of flour or only enough to make a thin batter, two tablespoonfuls of yeast. Mix the flour, milk, yellows and salt together; add the rice, and butter warmed together; then the whites and lastly the yeast. Beat all well together for some time, and set to rise. Double the amount of flour to make rice muffins.

Boston Brown Bread.

One teacupful of graham flour, one teacupful of white Indian meal, three-fourths teacupful of rye flour, one-half teacupful of molasses, one pint of thick milk, one teaspoonful of saleratus, one teaspoonful of salt. Mix well together with a spoon for five minutes. Bake in a greased covered pail for three hours, in a moderate oven. Let it remain in the pail with the cover on for ten or fifteen minutes after taking it from the oven.

Another receipt is as follows: Take two quarts of Indian meal, salted a little; pour boiling water over it; stir it, then let it get cold. Add one quart of sifted rye meal, mixing it thoroughly. Add one and one-half cups of molasses, and one-half cup of yeast; mix well, and if not quite soft enough, add a little water. It must be bery soft. Bake in pans for four hours. The pans must be greased and filled. Cover them with other pans while baking.

Stewed Mushrooms.

Peel and cut the contents of two boxes of mushrooms, wash, pare, and boil them, put in cold water, and when cool take out and wipe dry. Put in saucepan with a lump of butter size of an egg and brown well. Add a pinch of flour, salt and pepper, and a small bouquet of parsley. Moisten with beef stock or tea, and boil fifteen minutes. Then take the yolks of two fresh eggs, beat and add half tablespoonful of white vinegar when ready to serve.

Flavoring Extracts.—Lemon.

The peel of six lemons, one quart of white whisky or brandy; cut the rind into thin shreds, half fill three or four wide-mouthed bottles with it, and pour the spirits upon it; cork tightly, and shake now and then for the first month. This will keep for years, and be better for age. Orange may be prepared in the same manner. Vanilla.—Two vanilla beans, half pint of white whisky; split the bean and clip with your scissors into bits, scraping out the seeds which possess the finest flavoring qualities; put the seeds and husks into the bottom of a small bottle, and fill up with the spirits and cork tightly.—Shake it often for a few weeks, after which it will be fit for use and never spoil. Bitter Almond.—Half pound of bitter almonds, one pint white whisky; blanch the almonds and shred them, using for this purpose a sharp knife that will not bruise the kernels; put them into a wide-mouthed bottle; pour in the spirits and cork tightly; shake every day for a fortnight; it will then be fit for use: strain as you have occasion to use it through a bit of cloth held over the mouth of the bottle.

Cologne Water.

To make an excellent cologne, take one pint of odorless cologne spirits and add oil of bergamot, sixty drops; oil of lemon, sixty drops; oil of clove, two drops; oil of rose, two drops; tincture of musk, sixty drops; pure honey sixty drops, or one heaping teaspoonful tincture ambergris, fifteen drops; tincture of benzoine simple eight drops.

OUR SURPLUS GRAIN CROPS.

Late telegrams to New York from London exhibit much anxiety regarding our surplus corn and wheat crop, there being confessedly short crops in England. Of these telegrams the New York Tribune says: "The conditions under which the crops have been harvested have been unfavorable, and the publication of the agricultural returns for 1875-76 has forced those interested in the matter to the conclusion that the united kingdom will be more than usually dependent upon foreign importation for her bread supply. The questions which arise from these facts are, whence is this supply to come, and how will the demand effect the fall and winter grain trade of the United States?

Mr. Walker, statistician of the produce exchange, on Tuesday furnished a Tribune reporter the following facts: Europe will demand from abroad a supply of 120,000,000 or 150,000,000 bushels of grain. The united kingdom will need for the cereal year from September 1, 1876, to August 31, 1877, an estimated supply of 104,000,000 bushels, including her present stock and the amount in transit, which are about 16,000,000; consequently 88,000,000 bushels must be drawn from foreign sources. The following are the countries which usually export grain, with the amount of the importation: Belgium and Holland, about 12,000,000 bushels: France imports and exports, but her imports have exceeded her exports for the past few years by from 10,000,000 to 30,000,000, depending upon the paucity or abundance of her own crop—just what France will raise this year is not yet known; Switzerland takes 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 bushels, which goes by way of Marseilles; Italy will import more than usual, her southern crop being light and her northern crop only an average one: Germany will also import more than usual, for her crop is fully twenty-five per cent. short. The rye crop all over Europe is undoubtedly very short and this fact will also increase the demand for wheat.

The countries whose grain crops exceed their necessities, with the amounts which they furnished, are as follows: Russia's supply for export is from 30,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels. Her average exportation to all foreign countries from the past ten years has been about 50,000,000, of which the united kingdom has taken 20,000,000, and the other European countries 30,000,000. Her crop this year in the north is estimated to be seventy per cent. short. Russia Poland and central and southern Russia will furnish an average crop. In the vicinity of the sea of Azov, and in the Crimea, the crop is short. The countries which will be called upon to supply the deficiencies of Europe will be Chili, which will furnish 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 bushels: the United States, 70,000,000; Australia, 3,000,000; British India, 5,000,000; Austria and Hungary, 8,000,000; and Russia 50,000,000. The total supply from these countries amounts to 141,000,000 bushels, and the United States, therefore, will have a very fair opportunity to push the surplus of the crops to market, but the demand will not justify exceedingly high prices. These inferences from the statistics are supported by the opinions of prominent dealers in wheat and flour, exports and shipping agents of this city, whose conclusions in the matter have been drawn from different sources.

A Boy's Theology.—Among many amusing anecdotes which appear in the journals and letters of Dr. Norman Macleod, there is one which he calls a specimen of a boy's theology. It is as follows: J.—"Mamma says that good angels keep good boys." Aunt—"Shall I leave the candle burning? Are you frightened?" J.—"Yes—no—yes; leave it burning." Aunt—"What are you frightened for?" J.—"Rats." Aunt—"Think, dear, about the good angels." J.—"Can the angels kill rats?"

THE GLOWING CIRCUS AGENT.

"My dear sir," said the press agent, as we stopped in front of a cage containing a hyena, "the hyena is the meanest and dirtiest of beasts, yet he is a great curiosity. Now you are not very well posted in the show business, and so I will tell you all you need to know. This hyena is the fourth one ever captured and cost the owner of this show $20,000. Twelve men were slain before the beast was caged. It is very hard to keep a hyena alive in this climate, and we have to feed him on solid tenderloin and milk!"

As Mr. Dumont paused for breath, we took the opportunity to tell him that there were four hyenas at our own Zoo; that the keepers up there hadn't very much trouble in keeping them alive, and that they oftener got tough flank than tenderloin.

For a moment the man of much show information looked at us in a pitying sort of way, then, with a slight sneer on his face, remarked:

"You have been deceived, sir. There is not an hyena at your Zoo. Those animals are only *Hyeneses Domesticates*, or in other words, domesticated hyenas; they are a cross between a cayote and a wolf. People are often imposed upon, but we'll let that pass. Here, in this next cage, is the only rhinoceros ever in captivity. Old John Robinson secured the hide of a rhinoceros and had it sewed on over an ordinary 'muley' cow. The cow stood it for about two months and then died. Then Robinson had the hide stuffed and got the credit of having exhibited the first rhinoceros in this country. But, sir, ours is the first live one ever imported, and it cost us $80,000 to get him."

"What has become of his horn," inquired our young man, as he noticed that the "first living rhinoceros ever brought to this country" lacked that prominent nasal appendage.

"Now that horn has a little history of itself," answered the press agent. "Tom—that's what we call the beast—lost his horn at Erie, Pennsylvania. You see we got him in the show at Titusville, and we had to keep him in a sheet iron cage seven inches thick. At times he would get very bad, and one day he battered out the end of his den with his horn. It took eighty men to recapture him. Then we gave him nine buckets of chloroform, and while he was sleeping we sawed off his horn. Since then Tom seemed brokenhearted, and is as docile as a lamb."

When the cage containing what our unsophisticated young man supposed was an ordinary monkey of unusually large size was reached. Mr. Dumont proceeded to thus enlighten him:

"This mammoth beast, I dare say, you have no idea of. It is the great gorilla of Africa, the strongest beast in the world. His strength exceeds that of fourteen men. He is a terribly vicious brute, and since he has been in our possession has killed nine keepers and an infant son of the proprietor of this show. This gorilla is supposed to be about eighty-seven years of age, and we have owned him for nineteen years ourselves. He cost us originally, $35,729 87, but the expenses of keeping him the past nineteen years will swell that amount greatly. The proprietor of this show wouldn't take $9,000,000 for him to-day."—*Cincinnati Post.*

"GOD BLESS YOU."

Mayor Anderson's Expression of Thanks To All Benefactors of Suffering Savannah.

City of Savannah,
Mayor's Office, Oct. 17, 1876.

To Our Benefactors Throughout the Union:

It is impossible to express adequately the deep sense of gratitude felt by the people of Savannah for the generous benevolence which has been extended to us from all parts of the United States in this our supreme hour of distress and destitution. It has soothed many a pillow and relieved many an aching heart. Such deeds do more to bind the inhabitants of this land in sympathy together as citizens of a common country than all the political theories ever advanced that we can now return to our benefactors our own heart felt thanks and sincere prayers, that the Almighty may bless and preserve, in their own homes, the noble people who have so readily come to our rescue, and long shield them from the pestilence that walked in darkness, and the destruction that wasted at noonday. Justice and candor require us to announce at this time that by reason of large liberality in subscription of supplies and money already afforded to us, we are no longer in immediate need, and we therefore ask our friends everywhere to cease for the present their charitable contributions. If necessity for assistance shall again arise among us, we will frankly and unhesitatingly appeal to them for relief.

[Signed] Edward C. Anderson,
Mayor of Savannah.

John T. Wheeler, Acting President Savannah Benevolent Association.

The streets are full of them. The hotels bulge out with them. They jostle you on the pavement—he and his son and two ladies in waterproofs. They have an aspect of desperate enterprise. They sit on their trunks in halls, and bang your head with their bundles. They come through every crown waving their umbrellas aloft like sabers. Impatience clusters around their brows, and expectation sits upon their chin, speculation is in their eyes, and their noses point to Philadelphia like a needle to the pole.—*New York Graphic.*

..The man who introduces an improved bustle is sure to strike a richer bonanza than he who invents a "boss" washing machine. Every woman must have the best bustle, but they can worry along with an old-fashioned washing machine.

Merchant's Gargling Oil has become one of the most popular liniments that is now prepared. It is, beyond a doubt, the best liniment in the world for the diseases advertised. Its use has not only become general in every State of the Union, but large quantities of this valuable preparation are annually sent to foreign countries—*The Revolution* (*N. Y.*)

Steinway's Victory and Laurels.

The following official report of the Judges of Awards, accompanying the Medal, shows *conclusively* that the *highest honors* in the gift of the Centennial authorities were *unanimously* awarded to Steinway & Sons., viz.: "*For greatest concert capacity in Grand pianos, as also highest degree of excellence in all their styles of pianos, viz: largest volume, purity and duration of tone, and extraordinary carrying capacity with precision and durability of mechanism; also, novel disposition of the strings and construction, and bracing of the metal frames.*"

The report then minutely describes and emphatically endorses the six principal patented improvements which have made the Steinway

THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.

Referrring to Steinway's exhibits in Machinery Hall of samples of hardware, metal frames and patent tubular actions, the report further states:

"These articles of composite metal show the *highest perfection of finish and workmanship* and the *greatest* firmness and uniformity of metal structure, a steel like and sounding quality with a tensile strength exceeding 5,000 lbs per square centimetre, as demonstrated by actual tests. The full metal frames of cupola shape possess an *unequalled degree* of resistance, permitting a vastly increased tension of strings without the slightest danger of break or crack in said metal frames, thereby *considerably increasing the vibratory power, and augmenting the lasting qualities* of their instruments.

A Compliment to American Industry.

The Grand Niebelungen Orchestra at Bayreuth, under the leadership of Hans Richter and August Wilhelmy, have presented to Richard Wagner a beautiful Concert Grand of Messrrs. George Steck & Co.'s make, New York, which is not only a high compliment to the well known firm, but also to American industry. This is the same firm that was the recipient of the only Gold Medal for best pianos at the World's fair in Vienna, 1873, and which was also just now awarded the first prize at the Centennial Exhibition, George Steck & Co.'s name being placed at the head of the list of awards for pianos, theirs having again proved to be the finest in tone and of greater durability than all other instruments on exhibition. The Steck pianos stand thus acknowledged before the world as being above all competition, and are therefore preferable to purchasers who wish to secure a strictly first-class and reliable instrument.

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ Declared Best at the Centennial.

Medals and diplomas have been so numerously awarded at the Centennial in Philadelphia that they indicate nothing as to the comparative merits of exhibits. The *Judges' Reports* alone determine ranks in excellence. These unequivocally assign to the Mason & Hamlin Organs "the first rank in the sevaral requisites of such instruments," which "is as much," say the New York Tribune, "as to say they are the best reed organs exhibited, in all important qualities."

The season for coughs and colds is rapidly approaching, and every one should be prepared to check the first symptoms, as a cough contracted between now and Christmas frequently lasts all winter. There is no better remedy than Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For all diseases of the throat and lungs it should be used internally and externally.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ring, worm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured and rough skin made soft and smoth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

Lung fever, common cold, catarrhal fever, and nasal discharge of a brownish color in horses, may be checked at once by liberal use of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.

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Flour	$3 75	a	$8 00
Wheat	1 10	a	1 12½
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Oats	47	a	48
Lard	13½	a	13½
Bacon—Clear Sides	10	a	..
Hay—Best	18 00	a	20 00
Whisky—Common	1 00	a	1 15
Robertson County	1 75	a	3 00
Bourbon	5 00	a	5 50
Lincoln County	1 75	a	3 00
Highwines	1 13	a	1 15
Cotton—Ordinary	8¼	a	8½
Good Ordinary	9¼	a	..
Low Middling	10¼	a	..
Seeds—Clover	8 50	a	9 50
German Millet	60	a	65
Missouri Millet	1 75	a	2 00
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Flour	$3 25	a	$6 75
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Oats	33	a	36
Hay—Timothy	9 00	a	19 00
Pork—Mess	16 50	a	17 00
Lard	12½	a	13
Bacon—Clear Sides	8¼	a	9
Wool	33	a	35
Potatoes—Irish ⅌ bbl.	1 60	a	1 65
Cotton—Middling	11	a	..
Ordinary	8¼	a	..

