Jacksonville Republican.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLI. JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1877. WHOLE NO. 2116.

E REPUBLICAN.

INTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

& L. W. GRANT.

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Contentment.

Given all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, how many people are discontented solely from a habit of comparing their lots with those of more fortunate acquaintances! They do not specially object to walking—they like exercise—but, whenever their next-door neighbor's carriage dashes by them, they grow suddenly tired about the knees and feel a weakness in the back with which pedestrianism does not agree. Woolen gowns would be perfectly comfortable if silk ones never rustled in front of them. John Smith's brick house is better than he ever expected to own, and he would be content enough with it if Tom Jones, who went to school with him when he was a boy, had not moved into a stone-fronted mansion with handsome portico.

Seven Fools.

The Envious man—who sends away his mutton because the person next to him is eating venison.

The Jealous man—who spreads his bed with stinging nettles, and then sleeps in it.

The Proud man—who gets wet through sooner than ride in the carriage of an inferior.

The Litigious man—who goes to law in hopes of ruining his opponent, and gets ruined himself.

The Extravagent man—who buys a herring and takes a cab to carry it home.

The Angry man—who learns the ophicleide because he is annoyed by the playing of his neighbor's piano.

The Ostentatious man—who illuminates the outside of his house most brilliantly, and sits inside in the dark.

THE REAPERS.

The reapers bend their lusty backs;
Their sounding sickles sway;
At every stroke the golden sea
Recedes to give them way;
The heavy ears fall bowing down
And nestle at their feet.
Such wil,l such work as theirs, perforce,
Must win—must homage meet.

So careless of fatigue they go,
So true, so steadily.
The admiring traveler on the road
Leans o'er the gate to see;
With marvel of the soon-fallen breadth,
The lounging gossips tell;
But the reapers labor for us all;
'Tis need they should work well.

Ere the great sun tha burns abo e.
Shall cr'mson in the west,
And the children's poppy nosegays fade,
And they lie down to rest.
Each golden spear that upward points
Shall fall upon the field,
And the farmer drains a sparkling glass,
Rejoicing o'er the yield.

Ply, bonny men, your sickles bright,
And give the people bread!
At every conquering stride you take,
On want and woe y u tread.
Drop, heavy ears, and give the strength
You gathered from this plain,
That man may rise refreshed and firm,
And do great things again.

God bless the hands, all hard and brown,
That guide the cleaving plow,
That cast abroad the sh ning seed,
And build the wealthy mow;
They rear the bread our children eat;
'Tis by their toil we live;
Hurrah! give them the loud st cheer
That grateful hearts can give!

—*Chambers' Journal.*

Bobbles' Mistake.

Mr. Julius Bobbles is an independent gentleman. In his youth he entered a large commission house as errand boy. By industry and a certain amount of cunning, he raised himself, step by step, to the position of confidential clerk. During his clerkship he managed, by several little successful speculations, to amass a fortune, and after thirty-five years' hard service he retired.

He was fat, forty-seven years of age, and had a bald place on the top of his head, which he tried to conceal by carefully brushing his hair over it. He wore no beard or mustache, and during the latter part of his business career he caused the discharge of no less than seventeen clerks who insisted upon wearing moustaches.

Mr. Bobbles was very particular about his dress. He always wore black, the sombreness of which was relieved by a white waistcoat and neckcloth. There is not a man who has seen a speck on the one or a wrinkle on the other. Mr. Bobbles had been known to send a shirt back to the washerwoman five times, simply because there was a minute stain on the wristband.

The muddiest day never caught Mr. Bobbles with a spot of mud on his highly-polished boots. Mr. Bobbles missed the pleasures of business, for business was to him pleasure, and became melancholy.

One morning, as he was taking his solitary breakfast, he looked round his room and heaved a deep sigh. "Julius," he began, mentally addressing himself, "you ought to get married—you want somebody to look over your linen, and see that your toast is properly done: for the last three mornings Mrs. Wigley has burnt it. You can afford it, Julius, and you are not ugly—no," said Mr. Bobbles, looking at himself in the glass. "You are not ugly, Julius, far from it. Ah, you cunning dog, you."

And Mr. Bobbles playfully shook his fingers at the reflection of himself.

"What will people say at your marrying, Julius? Pooh! I don't care what they say. Jilson got married the other day, and he's ten years older than I am, and not half so rich. Pity you have not mixed more in society, Julius, for I really don't know who to choose. Poor Fannie!" sighed Bobbles, while a tear stole into his eye. "I had no idea, when we parted, that I loved you so much. Why was I not richer? Oh, nonsense! I was only five-and-twenty then," and Mr. Bobbles threw a piece of toast at a fly that was about to commit suicide in the milk-jug.

Mr. Bobbles was one of those men who have not the moral courage to marry on two hundred a year. Poor fool! he broke a poor girl's heart, and fussy old bachelor himself, in consequence.

"Yes, I certainly ought to marry," thought Mr. Bobbles. "Nature intends man to marry. Dear me, how shabby my coat is getting. I must get a new one. Yes, I'll have a blue one for a change. I think blue would become me—don't you, Julius?" and Mr. Bubbles stopped before the glass for a reply.

As the glass did not answer him, he resumed:

"I wonder how a moustache would become me? Egad! I think I'll let mine grow and see."

How much longer Mr. Bobbles might have mused I know not, if Mrs. Wigley hadn't entered the room to clear away the breakfast things.

"Ah, Mrs. Wigley," said Mr. Bobbles. "Good morning to you. I wish to ask you a question. I had a dispute with a friend of mine, last evening, about my own age. How old would you suppose me to be?"

Now Mrs. Wigley had had an eye on Mr. Bobbles for a long time past.

"If I flatter him he may propose," thought Mrs. Wigley, whose thoughts by day and dreams by night were that her initial might be changed from W to B. "About thirty-five I should say, sir."

"Thirty-five! Oh, no, Mrs. Wigley," said Mr. Bobbles, chuckling with immense satisfaction; "not quite so young as that—let me see, I was thirty-eight last birthday."

"More like forty-eight," thought Mrs. Wigley, but she said, aloud, "Lor', well, you do bear your age remarkably well."

Mr. Bobbles was delighted with Mrs. Wigley's reply. He thought her a remarkably intelligent woman, and he resolved to raise her wages immediately, but prudence stepped in, and Mr. Bobbles put off doing so for a short time.

After ordering some chops to be cooked for his dinner, Mr. Bobbles dressed himself with immense pains and went out, called on his tailor, and ordered a blue coat. As Mr. Bobbles was never known to wear any other color than black the order so surprised the tailor that he could hardly enter it for agitation.

"If I understand you aright, sir, you said blue?"

"Yes, Mr. Snipem, I said blue, and I have said so four times. I suppose there is nothing so very extraordinary in a gentleman ordering a blue coat?"

"Oh, dear, no, sir," said Mr. Snipem, rubbing his hands.

"Well, then, if I like to wear a black, blue ,red, yellow, or green coat, it's nothing to you, if I pay for it, is it?" asked Mr. Bobbles, slightly irritated.

Mr. Snipem gave an apologetic wave of the hand.

"Well, then, send it home this week, and don't disappoint me. Good morning."

Mr. Bobbles left off shaving his upper lip; consequently, in about a fortnight, it assumed the appearance of a cheap tooth-brush.

Mr. Bobbles, to add grace and dignity to his carriage determined to learn dancing, and joined a well-known school for that purpose. A grand ball was about to take place at Mr. Bobbles school. All the pupils were invited, and they had invited a number of their friends. It was to be the grand affair of the season, and the friend of any pupil could be invited by the payment of five shillings.

Mr. Bobbles had made great progress in dancing. He could dance a polka and a schottische, and could go through a quadrille very creditably by being told what to do at the commencement of every set.

The evening of the ball came at last. Mr. Bobbles was gorgeously arrayed in a blue dress-coat, with white satin facings, a fancy waistcoat with a gold vine running about all over it, a fancy shirt front, so fanciful that it would bewilder any person to find out the pattern, and patent-leather boots, that hurt his corns exceedingly, but he bore it like a martyr, and white kid gloves. The master of ceremonies introduced Mr. Bobbles to a Mrs. Gleeson.

"Will you allow me the pleasure of your hand for the next polka?" asked Mr. Bobbles.

"I shall be happy," said Mrs. Gleeson, as she booked the engagement and Mr. Bobbles departed.

Mrs. Gleeson was not handsome, but she was exceedingly pretty. She had a finely formed face, and such lovely hair and eyes, while her laugh—she had such a charming little laugh that it captivated a fellow immediately.

Mr. Bobbles danced with Mrs. Gleeson, and he was so charmed that he took her in to supper. She told Mr. Bobbles she was a widow. Mr. Bobbles told her he was a bachelor, and they both laughed. Ah, that winning laugh of Mrs. Gleeson's. Take care—take care. There—there it goes. I knew how it would be; Bobbles, you've lost your heart.

When the ball was over Mr. Bobbles hired a carriage, and saw Mrs. Gleeson to her home. He took her hand at parting, and, giving it a gentle squeeze, said:

"You will allow me to call upon you to-morrow?"

"If I were to say no, what then?" asked Mrs. Gleeson, playfully.

"I should be the most miserable of men."

"Flatterer!"

"No flattery; only the honest truth."

"Well, then, you may. Good-night."

And Bobbles went home in an extraordinary state of mind.

Mr. Bobbles called on Mrs. Gleeson the following day, with a fine bouquet, and was made happy by her smiling on him.

Things went on this way for some time, Bobbles calling upon her every day, and occasionally enjoying a tete-a-tete supper with her. Bobbles had made her any number of presents, from a silver thimble to a gold watch, and from a reel of cotton to a Cashmere shawl. She smiled upon him, and he was remarkably happy.

One day Bobbles called upon her—he had his moustache very carefully dyed for the occasion—and found her reclining on the sofa, reading the last new novel. Bobbles sat down beside her, took her delicate little hand in his, and said:

"Julia, I love you. You are the only woman that can make me happy. Will you marry me?"

And Mr. Bobbles dropped upon one knee, and placed one hand upon his heart.

"O, Mr. Bobbles, this is so sudden," said Mrs. Gleeson, simpering.

"O, Julia, say that you love me, please do," continued Mr. Bobbles.

"Pray rise, Mr. Bobbles. If any one should happen to come in," said Mrs. Gleason, knowing very well that no one would be likely to come in.

"I will not rise till you answer me," said Mr. Bobbles, passionately. O, Julia! take your Julius to your heart, and make him happy."

About a week before the nuptial-knot was to be tied, Bobbles arranged that they should have a quiet little supper together at Mrs. Gleeson's apartments. Mr. Bobbles provided the supper and a very nice supper it was, too, with one or two bottles of choice wine to wash it down. The supper was on the table, and Mr. Bobbles, who had taken his seat was waiting for the appearance of Mrs. Gleeson, who had just retired to her room to arrange her hair, when a man with a ferocious beard and moustache entered the room and sat down. Mr. Bobbles was petrified with astonishment.

"I beg your pardon," said Bobbles as soon as he could use his tongue; "I think you have made a mistake."

"I think not," replied the man, "What have you got here?" he asked, uncovering a pair of ducks. "Ducks, as I am a sinner. I'm fond of ducks!" and so saying he commenced to devour them.

Mr. Bobbles almost choked himself with anger.

"Sir, said Mr. Bobbles, rising in great wrath, "this supper is mine, sir, mine, sir, prepared expressly for Mrs. Gleeson and myself; so you will oblige me, sir, by not touching it."

"Mrs. Gleeson won't mind my having some," said the man; "for I am hungry."

Mr. Bobbles looked as if he would like to have pitched the man out of the window, but he was about a size too big, so he refrained. Mrs. Gleeson entered the room.

"Julia," asked Mr. Bubbles, "who is that man?"

"Yes, who am I?" said the man.

Mrs. Gleeson gave a startled scream, and exclaimed:

"My husband!"

"Your husband?" almost shrieked Mr. Bobbles. "Why, ain't your husband dead?"

But Mrs. Gleeson didn't answer for she had fainted.

"This woman is my wife," said the man; "and I think you had better go while you are safe."

Mr. Bobbles didn't answer him, but took his hat and made for home.

It was too true; the man was Mrs. Gleeson's husband. He was a wild, dissipated fellow, and had married her when she was quite a girl, and long before she knew her own mind. He had gone abroad, and she, not hearing anything of him for ten years, concluded that he was dead, and gave out that she was a widow. When Mr. Bobbles came, she thought him an elegant catch, and determined upon marrying him, if possible. But she was prevented by the sudden and unexpected arrival of her husband.

Mr. Bobbles has discarded blue coats and moustaches, and has gone back to his old-fashioned black coat and white waistcoats, and is still a bachelor.

Sound Sleep.

It is wonderful how much may be done to protect existence by the habitual restorative of sound sleep. Late hours under mental strain are, of course, incompatible with this solacement. On this topic, Dr. Richardson says it has been painful for him to trace the beginnings of pulmonary consumption to late hours at "unearthly balls and evening parties," by which rest is broken, and encroachments made on the constitution. "But," he adds, "if in middle age the habit of taking deficient and irregular sleep be still maintained, every source of depression, every latent form of disease, is quickened and intensified. The sleepless exhaustion allies itself with all other processes of exhaustion, or it kills inperceptibly, by a rapid introduction of premature old age, which leads directly to premature dissolution." There, at once, is an explanation why many people die earlier than they ought to. They violate the primary principle of taking a night's rest. If they sleep it is disturbed. They dream all sorts of nonsense. That is to say, they do not sleep soundly or for any useful purpose; for dreaming is nothing more than wild, imaginative notions passing through the brain while half sleeping or dozing. In dreaming, there is no proper or restorative rest.—*Chamber's Journal.*

Steerage Diet.

Each emigrant has a contract ticket which stipulates for his transportation to New York in considération of four, five or six guineas, according to the current rate of fare. The company engages to provide a full supply of wholesome provisions, cooked and served by its stewards, and the passenger is required to provide himself with bedding and cooking utensils. The weekly allowance of food for each adult is prescribed by the government and printed on the contract ticket as follows: "Twenty-one quarts of water, three and a half pounds of bread, one pound of wheaten flour, one pound and a half of oat-meal, rice and peas, two pounds of potatoes, one and a quarter pounds of beef, one pound of pork, two ounces of tea, one pound of sugar, two ounces of salt, pepper, mustard and vinegar."—*Scribner.*

—There are 1,717 hunchbacks and sixteen dwarfs in Paris and its suburbs.

On Top of Mount Blanc.

The day was fully established when we halted for our second breakfast at the only rocks that are met with above the Grands Mulets. A great part of the way from this point to the summit required steadiness of head. At times you have to mount the angles of very steep *aretes* of snow, feeling that below you are abysses unfathonable to the eye, and that right and left there is nothing nearer than the nearest planet; sometimes you have to travel the more level ridges of these *aretes*, with little more space along the ridge than enough to set your foot on, and with rapid inclines on either side going down to you cannot guess where. These situations, as is the case, I suppose, with every kind of danger, calm and steady some minds, while on others they have the opposite effect. At all events they keep out of your mind the thought of time, and so we were surprised, as we had been at the advent of day, at finding that our object was attained, and that we were standing on the summit of our continent. It was now 8:30 A. M., and we had been climbing seven hours and a half. To disengage ourselves from the rope was our first act. As I stepped out of the loop a sense of liberty and relief thrilled through me. My first thought was of the panorama of the Alps now spread out beneath me; a sight I had often thought about, and should never again behold. The actual summit is a narrow level-topped snow rib about 200 yards in length. On its northern side is a rapid snow descent; on its southern some eight or ten feet below the summit is a parallel, almost level couch of snow, after which is a parallel descent which is soon lost to sight in precipices. I stood for some time on the summit rib to receive on my memory the photographs of the many ranges and groups of the Alpine world all around. They were so far below that the whole scene had the appearance of an embossed map. That this was the aspect of the Alpine world brought home to me the meaning of being three miles up in the air. Having taken not my fill, but as it were, a first deep draught of the grand panorama, breakfast—it was our third—was announced. On the couch sheltered by the top-most rib from the current of air which on this morning came up the north side, my shawl, which a porter had brought up, had been spread for me on the snow to lie upon. The sunshine was delicious. It was a subtle ether pervading with invigorating warmth my mind as well as my body. My muscles, my bones, my very brain had an insatiable affinity for it. Its absorption, aided by the other adjuncts of the situation, constituted for the time their *summum banum*, leaving nothing to be desired, or that could be thought of, as wanting or better. No thought about the difficulty some feel in breathing rarified air, any more than about the cold annually felt at these heights, occurred to me during the day; in fact, these matters were never at all in my mind, till in the evening, on my return to Chamouni, I was asked how I managed with respect to them. As to my clothing, I did not wear on the summit, nor at any time during the night or day, anything more than I wore throughout the whole excursion. My outer garb was a suit of light and rather flimsy cheviot, and my inner of rather fine merino. These on so calm and sunny a day I found amply sufficient. In ascending, and again descending, I changed both sack and boots at the Grands Mulets.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

London's Water-Supply.

There are in London close upon 4,000,000 human beings, and the problem how this vast population can be supplied with water is full of difficulties. A paper on this subject was read in the section of Economic Science and Statistics of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at the recent Plymouth session. The conditions of a water-supply in any city ought to be, first, a sufficient quantity; second, a good quality; third, a high pressure; and, fourth, accessibility, so that the expense of the service may be brought within moderate limits. The present water-supply of London meets only the first and last of these conditions. Its impurity unfits it for use for drinking purposes, and the pressure is not high enough to secure the efficiency of the Fire Department. The supply is provided by eight companies, which have an aggregate capital of £11,196,000, a gross income of £1,137,000, and a net income of £705,700, giving a rate of interest on all the capital employed of proximately 6.3 per cent. The water is taken from the River Lea, and from the Thames above Teddington Weir. Its impurity has been attested by many chemists, and might be expected from the fact that the streams fom which it is drawn drain a richly manured country and many populous towns above London. The pressure will not afford on the average more than 2,000 per gallon at any fire, and this at the street level, where fire engines will be required. "But there can be no question," says the report, "that to insure the prompt extinction of fires it would be in the highest degree desirable to be able to supply an effective jet from the water-main, without the intervention of an engine."

The remedy for the deficiencies is outlined in the scientific paper alluded to, which was drawn up at the request of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and has been approved by such an eminent authority as the London *Times*. The plan is to have a double-service—one to furnish water for drinking and for the extinction of fires, and the other to supply water for washing, street-cleaning and miscellaneous purposes. The companies now in existence would be charged with the latter work, while the corporation would undertake the former. The new supply would be taken from the vast stores which lie unused in the chalk formations fifteen or twenty miles distant from London. It is estimated that 16,000,000 gallons a day might be drawn from this source. The daily average quantity now used is 120,000,000, but it is believed not more than 8,000,000 are used for drinking and culinary purposes. The plan contemplates the building of reservoirs on the high ground to the north and south of London at a height of 400 feet above the level. These reservoirs would be supplied by pumping engines drawing their supply of spring water at distances of from eight to fifteen miles beyond the reservoirs. The reservoirs would be united by large arterial mains traversing London from north to south. Service pipes would take the water into a close vessel having a draw-off tap, and containing, according to the size of the house, from three to ten gallons, and filling up gradually after having been emptied. The annual cost of the plan proposed is thus stated. Interest at 3½ per cent. on £5,500,000, £192,500; working expenses for pumping and management £32,500; total, £225,000. This would be equal to about 2½d. in the pound on the ratable value of the metropolis. It is estimated, on the other hand, that the expense of buying up the privileges of the present companies and adding the pumping facilities for fire purposes would be £26,000,000, and the annual running expenses £1,612,250, equal to about 16½d. in the pound on the ratable value.

The advantages of the new scheme are apparent, but it is open to serious objections, one of which the London *Times* has noticed. The supply of 16,000,000 gallons daily will not be sufficient when the wants of the country about the chalk beds increase, as they promise to do, and their supplies are taken from this source. It may be doubted also whether the average householder can be depended on to save the chalk-bed water only for drinking and cooking. On the other hand, the adoption of the plan would remove at once all difficulties as to the existing companies, and would furnish a supply for the extinction of fires under an enormous pressure, so that the reduction in rates of insurance might in a short time cover the expenses of the alterations. It is understood that householders would always have the choice whether they should use the turbid Thames water or the pure water from the chalk-beds, or both.

The Land of the Pharaohs.

The past lends to Egypt a charm more entrancing than its cloudless skies and delicious climate. Go where you will antiquity meets you at every turn. Around you lie the ruins of cities whose very names have been obliterated in the silent march of the ages. Before you flows the sacred river upon whose waves floated centuries ago the little ark of the outcast Hebrew infant and the golden barge of the gorgeous daughter of the Ptolemies. Time was when this old Nile was the highway down which many successive nations rushed to conquest, for the Ethiopian, the Assyrian, the Persian, the Roman and the Saracen have all lorded it in turn in this ancient realm of the Pharaohs. Now, vexed no longer with the fleets of rival monarchs, the mighty river rocks with slumbering swell the lotus lilies on its tranquil breast, and on its lonely banks, which have rung so often in days gone by to the shrill peans of triumph, the palms in the sultry moontide throw their long shadows athwart the ruined temples and colossal statues, grand in execution and faultless in detail, which reveal in every outline the perfection to which the arts of architecture and sculpture were carried in this their earliest cradle. The soil is strewed with fragments of broken columns and defaced colossi. Buried beneath the drifting sand of the desert lie the glorious and yet grotesque masterpieces of the Egyptian chisel Serene, grave, majestic, inundated with a flood of harmonious light, the calm features of the once inscrutable sphinx look down upon us, as many centuries ago they looked down in their grand repose upon the wondering father of history. Time has pressed ligtly on these Titanic temples and vast tomb places, but from their shadowy portals the worshippers have gone forever. Desolate and state-fallen, they open now only to admit the curious stranger.—*Chamber's Journal.*

Popular Errors.

To think that the more a man eats the fatter and stronger he will become. To believe that the more hours children study the faster they will learn. To imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained. To act on the presumption that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in. To argue that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better is good for the system, without regard to more ulterior effects. To eat without an appetite, or to continue to eat after it has been satisfied, merely to gratify the taste. To eat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced during the brief time it is passing down the throat, at the expense of a whole night of disturbed sleep and a night of weary waking in the morning.

Silk—Something of Its History—A Case o Pious Smuggling.

A writer in *All the Year Round* says:—The two Greek monks who, hiding a handful of silkworms' eggs within the hollow of a cane, eluded the lynx-eyed officers of the Chinese Custom House, and robbed the Flowery Land of its most cherished monopoly, could hardly have known how immense was the boon which their evasion of the revenue laws conferred upon the Roman Empire of the East. Previous to this act of pious smuggling, Europe, Persia, and even India, were dependent on the pigtailed producers of Kathay for every pound of the raw material. Pagan Rome, like Tyre of Persepolis, had to be content with such silk as the monsoons enabled Moormen and Gentoos to carry in their square-sailed craft from the Yellow to the Red Sea. The small store of the silken seed which the Greek monks brought home proved fruitful exceedingly, and presently Constantinople, not Canton or Nankin, became the centre of the silk trade and the chief seat of what speedily rose to the dignity of a national industry. Thrace and Hellas, the Ionian Provinces of Asia Minor, and above all, Cyprus and Syria, possessed a climate admirably suited to the new cultivation and to the growth of the mulberry-tree. They had, to, the advantage of a numerous population of gentle, patient workers, well fitted to make the most of this novel source of wealth. For hundreds of years Byzantine silk was as well known in the marts of East and West as that of Lyons is now. The inroads of the Turk, and of barbarous invaders, Avar, Oghur, and Bulgar, less known than the turk, gradually dried up the well-springs of prosperity. Every year saw a lessening of the area of cultivation, a diminution in the number of buyers, as fertile lands were laid waste and fair cities plundered, until at last the headquarters of silk production were in the Lebanon, out of reach, for a while, of the Paynim robber. Silk, like tobacco, had to face what might be called the personal hatred of enemies who were in a position to give practical effect to their antipathy. The Gothic conquerers, such as Alaric, had taken to it kindly enough. But the fierce Attila proscribed it, and the rulers of Islam denounced it with Puritanic fervor of bitter contempt. The austere Caliph Abubekr ordered such Moslems as were strutting in silken garb—part of the "loot" of captured Greek towns—to be roiled ignominiously in the mire, as unworthy believers. Grim Omar's footstool was not to be approached by Emir or Kaimakam, glistening in the effeminate robes from the Syrian loom. But fashion, as usual, got the better of sumptuary laws, and silk was soon in as high demand in Bagdad or Cairo as ever it had been in Christian Antioch or Damascus. Singularly enough, sericulture was not an art which commended itself to the wealthly and industrious Italy of the middle ages, and that in spite of the fact that Milan, Mantua, and Florence supplied half Christendom with holiday clothes. Lombard and Tuscan weavers looked to the Orient for silk, as they looked to England and Spain for wool. Mulberries were planted in Italy, as they were planted in France, by some exceptionally far-sighted prince or statesman, but the systematic rearing of silkworms dates from a period more recent than that which saw the great city commonwealths flourishing in their free splendor. As the steadiness of the demand called into being fresh sources of supply, and as France grew larger and more powerful, the once imperial town of Lyons began to claim a silken precedence. From the earliest dawn of the Renaissance the silk manufacture had been with French kings a petted industry. Shrewd, sordid Louis XI tried to make Tours rival Pisa. Superb Francis I desired that the Gallic shuttle, as well as the Gallic spear, should conquer the foreign competitor. And free trade being as undreamed of as the steam horse and the electric wire, the manufactures of aliens were heavily handicapped by protective duties, while France learned to dress no longer in the Spanish or the Italian, but distinctively in the French style.

Not Then But Now.

Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving, cheering words, while their ears can hear them and while their hearts can be thrilled by them. The things you mean to say when they are gone say before they go. The flowers you mean to send for their coffins, send to brighten and sweeten their homes before they leave them. I would rather have a bare coffin without a flower and a funeral without an eulogy, than a life without the sweetnese of love and sympathy. —*Scrap Book.*

A Shingle Tree.

California stories are expected to be large, but not on, that account, necessarily untrue, for California is an extensive State and does many things on a grand scale. Its large red-wood trees are deservedly famous, and their beauty often consists not merely in their size and height, but equally in their symmetry and the unbroken barrenness of their trunks for a hundred feet or more. We now read of one at Dutch Bill Canyon which measures fifteen feet through and 1770 feet to its limbs. It will make 400,000 shingles and the owner is camped beside it, where he will have a steady job for a year in working it up.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3rd, 1877.

An Earnest Appeal.

After passing through two years of almost unprecedented hard times, and patiently submitted to neglect on the part of a number of our subscribers, we now venture to make another earnest appeal to their sense of right and justice. And in order to bring this subject more vividly before the minds of the most numerous class of our readers, the farmers—we will ask two or three questions. How would you like to sell out all your surplus produce, upon which you depend to pay your debts and keep up your business, on a credit of twelve months, in small sums of two dollars each, so scattered as to make personal application and collection impracticable? And then, after the twelve months had expired, to find that the parties owing these small sums had concluded, owing to their insignificance, to put off their payment another year? Well this is precisely our case with this exception that the farmer would only be out of the proceeds of his labor, while we are kept out of not only this, but of actual cash expenditure of from one half to two-thirds of the amounts for paper, ink, &c.

Now, at the close of another good crop year for every kind of produce, which commands fair prices, we hope no longer to be made the victims of this injurious neglect. We will keep this appeal in our paper for two or three weeks; then, if we see no signs of reformation on the part of the negligent class, we will remodel our subscription book, and drop off every name that makes us feel bad when we write it and glance at the years that are due.

Advertising the County.

Some days ago we put the following advertisement, among other papers, in the Montgomery *Advertiser:*

BEFORE YOU LOCATE,

Examine the claims of Calhoun County, Alabama. Temperate climate—summers neither too hot nor winters cold. Fertile lands. Lofty mountains and rich valleys. Splendid water power. Iron beds. Peaceable community. Strangers welcome. For particulars address

"REPUBLICAN OFFICE,"
Jacksonville, Ala.

Within two days after the advertisement appeared in that paper, we received the following letters:

MONTGOMERY, ALA.,
Oct. 25, 1877.

"REPUBLICAN OFFICE."
Jacksonville, Ala:

I am desirous of buying a good, small size farm in some healthy portion of the State, among good people, and your advertisement causes me to make some enquiries of you in regard to price and character of lands in your vicinity or county. Any information about improved or unimproved lands, their adaptibility to stock raising &c will be thankfully received. Very Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.,
Oct. 27, 1877.

SIR:—I have seen an advertisement in the *Advertiser* relative to lands &c in Calhoun. I will thank you for any information you may give me. I may want to possess a place some of these days soon.

Respy,

We publish these letters to show our people the advantage of presenting the claims of our county to the outside world and to show them that we can get more settlers, if we will work for them.

The letters published and others were answered the day they were received, and the parties put in possession of much information touching the resources of the county and its desirability as a place of residence. As heretofore stated, the advertisement has been sent to other papers, and will induce enquiries from other quarters in regard to this section. If the land-owners of the county would raise the means and run a similar advertisement for one month in 20 agricultural papers in all parts of the United States, the effect would be felt at once in a diversion of a part of the stream of immigration to our soil. It would not cost a great deal, and a very small contribution from each would accomplish the result. Every well-to-do person would give something. Will our land-owners, merchants and others think of it?

Although Senator MORTON has been perhaps the bitterest enemy the people of the South have ever had, we cannot peruse the despatches reciting his hopeless condition and the agony he suffers without a touch of compassion. He is a man of more brain than any member of his party, a natural leader of men, of boundless ambition and tireless activity, and it must be hell on earth to his restless spirit to be chained to a body unable to bear him to the scenes of his former conflicts and triumphs.

We have hated him with a passionateness born of a sense of injury inflicted and insult offered our section and people; but in the presence of death all resentments are buried, and we could wish, should it please God, that he might rise reformed from his bed of affliction, or, if that cannot be, that his last hours might be tranquil and free from pain.

A TRUE SNAKE STORY.—Some time during the latter part of August, a party of hunters in Cleburne county started out on a deer drive. One man was placed at a stand, and while looking out for the deer, felt himself struck from behind. On looking around he discovered several enormous coach-whip snakes, which after the manner of this reptile showed fight. Upon his first movement they attacked him, ran up his body, wound themselves around his legs, and after a desperate struggle threw him, so hurting a knee that he was unable to walk. After they had vanquished him, they crawled away, but not before they had left his raven locks as white as snow from the terrible fright. The hunting party found him so disabled that they were compelled to haul him home. It is said he has not yet entirely recovered from the terrible shock to his nerves.

Telegrams in Brief.

OCT. 27.—It is estimated that 40 or 50 persons perished in the colliery explosion near Glasgow, Scotland. The remainder, 550, escaped by other shafts.

The Washington *National Republican*, is bitter on Mr. Hayes appointment of Democrats to office. It says: "It has leaked out that Fitzsimmons, the Democrat who has been appointed Marshall of Georgia, is a nephew of Wade Hampton, and that his appointment was asked by the South Carolina Governor. Perhaps Mr. Hampton may be called upon to suggest a name for the English mission." The Russians have invested Plevna with works and will lay regular seige to it. The correspondent of the London *Times* regards the prospect for the Russians as more hopeful than at any time since July.

There is claimed to be a majority in the Senate in favor of restoring the silver dollar.

Gen. Howard is reported to have said that he has much to grieve him, and that the telegraph reporters have lied on him. Tears glistened in the General's eyes.

Ex-President Grant is in Paris.

A Port Republic (New Jersey) dispatch says:

"The horse disease which has prevailed extensively in other counties, arrived here, and is of a violent form. Already nearly fifty horses and mules have succumbed. The malady is affecting swine, also, which are dying rapidly. People in this vicinity are killing their hogs to prevent them from falling victims."

Blaine is better, but he is still bedridden. Morton's case is said to be hopeless. He is almost entirely paralyzed, and suffers much pain.

The Secretary of State has had advices from the Rio Grande of sufficient importance to render a conference between him and the President necessary.

An unknown party entered the house of a toll-gate Keeper named McVey, near Chillicothe, Ohio, and shot him through the heart and his wife through the head, killing both. He then plundered the house and set it on fire.

It is authentically reported that the State of Sonora has seceded from Mexico.

OCT. 28.—The Treasurer and Auditor of Anglaize county, Ohio, have been arrested for embezzling $47000 of the county funds.

The Hancock Woolen mills in Arland, Maine, burned. Loss $15000.

The armies of Ismail Pasha and Muhktar Pasha have effected a junction and are now very strong.

Two hundred and fifty persons perished in the colliery explosion near Glasgow.

The President has gone to the Richmond Fair. The King of Spain will marry the daughter of Duke de Montpensier the 23rd of January. Smith has been nominated by the President for Collector of customs at Mobile: Parsons for District Attorney and James Draper as Post master at Oxford.

A clerk of the Comptroller's office at Columbia S. C., jumped from the rear platform of a car and was killed.

Fire in Augusta, Ga. Loss $120(0).

Senator Morton's stomach refuses food. He is said to be in a dying condition.

A body of Russians carried a Turkish position near Plevna and captured on Pasha, several officers, seven companies and three cannon.

The people of Fernandina Fla, appeal for aid. 800 people are dependent on charity until business can be resumed. It will take $7000 to carry them through.

Monday $45 bills were introduced in the House, among them several to repeal the resumption act, to remonetize silver, repeal of the bankrupt law, the abolition of taxes on the sale of tobacco by producers, the extension of pension laws to the South, the repeal of the test oath, and appropriations for works of internal improvement. The President proclaims the 29th of November as a day of national thanksgiving.

William Loyd Garrison has written a letter against the President in which he accuses him of a betrayal of his trust and a surrender to the Southern Democrats, "whose feet" he thinks "run to evil, and who make haste to shed innocent blood." Bully for you Billy G.

Gen. Bedford Forrest, the great cavalry officer died on the 29th of chronic diarrhea. He was reduced until he weighed less than 100 pounds before his death.

OCT. 30.—The Chicago Savings and Trust company has collapsed. Liabilities $60,000, assets $6,000.

The President has nominated JOHN WELSH, President of the Centennial Exhibition, as Minister to England. The nomination causes much surprise at Washington.

The Senate which was to oppose the policy of the President and make him take water have weakened, and now dutifully confirm all his nominations.

Blaine left Washington to-day in a special car, which carries him home without change.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, accompanies the President's party to Richmond.

Southern members of Congress met in Washington to pass suitable resolutions on the death of Gen. Forrest.

A large meeting of Ex-Confederate soldiers was held in Memphis to take action in regard to the death of Gen. Forrest. Gen Pillow presided.

Secretary Sherman addressed the people at the Richmond Fair paternally, and told them that since Hayes had been so kind as to let up on the South, they should be good and obey the amendments to the constitution.

COTTON—Low middling, in Selma, 10½.
" " Mobile, 10¾.
" " N. Orleans, 10¼.
Uplands " N. York, 10 3-16.

We are pleased to state that we were misinformed in regard to the vote of the Georgia members in the contest for clerk of the House. Five of them voted for Col. Caldwell.