NEW ORLEANS.

Flour	$4 25	a	$5 75
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Oats	42	a	43
Hay	15 00	a	19 00
Pork	17 50	a	
Sugar	10¾	a	11½
Molasses	35	a	55
Whisky	1 00	a	1 10
Cotton	10	a	10¾

ST. LOUIS.

Flour	$5 25	a	$5 50
Wheat	1 16	a	1 16½
Corn	40	a	40½
Oats	36	a	36½
Mess Pork	17 00	a	17 50
Lard	12	a	12½
Whisky	1 09	a	1 12

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Jacksonville Republican

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Republican.

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May [illegible] 1875—tf.

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J. D. ARNOLD,
Surgeon Dentist,
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[illegible] executed in the most durable [illegible] manner. [illegible] very moderate. jay25-1875-tf

[illegible]TON, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, says that [illegible] gives as much revenue to that [illegible] as Philadelphia and Boston [illegible], and that before the close of [illegible]nt century Chicago will be the [illegible]ty on this continent. Speaking [illegible] first person, Mr. Orton says: [illegible]r St. Louis nor Cincinnati un[illegible] the uses of lightning in bus[illegible]e the Chicago people. I look [illegible]anguine mind on the prospects [illegible]go, St. Paul, and, I will add, [illegible] Colorado. Denver, although a [illegible] place, has a vigorous business [illegible] and seems to me to be the *entrepot* for all the Rocky Mountain trade, mines, [illegible] and agriculture. I regard Denver [illegible] the future very large cities."

[illegible]DY (the Countess Hadick) has [illegible] received in a Hungarian lodge Free[illegible]. The grand orient of Hungary [illegible] the election null and void. But [illegible] in the maxim, "once a [illegible]lways a mason." Masonic cas[illegible]king, "what is to be done— [illegible] will the masonic secret be [illegible]

CHILDREN.

Come to me, O ye children,
For I hear you at your play,
And the questions that perplexed me
Have vanished quite away.

Ye open the eastern windows,
That look toward the sun,
Where thoughts are singing swallows.
And the brooks of morning run.

In your hearts are the birds and the sunshine,
In your thoughts the brooklets flow,
But in mine is the wind of autumn,
And the first fall of the snow.

Ah! what would the world be to us
If the children were no more?
We should dread the desert behind us
Worse than the dark before.

What the leaves are to the forest,
With the light and air for food,
Ere their sweet and tender juices
Have been hardened into wood.

That to the world are children;
Through them it feels the glow
Of a bright and summer climate
Than reaches the trunks below.

Come to me, O ye children!
And whisper in my ear
What the birds and the winds are singing
In your sunny atmosphere.

For what are all our contrivings
And the wisdom of our books
When compared with your caresses
And the gladness of your looks?

Ye are better than all the ballads
That ever were sung or said,
For ye are the living poems,
And all the rest are dead.

—*H. W. Longfellow*

PHILLIPS LITTLE CONFIDENCE WOMAN.

BY ELIZABETH CAMPBELL.

It was a warm, sweet day in early summer, Mrs. Anderson, her nursery governess, and her two youngest children, Harry and Victor, were out walking. Master Victor soon grew tired, and conducted himself in a cross and irritable manner, which made his governess feel uncomfortable and his mamma provoked. He was only four years old, so his conduct was not wholly unforgivable; and presently his mamma said:

"Miss Maylie, you had better take him home. It has grown very warm, and the walk has tired him."

"But I'm not tired, mamma," said Harry. "I needn't go home. I would like to go shopping with you."

"Very well, dear, if you are a very good boy you shall do so. Here comes a car. We will see Victor safe in first, and then you shall go with mamma."

So the party stood on the corner of Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street, till the cross-town car going east came along and halted.

"Have you got your purse, Miss Maylie!" asked Mrs. Andersen at the last moment. "You havn't? That's just like you! There's your fare, and be quick!"

So Miss Maylie received her fare—two one-cent pieces and a three-cent piece—and dropped it into the pocket of her jacket, while she caught up Victor in her arms, and hastened into the car with him. He was a heavy boy, and she was a very slight and delicate girl; and she was glad to rest a moment after she entered the car. But presently the conductor rang for his fare, and Miss Maylie dived into her pocket for it, but with a most unexpected result. Her hand went right through her pocket, and found neither pence nor half pence; her fare was lost. Well, it was a matter of no great consequence, if only master Victor could be persuaded to regard it in that light.

"Come, darling," said Miss Maylie; "we must get out again—I've lost my fare."

But "darling," who had established himself at an open window, and was enjoying the prospect, immediately called clouds to his countenance that were suggestive of a squall.

"Oh, dear, what shall I do?" thought the little nursery governess. "I can never carry him screaming through the streets;" and she jumped up and searched wildly about, and to her great joy espied her fare—it had only dropped on to the seat.

"Never mind, darling!" she said. I've found it."

Master Victor's face cleared instantaneously and the sun shone once more. Miss Maylie picked up her fare, as she thought; but to her dismay there were but three cents—the two pennies were gone. Absurd and trifling as the loss was, the girl was in despair. She couldn't tell Victor again that he must lose his ride just after raising fresh hopes—a born angel couldn't be expected to stand such fluctuations of joy and disappointment. She looked around the car: it contained but one other person besides herself and her charge. A gentleman, apparently, the third person; but so absorbed in reading his newspaper that he was evidently quite unconscious of her presence or of her difficulties. The conductor rung for his fare a second time, in an impatient and authoritative manner. Miss Maylie, quite desperate, turned to the gentleman.

"Sir," she said, "I will trouble you for two cents."

Now the little nursery governess meant to say, in her usually polite and sweet way:

"May I trouble you, sir, to lend me two pennies, if you please?" but confusion and annoyance had so flurried her, that her request had more the air of a demand for "your money or your life."

The gentleman look up in amazement; then restraining a disposition to smile, returned gravely:

"Certainly, ma'm," and then produced the two pennies.

Miss Maylie murmured her thanks and something about not daring to disappoint the child, paid her fare at last to the impatient conductor, and sunk into her seat beside Victor with a sigh of relief.

Occasionally she stole a glance at the opposite corner, and saw that her vis-a-vis was a handsome young gentleman; and again quite absorbed in his newspaper. But Philip Randal was not so absorbed but that he managed to take a comprehensive view of the little maiden; and he thought to himself:

"What rose-bud of a girl! Positively it is a pleasure to look at her. Cunning little boy, too. Can't be her child? O, no, she's too young—little brother, I guess. Heigh-ho! I should like such a girl as that for a sister of myself."

And then Philip Randal got out as they crossed *Broadway*; and laughing when he remembered Miss Maylie's demand on his purse, strolled leisurely down the great thoroughfare. He was still smiling and beaming when he met a friend, who immediately inquired why he loooked so radiant.

"Why, I've just had an interview with the most charming little confidence-woman!"

"How much has she swindled you out of?"

"Two cents!" cried Philip, with a merry laugh, and then related his adventure.

"By the way," said Randal, "shall I meet you at my aunt's to-night? I've promised to dine there. I saw Aunt Fanny this morning—almost the first person I spoke to after I landed. Of course I had to promise to take my first dinner there after an absence of six years in Europe."

"O yes, I suppose I shall be there," returned Clarkson, sulkily, "although I shall probably be looked on as *de trop*, now that the heir of the family has returned."

"My dear boy, don't talk nonsense. I never was the least bit sweet on Cousin Annie; and even if I was, Cousin Annie is just the kind of girl to sing:

"'Though faither an' mither an' a' should gang mad,
Whistle, an' I'll come to ye, my lad!'

Now, you know I never could whistle, while you were always famous at it. So come to-night as usual."

Philip Randal found his Cousin Annie more handsome and spirited than ever; and observation of the young lady soon assured him that the must difficult part of his friend Clarkson's wooing had been achieved—the maiden was won. But not the maiden's mamma. It had been the dream of Mrs. Anderson's life to make a match between her daughter and her favorite nephew; and so, to avoid making himself obnoxious to either of the ladies, Philip gave his undivided attention to his little Cousin Harry. The baby he had not yet seen, but he was promised a view of that interesting cherub; and presently he was gratified, for the nursery governess having come to take Harry away to bed, led in master Victor. She passed by Philip with a side glance, and a fleeting blush, and her heightened color attracting his attention. He gave her a pointblank look, and took up little Victor and hugged him.

"Oho, my fine fellow, you know me!" he said. "Bless me! It's my little confidence-woman!" thought Philip to himself.

"O, yes!" called out master Victor, with the awful memory of childhood. "I know you—you gave Ellen pennies."

And then the adventure of the horse-car was related again; and under cover of laughter, and blushes, Miss Maylie disappeared with her two charges, loudly clamoring for leave to stay longer with cousin Philip, and declaring they couldn't sleep for hours. Notwithstanding which vociferous declaration, they were both off, in less than ten minutes, in the land of dreams, and when the little nursery governess followed them there, visions of the handsome Philip attended her slumbers.

As a matter of course, Mrs. Anderson's famous nephew spent much of his time at his aunt's house. He was constantly meeting Ellen Maylie—on the stairs, in the breakfast-room, in the nursery, where he often went to play with the boys, and in many places besides; indeed, the little nursery governess seemed to be ubiquitous, for her attention to her young charges made it necessary that she should be everywhere, and as nearly as possible at the same time. On every occasion Philip seemed to discover new beauties in her dear little face; first it was her wide-open, childish eyes, so like a dove's; then the long, dark lashes, curling up at the ends lake a baby's; or the peach-bloom of the round cheeks, or the moist, dewy lips, or the wavy tresses of chestnut hair. Surely no little woman had so many beauties. And always Philip finished up his observations with his first thought, "She's a perfect rose-bud of a girl! no wonder the boys love her. Why, I could love her myself, if I was a little boy."

As for Miss Maylie, the radiant Philip was to her the realization of all the fairy princes that she had ever read of; and long before she even expected it, every one in the house down to Harry and Victor, knew that she was over head and ears in love with Philip Randal. Miss Maylie herself was brought to a realizing sense of her indiscretion in a very unpleasant manner; for Mrs. Anderson, seeing that her plans in regard to Annie and Philip were going all crooked, lost her head and twitted the nursery governess with being the cause.

An angry woman, without necessarily being a black-hearted wretch, will sometimes say very harsh and cruel things to her dependents; and although Mrs. Anderson was not at all a cruel woman, her tongue lashed the little nursery governess till every word seemed to tear the girl's sensitive spirit. Between her deep and passionate sobs, she could find no word to defend herself—indeed she could scarcely breathe; but stood a statue of despair, with drooping figure and face downcast, utterly overcome with shame and mortification, and yet thrilled to the very tips of fingers with absurd, delicious joy, for in her passion Mrs. Anderson had said that she was the cause why Philip didn't propose to Anne. O, then he must love her—could it—could it be?

Mrs. Anderson did not observe that her loud and angry tones had brought two witnesses to the scene; and now Philip came forward and put his arm round Ellen Maylie, and drew her rosy, tear-wet face against his breast.

"Yes aunt," he said, "you are quite right. I love this little girl, and I am going to marry her—if she will have me. So you musn't scold her any more. Ellen, darling, look up and tell me—will you be my wife?"

"O, Philip!" murmured Ellen, and Philip was entirely satisfied.

"And, mamma, dear," said the second spectator, coming forward, "it's no use to scold Philip on my account, for even if Miss Maylie were not in the way he could not marry me. It's too late. I married Will Clarkston last night."

"O, Annie!" screamed Mrs. Anderson.

"And you musn't be very angry, mamma, now it's all over. We knew you would never consent—and we were equally determined to be married. So of course I wouldn't trust you with the disrespect of asking permission only to fly in the face of a refusal. Say you forgive me, mamma."

"You are a wicked, headstrong girl, and hope you won't live to repent it. As for you, Miss Maylie, I beg your pardon. Since Annie couldn't have Philip, I'm sure I dont care who has him—just as well you as any one. So take him, and be happy!"

"Thank you ma'am," said Miss Maylie.

The permission was not very gracious, but Philip's "little confidence-woman" was grateful for small favors.

A MATERIALIZED HOLE.

Scientific American.

Take a sheet of stiff writing paper and fold it into a tube an inch in diameter. Apply it to the right eye, and look steadfastly through it, focussing the eye on any convenient object; keep the left eye open. Now place the left hand, held palm upward, edgeways against the side of the paper tube, and about an inch or two above its lower end. The astonishing effect will be produced of a hole, apparently of the size of the cross section of the tube, made through the left hand. This is the hole in which we propose to materialize another and smaller hole. As we need a genuine aperture, and it would be inconvenient to make one in the left hand, let a sheet of white paper be substituted therefor and similarly held. Just at the part of the paper where the hole equaling in diameter the orifice of the tube appears, make an opening one-fourth in diameter. Now stare intently into the tube; and the second hole, defined by its difference of illumination will be seen floating in the first hole, and yet both will be transparent. The allusion, for of course it is one of those odd pranks our binocular vision plays upon us, is certainly one of the most curious ever devised. Besides, here is the actual hole clearly visible, and yet there is no solid body to be seen to define its edges. It is not a mere spot of light, because, if a page of print be regarded, the lines within the boundaries of the little hole will not coincide at all with those surrounding it and extending to the edges of the large apparent aperture. Each eye obviously transmits an entirely different impression to the brain, and that organ, unable to disentangle them, lands us in the palpable absurdity of a materialized hole.

..An old farmer in New York state, whose woods were nearly depopulated of squirrels by hunters, and who was stirred to the depth of his good old soul thereat, procured a number of squirrels and had them stuffed. Then he fastened them to trees in high though conspicuous positions and sat afar off and grinned with demoniac joy at the fragments of emphatic conversation and bullets which were hurled and shot at those squirrels. Crowds gathered and bets were made and money and patience lost before the swindle was discovered. Thereafter not a hunter could be found who knew anything about the matter, which was not strange, all things considered.

CLIMBING AN UNEXPLORED MOUNTAIN.