Colonel Henry W. Cleveland, before the war, editor of, *The Atlanta* (Ga.) *Daily Constitutionalist*, and an officer of the Southern Army from 1861 to 1865, reappears in current literature as the author of No. 13 of the New York TRIBUNE "Novel" extras. Col. Cleveland will also be remembered among the people of the South as the biographer of Vice President Stephens. The story of "Drifted by the Sea" is very simple, and remarkably well told. A whale-ship burns in the south Pacific, in 1846, and the carpenter, John Waldron is saved. The drift of the great Pacific mid-ocean current casts the mast to which he is lashed upon a beautiful island, rich in the birds, flowers and trees of all lands, planted by a lost race or drifted there by the currents. On the opposite shore of the small island he finds a bewitching little girl of tender years, and as this ship of her's is in fair order, they find in it all of the conveniences of life, and some luxuries. It turns out that this carpenter learned his trade as the younger and outcast son of a noble family, but later gets his estates and title by a death. He marries a Spanish lady, and has a girl child by her. At last he becomes jealous of a Major, who is his friend, and thinks that he kills him in a storm. This duel in a storm is a fine piece of dramatic writing, but not overdrawn. The carpenter-nobleman flies the realm, and, after some years of wandering is cast on the island.

In turn; the "Child Crusoe" tells her story—of how she is stolen, and spends some years in a circus, where she learns to ride and gets her muscular endurance, and she has a poor lover, who runs away for her sake, and is in the circus too, and it is a real Prince and Cindarella over again, only the Prince is down too, as yet. In the meantime, an English Major is saved from the sea and not dead, and rises to be a Baronet, and has a girl named Enid, and a lost son, Royal. He is partly to blame for the loss of the little girl, Myra, child of his noble friend, and he searches the world for her, and has a fine Secretary later in the story. At last a ship, in mutiny, casts him on shore on the island, with the young man, and the carpenter-noble, Waldron, gets carried away by the same ship. Then there is a most vivid sketch of the flight of mutineers over stormy seas, with a frigate in pursuit; and Lord John Waldron reads a paper left in the ship, which tells him that his wife was always true, and that the lost Myra is probably the pretty Myrtle, who has lived with him for eight years. Then in a few chapters the Baronet finds his son; the blind Myra is restored to her mother; all of the bad people die or are punished, and one is forgiven, and all are as happy as if they lived in Paradise Regained. Grown people will not stop often, if they once begin the *story*, and children will delight in it, while they will find it a perfect magazine of Natural History and useful information. How it can be sold at ten cents is a mystery. The story is entirely new, never printed anywhere else in the world, and was prepared expressly for the TRIBUNE EXTRA issue.

Calhoun County is one of the best counties in Alabama, and the Editors of the Republican desire those intending to locate in Alabama to communicate with them. See advertisement.

Montgomery Advertiser.

TAUL BRADFORD H. L. STEVENSON.

BRADFORD & STEVENSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND

Solicitors in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE.....ALABAMA.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to us for Blacksmithing are hereby notified to settle up. Our books will be closed about the 20th of November. Be punctual and you will save time and expense.

R. BOWLING & Co.

Alexandria, Ala.

National Surgical Institute.

Two of the Surgeons of this notable Institute will visit Jacksonville, Ala. December 7, 1877, stopping at the Jacksonville Hotel. They will have with them a fine outfit of braces and surgical appliances, and will be prepared to treat all kinds of Deformities and Chronic Diseases, such as Club Feet, Hip Disease, Paralysis, Piles and Fistula, Catarrh, Private Diseases, Diseases of the Eye, &c. For full particulars address NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Atlanta, Ga. Nov. 3—4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
OF
Real Estate.

BY virtue of an Order of Sale granted by L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court for Calhoun County, State of Alabama, made on the 21st day of October, 1877, the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of E. H. S. Garrett, deceased, will sell on the premises, at public outcry to the highest bidder, on

Tuesday the 27th day of November, 1877.

The Real Estate belonging to said estate of E. H. S. Garrett, deceased, to-wit:

The south half of the south east fourth of section sixteen, township thirteen of range nine.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half cash, and the remaining half on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date of sale. Note and good security will be required to secure the purchase money.

Said Land is located on the Jacksonville & Rome, road about seven miles north of Jacksonville.

C. W. BREWTON, Adm'r.
Nov. 3, 1877—3t.

Henry Burke, vs. Tabitha Burke. } IN CHANCERY, at Jacksonville, Ala., Nov. 1st, 1877.

In this cause, it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of the Complainant, that the said defendant Tabitha Burke, is a non-resident of this State and that her particular place of residence is in the city of Columbus, State of Georgia, and further that in the belief of affiant, the defendant is over the age of 21 years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala for four consecutive weeks, requiring her, the said Tabitha Burke to answer or demur to the bill of Complaint in this cause by the 25th day of December, 1877, or, in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against her.

Done at office this the 1st day of November, A. D. 1877.

WM. M. HAMES, Register.
Nov. 3—4t.

Land to Rent.

UNDER an Order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, I will, as Guardian of C. C. Mattison, a minor, Rent to the highest bidder, at Alexandria, Alabama, ON SATURDAY THE 24TH inst. for the year 1878, the farm belonging to said ward.

TERMS OF RENTING.—Note with good security, payable twelve months after date.

WM. M. HAMES,
Guardian.
Nov. 3—3t.

To the Wholesale Trade!

LeGRAND & Co.

Montgomery, Ala.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries and Western Produce,

Respectfully call the attention of Merchants throughout the State to their extensive Stock. We now offer to the Trade—

4,500 barrels FLOUR—all grades; 200,000 lbs BACON and BULK SIDES.
100 hogsheads LOUISIANA SUGARS—all grades; 750 sacks COFFEE—all grades.
100 tierces HAMS—best brands; 100 tierces LARD—best brands.
500 boxes SOAPS—all grades; 500 buckets LARD, 20 lbs. each.
700 boxes CANDLES—best brands; 600 boxes TOBACCO—all grades.
100,000 CIGARS—all grades; 300 barrels WHISKIES—all grades.
12,000 bushels TEXAS RED RUST PROOF OATS,

AND AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF ALL GOODS IN THE GROCERY LINE.

Manufacturers' Agents for the Celebrated Arrow Tie.

Dry Goods Department

—OF—

LE GRAND & CO.

FALL & WINTER GOODS—LARGEST STOCK & LOWEST PRICES

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing,
Gent's Furnishing Goods, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots Shoes, &c.

Our stock, adapted to the present season, is complete in every department, & we offer to the wholesale trade
20 Cases Kentucky JEANS and DOESKINS; 10 cases PLAID LINSEYS.
10 Cases White and Red FLANNELS; 10 cases Cotton FLANNELS.
25 Cases Bleached SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS; 100 bales CHECKS and STRIPES.
100 Bales Brown SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS; 50 bales OSNABURGS.
50 Bales COTTON YARNS; 100 bales Grey and White BLANKETS; NOTIONS in large variety
50 Cases Men's and Boy's HATS—all qualities.

1000 Cases Boots & Shoes, all Grades.

We feel confident that we can offer inducements over any competing market. Give us a trial & be convinced.

LeGRAND & Co.,

Commerce and Bibb Streets, Montgomery, Ala.

ROWAN, DEAN & CO.

Fall Trade!

We are now receiving the *LARGEST, CHAPEST and most VARIED* Stock of

Goods, Wares and Merchandise

ever brought to this market. Our

Ready-made Clothing Department

is very much enlarged: and we invite the special attention of all who need Goods in that line to our Stock. We have made all our purchases for NET CASH, thereby getting the benefit of all the discounts to cash buyers: and are prepared to sell, and will sell Goods at exceedingly low prices. *Particularly to those who will pay cash for them.*

ROWAN, DEAN & CO.,
oct27 Jacksonville Ala.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court, Special Term, Oct. 20th 1877.

THIS day came C. W. Brewton, Administrator de bonis non, cum testamento annexo of the Estate of E. C. P. Hughes, deceased, and filed his petition in writing, under oath, praying an Order of Sale of certain Lands described therein, and belonging to said Estate, for the purpose of paying the debts against said estate and for distribution among the Heirs at Law of said deceased.

It is Ordered, that the 29th day of November, 1877, be appointed a day on which to hear and determine upon said application; 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 next resident Heirs at Law of said Estate, as well as all parties interested to appear and contest the same if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.
Oct. 27—3t.

Administrator's Sale
OF
PERSONAL PROPERTY.

UNDER and by virtue of an Order of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, we as the Administrators of the Estate of John B. Prater, deceased, will sell to the highest bidder on the premises of deceased, on

Monday the 5th day of November next,

The following described personal property, belonging to said estate, to-wit:

Horses, Hogs, Cattle,
Farming Utensils,
One set Smith's Tools,
Corn, Fodder & Cotton,
Wagon and Buggy.

Also at the same time and place, we will

RENT THE FARM,

(Consisting of about 35 acres of cleared land,) for the year 1878.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under five dollars, Cash.—sums over five dollars, on a credit of 12 months with interest from date, with two good securities. Land will be rented on a credit of twelve months, without interest.

W. B. GREEN, Adm'r.
ELIZA A. PRATER, Adm'x.
Oct. 13, 1877.—4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S
SALE
OF
Valuable Land.

UNDER and by virtue of an Order of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, made on the 24th day of October, 1877, the undersigned as Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Lovin Martin, deceased, will,

On Monday the 26th day of November, 1877,

At the late residence of said decedent proceed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, the following described lands, to wit:

The north east fourth of the north east fourth and the south half of the north east fourth of section 5, township 13; the north east fourth of the north west fourth of section 4, township 14 the south half of the south west fourth of section 33, township 15; the west half, the north east fourth, and the west half of the south east fourth of section 32, township 15 the south east fourth of the south east fourth, the south east fourth of the south west fourth, and the west half of the south east fourth of section 29, township 15; the east half of the north east fourth, and the north west fourth of the south east fourth of section 31, township 15, all in range 6 east in the Coosa Land District, and containing one thousand and eighty (1080) acres.

Said Lands will be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers, and upon the following EASY TERMS, to-wit: One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale; one third in one year and one third in two years after date of sale. Notes with approved security and bearing interest from date of sale, will be required to secure the last two payments of the purchase money.

CHARLES MARTIN, Adm. &c.
Oct. 27, 1877—3t.

Notice to Creditors.

Probate Court of Calhoun Co. Ala.

M. W. Abernathy dec.—Estate of

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1877, by the Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Court of Probate for Calhoun county: Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said Estate are required to present them legally authenticated within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

HORACE L. STEVENSON, Adm.
Oct. 20—3t.

Carriage & Wagon MAKING

JAMES H. ROSS & H. FRIVETT

Have now and will keep constantly on hand, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c. manufactured of the best of timber and material, and in the most modern and durable and fashionable style. Orders for 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.

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, 10 00
" " Meal, 75

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.

THE PRAIRIE

CORN SHELLER,

Pat. Sept. 3, 1873, & Jan. 13, 1875.

THE cheapest and best Corn-Sheller made. It possesses advantages over all others embodying simplicity, durability, perfection of work, &c. Very light and convenient—separates the corn from the cob, is self-adjusting—shells equally well and clean the largest and smallest ears. Has no machinery, cannot be choked, and a boy can work it with ease. Shells 15 to 20 bushels of ears per hour. Just what the farmer needs. Saves trouble, time and money. Manufactured at Selma, Ala. by the undersigned, owner of the patent for the State of Alabama, to whom all communications should be addressed.

AGENTS WANTED in every county in the State. Price $10 00.

P. EASON & CO., Selma, Ala.
Sept 8—6m.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1855.)

H. A. SMITH

ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller and Music Dealer

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous BOOKS, Stationery and Fancy Articles—Pianos and Organs, at prices that will defy competition in any market in the South.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

CROQUET SETS

In Wood Boxes $1.50, and upwards, complete. Orders by mail promptly filled. Heavy discounts to Merchants and Schools. Jan. 27, 1877

LIVERY & SALE STABLE

HAVING bought the entire interest of J. W. Fullenwider in the stock and outfit of the late Hammond & Fullenwider's Stable, we will continue in same business place, and hope that by fair dealing and reasonable charges to merit a liberal share of patronage. A stable has 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 Sabbath.

Price for Gadsden Hack $3 00 through or $5 return.

Hack to and from depot 25c day or night.
Horse, single feed 35c or $1 per day.
Horse and Buggy per day, $2
Hack and two horses per day, $3 50
Waggons, Hacks, Buggies and Horses always on hand.

W. B. HAMMOND,
J. D. HAMMOND, Agent.
—1for17

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

Talladega Nurseries.

ROWAN, DEAN & CO., Agents.

VERY LARGE STOCK OF

Fruit Trees,
Grape Vines,
Strawberry Plants, &c.

PRICES LOW.

R. R. HUNLEY & CO.
Oct. 20, 1877—6m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said County, Special Term, Oct. 1st, 1877.

THIS day came J. E. Hughes, Guardian of J. P. Hughes, a non compos mentis, and filed his account & vouchers for an annual settlement of his said Guardianship.

It is ordered that the 12th day of November, 1877 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.
Oct. 20—3t.

Trust Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a DEED of TRUST executed to the undersigned as Trustee, on the 9th day of March, A. D 1875, to secure David Atkins, A. M. Whiteside A. G. Huffman and James A. Gladden, in certain sums of money advanced by them and specified in said Deed of Trust, recorded in the 12th day of March, 1875, in book E. 2nd volume of Register of Deeds, on pages 289, 290 and 291: I will as Trustee aforesaid, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, on MONDAY THE 26th day of NOVEMBER, 1877, the following described Land and Lots, to-wit: a certain tract of parcel of land described as follows: beginning 15,30 chains from the north east corner of section 27, town'p 14, range 8, thence S 85 W along the north boundary of said section 9.50 C to R. R. R. N. E 24.98 C to the half mile stake, thence S 5 E 22 C to the A & T. R. R. R. thence S 76 E 14.72 C to a post oak tree on the road leading from Jacksonville to Blue mountain, bearing S W then N 17 E along the west edge of said road 19,50 C. thence N 29 E 6.50 C leaving the road at 6 chs. then north 18 E 95 C to the beginning, containing fifty acres more or less.

Also the following described TOWN LOTS, as laid off in the new plan of the town of Jacksonville, in section 13 township 14 range 8, one numbered 26, one numbered 27, and one numbered 25, containing 5 acres more or less. There is on these lots an elegant frame dwelling house containing eight rooms, a good kitchen and other out buildings, good water supply, a large and fine garden, altogether one of the most desirable residences in the town of Jacksonville.

Also Lot No. 52, except a part out of the south west corner, containing 22 feet on line fronting the public square, and running back from said line on the public square, east forty feet. Also one Piano. Also one certain House and Lot situated in the town of Jacksonville, in section 13, township 14, range 8, in Calhoun County, the same purchased of J. W. Williams, Sheriff, recorded in Probate office of said county in book 2d B pages 386 and 387.

Also all his right, title and interest in and to one certain house and lot in the town of Jacksonville, fronting on depot street, bounded on the west by lot where L. W. Cannon now lives, it being the same purchased from E. L. Woodward.

Also the north west fourth of north west fourth of section 25, township 15, range 6, in Coosa Land District.

Said Real Estate and personal property will be sold to satisfy said debts specified in said Deed of Trust.

Further explanation of parties and other particulars will be given on the day of sale.

G. B. DOUTHIT, Trustee.
October 20, 1877—5t.

Alexandria, Ala.
Oct. 18, 1877.

Public Notice

IS hereby given to all parties from 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, 1877, 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. 20—2t.

A Certain Cure for

CANCER!

THE undersigned having become possessed of a remedy for this most distressing and hitherto considered incurable malady, which has been tested by several persons and proved to be an effectual remedy, thinks it but right to inform the afflicted where they can obtain relief.

He at present refers to Jefferson Alford who was afflicted with Cancer for 16 years, and is now perfectly cured by the use of this remedy. Mr. Alford's post office is Gadsden, where persons desirous of information can write to him.

Any person wishing to test the remedy can do so by calling on or writing to the undersigned at White Plains, Calhoun Co. Alabama. A. J. KERR.

Sept 22—3m.

The Republican.

LOCAL MATTERS.

another advertisement of a valu- small farm for sale by E. W.

e attention of our readers is invited ic card of the new law firm of FORD & STEVENSON. Both these emen are too well known in Cal- as able and industrious lawyers to an introduction at our hands. Mr. ford will remain in Talladega, but business entrusted to Mr. Stevenson, eceive their joint attention in the ts of this county.

The attention of the afflicted is ed to the notice of the National ical Institute, two of whose Sur- s will be in this place on the 7th of ber next.

ast week quite fifty bales of cotton sold in Jacksonville at the top of market and trade has been appar- y a brisk this week, though we have obtained the exact number of bales ght in.

he Sorghum mill and Evaporator of the re. Lester, situated within the corpor- limits of the town has been quite an action, drawing many gentlemen and ies to witness the process of syrup ma- g. They are very industrious young n, and are turning out a very superior cle of molasses.

The dead-game cock presented us by Capt. Millian during the Fair often *makes his* parade on the public square and is uni- sally admired for the beauty of his form d plumage.

WANTED.—To sell 1000 bushels of e. Apply to J. F. CROW.

HON. JNO. M. CALDWELL has return- from Washington, looking well.

THE TOURNAMENT.—Pursuant to a allenge given some weeks ago by oung men of Choccolocco valley and epted by those of this side, to con- in a tournament for a valuable saddle the championship, quite a number gallant knights met here on last Sat- day, and in the presence of a large number of spectators, among whom were many ladies in carriages began the ex ting contest. The knights were armed ll spears, and the point of excellence the exercises lay in taking at a sweep- g run on horseback, the greatest num- r of small rings on the point of the pear in three runs. Three rings were suspended from as many posts directly on he course and were 1¼ inches in diame- er. When we arrived upon the ground n the afternoon the contest had narrow- d down to Messrs. Sam Borders, Willie Borders and Hop Borders, brothers, from Choccolocco, and Mr. Miles Wood- ruff from this side, each having taken ll three rings at every ride. It was at once apparent that Choccolocco had an dvantage of three to one, but this only xcited the youth of this side to a deep- r interest in their champion, while the Choccolocconians took things serenely, and confidently. Woodruff was first to start nd the interest was intense. He took he first ring and a shout went up, his pear barely touched the second. It hov- ered awhile on the edge of his spear and amid an exclamation of disappoint- ment from his backers dropped to the ground. This must have agitated him, for he was no more successful with the third. The contest was now between the three brothers. Each in his turn rode through on his splendid animal at full run and took every ring easily. This was a second time repeated, when it be- came apparent they were equally matched.

Those Border boys can take it from now 'till night." "They have been practicing of Sundays" "They can thread a needle at full run" was some of the expressions that dropped from the crowd as the victory of the Choccolocconians was discussed. On the third run one of the younger brothers reversed his spear and intentionally knocked off one ring. The second young- er brother came next and intentionally missed two rings, leaving the victory to Sam, the eldest. A beautiful crown was the reward of his splendid horse- manship, in addition to the saddle. This he conferred most worthily and in a very pretty speech upon little Miss Sadie Williams, declaring her the queen of beauty. A most charming wreath of white artificial flowers was awarded Mr. Hop Borders, in addition to the prize of a beautiful bridle, as second in the lists. This he in like manner con- ferred upon little Miss Willie Hutchin- son, as no less a beauty than her queen. The little Misses accepted the honor gracefully and wore the evidences of the homage of their gallant knights with becoming modesty.

The third prize was taken by Willie Borders and consisted of elegant mar- tingales and breast-strap.

The display of horsemanship through- out was splendid. The greatest good feeling prevailed between the contestants and the defeated knights from this side were first to tender congratulations to their successful competitors. Choccoloc- co has won the belt fairly and will wear it worthily, until in some future joust it may be snatched from them. This is not likely to be the case soon, unless the hands of the "Borders boys" lose their cunning. Below will be found a list of the contestants and the score each made:

Choccolocco.		This Side.	
Tobe Baine,	7.	Eddie Glover,	4.
Sam. Borders,	9.	John Glover,	2.
Hop Borders,	9.	R. Mays,	8.
Pink Baine,	6.	S. L. Mays,	5.
W. M. Borders,	9.	M. Woodruff,	9.
A. P. Foster,	4.	Ed. Veraun,	7.
J. P. Heifner,	7.	W. M. Skelton,	2.
Walter Heifner,	5.	F. W. Maddox,	5.
		W. McGinnis,	3.
		R. Ledbetter,	3

We are glad to see a new rack going up on the square. Now let the council order about two more on the vacant liv- ery stable lot, and they will confer a great favor on visitors from the country as well save the fences of some of us who unfortunately live near the square. Hitched horses destroy our fence about as fast as we can have it nailed up, and as that sort of thing costs money, it is getting a little "monotonous." The few racks on the square do not furnish near enough hitching room on public days.

As the cotton season is upon us and the custom of sampling in vogue, we would call attention to a law passed by the Legislature of 1872-3 making it a misdemeanor for any buyer to take "more than six ounces of cotton from one bale under pretense of sampling the same" punishable by fine of not less than $50 nor more than $100 for each offence. This was done to protect planters against loss from samplers who were making mon- ey at the business at the expense of the cotton farmer.

Henry Gorham, a Utah Mormon, un- dertook to chastise six wives with a horsewhip for disobedience. He had previously punished them singly many times, and had grown arrogant; but this time he had overated his power. The six wives joined hands, or fists, and be- fore Gorham escaped from them he was so badly scratched, bruised, and bitten that his recovery was for a time doubt- ful.

Resolutions on the death of the late Slade Neighbors will be published next week.

We acknowledge the receipt of a lot of beautiful lamb's wool rolls from the Carding Machine of Mr. J. A. Aderholt 5 miles south-west of this place. His machine is now in good order and full operation.

After a mutual understanding as to the meaning and intention of Capt. Ross' state- ment of July 30th, 1877, I will state that I never intended to charge him with falsehood; but in order to do him full justice, I here- by withdraw all charges that may have been construed as such, from any thing said in my communication. I. L. SWAN.

Oct. 30, 1877.

In view of the foregoing, I hereby with- draw the charge of slander made in my card of the 30th last July. P. D. ROSS.

Oct. 30th, 1877.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three do- ses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it fail- ed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your Druggist, Dr. W. M. NISBET, a- bout it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For Sale.—A young Filly, nearly three years old, of very fine blood; a great bargain will be given.—Enquire at this office.

FRESH CHEESE,

First of the season and very nice, just received at

MADDOX & PRIVETT'S.

"Old Tom" is hard to beat for a five cent cigar. Call at the Red Store.

Maddox & Privett will sell you tumblers at 40 cents per set.

Come, everybody, and smoke and treat your friends. Good Cigars at MADDOX & PRIVETT'S. Three for 10 cents.

If you ride on horseback go to MADDOX & PRIVETTS and get you a good, neat Saddle Blanket. It will save its cost in preserving your pants one year.

We don't care; come on and get one of those full rigged glass stand lamps for 60 cents at Maddox & Privett's.

You can get good Tobacco at Maddox & Privett's for a mere trifle.

That R. E. Lee soap you called for the other day can be had now at the Red Store for 10 cents a cake.

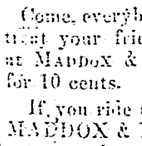
Mackerel, six for 25 cents is as cheap meat as you can get. Call at the Red Store.

Go to the Red Store and get a nice set of goblets for 50 cents.

2½ cts. per plug, or 10 cts. per lb. reduction in TOBACCO at MADDOX & PRIVETT'S

W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER



& JEWELLER,

Jacksonville, Ala.

January 13, 1877—1y.

New Bar.

FINE LIQUORS. DRINKS ONLY 10 Cts.

THE undersigned has opened up a new and elegant Bar Room between the Post Office and Hammond's Hotel. The very best of Liquors constantly on hand. Wine for sacramental purposes.

JOS A. HUGHES

Oct. 20—3m.

Superior Seed Oats

or Sale.

I have a quantity of superior RED RUST PROOF OATS, which I am now offering for sale at 75 cents per bushel.

J. L. GREEN.

Alexandria, Ala. Oct. 20, 1877—3t.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

☞ For information in regard to any of the Lands mentioned below, parties can apply to the undersigned either by letter or in person. Letters of either buyers or sellers promptly and cheerfully answered. Parties with the means and the desire to purchase will be shown any lands advertised at the expense of the undersigned. Those having lands to sell are invited to communicate with him, when commission for selling, di- rections for writing advertisement, etc. will be given.

L. W. GRANT,
Real Estate Agent, Jacksonville, Ala.

$1,300.—THE undersigned offers a bargain in a FARM near Jacksonville for $1,300. It contains one hundred and twenty acres of land, nearly all cleared—good orchards, three good farm houses, out houses, two bold springs (one freestone and one limestone), running water in every lot, and about ten acres of the very best meadow land in this county. One of the farm houses was put up last fall at a cash expense of six hundred dollars. The present proprietor gave for the place, since the war, $2 600. Desire to move to Texas is his reason for selling at a sacrifice.

$400.—EIGHTY acres of fine wood land, within three miles of Jacksonville, on main road. Two thousand loads of wood can be cut from it. Growth mostly Post Oak. Land very good. It is a bargain at $400.

$1200. Three hundred acres on road to Greensport, seven miles from Jacksonville, one mile from Peck's Hill Post Office, known as Fullenwider place; 70 acres in cultivation; balance well timbered in Oak, Poplar, Hickory and Black Walnut. Three good springs on the place. School house and Church on the premises. TERMS—Half cash; balance in one and two years. Title perfect. A bargain

800 ACRES of good land either in a body or small farms, for sale—Sul- pher Springs. Bottom Land! Excellent dwelling! Store House and tenant house, Orchard, &c on the place. Fine place for German settlement. All surrounding prop- erty will be sold.

Dirt Cheap!

HOUSE AND LOT FOR

$350 CASH.—Six room house, kitch- en and stable. Rooms plastered or ceiled; porches in front. Lot contains 128 feet front and extending back 210 feet. Fine fruit, and well on premises. 300 yds from Court House. Possession given 1st of January 1878. A good investment for any person desiring to move to Jacksonville for school facilities.

$1500. ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY- FIVE acres of land more or less. Good new dwelling of five rooms— not quite complete. Fine springs within a few steps of the door. Good outbuildings. Excellent tan yard site. About fifty acres under fence. Land produces well. Natu- ral fish pond on the place. Fine range for stock. Situated four miles south of Jack- sonville on public road from Jacksonville to Oxford. Good stand for blacksmith and woodshop.

$3500 HOUSE and LOT in GADS- DEN—TWO RUNNING mills—one flour, one corn—the original Pilcher property. A bargain.

$1200—700 Two tracts of land lying adjacent and situated 6 miles east of Jacksonville—one containing 160 acres, the other 120 acres.— 100 acres cleared. Improvements on both. A good dwelling and fine orchard on the 160 tract. Both well watered and timbered. Sold separately or together. $1200 for the 160 acre tract, one third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. $750 for the 120 acre tract on same terms.

$1000—$300—THE KELLY PLACE. Two 50 acre lots to sell 4 miles South of Jacksonville. $1050 for 80 next to R. R. $300 for the other.—Three payments

$480 One Hundred and Fifty-five acres—65 acres open. 12 acres of it will make fifty bushels of corn to the acre. House on the place. No Orange in the neighborhood. Running branch through centre of land. Situated two miles south of Weavers Station. Terms half cash; balance 12 months time.

$4,000 SIX HUNDRED ACRES of fine river bottom land

Three payments—three good settlements on the place—Five good springs, gin house, thresher, and one of the finest orchards in the country. First bottom, 150 acres. Sec- ond and creek bottoms, 150 acres. 180 acres open. Enough fine timber on the upland flats to pay for the land at the ruling price per tree, within one mile of the river. The healthiest location in the country. A boat landing on the plantation. One boat a week from Rome, Ga. The bottom lands are very rich and inexhaustible. Splendid roads to interior markets.

$4,000 THREE HUNDRED & twenty acres, situated on the Oxford Road, one mile from White Plains, Calhoun county, in the rich and fertile valley of Choccolocco. One hundred and forty acres in cultivation; balance well timbered. A running stream and two good wells, one good dwelling house, splendid crib, stables, stock houses, tenant houses etc. on the place. Best adapted to cotton, but yields fine corn and wheat crops. Last year thirty acres at this land made seventeen bales of cotton. Fine orchard of all kinds of fruit and splendid garden spot. Located within a half mile of church, school-house and post office. Excellent settlement. One of the most desirable locations in the coun- ty. Terms of payment made known on application.

$600 FOR TWO PLACES.—One containing 120 Acres, and lying one mile east of Weaver's Station Partly cleared. Forty acres of good pine timber convenient to saw mill. The fence has been partly burned, but there is an a- bundance of of good rail timber convenient on the place. Cabin house

The other containing 200 acres and lying seven miles north east of Jacksonville on the Goshen-Centre road. About sixty acres under fence; balance very well timbered.— Very good farm house. Running water through the farm. Good tan yard location. These places will be sold separately or to- gether. Terms of payment made known on application.

$1,800 EIGHTY ACRES.—Seventy acres cleared.—

Ten acres fine open wood land. Situated in corporate limits of Jacksonville, and joining the Rowan and Whatley places. Excellent land. Fine spring and running water on the place. Good tenant houses. Pays $200 annual money rent. One third cash—bal- lance in one and two years.

R. T. HOYT,

(Successor to W. D. HOYT & CO.)

Wholesale Druggist,

No. 4 BROAD STREET, ROME, Ga

Keeps constantly on hand,

DRUGS, Field & Grass Seeds of all kinds; ONION SETTS; **Seed Irish Potatoes;**

Buist's GARDEN SEEDS;

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS VARNISHES, &c

Rome, Ga. Jan. 20, 1877—tf.

BARRY & PEARCE,

Oxford, Ala.,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, NOTIONS, HATS, BOOTS & SHOES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

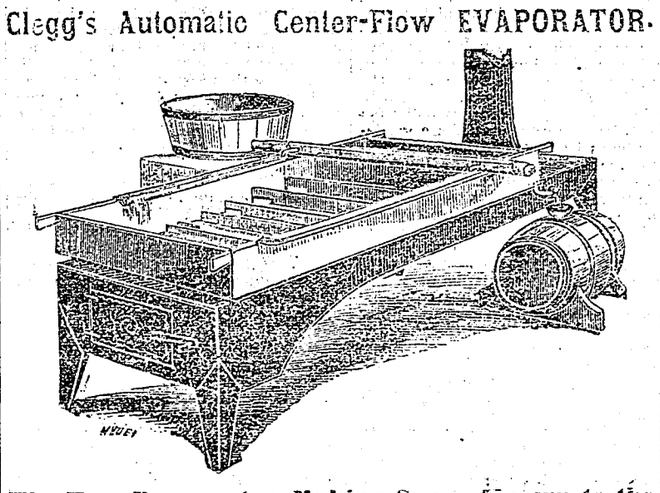
HARNESS, BRIDLES & SADDLES

ALSO, FINE STOCK OF

Family Groceries,

ALL AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH. *You can save money* by giving them a call and buying what you need.

Clegg's Automatic Center-Flow EVAPORATOR.



The Best Process for Making Syrup Known to the World—Simple, Durable and Cheap.

Will surpass all other Evaporators for efficiency and purity of Syrup. Manu- factured at West Point, Georgia, by Dr. James Clegg, Patentee for the State of Alabama. Address K. L. HARALSON, General Agent, at Cusseta, Chambers County, Alabama. Send for circulars and Price List.

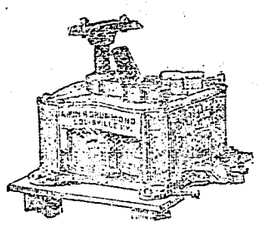
PRICES FOR COPPER PANS.

No. 1—6 x3 feet $40; 46 gals. per day. | No. 4—8x3 ft. $60; 70 gals. per day.
No. 2—6½x3 feet, 45; 50 " " " | No. 5—10x3 ft., 75; 90 " " "
No. 3—7 x3 feet, 50; 60 " " "

With side-troughs and skimming apparatus attachments, $10.00 extra.

Great Western Cane Mill.

CHEAPEST.



BEST.

We would call attention of those who want a Good Cane Mill to our cele- brated "Great Western."

Send for Descriptive Catalogue and Price List of Mills and Evaporators

We also have Galvanized Sheet Iron and Sheet Copper for parties who desire to make their own Evaporators. Do not buy till you see our Mill or get prices.

TEAGUE, BARNETT & CO.,
Hardware Merchants, Montgomery, Ala.

DOUBLE THREAD COTTON PRESS!

COTTON PRESS COMPLETE, Double Thread, with Iron Frame	$150 00
COTTON PRESS Irons for Wooden Frame,	75 00
GINNING ENGINES,	300 00

CANE MILLS,

The Best and the Cheapest in the Market.

12 INCH CANE MILL	$25 00
14 INCH CANE MILL	30 00
16 INCH CANE MILL	35 00

Saw and Grist Mill Machinery

As Heretofore Made.

A. A. JANNEY,

Founder and Machinist, Montgomery, Ala.

Cross Plains, Ala.

J. F. BAILEY,

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Have been in the business at this place near thirty years; believe I have a pretty correct knowledge of the style and quality of goods in demand. I am now receiving my

FALL GOODS,

Of the latest styles, and sell at the lowest prices. My stock will be kept filled up with NEW GOODS, which I will sell very low for cash.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange—especially good dry hides. I want a large quantity, for which the highest market price will be paid. I will sell you as good goods, for the amount of money asked for them, as can be found in any retail house. Will be pleased to show and price them to you.

Thankful for the liberal patronage in the past, I aim by fair dealing, with low priced goods, to merit the same in the future.

THE COTTON TRADE will soon be open. I will buy, ship or sell for you, and make liberal cash advances on Cotton left in my charge.

D. C. SAVAGE

Cross Plains, —DEALER IN— Alabama.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES,

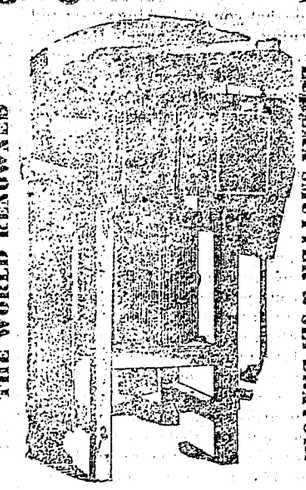
And Merchandise Generally.

Country Produce.

Taken in exchange, at full prices, for goods; and as my stock will be kept up in all lines, it is my desire to control as much trade as possible. During the Fall and Winter season I shall give my special attention to BUYING AND SHIP- PING COTTON and other Produce, and thereby be enabled to give as much satisfaction to those who favor me with their patronage as any merchant in this country. A trial will convince you.

And I would say to those who owe me for supplies furnished during this year, bring in your Cotton early, and save me the necessity of forcing collections to pay off my indebtedness.

J. J. Cohen,



THE WORLD RENOWNED

EUREKA SMUTTER & SEPERATOR.

Rome, Georgia,

Keeps Constantly on hand the most celebra ted and latest MILL MACHINERY, at Man- ufacturer's prices. Also, Importer of the Double Anchor Dalle Bolting Cloth, Fitsch Burr and Esopus MILL STONES, Double Turbine Water Wheel, and an assortment o Belting, &c. Dec. 30 '77.—1y.

A GREENHOUSE AT YOUR DOOR.