Hazard Stevens, in the November Atlantic, gives this startling account of his ascent of Mount Rainier:—

Four hundred yards of this progress brought us to where the rock joined the overhanging edge of the vast *neve* or snow-field that descended from the dome of the mountain and was from time to time, as pressed forward and downward, breaking off in immense masses, which fell with a noise as of thunder into the great canyon on your left. The junction of rock and ice afforded our only line of ascent. It was an almost perpendicular gutter, but here our ice-axe came into play, and by cutting steps in the ice and availing ourselves of every crevice or projecting point of the rock, we slowly worked your way up two hundred yards higher. Failing stones were continually coming down, both from the rock on our right and from the ice in front as it melted and relaxed its hold upon them. Mr. Van Trump was hit by a small one, and another struck his staff from his hands. Abandoning the rock, then, at the earliest practicable point, we ascended directly up the ice, cutting steps for a short distance, until we reached ice so corrugated, or drawn up in sharp pinnacles, as to afford a foothold. These folds or pinnacles were about two or three feet high, and half as thick, and stood close together. It was like a very violent chop sea, only the waves were sharper. Up this safe footing we climbed rapidly, the side of the mountain becoming less and less steep, and the ice waves smaller and more regular, and, after ascending about three hundred yards, stood fairly upon the broad dome of mighty Takhoma. It rose before us like a broad, gently swelling headland of dazzling white, topped with black, where the rocky summit projected above the *neve*. Ascending diagonally towards the left, we continued our course. The snow was hard and firm under foot, crisp and light for an inch or two, but solified into ice a foot or less beneath the surface. The whole field was covered with the ice-waves always described, and intersected by a number of crevasses which we crossed at narrow places without difficulty. About half-way up the slope, we encountered one from eight to twenty feet wide and of profound depth. The most beautiful vivid emerald-green color seemed to fill the abyss, the reflection of the bright sunlight from side to side of its pure ice walls. The upper side or wall of the crevasses was some twelve feet above the lower, and in places overhung it, as though the snow-field on the lower side had bodily settled down a dozen feet. Throwing a bight of the rope around a projecting pinnacle on the upper side, we climbed up, hand over hand, and thus effected a crossing. We are now obliged to travel slowly, with frequent rests. In that rare atmosphere, after taken seventy or eighty steps, our breath would be gone, our muscles grew tired and strained, and we experienced all the sensations of extreme fatigue. An instant's pause, however, was sufficent to recover strength and breath, and we would start again.

BOY NATURE.

I have thought that the boy is the only true lover of nature, and that we who make such a dead set at studying and admiring her come very wide of the mark. "The nonchalance of a boy who is sure of his dinner," says our Emerson, "is the healthy attitude of humanity." The boy is a part of nature; he is as indifferent, as careless, as vagrant as she. He browses, he digs, he hunts, he climbs, he halloes, he feeds on roots, and greens, and mast. He uses things roughly and without sentiment. The coolness with which boys will drown dogs or cats, or hang them to trees, or murder young birds, or torture frogs or squirrels, like nature's own mercilessness.

Certain it is that we often get some of the best touches of nature from children. Childhood is a world by itself, and we listen to children when they frankly speak out of it with a strange interest. There is such a freedom from responsibility and from worldly wisdom—it is heavenly wisdom. There is no sentiment in children, because there is no ruin; nothing has gone to decay about them yet—not a leaf or twig. Until he is well into teens and sometimes later, a boy is like a bean pod before the fruit has developed—indefinite, succulent, rich in possibilities which are only vaguely outlined. He is a pericarp, merely. How rudimental are all his ideas. I know a boy who began his school composition on swallows by saying there were two kinds of swallows—chimney swallows and swallows.

Girls come to themselves sooner; are indeed from the first more definite and "translatable."—*Galaxy.*

..Captain Williams, of the New York police force, is in trouble again. He sent his men out the other night to arrest night walkers, and all but two that they brought in were respectable working-girls; nevertheless, they were kept in the station house all night and put into court in the morning. There is to be a vacency in his precinct.

JUDGE PITMAN'S BOY.

Judge Pitman's boy Bill, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, acquires learning in a log school-house. At one place the plaster between the logs is broken away, and through this aperture Bill endeavored to escape feet foremost during school hours one day last summer. Unfortunately he stuck fast when half way through, and he could neither return nor retreat. When the attention of Mr. Simes, the teacher, was directed to the culprit, Mr. Simes proceeded to the exterior of the edifice and embraced the opportunity afforded by William's position to hammer him with a shingle. Then young Mr. Pitman was pulled out and plunged into sums in vulgar fractions. Near the school-house there is a mill-race, at the end of which there is a sluice-gate. Immediately below the gate there is a huge, deep tank, which carries the water to an undershot wheel. The inside of the tank is green and slimy, and when the water is drawn carefully out of it, a great many fish can often be found lying at the bottom. The tank is fifteen feet deep. A few days after the flogging, Bill happened to pass the tank and to look in. He saw Mr. Simes at the bottom picking up fish and putting them in a bag. William felt that the hour of vengeance had struck. He turned the handle of the sluice-gate, and in less than a minute that jolly old pedagogue was floundering in six feet of water, trying to clamber up the slimy sides of the tank. When he saw young Pitman, he shrieked to him for help. But Bill, with fiendish coolness, said: "No, sir; you've got to tread water till you promise never to lick me again." Then Simes solemnly pledged himself never to strike another blow at him, and Bill let the water from the tank and helped Simes out. That night, when Bill got home, he found Simes there conversing with the judge, and five minutes after the judge was fondling William with a trunk strap, while Simes sat by and smiled. William has since expressed the opinion confidentially that Simes is a perfidious scoundrel.

COMPLEXION AND CHARACTER.

At the recent anthropological congress at Jena, Prussia, privy councillor Schaafhausen read a paper on the color of complexion, eyes, and hair. He said that blue eyes indicate a lack of coloring matter, which originally proceeded from inferior nourishment, and was evidence of a weaker organization than is possessed by persons of dark eyes. The less coloring matter there is the lighter the hue of the eye, until, by reason of its utter absence, the blood vessels become visible, and the eye is red, as is the case with the Albinos. The fact that people living in the country, other things being equal, have light-colored eyes more frequently than those living in cities is accounted for by the inferior nutritive value of the vegetable food of the former as compared with the meat and beer of the people of the cities. In the mingling of the blonde and dark types, the latter usually shows the greater vitality, and the children assume the darker complexion. The blonde complexion usually carries with it a finer organization and a higher and thinner voice. Of sopranos and tenors, a majority have light colored eyes and light complexions, while of most alto singers, and particularly of bassos, the reverse is true. The fact that light hair and eyes are more numerous in northern and southern countries is attributed to the colder climate, which consumes the pigments of those features. Dr. Schaafhausen's conclusions were based on statistics carefully gathered.

IN THE CENTER OF THE EARTH A MOLTEN MASS.

The London Spectator says: A remarkable address has been delivered by Sir William Thomson, in the physical section of the British association, on the fluid or solid nature of the earth's kernel.

While not denying that certain portions of the earth's interior are in a molten or fluid state, Sir William Thomson maintained, on various more or less recondite grounds, that no large proportion of the earth's interior can, by any possibility, be in the condition of molten fluid. "I may say, with almost perfect certainty, that whatever may be the relative densities of rock, solid and melted, at or about the temperature of liquefaction, it is, I think, quite certain that cold solid rock is denser than hot melted rock; and no possible degree of rigidity in the crust could prevent it from breaking in pieces and sinking wholly below the liquid lava. Something like this may have gone on, and probably did go on, for thousands of years after solidification commenced—surface portions of the melted material losing heat, freezing and sinking immediately, or growing to the thickness of a few meters where the surface would be cool, and the whole solid dense enough to sink. This process must go on until the sunk portions of crust build up from the bottom a sufficiently close-ribbed skeleton or frame to allow fresh incrustations to remain, bridging across the now small areas of lava pools or lakes."

This is a striking picture of the growth of the "round earth," which was once supposed to have been made from the first "so fast that it can not be moved." We are rather sorry to be robbed of the belief in the central lava ocean after all.

GRAVE AND GAY.

..Atlanta, Ga., has a female compositor who makas excellent "pi."

..The first book ever published in Jerusalem is dedicated to the Rothschild family.

..A curious will was admitted to probate in Albany, lately: "I, Bridget Reilly, in my solid senses, wills this house to my husband. House and lot all belonging to, and furniture." It was written on the back of a receipted bill for groceries.

..A large satchel was picked up in Central park last week by one of the patrolmen, who shook it to see what it contained. He found out, for straightway a baby began to cry. Whipping out his knife he cut the satchel open, and found in it a pretty little girl baby. It was taken care of.

..There is a disagreement among the San Francisco physicians over the mental condition of the late James Lick for a considerable time before his death, some of them holding that he was insane and others that his peculiarities of behavior were only evidence of eccentricity.

..After reading Sitting Bull's modest application to the agency for more ammunition, we can't but reflect what a splendid lightning-rod agent or sewing machine canvasser had been lost to America by the failure to catch him when young, and thus bring him up under the genial influences of our modern civilization.

..The returns of the Metropolitan police at the Guildhall court, London, shows that in 1875, six hundred and seventy-six persons were apprehended for cruelty to animals and five hundred and sixty-four were summoned, out of which eight hundred and thirty-eight were convicted. London has the lead yet in the above business.

..Ex-Queen Isabella has already begun to stir up the strife in Spain. A dispute between her and the ministry about a few thousand pounds said by the former to be due from the nation to her has brought contempt and ridicule on all concerned. The dignity and candor of the king under these trying circumstance have gained him fresh honors.

..Not long ago the bones of a mastodon were found in Washington Territory, the skull bone of which alone weighed 800 pounds, and contained when found a quantity of gold and siver quartz. The tusks were twenty feet in length and the leg stood twenty feet high. They are said to be the largest fossil remains ever discovered.

..Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune, who was afflicted, early in the summer, by the painful death of a favorite neice and ward, has now been called upon to bury his only sister. She died last week at White River Junction, Vermont, where she has been sinking with consumption. Mr. Reid's venerable mother, a neice and a nephew, are his only remaining relatives.

..There was a sad accident at Hoboken the other night. A young mother, Mrs. Stanton, who had lost her child, was watching by the body and was worn out with grief and sleeplessness. Some time during the night she threw herself across the inanimate body and cried herself to sleep. A gust of wind blew her clothes against one of the wax tapers at the foot of the coffin, and she was horribly burned. There are faint hopes of her recovery.

..A teacher in an Auburn school recently beat one of her pupils over the head with a ferule till blood burst from his nose, when the poor child escaped from her grasp and ran home but sank exhausted upon the doorstep, where his mother found him in an almost dying condition. Hemorrhage occurred once or twice afterward, and at one time fears were entertained that he would not recover. It seems that the little fellow asked the teacher questions without permission, which was against the rules of the school, and when reprimanded laughed, which provoked her and she beat him in the manner described. It would be interesting to know what the punishment is in such a school for a real offense.

GOOD EYESIGHT.

There are many causes which tend to impair the healthy vigor and radiant beauty of the eye. Among these causes are the following: insufficient sleep, severe study, writing and reading by gaslight, reading in bed, painting the eyelids, ill health. We see the fires of alcohol in the eyes as well as on the nose of the drunkard. All kinds of excesses are sure to be reflected in that delicate and sensitive organ, the eye. No person can violate the physical laws and escape the penalty. Nature is arbitrary in her legislation, and makes no exceptions in the measure of her punishments. If the king gets drunk, he will have redness of eyes, notwithstanding the royal blood in his viens. If the beggar keeps good hours, and obeys the physical laws, she will have clear and handsome eyes, brighter than the diamonds flashing in the queens coronet. It is a physiogical fact that plain food, abundant rest, and a cheerful temper, are the principal aids in the staff of health, and that good health insures good eyesight.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, NOV. 25th, 1876.

We hoped by this week to be able to give our readers some definite solution of the Presidential problem, but it seems no nearer an end now than it was last week. The conspirators have become a little bolder—that is all. In Florida, fearing that the one Tilden man on the Returning Board might make things uncomfortable for them, Gov. Starnes of that State—the rear end of the Republican party—has determined to do the counting himself and declare the result. The Democrats have appealed to the courts to prevent this, but if they are not more successful in arresting villiany there than in South Carolina, it seems that Hayes is to have the vote of the State, although it has gone for Tilden.

In Louisiana the Returning Board is pegging away under a lively hope to be able to finally count Tilden out although he has been elected in the State by a majority ranging from nine to eleven thousand,

The South Carolina case is the crowning villainy. There the Democrats appealed to the Supreme Court, the members of which are all Republicans, for justice, and that august body, the last to become corrupt, and composed perhaps of the most respectable elements of South Carolina Republicanism, decided that a fair count should be had.—Under mandamus of that court the Returning board made a report showing that Wade Hampton was elected Governor, and that a majority of Democrats were elected to the State offices and the Legislature. This was too much for the Returning Board. They saw that Tilden must be counted next. So they disregarded the order of the court, held a secret session of which the court and the democrats had no notice, reversed their action and declared Chamberlain elected Governor, a full corps of Radicals elected to the State offices, and issued certificates of election to them, including a majority of Radicals to the Legislature, which has a U. S. Senator to elect, and to the Hayes electors, and then fled to keep out of jail for contempt of court.

We do not know whether the Democracy will stand this or not, but we confess some of the old feeling is creeping over us.

Sudden and Fatal Casualty.

It is with profound sorrow that we announce the sudden death of REV. J. C. MCAULEY, who was killed last Saturday night by the down passenger train at Munford, Talladega county, under the following circumstances: As he was attempting to get upon the rear car rather hurriedly, the train suddenly backed and threw him under the wheels. Before he could recover himself the train passed over his body, killing him instantly. He was buried here Wednesday last by the Masonic fraternity, Rev. McLean preaching the funeral sermon. The immense concourse of people who gathered here on that occasion from all parts of the county to pay him the last tribute of respect, attest how deep a hold he had upon the affections of all with whom he came in contact during his honored and useful life among us.

For some years he had been a licensed Presbyterian minister, and was in the prime of life and the midst of a most profitable career when suddenly cut off.

His loss to the church and country is irreparable!

As a divine he was most zealous and God-fearing; as a citizen he was the exemplification of all that is lofty in patriotism, obedient to law and moderate in counsel; as husband and father he was everything that affection could inspire or home exact; as friend he was loyal, unswerving and true: in all the relations of life he came up to the most exacting standard of christian manhood, and his place cannot be filled.