For $1.00 we will send Free by Mail

8	distinct varieties,	Monthly Roses,	Winter
8	do	Begonias	do
8	do	Carnation Pinks	do
8	do	Chinese Chrysanthemums	do
8	do	Zonal Geraniums	do
8	do	Double do	do
8	do	Ivy leaved do	do
8	do	Heliotropes	do
6	do	Abutilons	do
2	do	Double Camelias	do
4	do	Azaleas	do
4	do	Lobster Cactus	do
6	do	Bouvardias	do
6	do	Stevias & Eupatoriums	do
8	do	Fuchsias	do
4	do	Double Violets	do
2	do	Poinsettia, Scarlet and White,	Winter
4	do	Plumbago,	Winter
3	do	Ferns, for Wardian c's	
4	do	Palms, do	Cases
6	do	Mosses do	do
6	do	Marantas do	do
8	do	Hyacinth Bulbs	
20	assorted Tulips, bulbs		
50	do	Crocus, bulbs	
2	do	Jacobean Lily, "	
12	do	Oxalis	
1	Lily of the Valley		
2	New Pearl Tuberose.		

OR BY EXPRESS,

3	of any of above $1	collections for	$2
5	do	do do	3
7	do	do do	4
9	do	do do	5
12	do	do do	6
14	do	do do	7

Or the whole collection of 238 Bulbs and Plants sent by Express on receipt of $15.00 in which either of our books, *Gardening for Profit, Practical Floricul- ture, or Gardening for Pleasure* (valu $ 50 each), will be added. Descriptive Catalogue free

Peter Henderson & Co.,
Seedsmen and Florists,
35 Cortland St., New York.

The Montgomery Weekly ADVERTISER & MAIL.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

It is a large thirty-six column paper, filled with editorials, telegrams, miscellaneous items, market reports, and is altogether just such a paper as ought to be in every household in Alabama. It will as hereto- fore advocate the men and measures of the Democratic and Conservative party, believ- ing that the future peace and prosperity of the whole country depends upon the success of that organization.

Next year we have to have an important State election, and subscribers now will re- ceive it during that time.

TERMS:

Daily, one copy one year,	$10 00
" " " six months,	5 00
" " " three months,	2 50
" 10 copies 1 year (all to start at same time)	80 00
Weekly, one year,	2 00
" ten copies one year,	17 50
" fifteen copies one year,	20 50

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Jacksonville, Sept. 29, 1877.

Wyle House.

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(OLD FORNEY CORNER)

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HAVING made additional Improve- ments 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 in- tention to make it one of the best HOTELS to be found in any Village, and to make every one comfortable and their stay pleas- ant while with us. Every convenience giv- en to commercial men for showing samples.

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"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad.

TIME TABLE, No. 33,

Taking Effect Sunday, Sep. 30, 1877.

No. 1, North.	Stations.	No. 2 South
5:30 p m	Leave Selma,	Arrive 8.50 a m
8:10 " "	Randolph, "	6:08 "
9:48 " "	Cahaba, "	4:45 "
12.37 " "	Talladega, "	1:52 "
1.53 p. m.	Oxford, "	12 51 "
2.05 " "	Anniston, "	12:43 "
2.50 " "	Jacksonville, "	12.08 "
4.25 " "	Stonewall, "	10.48 p m
4.35 " "	Tecumseh, "	10 39 "
4.45 " "	Pryor's, "	10.30 "
5.11 " "	Cave Spring "	10.03 "
6.30 " "	Rome, "	9.12
7 18 "	Arrive Plainville,	Leave 8.16 "
7.38 "	Leave Plainville	Arrive 7 56 "
9.20 "	Arrive Dalton,	Leave 6 25 "

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April 7, 1877.

East Tenn., Va., & GA. R. R

(BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE.)

SCHEDULE SUMMER 1877.

Leave	JACKSONVILLE	1.02 P. M.
"	ROME	3 30 "
"	DALTON	6.30 "
"	KNOXVILLE	10.48 "
"	BRISTOL	4.48 A. M.
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July 14, 1877.

University of Alabama.

THE FIRST TERM or HALF of the Ac- ademic year, 1877-'8 will begin

Wednesday, October 3rd, 1877.

The discipline of the Academic Depart- ment is military. Cadets board and lodge at the University, Law-Students in private families.

At the beginning of each term or Half- year, every Cadet must deposit with the Treasurer—

For Tuition	$20 00
" Board and Lodging	50 00
" Washing	7 00
" Fuel, Lights and Attendance	10 00
" Surgeon's Fee	4 00
" Contingent and Library Fee	3 00
Total	$94 00

Every Cadet must furnish himself with a Cadet-uniform, which costs about $33 per annum. The Trustees appoint THREE Stu- dents from each county to attend the Aca- demic Schools TUITION FREE. For these ap- pointments, application must be made to the Trustees residing in the Congressional Dis- trict, to which the applicant's county be- longs. Sons of Clergymen actively engag- ed in the ministry may enter the Academic Schools without charge for tuition.

Tuition Fee in Law Schools $25 per term, payable to the Professors.

For further information, send for Cata- logue or address.

CARLOS G. SMITH,
President.

University, July 16, 1877—1m.

State Agricultural and Mechanical College,

AUBURN, ALA.

Next Term Begins Sept. 26th, 1877.

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An Excellent Preparatory school is pro- vided, with graded classes, free of tuition: English, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Latin and Greek, thoroughly taught in this school. Special attention given to Penmanship and Grammar.

By a recent ordinance of the Board of Trustees, the following reduced rates have been established: Each Cadet from Ala- bama, or elsewhere, at the beginning of each term, or half year, must deposit with the Treasurer—Contingent fee, $5; Surgeon's fee, $2.00. Total College Fees per term, $7.50.

EXPENSES PER TERM.

Tuition Fees.		
Board and Lodging	$40.50	to $58.50
Washing	4.50	4.50
Fuel, Lights and attendance	9.00	9.00
Surgeon's Fee	2.50	2.50
Contingent Fee	5.00	5.00
Total	$61.50	to $79.50

Cadet Uniforms are furnished in Auburn at the lowest possible rate. Board, wash- ing, fuel, lights, and attendance are paid for at the beginning of each month.

For further information send for Cata- logues. Address any member of the Facul- ty, or I. T. TICHENOR,

Aug. 18—4m President.

The Southern Argus.

AN AGRICULTURAL, Political, News, & Literary Paper, a fearless home rule and white rule organ, is devoted to the pro- motion of southern interests in general, and Alabama interests in particular, and to these ends is independent of rings cliques, and combinations of all kinds, holding men as nothing, but looking only to the general good through honest means and the wisest policy. Bright, live, newsy, and fresh, it is the paper for the farm and the fireside, the home and the family circle. It is the jour- nal of the people not of the politicians—an organ of the toiling masses—a fearless and vigilant critic of the office-holders. It is admittedly one of the best papers in the South, and is also the cheapest. Single copies to any address, postage paid by the publisher, $1.50 a year; five copies one year, $5 00; ten copies, ordered at one time, sent to the same or different postoffices, for $10 and an extra copy for the person making the club.

ROB'T McKEE, Jr.
SELMA, ALA,

RICHARD WALKER,

Barber and Hair-Dresser.

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Jacksonville, June 17, 1876—tf.

L. W. GRANT,

Real Estate Agent.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

MILDRED.

Mildred with the golden hair,
Mildred with the beauty rare,
Mildred, ever in your prayer
Remember me.

Mildred with the eyes so blue,
Dark as Ocean in their hue;
Angels must resemble you,
In their purity.

Mildred, we may never meet
In life's converse soft and sweet,
But may your heart forever beat
Still as happily.

Mildred! Mildred! love life's giver;
He will take you down the river,
That runs forever and forever
To eternity.

The Discovery of Quinine.

The discovery of the medical properties of cinchona bark is enveloped in great obscurity. All that we know about it for certain is this: Before the year 1668—that is to say, 150 years subsequent to the discovery of America—not even the Spaniards were acquainted with the febrifuge qualities of cinchona bark; but in this year, or thereabouts, the Countess del Cinchon, the wife of the Spanish viceroy of Peru, was cured of a violent intermittent fever by drinking an infusion of the bark, and this led to its introduction into Europe. Were the natives themselves acquainted with it? Humboldt answers this question very positively in the negative and refers the discovery to the Jesuit missionaries, who, being in the habit of tasting the bark of every tree they hewed down, at length discovered the precious febrifuge. Other authors of repute contend that the virtues of cinchona bark were known to the Indians long before the advent of the Spaniards; but the question again arises how they first become acquainted with its properties. To account for this the ridiculous tale has been invented that certain animals, while laboring under fever, happened to gnaw the bark of one of the cinchona trees, and were cured forthwith. Far more probable is it that some cinchona trees having been laid prostrate by the tempests in a pool of water, and the latter becoming charged with the medicinal principal, some person laboring under fever drank of this water, was cured, and published the result. But however this may be, it is certain that the remedy first became popularized in Europe through the agency of Count del Cinchon, Viceroy of Peru, whose wife, as we have said, was cured of intermittent fever by its administration. The new remedy, however, was badly received in France and Italy. The faculty set their faces against it. Physicians who dared prescribe its use were persecuted, and it was only the patronage of Louis XIV., which ultimately rendered it popular in France. This monarch, suffering from intermittent fever, was cured by an English empiric named Talbot, by means of a secret remedy. This was no other than cinchona bark. Louis XIV. purchased the secret for the sum of 48,000 livres, and bestowed yearly a pension of 2,000 livres on the Englishman, besides giving him letters of nobility. Three years subsequently the remedy was published. It was a highly concentrated vinous tincture of cinchona bark. Cinchona trees grow in the densest forests of Peru. The task of discovering them, removing their bark, and conveying the latter to the place of export, is troublesome, difficult and dangerous. In these forests there are no roads. Frightful precipices intersect the path of the cascarillero, or bark gatherer, across which it is difficult to pass, even while unembarrassed by a load. So soon as the treasure of bark has been secured these difficulties and dangers proportionately increase, so that the comparatively low price at which cinchona may be procured is in itself a matter of surprise.

A Struggle with a Stove Pipe.—A Little Story for the Season.

Putting up a stove is not so difficult in itself. It is the pipe that raises four-fifths of the mischief and all the dust. You may take down a stove pipe with all the care in the world, and yet that pipe won't come together again as it was before. You find this out when you are standing on a chair with your arms full of stove pipe and your mouth full of soot. Your wife is standing on the floor in a position that enables her to see you, the pipe and the chair and she gives utterance to those remarks that are calculated to hasten a man into the extremes of insanity. Her dress is pinned over her waist, and her hands rest on her lips. She has got one of your hats on her head, and your linen coat on her back, and a pair of rubbers on her feet. There is about five cents' worth of pot-black on her nose, and a lot of flour on her chin, and altogether she is a spectacle that would inspire a dead man with distrust. And while you are up there trying to circumvent the awful contrariness of the pipe, and telling that you know some fool has been mixing it, she stands safely on the floor and bombards you with such domestic mottoes as: "What's the use of swearing so!" "You know no one has touched that pipe." "You ain't got any more patience than a child." "Do be careful of that chair." And then she goes and reappears with an armful more of pipe, and before you are aware of it she has got that pipe so horribly mixed up that it does seem no two pipes are alike. You join the ends and work them to and fro, and to and fro again, and then you take them apart and look at them. Then you spread one out and jam the other together, and mount them once more. But it is no go. You begin to think the pieces are inspired with life, and ache to kick them through the window. But she doesn't lose her patience. She goes around with that awful exasperating rigging on, with a length of pipe under each arm and a long-handled broom in her hand, and says she don't see how it is that some people never have any trouble in putting up a stove. Then you miss the hammer. You don't see it anywhere. You stare in the pipe, along the mantel, and down the stove, and off to the floor. Your wife watches you, and is finally thoughtful enough to inquire what you are looking after; and on learning, pulls the article from her pocket. Then you feel as if you could go out door, and swear a hole twelve feet square through a block of brick buildings, but she merely observes: "Why on earth don't you speak when you want anything, and not stare around like a dummy." When that part of the pipe which goes through the wall is up, she keeps it up with the broom while you are making the connection, and stares at it with an intensity that is entirely uncalled for. All the while your position is becoming more and more interesting. The pipe don't go together, of course. The soot shakes down into your eyes and mouth, the sweat rolls down your face and tickles your chin as it drops off, and it seems as if your arms were slowly but surely drawing out of their sockets. Here your wife comes to the rescue by inquiring if you are going to be all day doing nothing, and if you think her arms are made of cast-iron: and then the broom slips off the pipe, and in her endeavor to recover her hold she jabs you under the chin with the handle, and the pipe comes down on your head with its load of fried soot, and then the chair tilts forward enough to discharge your feet, and you come down on the wrong end of that chair with a force that would bankrupt a pile-driver. You don't touch that stove again. You leave your wife examining the chair and bemoaning its injuries, and go into the kitchen and wash your skinned and bleeding hands with yellow soap. Then you go down the street after a man to do the business, and your wife goes ever to a neighbor's with her chair, and tells them about the injuries, and drains the neighborhood dry with its sympathy long before you get home.—*Danbury News.*

—In West Virginia there is a school population of 194,940, against 184,796 in 1875.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE DAIRY INTEREST.—The country has $459,000,000 in 10,000,000 milch cows whose annual product is worth $275,142,585, while the last cotton crop was worth only $200,000,000.

The enormous sum of this dairy interest—which includes nothing of oxen hides or meat—will surprise every one who has paid no attention to it. The fallacy which destroyed the hay argument is partially wanting here too. For, while our exportation of hay amounts to nothing, and hardly equals consumption, there is a great and rapidly growing export of butter, cheese, salt and fresh beef and live animals. The sum cannot be accurately computed, and carries the particular valuations into the same classification with cotton. For in all these interests the final appreciation does not rest upon the amount, how considerable soever that may be, which is consumed at home and so lost to wealth, but upon the amount beyond consumption, which is exported and enriches the land by its equivalent in gold or other needs and permanent worths.

The gross value of cattle for labor, manure, milk, cheese, butter, leather and other ends, is susceptible of a vast addition and must necessarily expand with Western settlement and increase the returns shown in our foreign trade, while sustaining labor at home more abundantly and cheaply, and so enabling every industry to flourish in competition with less favored countries, and greater comforts and luxuries to be enjoyed by all. It will not hold the throne it challenges any more than the hay crop; provided the Southern energy which has done so much toward restoring its early abundance, holds the course it has with the energy it is now showing. But it may, and apparently must, reach a higher sum than any farmer or any statistician has dreamed: for, recovering its total, it has acquired the best blood of the best herds of Europe, has given practical attention and study to the manufacture of cheese and butter; has given the leather interest a new power; is conquering Texas, California, Oregon and all the new States, and is arousing wonder in and drawing money from Europe and Asia at the same time.

PRESERVING SWEET CORN.—It is all very well, perhaps, to advise people to can sweet corn, for the experience may be valuable in sweetening their tempers, but the corn will sour. If it is well done, it will look beautifully white, and be sweet (if you add sugar enough before preparing it for the table), but requires so much boiling, and to be canned so quickly and so hot, that, except in factories, people are apt to have bad luck with it. The thing to do is to shave and scrape the corn from the cobs daily during the season of surplus sweet corn, to dry this at first on sheets of tin in the sun, then on sheets on which it can be moved and mixed frequently. In hot, dry weather the corn will dry enough in the sun, but should the weather come on moist or rainy, it must be brought into the house and dried slowly in the stove oven, the door being open, upon bricks over the stove, or in any similar safe place. It must not scorch nor lie in masses so that it will ferment. It is no "trick" to do this well, and it is sweeter and better, but not so nice looking as the canned. It is on account of the danger of having large masses at once when rainy weather comes on, that we advise drying some daily. When dry, preserve it in bags, hung up away from mice.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

EARLY CALVING.—The commonly accepted opinion about Jersey heifers is that it is no injury to them to calve when they are two years of age. While their growth may be somewhat stunted their milking qualities are in no wise affected. A correspondent of the *Cattle Club Register* thus gives his experience with his herd, in which he shows that stimulating the secretions is of more importance than age:

"I had my young heifers served at fourteen to sixteen months old, without regard to the season of the year at which they would calve. It has gradually dawned upon me, through the slow teachings of experience, that it is much more important to have them on good succulent grass for a month or longer while making their first bag, that the milk secretion may be stimulated to the utmost and the udder developed as much as possible; and now I time the service so as to have them come in in June or early in July; or, skipping the heat and drought of August, to calve in September, the age being, if unavoidable, as young as nineteen months or as old as thirty months. If we want fall or winter cows, let us take older ones whose qualities have been already established. If I am right in this it deserves the attention of beginners."

SCIENTIFIC.

The Make-up of an Ant Family.—Under ordinary circumstances an ants' nest, like a beehive, consists of three kinds of individuals; workers, or impertect females (which constitute the great majority), males, and perfect females. There are, however, often several females in an ants' nest; while, as we all know, there is never more than one queen in a hive. The queens have wings, but after a single flight they tear off their own wings, and do not again quit the nest. In addition to the ordinary workers there is in some species a second, or rather a third, form of female. In almost any ants' nest we may see that the workers differ more or less in size. The amount of difference, however, depends upon the species. In *Lasius niger*, the small brown garden ant, the workers, are, for instance, much more uniform than in the little yellow meadow ant, or in *Atta-barbara*, where some of them are more than twice as large as others. But in certain ants there are differences still more remarkable. Thus, in a Mexican species, besides the common workers, which have the form of ordinary ants, there are certain others in which the abdomen is swollen into an immense subdiaphanous sphere. These individuals are very inactive, and principally occupied in elaborating a kind of honey. In the genus *Pheidole*—very common in Southern Europe—there are also two distinct forms without any intermediate gradations: one with heads of the usual proportion, and a second with an immense heads provided with very large jaws. These latter are generally supposed to act as soldiers, and the size of the head enables the muscles which move the jaws to be of unusual dimensions, though the little ones are also very pugnacious. This differentiation of certain individuals so as to adapt them to special functions seems to me very remarkable; for it must be remembered that the difference is not one of age or sex.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Facts Proved by Science.—A slight blow is sufficient to smash a whole pane of glass, while a bullet from a gun will only make a round hole in it: because in latter case, the particles of glass that receive the blow are torn away from the remainder with such rapidity that the motion imparted to them has no time to spread further. A door standing open, which would readily yield on its hinges to a gentle push, is not moved by a cannon-ball passing through it. The ball in passing through overcomes the whole force of cohesion among the atoms of wood; but its force acts for so short a time; owing to its rapid passage, that it is not sufficient to effect the inertia of the door to an extent to produce motion. The cohesion of the part of the wood cut out by the ball would have borne a very great weight laid quietly upon it; but suppose the ball to fly at the rate of twelve hundred feet in a second; and the door to be one inch thick the cohesion being allowed to act for only the minute fraction of a second, its influence is not perceived. It is an effect of this same principle that the iron head of a hammer may be driven down on its wooden handle, by striking the opposite end of the handle against any hard substance with force and speed. In this very simple operation, the motion propagates so suddenly through the wood of the handle that it is over before it can reach the iron head, which, therefore, by its own weight, sinks lower on the handle at every blow which drives the handle up.

Muscular Contraction and Electricity.—Muscular contraction is always accompanied with electrical phenomena. The difference of electric force between two points of a muscle undergoes a diminution, which, according to Beunstein, precedes the contraction by 1-100 of a second. M. De la Koche has recently examined the electrical power of the human heart. The electrodes consisted each of a plate of amalgamated zinc with a pledget of muslin saturated with sulphate of zinc at the lower extremities. These were applied, one with its muslin wad opposite the heart on the left breast, the other on another part of the chest, and connection was made with a capillary electrometer. The mercury column executed a very distinct series of periodic pulsations, synchronic with the pulse. Each pulsation marked the double moment of the heart. The result obtained corresponded to 1-1000 of a Daniell element.

Russian Proverbs.

The following translations of current Russian proverbs are published in French by a Paris paper. Some of them very strongly resemble our own; others show the peculiarities of the Russian people, and all will, at the present juncture, be read with interest:

When sovereignty is divided it is very soon destroyed.

Make presents to your judges, you will gain all you ask.

To God glory: to the priest the candle.

When the patriarch is starved he steals like any other man.

The trainer remains sound while the horse dies.

His right arm is often a man's worst enemy.

Misfortune engenders misfortune, and you escape the wolf only to be devoured by the bear.

The robber does not always steal, but it is as well to be on the lookout for him

The rich man in battle shields his face, but the poor man takes care of his clothes.

The old man repents of that which the young man boasts.

If you give a shirt to a beggar, he will complain that the linen is too coarse.

Measure ten times and cut once.

The smallest needles are the sharpest prickers.

Do not eat cherries with your superiors. They will blind you with stones.

The anger of the czar is death to the embassador.

Shun Affectation.

There is nothing more beautiful in the young than simplicity of character. It is honest, frank and attractive. How different is affectation! The affected are simply unnatural. As for originality, if they ever had it, they have crushed it out and buried it from sight, utterly. Be yourself, then, young friend. To try to be somebody else is worse than folly. It is impossible to attain it. But suppose you could succeed in imitating the greatest man that ever figured in history: would that make you any better? By no means. You would always suffer in comparison with the imitated one, and be thought of as a shadow of a substance, the echo of a real sound, the counterfeit of pure coin. Let the fabric of your character, though ever so humble, be at least real. Shun affectation.

DOMESTIC.

BAKER'S BREAD.—It is rather difficult to give specific directions for making baker's bread, as that, like almost everything else, requires experience. The first requisite in making good bread is good yeast, which should be made as follows: Into six quarts of boiling water pour one ounce of good new hops. Have a vessel containing twelve ounces of flour ready, and when the hops have been boiling two or three minutes pour some of the boiling hop water through a colander on the flour, making a smooth paste out of it, and then add the rest of the hop water. After this has become quite cool, break up the paste and add a pint of malt. Put then the yeast in a place where it can remain undisturbed for forty-eight hours, in which time it will have fermented and is ready for use. In Summer the place must be cool, and warm in Winter. For one pint of yeast take about a gill of water and make a pretty stiff batter; put that away for seven or eight hours, and then add more water, as much as three pints, if necessary, and put enough flour to it to make a stiff dough. Let this rise again for two hours, then mould it into pans, and when sufficiently light, bake in an oven not too hot. The dough must be kept cool or warm, according to the weather, and the vessels containing the yeast must be kept clean and sweet, as most sour bread comes from yeast kept in dirty vessels. The above is contributed by a practical and professional baker.

OLD BED QUILTS.—These must be washed when much soiled, and a washing machine and wringer seem almost indispensable. Plenty of suds should be used, and a thorough rinsing be given. If they happen to hang through a good pouring rain, it will do no harm. They can be patched up when very badly worn out, more easily than some imagine. If pieced in large blocks, they can be patched with dark or light, according to the shade of the worn portions, so as to look almost as good as new. Of course they need not be ironed.

GRAPE PRESERVE.—Pick out the knotty and wormy grapes, take the rest, a few at a time, in a coarse sieve, working them around with the hand until the seeds are loosened, when they will drop through, leaving the skins and pulp in the sieve. Drain the juice off the seeds, and to every pound of skin, pulp, and juice allow half a pound of sugar. Put all into a preserving kettle and cook slowly for three quarters of an hour. When done put into hot jars, cover with brandy paper and seal up.

CORN CAKES.—Grate twelve large ears of young sweet corn, scraping off the cob with a knife all the milk and pulp that may remain; add half a teaspoonful of salt, a lump of butter the size of a small egg, three eggs, well beaten, and one pint of milk. If this quantity of corn does not make a rather stiff batter, add enough more to form the proper consistency. Bake in muffin rings on a hot griddle, or as pancakes.

DRYING VEGETABLES.—Corn should be cooked until the milk is congealed, and dried in a slow oven. In this way its sweetness is preserved and flies never touch it. It should be kept for future use in thick paper bags, in a dry cool place. String Beans can be scalded and dried in the sun. They will look like little scraps of peeled bark when dried; but when soaked over night assume their natural size and color.

SUMMER MINCE PIE.—Four crackers, one and one-half cups of sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of cider, two-thirds of a cup of butter, one cup of chopped raisins, one-half cup of currants, two eggs well beaten and stirred in, the last thing; spice to the taste.

TO PREVENT CALICO FROM FADING.—Take the dress when it needs washing and dip it in a pail of salt water and dry it before sending it to the wash. This should be done before it is washed the first time, and the process need never be repeated.

PERFUME FOR GLOVES.—Rose leaves, powdered, half an ounce; essence of cloves and mace, each one dram; frankincense, quarter of an ounce. Mix; put a portion in a drawer with gloves, and they will retain the scent for a considerable time.

CURE FOR RINGWORM.—A simple and harmless application for ringworm is found by washing with a solution made from the root of the common narrow-leafed dock, which belongs to the botanical genus *Rumex*. Use vinegar for the solvent.

BREAD CAKE.—One quart bowl of sponge of your bread, one tablespoonful of butter one cup of sugar, a little grated nutmeg, one cup of chopped raisins. Mold up very soft and let it get very light before baking.

SOFT BOILED custard will be found very nice poured over ripe berries or cut peaches.

A Curious Old Ceremony.

A curious annual ceremony has just been performed on Dartmoor. It goes by the name of "Ye Fyshinge Feaste" (the spelling is a cardinal point) and was instituted to celebrate Sir Francis Drake's feat of supplying Plymouth with pure water from the river Mew, by means of a leat or watercourse carried across the moor.

The Mayor and Corporation and their invited guests meet on the these occasions at the Head Weir under Sheepstor, and a silver goblet filled with water from the leat is passed from hand to hand, each person drinking, or appearing to drink, and repeating, "To the pious memory of Sir Francis Drake." After this, as a measure of prudence, or perhaps as a penance for the sin of water-drinking, another goblet filled with wine is passed round in like manner to the burden of "May the descendants of him who brought us water never want wine." This is followed by a banquet at which trout, netted in the leat, are served up; and which this year was graced by the presence of the president of the British Association.

It is no doubt a goodly custom thus to commemorate the boon conferred on Plymouth by Sir Francis Drake, who, with a singular foresight, was careful to secure the watershed. In consequence of this, when a leat was wanted of Devonport, it had to be sought so far that its makers hailed with delight the news of an unfathomable tarn, called Crazywell Pool, which lay right in their way. This was said to have been sounded with miles of bell ropes, and to have seemed absolutely bottomless. "Zo" according to a well-known Devonshire humorist, "zay zet up a zteam-engine and p umped un dry in dree hours."—*London Examiner.*

HUMOROUS.

WHAT HE THOUGHT.—A few days since, says a Michigan paper, a specimen of humanity, chuck full of fashionable drink, took a seat in the express train at Jackson and quietly awaited the advent of the conductor, who appeared on time and relieved the traveler's hat of his ticket without any remarks. On his return the traveler button-holed him and inquired:

"Conductor, how far to Pleon?"

"Twenty miles."

"That's wot I tho't."

At the next station the traveler stopped him and again inquired.

"Conductor, how far to Manch'ter?"

"Twenty miles."

"That's wot I tho't."

At Manchester the traveler stopped him the third time and said:

"Conductor, how far to Tecumseh?"

"Twenty miles."

"That's wot I tho't."

As the train left Tecumseh the traveler exhausted the patience of the conductor, and the following dialogue explains the result:

"Conductor, how far to Adri'n?"

The conductor threw himself upon his dignity and remarked:

"See here, my friend, do you take me for a fool?"

The traveler stuck the text and remarked:

"That's wot I tho't."

The conductor joined the passengers in a hearty laugh, and concluded to allow his questioner to "tho't" as he pleased.

AN ENGLISH undergraduate at examination, on being told to repeat the parable of the Good Samaritan, thus did it: "A certain man journeyed from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves." Then he stopped. "Go on, sir," said the examiner. "And—," and stopped again. "And what? Go on, sir." "And the thieves sprang up and choked him," triumphantly ended the youth.

A DISTINGUISHED but not wealthy politician received a letter from a farmer, who claimed to be his cousin. "I've found our genealogical tree," said he; "so that I must be right." The politician replied. "If you have found the tree, there must be a mistake about it; for I never owned even a stick in all my life."

"WELL, and how did you enjoy your dinner?" asked a passenger of another on a European steamer, the first day out. "Don't mention it," said the other, feelingly; "don't mention it. It's a good deal like the financial question in Congress." "How's that?" "Why it's apt to come up at any moment."

THE good man reclineth at his ease; he covereth his head with a paper; he taketh his rest and his snores are heard in the land. The house-fly is not so, for his heart deviseth evil continually, and when he hath crept under the paper he will tickle the good man's nose. Verily, all this is vanity and vexation of spirit.

A PROFESSIONAL man, returning to his office one day, after a substantial lunch, said complacently to his assistant, "Mr. Peetkin, the world looks different to a man when he has three inches of rum in him." "Yes," replied the junior, without a moment's hesitation, "and he looks different to the world."

BETWEEN good friends—"Don't you think Mme. S. is growing younger day by day?" "Indeed she is, my dear, why yesterday she had no teeth, and to-day, not a single one of her full set is missing."

A TEACHER, after reading to her scholars a story of a generous child, asked them what generosity was. One little boy raised his hand and said: "I know; its giving to others what you don't want yourself."

"FAIX, there's no gintlemen in this car. Let me out, kornduether. All the impty seats are full. The nixt time I ride in a car I'll walk, so I will."

AN OLD negro cook says, "Sass is powerful good in everyting but children. Dey needs some odor kind of dressin'."

WHEN my pa wouldn't let me go to the ball," said a merry young lady, "I just set to and had a bawl at home."

AN ANOCHRONISTIC pun—Adam was married on his wedding Eve.

A MATTER of form—Fitting a dress.

Frozen Kindness.

This world is full of kindness that never was spoken, and that is not much better than no kindness at all. The fuel in the stove makes the room warm but there are great piles of fallen trees lying on the hills where nobody can get them; these do not make anybody warm. You might freeze to death for want of wood in plain sight of all these fallen trees if you had no means of getting the wood home and making a fire with it. Just so in a family; love is just what makes parents and children, and brothers and sisters happy, but if they take care to never say a word about it—if they keep it a profound secret; as if it were a crime—they will not be much happier than if there was not any love among them; the house will seem cold even in the summer, and if you live there you envy the poor dog when anybody calls him "poor-fellow."

A Valuable Work.

The well-known advertising agents, Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., of this city, have just issued in a handsome form their "Newspaper Directory and Advertisers' Hand-Book" for 1877. It is without doubt the most valuable and trustworthy compilation of its kind published in this country, and a work which no advertiser or newspaper publisher should be without. No fewer than 8,574 newspapers or periodicals are described, showing the day and place of publication, character, publisher, circulation; in short, all that an advertiser requires to know regarding any medium published. Besides the general list there is a list of periodicals by counties, which must be valuable to those who desire to reach any particular section of the Continent, and tables of daily and weekly newspapers having a circulation of 5,000 copies or over, religious, agricultural, and other class organs. Two or three striking portraits of prominent editors are scattered throughout the volume, which, altogether, gives us a capital idea of the wealth and variety of American journalism, and proves the immense connection and great business facilities which its publishers and compilers must have at their command.—*N. Y. Scotish-Amer. Journal.*

THE Lungs are strained and racked by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs.

Dickens once wrote: "It is much better to go on and fret than to stop and fret. As to repose—for some men there is no such thing in this life."

From Swamp and Marsh,

From land left saturated by receding floods, and from pools stagnating in sunken lots on the outskirts of cities, rises a vapor pregnant with disease. Its name is miasma, and it is laden with the seeds of fever and ague, bilious remittents, and other malarial disorders. How to cope successfully with these destructive maladies is a problem solved more than a quarter of a century ago by the discovery of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has proved itself an absolute specific for miasmatic disease in every form its sure preventive, and a superb invigorant and general alterative of disordered conditions of the system. Irrefragible evidence to prove this fact has been accumulating for years and scarcely a day passes without some fresh corroboration of it. Eminent physicians have, after a thorough test, pronounced the article perfectly efficacious and absolutely pure, and the American people long ago adopted it as their favorite household remedy.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These Pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of Mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement of that organ. Sick Headache, Indigestion and all Bilious Disorders succumb to the free use of them.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY & CHAMOMEIL PILLS are prepared expressly to cure Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness and Sleeplessness and will cure any case. Price 25c., postage free. Sold by all Druggists. Office, No. 106 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore.

SONGS OF BEULAH—the new Sunday-School Singing-book—price 35 cts.; $30 per hundred. LEE & WALKER, 1113 Chestnut St., Philad'a.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Internal Medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

Mothers Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

VEGETINE.

For Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fever.

Or what is more commonly termed **Fever and Ague**, with pains in the loins and through the back, and indescribable chilly sensation down the spine, an irresistible disposition to yawn, pain in the eyes, which is increased by moving them, a blue tinge in the skin, and great listlessness and debility, VEGETINE is a **safe and positive remedy.** It is compounded exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it is one of the **greatest cleansers of the blood** that is or can be put together. VEGETINE does not stop with breaking **Chills and Fever** but it extends its wonderful influence into every part of the human system, and entirely eradicates every taint of disease. VEGETINE does NOT act as a powerful cathartic, or debilitate the bowels and cause the patient to dread other serious complaints which must inevitably follow; but it strikes at the root of disease by **purifying the blood,** restores the **liver** and **kidneys** to healthy action, **regulates the bowels,** and assists **Nature** in performing all the duties that devolve upon her.

Thousands of invalids are suffering to-day from the effects of **powerful purgative nostrums, frightful quantities of quinine, and poison doses of arsenic,** neither of which ever have, or ever could, reach the true cause of their complaint.

VEGETINE.

works in the human system in perfect harmony with **nature's laws,** and while it is pleasant to the taste, genial to the stomach, and mild in its influence on the bowels, it is absolute in its action on disease, and is not a vile, nauseous Bitters, purging the invalid into a false hope that they are being cured. VEGETINE is a **purely Vegetable Medicine,** compounded upon scientific principles. It is indorsed by the best physicians where its virtues have been tested, is recommended **only where medicine is needed,** and is not a mixture of cheap whiskey sold under the cloak of Bitters.

Gives Health, Strength and Appetite.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE restored her health, strength, and appetite. N. H. TILDEN, Insurance and Real Estate Agent, No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE.

Police Testimony.

BOSTON, NOV. 18, 1875.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.

Dear Sir.—During the past five years I have had ample opportunity to judge of the merits of VEGETINE. My wife has used it for complaints attending a lady of delicate health with more beneficial results than any thing else which she ever tried. I have given it to my children under almost every circumstance attending a large family, and always with marked benefit. I have taken it myself with such great benefit that I cannot find words to express my unqualified appreciation of its goodness.

While performing my duties as a Police Officer in this city, it has been my lot to fall in with a great deal of sickness. I unhesitatingly recommend VEGETINE, and I never knew of a case where it did not prove all that was claimed for it. Particularly in cases or debilitated or impoverished state of the blood, its effects are really wonderful; and, for all complaints arising from an impure state of the blood, it appears to work like a charm; and I do not believe there are any circumstances under which VEGETINE can be used with injurious results; and it will always afford me pleasure to give any further information as to what I know of VEGETINE.

WILLIAM B HILL, Police Station 4.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

LEATHER. Manufacturer of Boot and Shoe Uppers and Shoe Findings. Personal and prompt attention to orders by mail. Goods sold at lowest cash prices. H. J. RIFE, Tanner, Currier and Importer, 1130 Market St., Philadelphia.

22

CXXXII JAMES IRONS' PATENT "CONVEX" Show-Case will display your goods better than any other. Large assortment of other styles cheap. 132 North FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE LIVER PILLS. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR has no equal. Will force a heavy beard on a smooth face, or hair on a bald head, in 30 to 60 days. Has been used by 20,000 young men already with perfect success. Will force a heavy beard on a smooth face, or hair on a bald head, in 30 to 60 days. Has been used by 20,000 young men already with perfect success. Will not stain the skin, nor injure the most delicate skin. Easily applied. Certain in effect. Beware of imitations. Package with directions post-paid $1.—DR. SMITH & SON, U. S. Arcade Palatine, Ill.