ANDREW ADAMS, for many years a citizen of Jacksonville, died in Rome, Ga., Saturday night. He had been living in Florida some time, and was on his return to his native State when the fell destroyer overtook him. We have no particulars of the nature of his disease, but suppose it to have been a fever incident to the Florida climate. He was among the earliest settlers of this place, and leaves behind him here many warm and devoted friends to deplore his death. He was a warm-hearted and noble man. Peace to his ashes!

With the 7th of November of this year the official life of all County Solicitors expired, and Circuit Solicitors came in. We cannot permit the occasion to pass without seizing it to pay a compliment to our worthy County Solicitor whose official life has just ended. We are satisfied that the post of State's Solicitor is a difficult and unthankful one; but in the case of Mr. Stevenson all parties have united in praise of his impartiality, his manifest spirit of justice and his inexorable determination in every instance where crime has been committed to have the demands of the law sternly met. The law is a jealous mistress, and commands not only the outward respect but the inward homage of those who espouse her. To paint Solicitor Stevenson anything less than a devotee at the shrine of this goddess, is to dim the carnation of the rose and pale the alabaster white of the lilly. He is a passionate lover of justice, and in whatever capacity he may have served, whether as the pursuer of criminals or the magistrate who listened to tales of broken municipal law, he has always displayed this trait. The State will lose a valuable servant in him.

* * *

We regret that a press of other matter crowds out our Middle Ohatchie local.

* * *

War talk stronger than ever.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

WILL THE REPUBLICANS PAUSE AND REFLECT?

The Situation Impartially and Candidly Described—The Fatal Course Adopted by the Republicans in the Southern States.

From the Herald.

We desire to-day to call the attention of the Republican leaders to certain facts and circumstances connected with their political course and their partisans in the disputed States, which, unless they are lost to a sense of public decency, and ready to condemn themselve to nothing less than political oblivion, they must feel to be extremely embarasing, and necessitating on their part extraordinary care that the public shall be entirely satisfied with the result of the count in those States. The *resume* which we present below must make the Republican leaders aware that on them rests the most serious responsibility of the present crisis, and that, unless they are ready to incur the just condemnation of the Northern public, and to be retired to private life at the next election two years from now, they must successfully convince the whole public that no injustice will be done or has been done in the count of votes in Louisana and Soth Carolina, in spite of the extraordinarily suspicious circumstances by which the process is surrounded. The Democratic party has no such responsibility in this case, and it can well afford to be defeated now, if this defeat comes tainted with the merest suspicion in the public mind that it has been brought about by fraud or wrong. The following are the circumstances which seems to us to make the Republican situation at this time conspicuously awkward and embarassing, and which the leading men of that party cannot afford to overlook, because the public certainly will not:

1. We will speak first of South Carolina, and we call the attention of the Republican leaders to the following facts, in relation to their course and responsibilities in that State, bearing on the election and the court, and showing clearly to everybody that the election machinery has been constituted and is used there by the Republicans in a suspiciously unfair and partisans manner. Gov. Chamberlain being a candidate for re election, he so managed the appointment of the ninety-six Commissioners of Election in the counties that seventy were his open partisans, many of them actually candidates for election to the Legislature, while forty are officeholders, who hold their places by Chamberlain's appointment. Such gross and indecent partisanship in offices which are judicial will make it difficult for the Republicans to rebute charges of fraud in the local count, or of tampering with the vote after it is counted, if such Republican commissioner, being charged with delivering the county returns and ballots to the Returning Board at Columbia, has failed to deliver them, and has kept them in his possession at Columbia for several days. This man is not only an election commissioner, but candidate for the Legislature; he is a Republican mulatto, a hot partisan of Chamberlain. Complaint of his conduct has been made by the Democrats, but has received no attention from Chamberlain or the Returning Board. Is it not extremely imprudent for the Republicans to tolerate such a gross abuse of trust? How can they answer for it to the county hereafter?

But this is not not all. The State Returning Board framed by Republican authority, consists of five persons, all Republican, and four of them candidates for election, and assuming therefore to sit in judgement on their own cases, and without permitting even a single member to the other side. This Returning Board is formed strictly according to law; but its character is so monstrously unjust, the indecency of a final court thus constituted is so great that it will be impossible for the Republican leaders, not in South Carolina alone, but all over the country, to avoid the odium of countenancing it if the conduct of this board should not entirely satisfy the public. The whole course of the election in South Carolina subjects the Republican leaders to the most embarassing suspicions of fraud. They sent troops to the State without public or satisfactory proof of disorder; Chamberlain has on his ticket men notoriously unscrupulous and corrupt; his own nomination was brought about by an arrangement with a corruptionists, who had threatened exposures, and who is himself on the ticket. Moses and Whipper, the Judges whom Chamberlain had denounced as infamous, were somehow converted to his support, and became his advocates in the State. Chamberlain for days after the election professed to have no returns, though the State is small, counties easily accessible, and even now he telegraphs only "All is safe," though transcripts of the official returns have been public for several days, and show a Democratic majority.

2. We turn next to Louisana. There, too, the Republicans sent troops and authorized Packard, candidate for Governor, and not long after his nomination United States Marshal, to make arbitrary arrests on the eve of the election, which was done; but the election has passed in entire peace. It is charged by the Democrats that in some Democratic parishes the Commissioners of Election were withdrawn by Gov. Kellogg, so that the voters could cast a vote according to legal forms. It is notorious that in Louisana, as in South Carolina, the whole power and influence of the Federal Government were used to favor the Republican party. And now there, as in South Carolina, while transcripts of the county votes are easily accessible, and have, in fact, been published, Packard and Kellogg continue to assert that they have no returns, but that "the State is all right for Hayes and Packard." The vote is now to be handled by the Returning Board. The present members of this board were condemned by a Republican House, in 1875, of having fraudulently manipulated the vote of 1874. The "unanimous report" finding fraud was signed by Mr. Wheeler, now Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Nor is this all. Of the members of this board, so condemned but still holding office, one, Wells, is now, by President Grant's appointment and a Republican Senate's confirmation, Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans. Another, Anderson was rewarded by having a relative appointed cadet at West Point. Two others received their reward from Gov. Kellogg in local sinecures for relatives. The Democratic member resigned. It is now proposed to fill the vacancy in the board by the appointment of Flanders, a Federal officeholder, Assistant United States Treasurer, the manager for Packard in the last Louisiana Republican Convention, & who brought about his nomination for Governor,

Can the national Republican party afford to countenance and to take advantage of such methods as these, no matter how strictly they may be according to the letter of the law? Can it afford to be put before the country as the aider and abettor in such manifestly unjust, such glaringly indecent proceedings? And can it afford to declare, by the help of returning boards so constituted and of political appliances of such a nature as we have recited, that its candidate is elected, unless this shall be shown to the entire satisfaction of both parties? We believe not. If its leaders hope for a political future, if they have any regard for the esteem of the nation, they must to-day prefer that Mr. Tilden shall be returned. It is almost impossible for them, under the circumstances, to obtain a verdict favorable to their candidate which shall not bear the fatal taint of fraud; and we solemnly warn them that it is quite impossible in such a case for them to escape the indignation of the North, which will cling to them and inevitably sweep them out of political life.

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

MONTGOMERY Ala., Nov. 20, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Andrews, of this city.

Journal of Saturday read and approved.

In the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Ligion, whose term of office expires on the 24th instant, Mr. Cobb was elected President *pro tem.*

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Cobb made a brief but well-timed speech.

CALL OF DISTRICTS.

Mr. Howell, to amend section 447 of the Revised Code.

Mr. Robinson, to fix the salary of State Auditor.

Also, to make an additional appropriation for maimed soldiers.

Also, to repeal an act in relation to the fine and forfeiture fund, so far as relates to Chambers county.

Mr. Armstrong, to repeal an act authorizing and regulating the partition crops among tenants in common or joint owners thereof.

Mr. Hargrove, to authorize Commissioners Court to levy a tax to pay debts in existence Dec. 6, 1876.

Mr. Jonson, to amend an act incorporating the town of Rockford.

Mr. Thornton, to amend the revenue law so as to make certain property taxable.

Mr. Toney, amend section 3,724 of the Revised Code.

Also, to make the separate estates of married women subject for their debts.

Mr Tait, amend section 1,265 of the Revised Code.

Also, to punish conspiracy to defraud.

Mr. Wilson, to repeal certain sections of the revenue law.

Mr. Harrison, to provide for the payment of fees to Circuit Clerks in certain criminal cases.

Mr. Saffold, to prevent cruelty to animals.

Mr. Little, to repeal an act to amend section 2061 of the Revised Code.

Mr. Seay, to establish an inferior court of record in Hale coulty.

All of which were read and ordered to a second reading to-morrow.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Chambers from Committee on Finance and Taxation, to which was re-committed the bill of the Special Committee, reported a bill proving the number and compensation of subordinate offices of the General Assembly. [Combines the officers of enrolling and engrossing clerks, increase assistant secretary's pay to $6, makes door keeper's $5, assistant $4, and increases the pay of pages to $2.50 per day, and servants $2.50 per day.]

Several amendments were offered and defeated, when the bill passed.

A number of Senate bills were read a second time and appropriately referred.

Several House bills were read and ordered to a second reading to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Harrison introduce a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to require into the propriety of reducing the fees and salaries of certain officers, and to ascertain if any may be abolished. Adopted.

The Senate was still in session when this report was made up.

HOUSE.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Andrews, of the city.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Bills were taken up in the order introduced, read a second time and appropriately referred.

Senate resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to divide the State into judicial circuits, was concurred in.

CALL OF COUNTIES.

Mr. McKelroy, to organize and regulate a system of public instruction for this State.

Mr. Darden, to amend subdivision 8, section 4, chapted 3 of the revenue law.

Mr. Deuran, to prescribe the time within which appeals may be taken by bill of exceptions.

Mr. Forwood, to amend section 8 of chapter 7 of the revenue law.

Mr. Dean, to more particularly define the mode of claiming property of defendents in execution.

Mr. Butler, to authorize Justices of the peace to foreclose liens and mortgages on personal property.

Mr Jolly, to amend section 7 of chapter 11 of the Revised Code.

Also, a resolution for appointment of a committee of five to enquire into the practability of employing committee clerks. Adopted.

Mr. McAdory, to amend section 4,363 of the Revised Code.

Also, a resolution that the Committee on Education be instructed to enquire into the propriety of submitting a new educational law. Adopted.

Mr. Cunningham, of Lowndes, to amend sub-division 14, section 7, chapter 9 of the Revised Code

Mr. Booker, to amend section 1, 323 of the Revised Code.

Mr. Kennedy, a resolution for the appointment of a committee to look into the propriety of consolidating one or more of the offices of Tax Assessor, Tax Collector and County Treasurer. Adopted.

Mr. DeLemos, a resolutin instructing the Committee on Education to report as to the propriety of inaugurating a system of compulsory education in this State. Lost.

Mr. Betts, to require the registration list to be closed 20 days previous to election.

Mr. Herndon, to amend an act to provide for the impeachment of the officers mentioned in sections 2 and 3 of article 7 of the Constitution.

Mr. Glennon, to amend section 1 of an act to regulate the time of serving of jurors.

Stephens, of Perry, to repeal section 34 of an act to amend an act to regulate elections in this state.

Mr. McMath, to repeal an act to provide for the registration of electors in this State.

Also, to repeal an act to compromise the debt of any county whose obligations are worth less than par value.

Also to regulate the payment of debts contracted prior to Nov. 16, 1875.

Mr. Dillon, to regulate the terms of the Circuit court of St. Clair county.

Mr. Brown, to amend section 774 of the Revised Code.

Stephens of Dallas, a resolution that the Committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to enquire into the propriety of reporting a bill revising the election law.

Mr. Rice offered a substitute, which was accepted, and made the special order for 11 a. m. to-morrow.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Betts, from Committee on Ways and means reported favorably on bill to repeal sub-division 9 of section 7 of the revenue law. Passed.

The Speaker presented to the House a protest from certain London bankers in regard to the exchange made in certain Alabama bonds by the Commissioners to liquidate the State debt.

Adjourned.

Nov. 21, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

CALL OF DISTRICTS.

Mr. Cunningham, to allow defendants to testify in criminal courts.

Mr. Robinson, to regulate the exemption of property from sale for the payment of debts.

Mr. Harris, to authorize the Auditor and Governor to destroy obligations created by the funding act.

Mr. Dunkling, to regulate the shipment and rates of freight on railroads.

Several others, but of minor importance were introduced and ordered to a second reading to-morrow.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Chandler, from Florence, reported favorably on bill to refund money paid for license not required by law. Made special order for to morrow, Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Grove, of the city.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Manasco, of Winston, asked to be excused from serving upon a standing committee, on account of ill health. Granted

HOUSE BILLS—SECOND READING.

House bills were taken up in the order introduced, read a second time and appropriately referred.

The chair announced the following as committee on part of the House on judicial circuits: Messrs. Hobran, Rice, Jolly, Harrington, Betts, Glemmor, Gere, McKleroy, Denson, Taylor, Cunningham, of Monroe, and Allen.

Also the following committee on consolidating the offices of Tax Collector and Tax Assessor: Messrs Kennedy, Muldon, Kirkland; [illegible] Forwood, Jackson and Goldthwaite.

Also, the following committees to inquire into the propriety of employing committee clerks: Messrs. Jolly, Cunningham, of Lauderdale, Griffin, Hausberger, and Dillon.

Special Order.

The resolution in regard to revising the election laws, introduced on yesterday, was taken up and tabled.

Senate Messages.

Senate bills were read once and ordered to a second reading to-morrow.

Senate resolution appointing a committee on Chancery Divisions was concurred in.

Senate resolution appointing a committee to inquire into the propriety of reducing the fees and salaries of certain offices and of consolidating the same, was concurred in.

Call of Counties.

Gilchrist,, to appoint precinct assessors to assess State taxes.

Crump to create the new county of Cullman.

White, to amend section 1 of an act for the relief of persons having but one arm or one leg.

Stevens, of Coffee, to make defendants in proceedings to keep the peace competent witnesses in their own behalf.

Dustin, to create liens of blacksmiths for work done on farming implements.

Stevens, of Dallas, to prohibit the sale of agricultural products between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

Also a joint resolution appointing a committee to wait upon the Governor and make inquiry as to the most practicable way of paying members their *per diem* in United States currency. Tabled.

Mr. Titcomb, for the protection of the timber interests of this State.

Mr. Jolly, a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report an impeachment bill.

Mr. McAdory, to create the new county of Houston.

Mr. Fletcher, to repeal an act authorizing the partition of crops among tenants in common or joint owners therein.

Mr. Hubbard to relinquish the right of the State to lands sold for taxes and purchased by the State.

Mr. McMath, a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report as to the propriety of issuing bonds for the purpose of retiring State obligations. Adopted.

Several other bills, but of minor importance, were introduced and ordered to a second reading to-morrow.

Nothing but the Truth.

It is nothing but the truth to call Hostetter's Stomach Bitters one of the most comprehensive remedies in existence. Disease in so many cruel guises has yielded to its curative action, its combined invigorating and alterative properties constitute it such a powerful agent for the promotion or restoration of health, that it may well be doubted whether it does not bear away the palm from all competitors of its class, both as a healer and safeguard. Through the agencies of restored digestion, a regular habit of body and complete secretion, it overcomes the various maladies which the interruption of those functions produces. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, urinary affections, nervous debility, Insomnia, and maladies of a yet more serious nature, are eradicated by its systematic use. It restores the appetite, promotes sound, refreshing sleep and neutralizes those atmospheric causes which originate chills and fever and other miasmatic disorders. Elderly persons find in this comforting elixir not only a remedy for the numerous bodily ills to which age is peculiarly subject, but a genuine solace and support. Females in delicate health use it as a means of overcoming those disabilities and irregularities which afflict the gentler sex, and nervous or billious subjects derive the promptest and most complete relief from it. There is, in short, no class of invalids that is not benefitted by the Bitters. It recreates wasted strength, fortifies the system against disease, and is one of the most reliable cordials in existence for overcoming the effects of fatigue, and affording protection against the consequences of exposure.

POSITIVE RESULTS. There are numerous remedies that cure sometimes and become trusted as useful, but none have ever proved so effectual—cured so many and such remarkable cases—as Dr. Ayer's medicines.

The Cherry Pectoral has restored great numbers of patients who were believed to be hopelessly affected with consumption.

Ague Cure breaks up chills and fever quickly and surely.

Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla eradicates scrofula and impurities of the blood, cleanses the system and restores to vigorous health. By its timely use many troublesome disorders that cause a decline in health are expelled or cured.

Ayer's Pills and their effects are too well known everywhere to require any commendation from us here.—*Scranton (Pa.) Times*

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun county. }

Probate Court, for said county Nov. 9, 1876

THIS day came H. W. Glaver, Adm'r and L. E. Little, Administratrix of the estate of W. W. Little dec'd, who was formerly adm'r of Samuel M. Williams, dec'd, and filed their account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate. It is ordered that the 13th day of Dec. 1876 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON
Judge of Probate

Nov. 18, 1876—3t.

Fall and Winter

GOODS

KNOX & PARKS,

Broad Street, ROME, Ga.,

HAVING purchased the entire retail stock of W. T. McWilliams & Co are now enabled to offer to purchasers and country merchants, a very complete assortment upon as good terms as can be obtained elsewhere.

Send orders, which will be promptly filled, or call and examine stock and prices while in Rome.

Sept. 20, 1876.

$5 00 to $10 00 per day
Saved by Using
Linder's Distributor!

WE have just secured a patent for a Machine that will grind and distribute Guano, Stable Manure, or any course Fertilizer, in the drill, at the rate of 200 to 1500 lbs. per acre.

Simple, Durable & Effective.

It is so simple that it cannot get out of order, and a boy of 12 year's old can operate it as well as a man. So durable that it will last an ordinary life time, and so ffective that by its use, a saving of 500 per cent. in manure will be gained—putting it right in the drill where it will do the most good. The Machine is made so that in turning at the end the grinding stops and no manure is lost.

State, County and Beat rights for sale, ☞ A few good, reliable Agents wanted.

LINDER & MONTGOMERY.
Peek's Hill, Calhoun co., Ala.
Oct. 21, 1876—3m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun county. }

Court of Probate for said County, Special Term, Oct. 17th, 1876.

THIS day came Ellen Sisson, widow of C. B. Sisson, late of said county, deceased, and filed in Court her written petition, and under oath, asking an order of court setting apart to her the said Ellen Sisson, dower in the Lands of which the said C. B. Sisson, deceased, died seized and possessed, and which Lands are fully set out and described in said petition.

Thereupon, it is ordered by the court that the 21st day of November, 1876, be set for the hearing said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to the non-resident heirs at law of said decedent, and all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the Court House of said county on said 21st day of November, 1876, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Oct. 21—3t.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of pluries fi fas, issued from the circuit court of Etowah county and to me directed, in favor of James Crook and against John F Adams et als, I will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door, in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala. between the usual hours of sale, on the first Monday in December 1876 the following described real estate, to-wit: One House and Lot in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala. on the south side of the Public square, now occupied by John Ramanugno & a Grocery, and known as the Whisenant as Hutchinson grocery house; and also the the south west fourth of south west fourth of section 31, township 13 and range 8, and south fourth of the south west fourth of section 36, township 13 and range 7; and the south half of the south west fourth of section 31 township 13 and range all east in the Coosa Land District, in Calhoun county, Alabama—levied on to satisfy said fi fas. in my hands

A. O. STEWART, Sheriff.
Nov. 11, 1876—4t

Dr. J. C. FRANCIS

HAS removed to WOODWARD'S CORNER, where he keeps constantly on hand a fine stock of

DRUGS,

Medicines, Fancy and Toilet articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, Glass, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists.

ALSO—Fresh, Choice, Staple
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Stationery and Pocket Cutlery.

All of which will be sold as low for Cash or COUNTRY PRODUCE as can be sold in this market.

Jacksonville, Ala., Oct. 7, 1876—tf.

T W FRANCIS & CO.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.

HAVE A GOOD STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

Dry Goods.

Samples of Goods sent by mail, with prices, when requested. Terms cash or C O D.
June 10—3m

Educate! Educate!!

THE subscriber gives notice that his school is now in successful operation in the Calhoun College Building. Pupils received at any time and charged from the date of entrance.

Primary departm't	$2	per	scholastic	month
Secondary	"	2½	"	"
Intermediate	"	3	"	"
Higher	"	3½	"	"
Classical	"	4	"	"

Tuition payable monthly in Advance.

The daily exercises begin at 9 o'clock, A. M. and close at 4 o'clock, P. M. during the winter season. The school is always open to visitors.

Pupils must be regular and punctual in attendance, to reap the full benefits of the school. No deduction for time lost, except in cases of protracted sickness.

A pupil's continuance at the school shall be an evidence of good conduct and studious habits.

No school can be really, truly, and permanently successful without the hearty and active cooperation of its patrons. Hence patrons should frequently visit the school.

The education of the masses is the corner stone of American liberty—the main pillar of the Church, and the great foundation of social enjoyment. Hence no duty is so important, or so pressing as the proper training of the youth of the land.

W. P. McKELLAR, A. M.
Jacksonville, Ala., Nov. 4, 1876.

ABNER WILLIAMS,
WITH
STOLLENWERCK BROS.
Selma, Ala.
F. E. STOLLENWERCK & BROTHER.
MOBILE, ALA.
Cotton Factors
and
Commission Merchants,

A. G. STOLLENWERCK, Selma. F. E. STOLLENWERCK, Mobile.
Sept. 2, 1876—6m.

Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of Nancy McCollum, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 13th day of November, 1876. 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 those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN M. PATTERSON, Adm.
Nov. 18, 1876—6t.

J. R. GRAH

HAS IN STORE AN
ARRIVE a full and
plete line of
Dry Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hardware,
Bagging and Ties,

GROCERIES,

which he is selling at very lo
ces for CASH, both at OXF
and LADIGA, ALA.

Read Careful

We would respectfully call
attention of those indebted t
to the fact, that we have to m
considerable amount of mone
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must look to our customers f
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collect—will hold your Co
you do not wish to sell. W
you will not fail to respond
J. R. GRAH
Oct. 14, 1876—5t.

Manhood: How Lost, H
Restored!

Just published, a ne
tion of Dr. Culverw
Celebrated Essay o
radical cure (without medicine)
torrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Inv
ry Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Ment
Physical Incapacity, Impediments t
riage, etc.; also CONSUMPTION, Epilep
Fits, induced by self-indulgence or s
extravagance, &c.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope on
cents.

The celebrated author, in this adn
Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a t
years' successful practice, that the al
consequences of self-abuse may be radi
cured without the dangerous use of in
medicine or the application of the
pointing out a mode of cure at once
certain, and effectual, by means of
every sufferer, no matter what his co
may be, may cure himself cheaply,
ly, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the
of every youth and every man in the
Sent under seal, in a plain env
any address, post-paid, on receipt o
or two post stamps.

Address,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL
41 Ann St., New York; P O Box,

The Rome Hotel.

Within Ten Steps of the Rail R
BROAD STREET, ROME, GEO

NO OMNIBUS NEEDED

The Hotel is situated in the principal
ness square of the city, is New and
from Bottom to Top, having been
THOROUGHLY RENOVATE
In the last sixty days, and has rece
addition of fourteen
ELEGANT, AIRY AND CONVEN
ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHE

The Hotel is abundantly supplied
Fresh Milk, Butter and Vegetables fro
own Dairy and Garden.

Rates Two Dollars per day, or
five cents for single meal and single be
with no extra charge for handling ba

Representatives from the principal
ness houses of the city can be found
ing in the Hotel.

J A STANSBURY, Proprieto
sep. 30—1y.

PORTABLE and STATIONAR
STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS
SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS
MILL GEARING MADE
SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANG
The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBL
ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT
BALTIMORE, M

Administrator's Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of Wm G. Woodley, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 16th day of September, 1876. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same 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.

J. H. WOODLEY, Adm.
Oct 14, 1876—6t.

Alexandria, Ala.,
Oct. 18th, 1876.

Public Notice

IS hereby given to all parties upon whom I hold Cotton Notes, specifying Cotton option, that they will be deprived of said option, if the cotton is not delivered by the 1st of November, 1876, as that is the specification in the face of said notes.

The notes specify low middling cotton and a lower grade will not be received in payment of said notes. The time is nearly out, and we hope every bale of the cotton will be delivered at Western Station without delay. Arrangements have been made with Messrs. [illegible] & Co. to receive the same.

W. P. COOPER.
Oct. 21—2t.

A Good Farm
For Sale.

I will sell sell at public sale to the highest bidder, on the 20th November next, at the late residence of L. P. Follenwider dec. 360 acres of LAND. The Land is known and designated as the east half section seven, township fourteen and range seven, with the exception of forty acres off the south-west line, also the south-east eighty acres of section six, township fourteen range seven east, all in the Coosa Land District, being the land where L. P. Follenwider lived at the time of her death. There is about 70 acres of land under fence; the balance all wood land, with three good springs, convenient to churches and schools.

TERMS OF SALE—One half cash, the other half twelve months after date.

J. R. LOYD.
Oct. 21, 1876—3t.

LOST DOG.—A small black Esquimau dog with white breast and bushy tail which curls very high; head and ears somewhat resembles those of a fox. A suitable reward for the finder of the dog and a licking for the man who stole him.

James Snow.
Oxford Ala.
Oct 21st, 2t.

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The superior qua
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The best goods
will sell BAGGI
TIES! TIES!!—La
at Maddox & Parr's
Rock bottom Prices

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Please call with
Respectful
E. L. WO
Nov. 18, 1876—4t

New addition
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Look children o
for Maddox & P
Goods soon to arri

WANTED—A g
NER. Enqui
Nov. 25—2t.

Excellent tobacc
PARR's at 10 cents

Lard, best leaf
cents at MADDOX &

FISH, FISH, Salm
Fat family Mackerel,
Herring—large stock
fourth bbls. and kits.
secured a just notoriet
and size—examine our
vinced.

TO MERCHANT
hand a large stock of
Sacks and Twine, whic
7 to 10 cents per lb. fo
$2 00 to $3 00 per hu

Proceedings of last
will be publiseed next

We tender our thank
sentative, Dr. E. H. A
the Auditor's and Trea
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☞ At the meeting
Grange County Council
Plains on Thursday last
that out of the money
of the Treasurer of the
Grange Fair, $126 50
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There are also two
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Fair. J. F. GRAN
Calhoun Co.

Several tidys were lost
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Another Way to E

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The *Tribune* has alre
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Mr. Blaine for President
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The rest of the program
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sonville murderers, and rel
to be hanged.

This method, which m
the Mulligan method, pos
advantages over the Ret
plan,—*New York Sun.*

PERSONAL.—We were p
in town this week Messrs
and Jno. T. Stocks, of Plea
Mr. A. J. Swords, Supt. S
Works—all leading citizens

MARRIED on the 23 in
dence of the brid's father
Watson, Esq., Mr. M. G.
burne Co. to Miss. M. J. I
houn county.

The Republican.

Rock

Bottom has been reached at MADDOX & PARR'S in the price of groceries, and a little less than

Bottom

Prices in Crockery and Glass Ware and Lamps and Lamp Fixtures. They will sell at about New York

Prices.

SOMETHING NEW.—Maddox & Parr is daily receiving something new and nice to please their customers such as

Fresh Oysters,
Fresh Sausage,
Bologna Sausage,
Dried Beef,
Boneless Cod-Fish,
Whitehead Cabbage,
Best Cream Cheese
and Oranges.

In fact everything to please the most fastidious. Thanking all for their very liberal patronage in the past, we ask and will endevor by low prices and good goods to receive a continuance of the same.

The superior quality of MADDOX & PARR'S 4 lbs. Coffee is establised.

The best goods at the Lowest Prices will sell BAGGING! BAGGING!! TIES! TIES!!—Large lot just received at Maddox & Parr's which will be sold at Rock bottom Prices try them.

Look Here!!

THOSE indebted to the undersigned are earnestly solicited to call and make payment.
Please call without delay.
Respectfully,
E. L. WOODWARD, Sr.
Nov. 18, 1876—4t.

New addition Maddox & Parr have added to their already large and vaied stock that of glass ware which they are offering at prices to suit the hardness of the times.

Look children old folks and all for Maddox & Parr's Christmas Goods soon to arrive

WANTED—A good practical TANNER. Enquire at this office.
Nov. 25—2t.

Excellent tobacco at MADDOX & PARR'S at 10 cents per plug.