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Which for **More than 56 Years** has been the best **Story, Sketch and Family Paper** in the world. Contains eight large pages, fifty-six columns, clearly printed on good paper, filled with the choicest stories and sketches by the best writers, and no other kind of reading matter. Nothing found that can offend the most fastidious taste, but such as a mother is willing her children should read. The whole tone of the paper is elevating. It also contains Historical and Biographical articles; Scientific; Agricultural and Horticultural Departments; Fashion Articles worth the price of the paper; excellent; Humorous Notes; Literary Items; Personal Notes; Boys' and Girls' Column; Literary Review; Sparkling Editorials; etc., etc. It is just such a paper as everybody loves to read, and the price is within the means of all. Only **TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, or $1.25 in clubs of ten or more.** Specimens free. Address, THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Song and Chorus, by
ALICE HAWTHORNE,
Author of "Listen to the Mocking Bird," "The Sands are over," "What is Home without a Mother," etc., etc.

"Out of work, without a penny,
Pleading help before thy door,
Without friends among the many—
Look with pity on the poor."

One of the most touching and beautiful songs ever written, will give the author a more extended popularity than anything she has ever written. Price 35 cts.—or, Illustrated title page 40 cts.
For sale at all music stores, or will be sent post-paid on receipt of price by the publishers,
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It contains a full account of the great Railroad Strikes at Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Chicago, and other points; the conflicts between the troops and the mobs, fearful conflagrations and destruction of property, thrilling scenes and incidents, etc., etc. Send for full description of the work and our extra terms to Agents. Address,
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With Improved and Carefully Sized **MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES.**
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"I recommend Capt. Lemon as an honorable and successful practitioner."—S. A. HURLBUT, M. C., Congressional Dist., of Illinois, late Maj. Gen. U. S. Vols. In writing mention name of this paper.
Lock Box 47, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE E. LEMON.

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This is no system of medication confined in its action to narrow limits, being **oxygen magnetized,** the most wonderful **vitalizer** of the human body known. Therefore it should cure a greater variety of ills, and a larger proportion of patients than any other agent. Eight years of large experience fully sustain the expectation. The subscribers unite their forces to make known and available to the sick the wonderful

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VOLUME XLI. JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1877. WHOLE NO. 2117.

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He trusts his long experience and extended practice will enable him to be useful to those who confide their business to him.
Those who want legal advice, without further employment, can consult him at any time for a reasonable advice fee; and thereby often avoid a lawsuit, with its train of troubles, expenses and other evils arising therefrom. An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure.

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Bulgarian Villages.

Herr Danitz, an Austrian traveler, gives the following account of the homes of the two races in Bulgaria: "Although the Turkish villages are perhaps outwardly neater than those of the Christians, yet the interior of the Bulgarian farms bears in an agreeable manner the stamp of the ancient Slav family institutions; the family's laboriousness and substantial prosperity being evident to the eye. In happy contrast with the dead silence of the Turkish house, the Bulgarian's home is full of life, swarms of children playing and occupied throng the hall, and everywhere the mutual affection of parents and children, brothers and sisters, shines forth. As in Servia, the house of the paterfamilias, is constructed of better material, and covered with tiles or stone slabs, and grouped around it are the smaller cottages of the married sons and the circular or long-stretched kolibas, plaited and supported by piles, which are used as barns and stables. A high enclosure of wickerwork surrounds the family residence; gigantic wild dogs watch over its security; and it would be dangerous for a stranger not protected by one of the inhabitants to enter it."

Nature has given women two painful but heavenly gifts, which distinguish them and often raise them above human nature—compassion and enthusiasm. By compassion they devote themselves; by enthusiasm they exalt themselves. —*Lamartine.*

The words of a language resemble the strings of a musical instrument which yield only uninteresting notes when struck by an ordinary hand, but from which a skilful performer draws forth the soul of harmony, awakening and captivating the passions of the mind.—*Clulow.*

A DREAM-LOVE.

Say, love, art thou not a vision?—
Speak, for I to know were fain—
Such as summer hours Elysian
Breed within the poet's brain?

Nay, a mouth of such completeness,
Eyes of such bewitching flame,
Girl so garnered round with sweetness
Never did a poet frame.

Vampires, basilisks, chimeras,
Dragons, monsters, all the dire
Creatures of the fable eras,
Quicken in the poet's fire.

But thyself, so artful artless,
Thy sweet face, thy tender eyes,
With their looks so fond, so heartless,
Never poet could devise.

The Fourteenth.

We all know of the old superstition that it is ominous for thirteen people to sit down to table together. Even now, it is something that very sensible people do not like to do, and in France, a hundred years ago, it was not to be thought of; and there were men of gentle appearance who kept by them a dinner dress and hired themselves out to hosts who found it impossible otherwise to avoid the fatal number; so that quatorzieme, or fourteenth, was actually a calling.

When Madame Verne's granddaughter Hortense was betrothed to Monsieur Moran, it became necessary to celebrate the occasion by a little family supper. No strangers were to be asked—grandmamma, grandpapa, papa, who since his wife's death had led a sort of bachelor's life in Paris, leaving his little girl with her grandparents; the married sister, Madamme Noir, and her husband, M. Moran, and the aunts, and the uncles, and cousins generally were to come; no one else. But when Madame Verne had counted them all, she found, to her horror, that they numbered thirteen. Something must be done. She bethought herself to invite Monsieur Roden, the priest, who had christened little Hortense. Surely that was suitable.

So M. Roden was invited, and all went well until two days before the supper when an unimportant young cousin bethought him to break a limb, and reduced the party again to thirteen. The time was short, but Madame made the best of it. She invited the musician, who accepted with delight. It was certainly proper that one who had taught the pretty Hortense so many years should be of the party. Matters were arranged once more so that Death should have no chance to count his own at that table, when a message came to Uncle Pierre which demanded his presence elsewhere. Again there were thirteen guests, and but half a day remaining. Madame Verne was equal to the emergency. She sent a note to a deaf old gentleman of her acquaintance, representing the supper as an impromptu affair, and begging him to come. And now all was well again. The fourteenth guest was in the house, and the rest were arriving. The ladies were adding the finishing touches to their toilettes in the dressing-room, and Hortense, all blushes, was receiving the congratulations of her friends, when suddenly screams were heard to resound through the house.

The maiden aunt, Mademoiselle Rosine, had caught her dress on fire. It was extinguished before she was hurt, but the dress was spoiled, her nerves upset, and she could not and would not remain to supper. Away she went in her carriage, and there were the guests awaiting the supper, and there was the supper awaiting the guests, who were again thirteen.

Madame Verne was in despair. How could she go to a friend and say, "We did not mean to ask you to sup with us, but we are thirteen; come, and make haste, for it is on the table."

Plainly she could neither do this—ask one of her guests to depart, nor stay away herself. A quatorzieme must be had; but how and where on so short notice? Suddenly Madame Verne remembered her notary. Surely a man who had transacted all the family business would do them the little favor of saving a life. A carriage was yet at the door. She tossed on a hood and shawl and hurried into it.

"Drive to No. 9 Rue Royale," she said to the coachman, "as fast as you can."

The coachman obeyed. It was only five minute's ride to the building in which the notary's office was located—a many-storied edifice, of which he occupied the second floor. On the first were situated the apartments of M. Moran—Hortense's betrothed husband. As she hurried past their door, Madame Verne glanced toward them and saw a lady dressed in black, speaking to a servant, who at the same instant shut the door in her face.

Madame Verne, having mounted the stairs was doomed to a disappointment. The notary was in, but he was suffering from an attack of gout. He was in no condition to dine out. However, he could give her the directions of a quatorzieme, who, if he was disengaged, would be happy to hire himself out for supper-time. He wrote it on a piece of paper, and Madame hurried down stairs. As she reached the foot, however, she paused. A woman, dressed in black, sat upon the lower one, rocking herself to and fro, and moaning. Madame Verne had a kind heart. She paused, stooped down, touched the figure upon the shoulder, and said, "My poor child, what is the matter?"

As she spoke, a face, beautiful, sweet, and not past twenty, was lifted to hers; but there came no answer.

"This is an odd place to find a girl alone," thought Madame, "but she must be a lady. I cannot mistake her expression."

She spoke again.

"Are you hurt? Have you fallen down these steep stairs?"

Then the girl spoke.

"Oh, you look so kind!" she said—"so good! perhaps you will advise me. I have come from the country; I am an orphan; I have no relatives; I came to find a friend who promised me everything; I cannot. I know no one here. Yesterday I spent my last coin. Is there anything for me but the river? I know there is not. But you look kind, and I—I could not help telling you."

"The river—nonsense!" said madame. "You will find your friend, or you can go back to your old home, can you not? We are not heathens here in Paris; we will not let you starve. A girl so young should never have traveled alone; but you can return if you have the expenses for the journey, can you not?"

The girl shook her head.

"No," she said, "no, I can never go back."

"You have not been in the habit of working?" asked Madame. "You are a lady?"

"I have never worked at anything," she answered. "My father died two months ago. He was a surgeon. But I would work gladly. I would do anything to earn my bread."

"At least you shall earn your supper," she said. "Come with me."

She hurried the girl into the carriage, and drove away with her, explaining as they rode the emergency in which she found herself.

"You will wear a dress of my granddaughter's," she said, "a black lace which may be thrown over your own. Your splendid black hair needs only the brush, and I will pin a rose in it. To-morrow I will find you some employment. I believe in faces, madamoiselle, and I know you are a lady and an innocent one. No one can deceive me, and so I trust as others dare not."

And with these words she led the girl into her home and up-stairs into her own apartment, where she adorned the quatorzieme in haste, and led her to the table—the loveliest guest there, far lovelier than even the golden-haired Hortense.

Absorbed in her duties as hostess, Madame Verne did not notice, as the others did, a strange thing that took place as M. Moran seated himself and glanced towards the strange guest. As their eyes met each turned deathly pale, and each seemed to find it impossible to look away. It was M. Moran, who slowly and with an effort turned his head towards his betrothed, and seemed to release the eyes of the dark lady who had been introduced into the company as Mademoiselle Angelique.

It was a delightful supper. Every one had something pleasant to say. There were toasts to propose, and good wishes to make. Perhaps it was but natural that the prospective bridegroom should be modestly silent. Silent he was, at all events, and sat with his face fixed in one direction, turned away from the quatorzieme.

Once only did the strange girl speak in a whisper to Madame Verne.

"This is a betrothal feast, Madame?"

"Yes, my child."

"Your granddaughter, the beautiful young lady opposite, is to marry M. Octave Moran?"

"Precisely in two months."

After this she said nothing more.

The feast went on. At last they were about to leave the table, and the the old grandfather rose. He had something to say to the young couple. All looked towards him as he rose. No matter what the first words were—you can guess. Loving ones for the little ones so soon to leave him. Kind admonitions to him who was about to take her into his keeping; but he ended thus: "But I give her to you gladly, my dear Octave."

He paused and looked at the table, but no one was looking at him. As he uttered the last sentence, Octave Moran had slowly turned his face as though by some mesmeric influence towards the quatorzieme. Their eyes had met and fixed in a strange stare; the other guests were all staring at them.

Suddenly Octave Moran started to his feet and dashed out of the room.

There were thirteen at the table. And then what happened?

Something flashed in the hand of the pale woman at whom all gazed, and she fell forward upon the table.

When they lifted her they found a dagger buried in her heart.

Death had been more prompt with his thirteen than usual.

They found over her dead bosom that night a miniature of Octave Moran, a lock of hair, and a little golden tress soft as down, and in her pocket some letters. That was all; but Hortense never married Monsieur Moran.

Woman.

Shrink not from a woman of strong sense; for if she becomes attached to you it is from seeing and viewing the different qualities in yourself; you may trust her, for she knows the value of your confidence; you may consult her, for she is able to advise, and does so at once with the firmness of reason and consideration of affection; her love is lasting and it will not have been lightly bestowed; for weak minds are not capable of the loftiest grades of passion.

An Old Waiter's Stories—Famous New Yorkers whom He Served—Their Habits as to Dinner.

An old New York waiter, who had been employed in leading restaurants a great many years, was interviewed by a reporter, to whose interrogatories he replied as follows:

"Did you ever see old John Jacob Astor?"

"Only once, sir. He was a feeble man when I saw him, but his son, William, used to lunch regular with Clark and Brown. You see, sir, we had little boxes in those days. They all opened in front on the passage, sir, but they were partitioned off so that nobody could see his neighbor. And most of the waiters yelled, sir. I suppose I've heard 'em say 'Plum-both' more than 500 times a day in tones so loud, sir, as would scare a hawk. The great dishes was steak and onions, plum pudding, with wine and sugar sauces, strawberry shortcake, and devilled kidneys. It's astonishing how them things go by fashions."

"Will fashion soon drive the trade up-town?"

"Not very soon, sir. Why, it wasn't many years ago when Mr. Hallock, of the *Journal of Commerce*, Gen. Webb, of the *Courier*, and Mr. Beach, of the *Sun*, used to take a bite with us. How different them men was, sir."

"Yes, how?"

"Well, Mr. Hallock looked like a minister. He always wore black, and was never fashionable, sir. He was very gentle, sir, and I always thought that he must have been well brought up, sir. But Gen. Webb was a stunner. He had a great deal of hair and a large tsomach, and you'd think he was a real general to hear him talk, sir. It was a rare sight to see him lift his hat, sir. Gloves always. And he was very neat, and at times generous. I remember he gave me a dollar one time, and he seemed particularly grand and splendid, especially when his high stock was new and stiff. He was very pompous like, but he never abused the waiters, sir."

"How about Mr. Beach?"

"I don't know, sir. Mr. Beach was a man, sir, if I may so speak, who always seemed out of place, sir. He was a great hand for pork and beans and apple dumplings with both sauces, sir; not that I could find it in my heart to blame any man for liking them dumplings, sir, for they certainly were splendid."

"Were you ever in Delmonico's?"

"Not in his new place, but I was in his Chamber Street place a long time, sir. Mr. Siro is very particular, sir, so is Mr. Charles. The old man I never saw but once. A man's always sure of his wages at Delmonico's, and it's the best place for fees in the country. The little gent who traveled with the Prince of Wales and paid his bills gave $5 after a lunch. The biggest I ever got was one day after Tweed. Connolly, Hall and two lawyers had been in No. 8 for five hours. I stayed three hours after my time was up to wait on 'em. As they came out Mr. Hall slipped something in my hand. When I went in the room I slung my napkin under my arm and looked at it. It was three five-dollar bills, sir. I ran down stairs quick, sir. They were standing in the doorway with Mr. Siro, who was smoking, as always, a cigarette. 'Can I speak to you, sir?' says I to Mr. Hall. 'Certainly, William,' says he, as polite as a basket. 'What's up?' Then I told him I feared he had made a mistake, and handed him the three fives. He took them, never said a word, opened his wallet, took out a bill, rolled it over the three fives, handed 'em to me, put his finger on his nose, and walked away to the door. He had rolled a tenner over the fives, so I had $25 for my pains, sir."

"Well, that was generous."

"Yes, sir, and I often think of it, sir. He was a thoughtful person, sir, Mr. Hall was, and I never like to hear him run down, sir. One of our regulars was Mr. Stewart's chief partner, Mr Libbey, and a nice man, too. He always came in at a certain time, had a certain seat, ordered his lunch quietly, accepted it as it was, made no fuss, paid his check with ten cents to the waiter, said 'Good day,' and went out.

"But Judge Barnard was the man. One day he came in and walked to a table where another judge, an editor and an actor were sitting. As he sat down he ordered champagne cocktails for the crowd. Then he ordered a chop for himself. Bottle after bottle came, popped and went. 'Now said he,' 'the fellow who has the most cash in his pocket shall pay for the dinners.' The other judge showed up $15, the editor $22 and some change, but the actor brought out $150 in cash and a check for $500 signed by John J. Cisco & Co. 'I pay,' says Judge Barnard, as he showed $75 in money and a city warrant for $1,250. The actor said 'No,' because a warrant wasn't cash. Finally Mr. Siro was appealed to, and he said: 'Well, if Mr.——asks me to accept to that $500 check I shall do it, consequently it is cash: and if Judge Barnard asks me to cash his $1,250 warrant I shall do it, consequently he has the most cash, and he must pay the bill.' Of course, it made a great laugh in the room, and after another bottle they separated."

"Did you ever wait on young Mr. Bennett?"

"Yes, often, sir. He had a way in cold weather of now and then coming to the place. He'd walk in quick, pull a chair before the fire, and read the papers. First he'd warm one side, sir, and then the other. Then he'd say: 'Eugene, breakfast.' Eugene was the head waiter, sir, a nice man and very rich, sir. Then Eugene would order and I generally served it, sir. He never paid for anything, it was always charged, sir. That's the way Mr. Hall and many others did, sir. I saved the bother of handling money, but it was hard on us, sir, for there was rarely any change for the waiter, sir. One of the odd people was a priest. He used to come in at eleven and stay till two. He always took the best seat by the fireplace and read the papers. He always had tea and bread and butter. Sometimes he had a bit of steak, sir. At first he was a curiosity, then a nuisance, but finally a fixture, and we should have been lonely without him."

Black Bread.