Lard, best leaf at 15 and 16⅔ cents at MADDOX & PARR'S.

FISH, FISH, Salmon, White Shad, Fat family Mackerel, Boneless Cod Fish Herring—large stock in bbls. half and fourth bbls. and kits. Our fish have secured a just notoriety for their quality and size—examine our stock and be convinced.

TO MERCHANTS—We have on hand a large stock of Wrapping Paper, Sacks and Twine, which we offer at from 7 to 10 cents per lb. for paper. & from $2 00 to $3 00 per hundred for Sacks.

Preceedings of last County Grange will be publiseed next week.

We tender our thanks to our Representative, Dr. E. H. Allen, for copies of the Auditor's and Treasurer's Reports, and other public documents.

☞ At the meeting of the Calhoun Grange County Council, held at White Plains on Thursday last, it was ordered, that out of the money still in the hands of the Treasurer of the Calhoun county Grange Fair, $125 50 be refunded to the subscribers who had paid in that amount. The money has been placed in the hands of Mr. I. L. Swan, of the Probate office, who also has the list of names and will make the distribution.

There are also two contributions of lumber, $5 00 each, which will [illegible] on application to the Treasurer of the Fair.

J. F. GRANT, Treasurer
Calhoun Co. Grange Fair.

Several tidys were lost at the Fair belonging to ladies of Oxford, having their names on them. Any person having knowledge of these articles will please make it known at this office.

Another Way to Elect Hayes

It may not have occurred to Zach Chandler and Jay Gould that they can make Hayes President by a method that is much simpler than and quite as honest as the plan which turns upon the forced declarations of Returning Boards at the South.

The *Tribune* has already suggested that when Congress meets next month, the upper branch would do well to choose Mr. Blaine for President of the Senate, in place of Mr. Ferry, whom Jay Gould does not regard as an "able and vigilant Republican." If this were done, it would become the duty of the able and vigilant BLAINE to open and read the electoral votes of the several States.

The rest of the programme is simple enough. It would only be necessary for Blaine to declare the thirty-five votes of New York for Hayes and Wheeler, and when the correctness of his reading was disputed to button up the ballots in his breast pocket and boldly denounce his questioners as conspirators, Andersonville murderers, and rebels who ought to be hanged.

This method, which may be termed the Mulligan method, possesses obvious advantages over the Returning Board plan.—*New York Sun.*

PERSONAL.—We were pleased to meet in town this week Messrs W. C. Cooper and Jno. T. Stocks of Pleasant Gap, and Mr. A. J. Swords, Supt. Stonewall Iron Works—all leading citizens of Cherokee.

MARRIED on the 23 inst. at the residence of the brid's father by Jno. C. Watson, Esq., Mr. M. G. Cole of Cleburne Co. to Miss. M. J. Hall, of Calhoun county.

A Terrible Affair.

A Man Murders His Wife, and Then Kills Himself

Columbiana Sentinel.

A double tragedy of the most shocking and heart-rendering nature that it was ever our province to chronicle, was enacted in this vicinity on last Friday evening. Mr. Thomas Fallon murdered his wife and then killed himself. This took place at the residence of Mr. Francis Nelson, the sheriff of this county—the father of Mrs. Fallon—about two miles from town.

The facts so far as we have been able to ascertain, are these: Mr. Fallon was a son-in-law of Mr. Nelson, and resided in the neighborhood of Longview, on the S. & N. Railroad in this county. It seems that he did not get along pleasantly with his family, and frequently mistreated his wife. Some months ago his wife, after having long borne his inhuman treatment, and having lost all hope of a change for the better on his part, resolved to leave him and seek the friendly shelter and protection of her parental roof. She did so, carrying her children with her. Since that time Mr. F. has made various efforts to induce her to return, making all sorts of promises as to a change in his conduct, but without avail. She had been disappointed so often that she feared to trust him. Finding that he could not prevail upon her to return, he consulted different lawyers of the county and numbers of his friends in regard to the same, and spoke of making efforts to get the children from the possession of their mother. However, not meeting the encouragement he doubtless expected and desired in this direction, he seemed to have become desperate. On Friday afternoon about two o'clock he rode up to Mr. Nelson's gate and called. Mrs. Nelson came to the door to answer the call. He asked if Mr. Nelson was at home. Being informed that he was not, but had ridden off a short time before, he wanted to know where he had gone and when he would return. Mrs. N. told him that he had gone to Cahaba Valley, and as he was going as far as Helena, would not probably return before Saturday or Sunday. He then asked to see his wife. Mrs. N., his wif's mother, told him that he could not see her, that she had lost all confidence in him. He immediately rode off, leaving the place, as Mrs. N. thought. Such, however, was not the case; he rode to an old blacksmith shop, about a hundred yards from the house, where it is supposed he had concealed his gun, as he had no gun when talking to Mrs. N.—hitched his horse in the bushes and slipped up into the yard. Mrs. N. had in the meantime gone into the garden, and Mrs. Fallon was busily engaked ironing in the kitchen.

Mr. F. walked up to the kitchen door with his gun in hand and seeing that he was not observed leveled it at Mrs. F. (his wife) and said with an oath here is your divorce—take it.

This was the first intimation that she had of his presence, and seeing that he was going to shoot her, she raised her hands and screamed for her mother, but instantly fell pierced with buckshot. Mrs. N. hearing the screams and the report of the gun, ran with all possible speed to the kitchen. As she reached the door, Mr. F. met her with his gun leveled as if to shoot. She caught hold of the gun, pushed it aside and attempted to wrench it from his hand, but could not. He made severl attempts to shoot her, but she managed to thwart them and finally succeeded in pushing him out of the door, slamming it in his face and locked it. Finding that Mrs. Nelson had escaped him, he deliberately set the gun down on the ground, resting muzzle against his breast, and with the aid of a board, fired it, killing himself instantly, the whole load going directly through his heart. Mrs. N. ran to a neighbor, procured assistance and sent for a physician and friends, but all was in vain. Mrs. F. lived for only a few hours. She was perfectly conscious, and said to Mr. E. just after she was shot, that he had often threatened to kill her, and now he had done so. We have been particular in giving the facts, in order that the sad affair may not be misunderstood. What prompted Mr. F. to act as he did, we can not understand. We would willingly believe that he was unconscious of the terrible deed; that it was the act of a madman; that reason had been dethroned and no longer held the wonted sway. Such certainly must have been the case, for no man could have wrought himself up to the perpetration of so dark, so foul, so atrocious a crime.

Mr. F. was buried on Saturday afternoon, Mrs. F. on Sabbath morning. They leave three little children. This sad affair, falling as it did with the suddenness of a thunderbolt, has filled this whole community with gloom. We extend to the afflicted friends and relatives our heartfelt sympathies.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

It affords us pleasure to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of Messrs. Poole & Hunt, Baltimore, Md., whose reputation as Manufacturers of first-class machinery is pre-eminent in the South, and second to none in the United States. For nearly a quarter of a century they have been prominently before the public, year by year, strengthening their claims to public confidence, until, to-day, with an immense establishment [illegible] in its appointments as experience and mechanical skill can make it, they can send forth every article of their manufacture perfect and accurate in all of its parts, as tested by the fixed and high standards by which their work is regulated. They who have used their machinery can best vouch for the truth of what we have asserted.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint that you may know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitations of the Heart, heart-burn, Water brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist, Wm. M. NISBET, and get a sample bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents, two doses will relieve you.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size [illegible] has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by W. M. NISBET in Jacksonville.

A Patriotic Protest from a Leading Hayes Journal.

From the Philadelphia Eve. Eelegraph.

We desired before the election to see Mr. Hayes made the choice of the nation for the position of Chief Magistrate, and we sincerely hope now that a fair canvass of the votes will show that he has been elected. We do not, however, desire to see Mr. Hayes become President through any jugglery, and we feel satisfied that if he is put into the White House by any dubious actions in either Louisiana, South Carolina, or Florida, a death blow will be given to the Republican party. The Republican party cannot afford to have Mr. Hayes made President by any other than perfectly fair means, and if the verdict of this Louisiana returning board, decided on in secret session, makes him President, it will be impossible for a fair minded people not to believe that although the forms of law may be obeyed, its spirit has been most outrageously violated.

[Extract of a letter of Dr. Lovic Pierce, of Sparta, to Rev. L. F. Davies.]

Macon, Jan. 8, 1876.

Dear Bro. Davies. Excuse me for writing only when I am deeply interested. I have been speechless about two months. Could not read and pray in a family. Had tried many things. Got no benefit from any. Since conference some one sent me from Americus a bottle of Thrash's Consumptive Cure and Lung Restorer, which I have been taking now, this is the ninth day, and I can talk now with some ease. I came here, among other things, to supply myself with this medicine. No druggist here has it on sale. I must have it. I want you to go in person to Thrash & Co. show them this letter, and make them send me by express to Sparta, Ga., two, three or four bottles, with bill. I am getting on finely.

(Signed) LOVIC PIERCE.

For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala. Sep. 23—3m.

A FREE CURE.

For consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, throat and lung diseases. Also a sure relief and permanent cure for general debility, dyspepsia and all nervous affections, by a simple vegetable medicine, which cured a venerable missionary Preacher who was long a resident of Syria and the East, and who has freely given this valuable specific to thousands of kindred sufferers with the greatest possible benefit, and he now feels it his sacred christian duty to impart to others this wonderful invigorating remedy, and will send FREE the original receipt complete, with full directions, to any person enlosing stamp for reply.

DR. CLARK A. ROBBINS,
GREELEY BLOCK, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Nov. 11—1m. (P. O. Box 76.

Best and Cheapest Chills and Fever Remedy in the World.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of "AGUEINE" in another column. This remarkable remedy contains no quinine, calomel, or other hurtful drug, yet rarely fails to cure the "CHILLS," and all other malarial diseases. It will not injure the most delicate person, and leaves no unpleasant after-effects. The low price at which it is sold is likely to soon give it a large sale. See advertisement, and don't fail to give it a trial.

To all Whom it May Concern.

Take notice that application will be made by the firm of Martin & Clark, composed of Charles Martin and Edward Clark, to the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, for the passage of a bill authorizing the State to compensate them for the expense incurred by them in the arrest of and bringing back to said county one Dick Johnson, (col.) a criminal charged with the offense of burglary, in said State and county.

Trust Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of a Mortgage Deed of Trust, executed on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1874, and recorded in Book D pages 652 and 653, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain promissory notes therein mentioned, due John B. McCain and John M. McCain, we will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door of Calhoun county, Alabama,

On Monday the 11th day of December, 1876.

The following described Real Estate, to wit: The east half of the south east quarter of section six, township thirteen, range ten, also the west half of the south west quarter of section five, (except two one acre lots, situated one on the south side and the other on the north side of the public road west of Cross Plains, Alabama, where the said road enters said Town. Also [illegible] the north west quarter of section eighteen, all in Township thirteen, range [illegible] [illegible] in the Coosa Land District [illegible]

Said land will be sold to satisfy and make payment of the last two described Notes, to-wit: one due John B. McCain for $900 00 the other due John M. McCain for $900 00 both due 28th Dec. 1875 [illegible] both dated 10th February [illegible] with interest from date.

JOHN B. McCAIN,
JOHN M. McCAIN,
Trustees.

November 11, 1876—4t.

W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER

& Jeweller,

Jacksonville, Ala.

KEEPS constantly on hand fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, and fine and cheap JEWELRY, Silver and Plated ware, [illegible] thing kept in first class Jewelry store.

REPAIRING done in a good workmanlike manner, with every material on hand for dispatch. [illegible] 1876—1y.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun county.

Probate Court, Sep. 14, 1876.

THIS day came John C. Watson Guardian of Wm. Mc. Watson, Emma F. Whiteside and Martha V. Whiteside, minors [illegible] and filed his accounts and vouchers for an annual settlement of his said guardianship. It is ordered that the 16th day of Oct. 1876 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate
Sept. 23—3t.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Fine Lot of Superior St. Louis

Cooking Stoves!

For sale very Cheap by
W. W. NESBIT.
Oct. 28—t f.

Mrs. T. B. WILLIAMS

HAS returned from New York, with the latest novelties in

HATS, BONNETS, LACE, TIES.

Neck Ruffs;

SILK TIES, and Millinery goods generally. Her stock is large and well selected. She is able to offer inducements to all who will favor her with orders. Call at 27 Broad st., ROME, GA., where you will find silk for trimming in all the new shades, and flowers as lovely as can be. Inducements offered to country merchants buying to sell again.

J. T. McDONALD & Co.

LEADING CLOTHERS,

15 Market Street, Montgomery Alabama.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION WE OFFER
The Best and Most Reliable Stock of

Men's and Boy's CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE,
All of Which, having been Purchased at Recent

Low Prices,

We are Enable to dispose of at

Extremely Economical Rates.

Orders Filled Promptly and

PRICES GUARANTEED

—TO BE—

THE LOWEST.

J. T. McDONALD & Co.

15 Market Street.

BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE

On and after Monday Sep. 11th, passenger Trains will run as follows.

GOING NORTH. No. 1. Passenger Daily		STATIONS		GOING SOUTH. No. 2. Passenger, Daily.
7.55 a m	Leave	Selma,	Arrive	9.35 a m
11 25 a m	"	Calera,	"	4 35 a m
3 15 p m	"	Jacksonville,	"	11.53 p m
5.50 "	"	Rome,	"	8 55 p m
8.12 "	"	Dalton,	"	6.50 p m
8.00 a m	"	Bristol,	"	4.50 a m
12.00 p m	"	Lynchburg	"	5.15 a m
6.23 [illegible]	Arrive	Washington	Leave	3 57 p m
9.0	"	Baltimore	"	6.00 a m
1.20 p m	"	Philadelphia	"	12.45 p m
5.15	"	New York,	"	8.55 p m

Nos. 1 makes close connections at Dalton with W. & A. R. R. for Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; with E. T. V. & Ga. R. R. for Bristol, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Has sleeper from Vicksburg to Dalton with only one change through to Baltimore.

No. 2 makes close connections at Calera with trains on S. & N. Railroad for Montgomery, Eufaula, Columbus, Ga. Tallahassee Fla. Mobile and New Orleans—at Selma with Ala Central R. R. for Meridian, Jackson, Vicksburg and all points in Mississippi. Has sleeper from Dalton to Vicksburg.

M. STANTON,
Superintendent.

RAY KNIGHT,
General Passenger Agent.

DR. S. P. SMITH. R. H. SMITH.

S. P. SMITH & SON.

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Liquor Dealers,

Smith's Block. ROME Ga

Proprietors and General Agents for the

Steamer Mary Carter,

Upon which Goods shipped freight has been reduced full 25 per cent.

A good and [illegible] W. GONZALES [illegible]

Jacksonville Hotel,

West Side Square,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Is now prepared to take care of Commercial Travelers, and other Gentlemen and Ladies. Comfortable rooms, polite and attentive servants and as good fare as our country affords.

A [illegible] for Exhibiting Samples [illegible]

Board per [illegible] $2 00

[illegible]

Hacks [illegible] always [illegible]

[illegible]

STOMACH BITTERS.

[illegible] Liver Complaints, [illegible] Chills and Fever, Diseases of the Kidneys. Rome, Ga. Sep. 30 1876.—1y

NEW HOTEL

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.

Attention—Important!

I have a new and Improved

Smoke stack for

EVAPORATORS,

By which double the quantity of Syrup [illegible]

[illegible]

I am also prepared to do all kinds of REPAIRING in SHEET IRON & COPPER on Evaporators; also constantly on hand SKIMMERS of superior quality, which will be sold low for cash [illegible]

W. W. NESBIT.

Jacksonville Aug. 21 1876—5t.

Farm for Sale.

DESIRING to go West, I now offer for sale my Farm, lying on the public road leading from [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 19, 1876— [illegible] T. GREEN

LIVERY & SALE STABLE

HAVING bought the entire half interest of Mrs. Fulenwider in the stock and outfit of the late Hammond & Fulenwider's stable, we will continue the same business place, and hope that by fair dealing and reasonable charges to merit a liberal share of patronage. A stable is an indispensable necessity to all villages, and we hope our citizens may give us sufficient patronage to make the stable self-sustaining. We will also continue the mail Hack to and from Gadsden daily except Sabbaths.

Price for Gadsden Hack $3 00 through or $5 00 return.

Hack to and from depot 25c. day 50c night.

Horse, single feed 35c or $1.00 per day

Horse and Buggy per day [illegible] $2 00

Hack and two horses per day, ... $3 50

Waggons, Hacks, Buggies and Horses always on hand.

W. B. HAMMOND,
J. D. HAMMOND, Agent.

Books, Stationery & Music.

E. A. SMITH,

ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Bookseller and Stationer,

AND DEALER IN

Pianos, Organs, Wall Paper, etc.

A WAYS [illegible] stock, one of largest assortments of School and Miscellaneous Books in Northern Georgia, and at prices that will defy competition.

Orders through the mail will have prompt attention. Apl 27 1876.

D. HAMMOND. —— R. D. WILLIAMS

HAMMOND & WILLIAMS,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, that they have formed a copartnership for the purpose of doing a general MERCHANTILE BUSINESS.

We now have in store and to arrive,

A GENERAL LINE OF

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
Ready Made Clothing,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Soda,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
FLOUR and MEAL.

We hope for, and will endeavor to merit, a liberal share of patronage, by fair dealing, low prices, and genuine Goods.

Call and examine our Goods and prices.

CLOTHING AT COST for CASH, for 30 Days

ALSO AGENTS FOR WINSHIP'S CELEBRATED COTTON GINS AND IRON PRESS SCANTLIN'S SORGHUM MILLS AND EVAPORATORS, and SEVERAL RELIABLE FIRE INSURANCE CO'S.

Business solicited.

Jacksonville, July 15, 1876.—6m.

WOOL CARDING.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he will have his new carding machine in splendid order to commence carding about Sept. 15th, 1876. His carding machine is situated at Nisbet's mill, four miles north-west of Jacksonville.

☞ PRICES FOR CARDING—Ten cents per pound where grease is furnished, or twelve and a half cents where it is not.

I have leased Mr. Nisbet's mill for three years, and have put all the machinery in excellent condition for making first class flour and meal.

Sep 9-4t M. L. RICHIE.

RICHARD WALKER,

Barber and Hair Dresser.

FIRST door east of Maddox & Parr's Family Grocery. Give him a call and he will guarantee perfect satisfaction with his neat, complete and fashionable work.

Jacksonville, June 17, 1876—tf.

New Steam Cotton Gin and Saw Mill.

THE undersigned have just fitted up at Weavers Station on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, splendid new machinery for Ginning Cotton and Sawing Lumber. The Gin has a newly invented Condenser attached, by which all waste of cotton is avoided, and it samples better for market. Cotton will be ginned for the sixteenth, and Lumber sawed upon the usual terms.

Give us a trial and you will be well pleased.

Messrs. Ledbetter keep at this point a full stock of Goods, and give the highest market price in cash for cotton, including remnants.

WILLIAM ADAMS,
ROBERT ADAMS.
Sept. 2, 1876—2m.

Trustee's Sale of House and Lot in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala.

UNDER and by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by George Stipes, and recorded on pages 350 and 351 of Book "F" of deeds in the office of Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, Alabama, I will proceed to sell, on the 16th day of October 1876, at Jacksonville, in said county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

West half of Lot No. twenty-nine, 29 in the original plan of the town of Jacksonville, Ala. in the Coosa Land District, in the state of Alabama, known and designated as the Stipes property, on the north east corner of the public square.

A. J. LITTLE, Trustee.
Sep. 2—5t.

A. W. JONES. S. K. CARLISLE. H. H. STEWART.

H. H. STEWART & CO.

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

Cor. Water and Washington Streets,

SELMA, ALA.

Our stock is LARGE, embracing all the Staple Articles to be found in the Wholesale business. Our facilities for [illegible]

[illegible] LYMAN. [illegible] BOWEN

BOWEN & LYMAN,

Wholesale Grocers

AND DEALERS IN

PRODUCE,

No. 5, Central Block,

WATER STREET,

SELMA, ALA.

Our prices are low and stock large. which will be kept constantly full of choice articles.

Nov. 1875—1y.

[illegible]

[illegible] at wholesale and retail [illegible] PRICES [illegible]

Cooking Stoves

[illegible]

Good, Heavy and Durable.

Also a good lot of Stove Ware.

Roofing and Tin Guttering solicited.

W. W. NESBIT.

Dec. 18, 1875—tf.

WILEY 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 HOTELS to be found in any Village, and to make every one comfortable and their 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 peo-

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it proves their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
W. M. NISBET, Agent,
Jacksonville, Ala.

NOTICE FARMER

W. D. BUSH && CO.

Having bought the right to manufacture and sell the celebrated

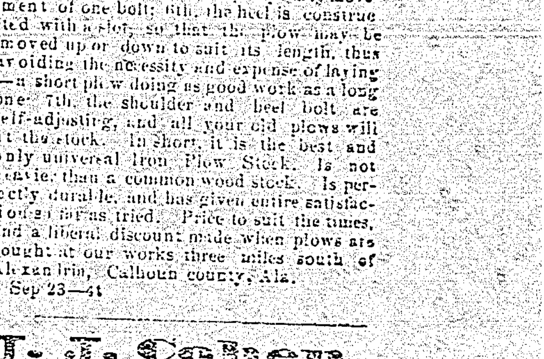
SANFORD PLOW

In the counties of Calhoun, Talladega and Cleburne, are now ready to supply the demand. These plows will be exhibited as rapidly as possible in the above counties, and farmers will find it to their interest not to purchase others before seeing them.

We claim, 1st, that they are the cheapest plow that has ever been offered in this country; 2nd, that being all iron (handles excepted) they are the most durable; 3rd, they are the most simple in construction; 4th, they can be adjusted to run deep, medium depth or shallow by the movement of only one bolt; 5th, the handles can be set to suit the tallest man or small boy by the movement of one bolt; 6th, the heel is constructed with a slot, so that the plow may be moved up or down to suit its length, thus avoiding the necessity and expense of laying—a short plow doing as good work as a long one; 7th, the shoulder and heel bolt are self-adjusting, and all your old plows will fit the stock. In short, it is the best and only universal Iron Plow Stock. Is not heavier than a common wood stock. Is perfectly durable, and has given entire satisfaction as far as tried. Price to suit the times, and a liberal discount made when plows are bought at our works three miles south of Alexandria, Calhoun county, Ala.

Sep 23—4t

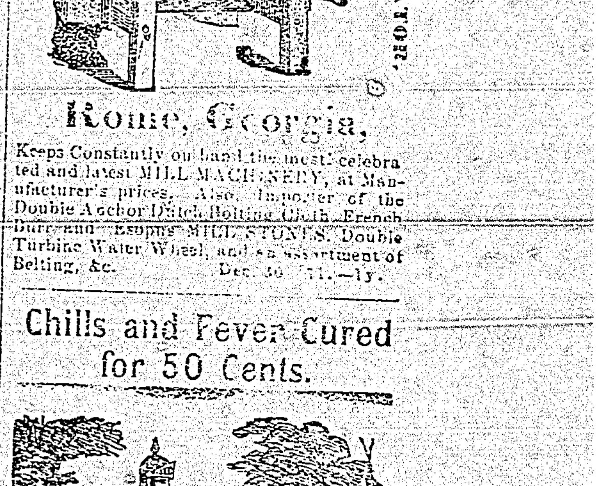
J. J. Cohen,



Rome, Georgia,

Keeps Constantly on hand the most celebrated and latest MILL MACHINERY, at Manufacturer's prices. Also, Importer of the Double Anchor Dutch Bolting Cloth, French Burr and Esopus MILL STONES, Double Turbine Water Wheel, and an assortment of Belting, &c. Dec. 30 '71.—1y.

Chills and Fever Cured for 50 Cents.



AGUEINE

Is the most remarkable discovery of the Age. It will absolutely cure **Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Billious Fevers,** and all malarial diseases. In **Liver Complaints** it often affects wonderful cures. Contains no QUININE, ARSENIC, CALOMEL or other hurtful drug, and *will not injure* the most delicate person. It is not only the best but the cheapest remedy in the world.

☞ PRICE, 50 CENTS A BOX.

AGUEINE is for sale in Jacksonville by Dr. W. M. NISBET, and dealers generally.

Don't fail to give it a trial.

Prepared by RICHARDSON & CO.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Superior Seed Oats FOR SALE.

I have a quantity of superior Red Rust Proof Oats, which I am now offering for sale at 50 cents per bush l

J. L. GREEN.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

A RUNAWAY horse in New Orleans threw two men under a passing dummy, and two funerals will probably be the result.

THE New Orleans Democrat says the independent movement in that parish, like the little boy's brother, has "died at borning."

A TENNESSEE negro bit off two of his colored brethern's ears a few days ago. The court bound him over to keep the pieces.

THREE runaway couples have passed through Cumberland, Ky., on their way to the states of Tennessee and matrimony, in one day.

A TRAIN loaded with cotton caught fire near Brenham Texas, a few days ago, and four cars and one hundred and ten bales of cotton was destroyed.

RICHMOND, Va., has a goat that rivals Mrs. Maginnis'. It took the whole police force to arrest it, and now the police court is afraid to sit on the case.

THE deputy sheriff of Montague county, Texas, took the handcuffs off a prisoner to let him wash his face, when he seized a pistol and shot the sheriff five times.

JOHN W. HOLLAND, of Danville, Va., who is undoubted authority on all questions relating to tobacco, says the present crop is the meanest that has been made since his recollection.

NOW that the yellow fever has about disappeared, the Savannah doctors are waging in the papers a terrific war upon one another. The English language is the only real sufferer from the new plague.

GALVESTON wants to get the trade with Mexico by early extension of the narrow-guage railroad to a point on Caney river, from whence navigation through bays and lagoons could be secured to Galveston.

MR. JOSEPH HUFF, of Columbus, Ga., with thirteen mules, has made 130 bales of cotton, 3,000 bushels of corn and 1,300 bushels of oats. This is 10 bales of cotton, 231 bushels of corn and 100 bushels of oats per mule.

A RICHMOND policeman discovered an Irishman down on his knees before a bronze statue of Stonewall Jackson and received this explanation: "He was my old gineral, and I thought as I was passing I would stop and offer a prayer for him."

W. A. DAY, of Sanford, Fla., has a lemon weighing just one pound, which he plucked from a tree belonging to D. C. Caldwell. The doctor pulled 6,000 lemons from the same tree last year, and will get above 4,000 from it this year.

THE cotton men, of all others in the country seem to be most interested in the little row over in Turkey. The question with them is, what effect will a general European unpleasantness have on the price of our leading staple, and upon this question they are somewhat perplexed.

THREE hundred and thirty-three husbands in Mobile want a little waif found on somebody's doorstep a few nights ago, but the chief of police says that the man obtains it must make oath that it is his child, whereupon three hundred and thirty-three wives swear that the brat shall starve first.

OLD JOHN ROBINSON, of circus notoriety, has really purchased the mineral spring property, at Atlanta, and Col. Adair is now getting estimates for twenty "Cincinnati brick tenement houses," to be erected thereon in the spring. John's head is level on eal estate.

THE Lexington, Ky., Press says: Hemp, old crop, is selling readily at $5.25 cash. New corn at $1.40 and $1.50 per barrel at the heap. The small grain throughout the country never looked finer at this season of the year, and has a fair start to make turf enough to resist upheaval, which has been the great trouble with small grain in this section.

DENISON (Texas) News: Among the arrivals at the Alamo Sunday evening were Captain M. B. Bates and lady, of Savile, Ohio. The captain weighs three hundred and ninety pounds and measures seven feet eleven inches in height, and the lady weighs four hundred and thirty pounds and measures eight feet two inches in height.

THURSDAY afternoon Mr. John Overman, who lives near Eureka Mills, Texas, was riding out looking after his stock. In his round he saw somebody dodging along in the brush, and riding near he saw two negroes. One of the negroes was skinning a cow, and as Mr. Overman rode up the other negro, without a word of warning, fired on him, wounding him in the thigh and the bowels. He immediately rode to his mother's, a mile or so distant, where he now lies in a very critical condition, not being expected to live. He has a wife and six children, the youngest being but eight days old.

PROCLAMATION OF THANKSGIVING BY THE PRESIDENT—NOVEMBER THE IMPORTANT OCCASION.

WASHINGTON, October 26, 1876.

By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation:

From year to year we have been accustomed to pause in our daily pursuits, and set apart a time to offer thanks to Almighty God for the special blessing he has vouchsafed to us, with our prayers for a continuance thereof. We have at this time equal reasons to be thankful for his continued protection, and for the many material blessings which his bounty has bestowed. And in addition to these favors accorded to us as individuals, we have especial occasion to express our hearty thanks to Almighty God that by His providence and guidance our government, established a century ago, has been enabled to fulfill the purpose of its founders in offering an asylum to the people of every race, and securing civil and religious liberty to all within its borders, and meting out to every individual alike justice and equality before the law. It is moreover especially our duty to offer our humble prayers to the Father of all mercies for a continuation of His divine favor to us as a nation and as individuals. By reason of all these considerations,

I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend to the people of the United States to devote the thirtieth day of November to the expression of their thanks and prayers to Almighty God, and laying aside their daily avocations and all regular occupations, to assemble at their respective places of worship, and observe such day as a day of thanksgiving and rest. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

PROPOSED TELEGRAPH ACROSS AFRICA.

It is proposed to carry a wire, says the London Iron, to the cape across the African continent. There is at present telegraphic communication from Alexandria to Khartoum; a distance of 1,100 miles, and surveys have already been made for its continuance to Gondokoro. From Khartoum to Delagoa Bay, where the south African lines terminate northward, is only about 2,600 miles—shorter than existing lines of the other three continents. They would lead under the Victoria, Nyassa and Tanganyika lakes, and thence down the Shire and Zambesi rivers to the sea, where a short ocean line would connect it with the Delagoa bay or port Natal. A branch would go from Ujiji to Zanzibar.

Of the 1,500 miles or so of aerial line it is suggested that much might be erected without the expense of poles by taking the advantage of the trees over thickly wooded tracts, which are frequent in tropical Africa. The difficulty would be to keep the natives from utilizing the wire in regions where iron is scarce and valuable, but this might be got over. The undertaking, if it could be established and kept in working order, would be exceedingly lucrative, and would in many ways aid in opening up Africa to commerce and civilization.

A UCCESS.

Eads' Jetties—What the "Sharks of the Balize" are Doing About It.

St. Louis Republican.

If ever a commerce was laden with a voracious set of leeches it is the commerce of New Orleans. The extraordinary port charges levied by the municipal acts of the city, added to the pilot and towage charges between New Orleans and the Balize, have for a long time constituted a robbery which has had the effect at last in driving all trade from New Orleans which could be done elsewhere. To pilot a boat across a bar one mile wide seventy-five dollars was charged. Consequently each boat had to pay one hundred and fifty dollars to an ignoramus styled a bar pilot to go over the bar and back. Then a river pilot must have another one hundred and fifty dollars to take the ship up to New Orleans and return, just as though that charge were necessary, when all that was necessary was to steer between the banks of the well defined river—if a steamer—or to follow the towing tug if a sail vessel. It would be just as consistent to impose a pilot on every railway train before entering the city? Yet the New Orleans board of underwriters sustain the river pilots, and refuse to write on a cargo unless there be a pilot on board! The towboat company, however, are the worst robbers of all, and manage to pluck from three thousand to five thousand dollars out of every vessel they haul up and down. These are the gentry that have been fighting the jetties. They scent an ending to their trade, and are hostile. The sharks of the Balize have addressed a letter to the various commercial bodies of New Orleans stating that the material being dredged out by Eads at the head of south pass is being deposited at the head of the southwest pass, and that the jetties are constructed in such a manner as to endanger navigation of the southwest pass. There is twenty-two and a half feet in south pass and eighteen in southwest pass. That is what ails the pilots. The jetties are a success, and a port is to be established at south pass, where the river steamers will meet the ocean vessels, and that is what ails the towboat company. Let them all howl until they get sick of it. That's what ails St. Louis!

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING PROCESS.

The following is from a recent letter to the London Times:

"I still hold that, although at present the cost of production in America is greater than with us, yet this is only a temporary difficulty. Manufacturers have proved that they can produce the article required by the market, and they are now bending all their efforts to the reduction of cost. I can specify a class of English goods which have latterly been wholly superseded in the United States market by goods of native, or, as they have it, of "domestic" manufacture, and to the excellence of which I have had to bear unwilling testimony. I could mention another class which is evidently doomed to the same fate, as they can be produced on the other side of the water at a reduction of thirty-five per cent. as compared with twelve months ago, and are now fractionally above English rates. The period of inflated prices, enormous profits, and, as a consequence of these, extravagant wages, is passing away. The last item has hitherto been the great difficulty with manufacturers. Once let wages fall to the European level, which they are rapidly approaching, and we shall find that the ample labor-saving appliances and that greater intelligence of the working people will bring us face to face with a competition such as we have never yet had to meet."

CURIOUS SURGICAL FACTS.

Persons who have undergone amputation, very frequently make the remark that they have sensations in the amputated legs or arms, just as if the limbs were still existing. They feel in them the effects of frost and warmth. They say they feel pain in this or that toe of the lost leg, that they feel tickling and itching, and distinguish the exact point where these feelings take place. The explanation of these facts is quite simple. In the stump of the amputated leg lie the divided nerve trunks, which have provided the entire limb with sensory nerves. In the healed scar the nerve-stems are often irritated; and since the irritation of the nerve is conveyed to the brain, it causes sensation, and simultaneously produces, as if from habit, so to express it, the picture of the same part of the body in which they naturally end. The brain, therefore, refers all these sensations, from the experience it has gained, to the same limbs in which the irritated nerves originate, even when the limb itself is wanting. This very remarkable phenomenon is a manifest proof that the action of sensation takes place only in the nervous center of the brain, since even when a part of the body is wanting the sensation of its existence and irritation does not appear.

. . A Minnesota girl has been serving on a railroad for some time as brakeman. She dressed in male attire, and was not suspected for some time.

RUSSIA'S ARMY.

Cincinnati Commercial.

The arrival of the news of Russia's intention to assist Servia has created no inconsiderable interest as to her military ability and organization. Hence, observations on the ukase of January 13, 1874, by which the entire military system founded by Peter the Great, perfected by Alexander and Nicholas, was organized, are pertinent. By that edict the armed forces of the empire consists of a standing army and militia. The former embraces land and naval troops, and the latter are men between the ages of twenty and forty, not in the standing army, who can do military duty. No physically sound Russian subject is exempt from military service. The entire empire is a vast recruiting ground. Even young men in the liberal professions do not totally escape, although their period of service is limited. Fifteen years is the full term of military service for all except Cossacks whose service is life-long. Six of this is active, nine in the reserve. The infantry and the cavalry of the army have as their military unit the division, composed of four regiments; artillery, riflemen and engineers being formed into brigades. Each division of infantry consists of two brigades; each brigade of two regiments of three battallions each; each battallion of four companies, and each company of two hundred and fifty men. In 1875 the Russian army was estimated at 750,000 men, but double this number, with 300,000 horses, could, in the event of war, be brought into requisition. The regular army comprises one hundred and ninety-two regiments of infantry, fifty-six regiments of cavalry and 2,256 guns. Besides this the Cossacks have one hundred and fifty-three mounted regiments, thirty-seven battallions on foot and twenty-eight batteries.

Scarcely less formidable is the Russian navy, the administration of which is in the hands of the minister of marine, assisted by an admiralty council, though its supreme command of the fleet is invested in the grand admiral, who at present is the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the czar. The navy is commanded by eighty-one admirals and 3,000 officers of all ranks, and contains 25,500 sailors and marines. The fleet consists of two hundred and twenty-five steam vessels, with five hundred and twenty-one guns, of a total tonnage of 172,501. The fleet is distributed in the Baltic, Black and Caspian seas, and a few vessels are scattered on the Pacific and Arctic coasts. The troops of Russia, though not as active and intelligent as those that France and England possess, are yet endowed with explicit obedience and indomitable courage, qualities of paramount desirability in a soldiery. Invincible in their own country—undergoing the greatest hardships, and shrinking from no undertaking, when well officered they are equal to the best soldiers of west Europe.

MOTHER OF THE JAMES BROTHERS.

Kansas City Times.

Last evening Mrs. Dr. Samuels, of Clay county, started southward with the intention of seeking a future home in Texas. A Times representative met Mrs. Samuels upon the Fort Scott train just before it started out. She was just taking a farewell of a number of her old friends and acquaintances who had accompanied her to the train.

She said she had concluded to take the advice of the Times, and leave this section of the country. She did not know where she was going, but if there were those who desired to know where she was gone, she wished it known that a letter addressed Mrs. Z. Samuels, Sherman, Tex., would find her. As for her sons Frank and Jesse, she had nothing to say, further than that they were at least a thousand miles from Kansas City, and were hard at work, making an honest living.

The old lady appeared rather dejected, and shed a few tears as she exhibited the stump of her arm blown off by the detectives in one of their raids. She said: "I hope I shall at last find peace and rest in the new home I hope to find. I am very old now, and not the woman I was thirteen years ago, when trouble came upon me and mine with the war. My husband was hung by the federals, and Jesse, then a boy fifteen years old, was whipped by the same gang until speechless because he could not tell where his brother Frank was. As for my family, here is all there is of it. Dr. Samuels is old and helpless. My little boy is unable to make a living yet. He is the next to the boy killed by the detectives at the time they threw in that hand grenade. Then there is my daughter. She was brought home from school to do the sewing for the family when I lost my arm. Besides these three helpless members of my family, I have an old darky who has lived with us on the farm over there in Clay county for thirty years. She will never leave us; she is too old to do for herself, and will not take her freedom. Then I have an old paralyzed negro belonging to the family. I must keep him as long as he lives. And then a little negro child adopted by me, and old Aunty, make up my family. There, are you see, are eight of us, all helpless and all harmless, and why we must be hunted out of the home we have lived in for thirty years I cannot understand."

The old lady was assured that it was better for her to leave this section of country. She and her family would never have peace while her sons were supposed to pay her visits. And then the injury her presence was doing to her neighbors and this section of country, by bringing outlaws here and raids by detectives. These things were presented to the old lady in plain language. She said she would no doubt find more peace in Texas, but she hated to leave her home in western Missouri; but she supposed it was all for the best. This notable woman was borne off southward, smiling through a flood of tears, as she bid her relatives and neighbors good-by.

EFFECT OF RECOIL IN RIFLE SHOOTING.

It has been a question with marksmen, says the Springfield (Mass.) Union, whether the recoil of a pistol or rifle occurred before the ball left the bore. Many have contended that it did not, and that the tendency of a pistol to "throw up" did not affect its accuracy. A recent experiment seems to have shown conclusively that the recoil occurs before the ball leaves the bore and does effect its direction. The experiment was this: A rifle barrel, twelve inches long for convenience, was secured to a solid bed in such a way as to prevent any movement but that of recoil directly to the rear and upward. In this situation it was fired a number of times, and the balls followed each other into the same hole in the target. An incline or wedge was then made fast upon the bed at the rear of the barrel in such a way that the breech would be raised as it slid back in the recoil. Fired under these conditions, it sent the balls lower than before. This showed that the recoil and subsequent elevation of the breech occured in season to effect the direction of the ball, that is, before it had left the bore. Of course the length of the barrel has an effect in several ways upon the degree in which the recoil effects the accuracy of the shooting.

THE *Christian Leader* (N. Y.) in speaking of Merchant's Gargling Oil, says: "Mr. Hodge is a gentleman of liberal tastes and excellent judgment, and the Gargling Oil Company, under his thoroughly judicious direction, has become one of the strongest and soundest concerns that grace the commercial annals of our State. Other medicinal specialties, in addition to the Gargling Oil, are beginning to claim the Company's attention, and of their great success we have as little doubt as we have of their intrinsic merit."

Consumption Cured.

An old Physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple Vegetable Remedy, for the speedy and permanent Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, Dr. W. C. Stevens, 126 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

PIMPLES on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Howard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

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THE MARKETS.

MEMPHIS.

Flour	$ 3 75	a	$ 8 00
Wheat	1 10	a	1 12½
Corn	47	a	..
Oats	47	a	48
Lard	13¼	a	13½
Bacon—Clear Sides	10		
Hay—Best	18 00	a	20 00
Whisky—Common	1 00	a	1 15
Robertson County	1 75	a	3 00
Bourbon	5 00	a	5 50
Lincoln County	1 75	a	3 00
Highwines	1 13	a	1 15
Cotton—Ordidary	8¼	a	8½
Good Ordinary	9¾	a	
Low Middling	10¾	a	..
Seeds—Clover	8 50	a	9 50
German Millet	60	a	65
Missouri Millet	1 75	a	2 00
Hungarian	1 75	a	2 00
Buckwheat ꝑ bush.	1 75	a	2 00

LOUISVILLE.

Flour	$ 3 25	a	$ 6 75
Wheat—Red and Amb'r.	1 00	a	1 05
Corn—sacked	48	a	50
Oats	33	a	36
Hay—Timothy	9 00	a	10 00
Pork—Mess	16 50	a	17 00
Lard	12¼	a	13
Bacon—Clear Sides	8¼	a	9
Wool	33	a	35
Potatoes—Irish ꝑ bbl.	1 60	a	1 65
Cotton—Middling	11	a	..
Ordinary	8½	a	

NEW ORLEANS.

Flour	$ 4 25	a	$ 5 75
Corn	55	a	61½
Oats	42	a	43
Hay	15 00	a	19 00
Pork	17 50	a	
Sugar	10¾	a	11½
Molasses	35	a	55
Whisky	1 00	a	1 10
Cotton	10	a	10¾

ST. LOUIS.

Flour	$ 5 25	a	$ 5 50
Wheat	1 16	a	1 16½
Corn	40	a	40½
Oats	36	a	36¼
Mess Pork	17 00	a	17 50
Lard	12	a	12½
Whisky	1 09	a	1 12

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One Grand Cash Gift	[illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift	[illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift	[illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift	[illegible]
50 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	[illegible]
100 Cash Gifts of 500 each	[illegible]
100 Cash Gifts of 400 each	[illegible]
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each	[illegible]
200 Cash Gifts of 200 each	[illegible]
600 Cash Gifts of 100 each	[illegible]
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Whole Tickets, 12 dollars; Halves, 6 dollars; Quarters, 3 dollars; 9 Tickets, 100 dollars; 27½ Tickets, 300 dollars; 46½ Tickets, 500 dollars; [illegible] Tickets [illegible] dollars; [illegible] Tickets at 12 dollars each.

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