Inseparably allied with everything that is Russian is the principal article of the national diet—black bread. In truth, it really deserves the appellation that has been accorded it, being more like a large oaten cake than the familiar baker's loaf, and having a color approaching nearer brown than black. It is made of rye flour, and in the shape of a gigantic bun, rarely ever weighing less than ten or twelve pounds. In appearance it is very solid and bears a glossy surface suggestive of soiled mahogany, with a crumby interior that instantly recalls to mind Tom Hood's couplet about "home made bread, heavy as lead," It has a sourish taste, like that of a dumpling warmed up by the process of baking, and usually adheres to the teeth with a mealy kind of stickiness, which in the villages to varied by the presence of grit. That black bread is not a pleasant kind of food is proved by the proverb about "never eating black bread when yon can get white." It is altogether an acquired taste, no foreigner ever being able to touch it until he has been in Russia many months. Sometimes he fails entirely to acquire the national taste, and even if he does overcome his reputance he mostly restricts his consumption of black bread to seasons of traveling, or to occasional use with soup. For the present, rye bread is the staple article of diet, being eaten in the morning with millet porridge, in the afternoon with cabbage soup, and again in the evening with either one or the other. It contains a good deal of nutriment, but not so much as oatmeal, which latter is altogether unknown in Russia; and is attended by the drawback of being productive of diarrhœ, in hot weather. Its inability to produce constitutional stamina is well known, and already several correspondents have remarked how rapidly seemingly strong healthy men sink under a surgical operation. The best black bread is that called Soldatski Klairb, or soldiers' bread, being that made by the government or by contractors for government. It is much cleaner and better baked than that usually supplied by storekeepers, and from this fact is greatly esteemed by the upper classes. Two pounds of this klairb, with a quarter of a pound of meat and some onions, constitute the rations of the Russian soldier. Millet, buckwheat and vegetables are added, according to the district he may be in. From the meat and cabbage and cucumbers he constructs a soup, which, like his bread, is palatable to no one but himself, but which he eats with a relish an epicure might envy.

The Legion of Honor.

The Grand Chancelor of the Legion of Honor has had a list drawn up of the members belonging to the Legion on the first day of this year. At that date there were 70 wearers of the Grand Cross, 267 grand officers, 1,317 commanders, 6,434 officers, and 51,128 chevaliers or companions—in all 59,208 members. A certain number of these are in receipt of annual pay; 41 wearers of the Grand Cross receive $600 each, or $24,600; 185 grand officers receive $400 each, or $74,000; 932 commanders receive $200 each, or $186,200; 6 officers receive $200 each, or $1,200; 4,817 officers receive $100 each, or $481,700; 146 chevaliers receive $70 each, or $10,220, and 29,893 chevaliers receive $50 each, or $1,404,650. Thus there are in all 36,020 members of the legion who receive annual pay to the amount of $2,272,770; while there are 23,188 civilian members who receive nothing, as pay is only granted to those who have served in the army or navy. The law passed five years ago to the effect that only one nomination should be made for every two vacencies has already begun to take effect, for on the 1st of March, 1872, there were 73 wearers of the Grand Cross as against 70 now; 307 grand officers as against 267; 1,587 commanders as against 1,317; 8,876 officers as against 6,434, and 58,335 chevaliers as against 51,130. The total number of members at that date was 69,179; so that the extinctions have exceeded the nominations by 9,969 during the five years. Since the downfall of Empire the increase in the number of members has, however, been very considerable, for between the publication of a decree by the Government of National Defense for the exclusion civilians, and July, 1873, there were nominated 18 Grand Crosses, 71 grand officers, 399 commanders, 2,116 officers, and 10,770 chevaliers. The military medal, which is confined th non-commissioned officers and privates, is worn by 53,000 persons, and entails an annual expenditure of $1,000,000.

Those that govern most make the least noise.

Corsican Funeral Rites.

In Corsica wailing and chanting is kept up, off and on, from the hour of death to the hour of burial. The news that the head of a family has expired is quickly communicated to his relations and friends in the surrounding hamlets, who hasten to form themselves into a troop or band, locally called the Scirrats, and thus advance in procession toward the house of mourning. If the death was caused by violence, the scirrata makes a halt when it arrives in sight of the village, and then it is that the Corsican women tear their hair and scratch their faces till the blood flows, just as do their sisters in Delmatia and Montenegro. The widow awaits the scirrata by the door of the house, and, as it draws near, the leader steps forth and throws a black veil over her head to symbolize her widowhood; the term of which must offer a dreary prospect to a woman who has the misfortune to lose her husband while she is still in the prime of life, for public opinion insists that she remain for years in almost total seclusion. The mourners and as many as can enter the room assemble round the body, which lies stretched on a table of plank supported by benches; it is draped in a long mantle, or it is clothed in the dead man's best suit. Now begins the dirge, or Vocero. Two persons will perhaps start off singing together, and in that case the words cannot be distinguished; but more often only one gets up at a time. She will open her song with a quietly-delivered eulogy of the virtues of the dead, and a few pointed allusions to the most important events of his life; but before long she warms to her work, and pours forth volleys of rhythmic lamentation with a fire and animation that stirs up the women present into a frenzied delerium of grief, in which as the prætor pauses to take breath, they howl, dig their nails into their flesh, throw themselves on the ground, sometimes cover their heads with ashes. When the dirge is ended they join their hands and dance frantically round the plank on which the body lies. More singing takes place on the way to the church and thence to the graveyard. After the funeral the men do not shave for weeks, and the women let their hair go loose and occasionally cut it off at the grave—cutting off the hair by the way, a universal sign of female mourning: it was done by the women of ancient Greece and it is done by the women of India. A good deal of eating and drinking brings the ceremonials to a close. If the funeral feast comes short of that recorded of the funeral feast of Sir John Paston, of Barton, when 1,3000 eggs, 41 pigs, 40 calves and 10 sheep were but a few items—nevertheless the Corsican baked meats fall very heavily upon the pockets of such families as deem themselves compelled to "keep up a position." Sixty persons is not an extraordinary number to be entertained at the banquet, and there is, over and above, a general distribution of bread and meat to poorer neighbors. Mutton in summer, and pork in winter, are estimated the viands proper to the occasion. In happy contrast to all this lugubrious feasting is the simple cup of milk drank by each kinsman of the shepherd who dies in the mountains: in which case the body is laid out, like Robin Hood's, in the open air, a green sod under his head, his loins begirt with the pistol belt, his gun at his side, his dog at his feet. Curious are the superstitions of the Corsican shepherds touching death. The dead, they say, call the living in the night time, and he who answers will soon follow them; they believe, too, that, if you listen attentively after dark, you may hear at times the low beating of a drum, which announces that a soul has passed.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

The Oldest Inhabitant.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* publishes a statement made by a merchant who has just returned from a tour in South America, giving an account of a remarkable old man he saw in the city of Tulca, Chili, whose name is Felix Rojas, and who has undoubtedly reached the age of 136 years. Rojas was born in 1740, and at an early age entered the army, holding the position of sergeant major in a Spanish line regiment. When Carlos the Third issued the historic mandate expelling the Jesuits, Rojas took in charge two members of the order and carried them from Linares to Santiago. He served forty-eight years in the Chilian armies, and is thoroughly conversant with the minutest details of Chilian history for the last century and a half. Up to one year ago Rojas was remarkably vigorous for one of his venerable age, though for ten years he has been carried about in a portable chair, in charge of two servants. For a year he has failed rapidly, and now seldom leaves his house, his physicians prescribing almost absolute quiet as the only means of prolonging life. Occasionally he may be seen in his chair in front of his residence, and passers-by pay him the greatest respect. He smokes a pipe, and has used tobacco for 120 years. His eyes are quite weak, but he never used spectacles, and is generally able to read large print. He is not a large man, being scarcely five feet five inches in height, and never weighing over 150 pounds. He is remarkably well proportioned, his head being unusually large and finely shaped. Singular to relate, Rojas has lived to this ripe old age in defiance of many vicissitudes and habits that are universally believed to abbreviate a man's term of life. From the age of twenty till he was seventy he was an habitual drinker, and for a long part of that time such a confirmed tippler that his health was seriously affected, and it was believed that he could not survive long. For sixty-six years he has not tasted intoxicating drinks, except as medicine. In 1770 he fought a bloodless duel with a brother soldier, and ten years later, in a similar encounter with another antagonist, he was so desperately wounded that it was two years before he fully recovered. At one time he suffered a double fracture of his right leg by a caisson wagon running over it. He was also wounded twice while fighting in battle. He has had the yellow fever and has been repeatedly prostrated by the other malarial fevers that prevail in all parts of South America. It seems remarkable that one should be preserved to such an extraordinary age, after passing through so many exciting adventures and accidents by field and flood. Rojas is the son of a Spanish nobleman who fled his country for a political offence and settled in Chili under an assumed name. The son lived almost a half century before he found out the true history of his father, and upon the discovery he made a trip to Spain and succeeded in obtaining from the government the title and possession of valuable property which had been confiscated. This is the only voyage Rojas has ever made away from his own country. The venerable old man has ample means and is surrounded by a numerous line of decendants, consisting of children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, great-great-grandchildren and great-great-great-grandchildren.

The Chinese-Lantern Trade.

During the last two or three years a large and regular demand for Chinese lanterns has been created in this country, and the sale of these articles now constitutes one of the most important, if not the most important branch of the business of a dealer in pyrotechnics. This has been especially true this season, when the demand for ordinary "fireworks" has been insignificant, but for Chinese lanterns it has been larger than ever before. Garden parties, which are becoming very popular, are a very profitable source of income to the manufacturers of Chinese lanterns, as is also the custom now in vogue at some of the watering places of having a grand illumination once or twice each season. On two different occasions this summer Martha's Vineyard has called upon Boston dealers for 15,000 lanterns for a single evening's illumination.

The greater part of the "Chinese lanterns" are made in this country, in the vicinity of New York, or in Germany, and as they have been in such active request of late years much ingenuity has been expended in producing them in the most attractive and convenient, and at the same time the cheapest, forms. The result of these ingenious efforts has been the manufacture of paper lanterns, some of which are surprisingly well adapted to the purposes for which they were designed, others being marvellously cheap, and many combining both of these desirable qualities to some extent. Pretty Chinese lanterns of a cylindrical shape, and perhaps twelve inches long and four or five inches in diameter when in use, but capable of being compressed into about one-twelfth of their ordinary length for transportation, are sold as low as $6 per hundred; and large, gorgeously decorated globes, selling at $20 to $30 per hundred, are constructed with wire frames so as to be capable of being folded into the merest fraction of their usual space.

Egypt—What it is Worth to England.

If Russia after the war can obtain possession of Armenia, or Bulgaria, or Roumelia, or Constantinople itself, and deems it for her interest to do so, she will most assuredly not be restrained by any lack of a precedent for annexation after conquest. There is not a great Power in existence in whose annals she could not find ample justification if she desired it and assuredly no reasonable exception could be taken to her appropriation of the fruits of victory by the Power which holds Gibralter, Malta and India. Moreover, there is absolutely no reason why the occupation of Egypt should not be undertaken with the sanction and consent of Turkey herself. The Turks, to do them justice, care little or nothing about moral force or international precedents. What they want is material aid, and short of armed assistance, which we are not prepared to give, the service which they would most value would be pecuniary assistance. At the present crisis, money is the most urgent need of Turkey, and there is ground to think that the Porte would gladly transfer its suzerain rights over Egypt to England if we would purchase the capitalized value of the reversion of the Egyptian tribute. This tribute in round numbers amounts to £700,000 a year, and at thirty years' purchase its value would be £21,000,000. As the tribute, however, is already mortgaged for the payment of the loans of 1855 and 1871, amounting to close upon £9,000,000, its salable value cannot be estimated at more than $12,000,000. For a sum of half this amount paid down in cash the Porte would be willing enough to cede to England the suzerainty of Egypt. If I am told that to give money to Turkey at this moment would be detrimental to the cause of Russia, I can only say what we have to consider are not interests of Russia any more than those of Turkey, but the interests of England.—*Nineteenth Century.*

The Republican.

SATURDAY, NOV. 10th, 1877.

The Elections Tuesday.

The elections Tuesday resulted in a victory for the Democrats on the whole.

In New York the Democrats elected their State ticket by 15,000 to 20,000 majority and have a majority in the Legislature on joint ballot, which will secure a U. S. Senator to succeed Conkling.

In Pennsylvania the Democrats elected their State ticket by a majority of from 10,000 to 12,000. The labor and greenback ticket combined polled a vote of 50,000 and completely upset all calculations of the regular parties. New Jersey elects Gen. Geo. B. McClellen, the Democratic candidate by a majority of upwards of 12,000, and have a working majority in the Legislature.

In Connecticut the Republicans retain control of the Legislature. The Radicals when in power so districted the State and apportioned representation that the Legislature may be Republican when the State is largely Democrat. The election in this State was for members of the Legislature and Sheriffs.

In Massachusetts the Republicans elected their State ticket and made slight gains.

The Republicans have probably carried Wisconsin by a small majority. The greenback party polled a vote of 30,000. Maryland has gone Democratic.

In Virginia the Republican party made no race and the Democrats had a walk over. Mississippi has gone Democratic.

In Maine and Kansas the Republicans hold their own, which is equivulent to saying the Dutch have taken Holland.

On a survey of the field the result is a decided and very satisfactory triumph for the Democratic party and Democratic principles. Mr. Hayes' policy is nothing more nor less than what the Democratic party have advocated for years. In adopting it he cut loose from the Bloodyshirters and threw himself into the arms of the Democratic party. In that party in Congress he finds his most steadfast supporters and backers, where he pursues his policy of conciliation and civil service reform. He is a representative of Democratic principles so long as he is in pursuit of his present policy. He has openly proclaimed Jefferson as his model. Massachusetts is the only Republican State that has heartily and unreservedly approved his policy. The result is a Republican victory won with Democratic weapons. The Democratic party can as well appropriate the victory in Maschusetts as can the Republican party.

In Pennsylvania it was different. There the Republican party was *secretly* opposed to Mr. Hayes' Democratic policy and *openly* damned it with faint praise. *The result is an endorsement of the Democratic party candidates and principles by the voters.*

In New York Mr. Conkling openly arrayed himself in opposition to the President and his policy. Result: the election of a Legislature that will retire Mr. Conkling and put in his seat an exponent of Democratic principles.

Only in their remotest fastnesses, like Maine and Kansas have the Bloody Shirters held their own, and even there the party of Pacification and Peace is making in roads and will triumph.

The year 1880 will witness the easy election of a Democrat of sound views and untrammelled by "moneyed influences."

When the Governor appoints the successor of Senator Morton the United States Senate will stand, Republicans 38: Democrats 34. Independents 1, with three vacancies to fill. If seats are given to the Democrats elected from Louisiana and South Carolina as they should be, the Democrats will have a majority in that body.

A mob of two or three hundred men took the negro Wright, who brutally outraged Mrs. Ellington, from the jail of Russell county and hanged him near the scene of his crime. Before he was hung he was fully identified as the man, and moreover he confessed it.

A perfect flood of immigration has set in to Louisiana. Forty families recently arrived at Delhi with the intention of settling in one Parish. The Richland "Beacon" describes them as fine appearing, well conducted people, desirable as neighbors and citizens.

Alabama in Congress.

On Friday last in the House of Representatives MR. FORNEY introduced a bill for the relief of the Mobile Marine Company.

MR. JONES, of Alabama, introduced a bill making appropriations for inland-mail transportion on star routes.

On Monday last Mr SHELLEY introduced a bill to appropriate the tax collected from cotton to educational purposes in the States which raised the cotton.

Eight gentlemen from Naple county, Ohio, arrived here Tuesday to take a look at our county.—*Athens Post.*

It is the constant flood of immgration to Texas that keeps money so plentiful in the State.

There was a severe attack on the Turkish position at Erzeronm last Monday. After ten hours fighting the Turkish centre was driven in and the Turks were compelled to fall back. Moukhtar Pasha was slightly wounded.

A South Carolina Grand jury has found another indictment against U. S. Senator John J. Patterson of South Carolina, for bribery in purchasing his seat in the Senate. Twenty-four exmembers of the Legislature allege they were bribed to vote for Patterson.

See advertisement of E. L. Woodward in which he calls upon his debtors to pay up.

Telegrams in Brief.

NOV. 3.—The King of Abyssinia again threatens to invade Egypt with 12000 men.

Between 250,000 and 300,000 regular troops are still in and around Constantinople. They have been ordered to the front.

The Russians are forming an army of 70,000 to go to the front.

The Acton Powder mills of Sudberry, Mass. exploded.

The wife of Steplen May, of Mechanicsville, N. Y. stole out of her house while her husband was sleeping with four of her children, aged 9, 6, 4 and 1½ years, and threw them into a rapid creek at the back of the house and jumped in herself The eldest reached the shore and gave the alarm. The mother and one child were rescued. The other two were drowned.

An outbreak of the disorderly elements in San Francisco is feared. For several weeks they have been openly holding meetings in which the most violent and incendiary harangues have been indulged. The lives and property of many prominent citizens have been threatened openly. The dangerous classes have become desperate by the pressure of the prevailing hard times.

NOV. 4.—A shock of earth-quake was felt this morning in New Hampshire, Vermont, New York and Massachusetts. Window glass was broken, furniture shaken up and people badly scared. Lumber yard near Phillipsburg, Penn., fired by an incendiary. Between two and three million feet of lumber was consumed.

Jno. D. Stockton, one of the editors of the New York *Herald* is dead.

Dennis Kearney and other San Francisco agitators have been arrested for attempts to stir up outbreaks.

NOV. 5.—Some Washington specials represent Senator Blaine's condition as serious.

In the House 190 bills were introduced; among them bills for reclaiming the alluvial lands of the Mississippi river.

The vote will be taken on the bill for the repeal of the resumption act on the 13th.

Gen. Shelley, of Alabama, has introduced a bill to appropriate the illegally collected cotton tax to educational purposes in the several Southern States. Mr, Hewitt, of New York, is championing the measure.

Much excitement in Texas from reports of numerous fights on the Rio Grande between Mexicans and Americans. It is rumored that the city of Matamoras has pronounced against Diaz.

Mr. Buckner has received a farmers petition to Congress, 227 feet in length, asking for a financial system independent of a metalic basis. The bill of Mr. Young of Tennessee for the improvement of the levees of the Missisippi river, appropriates forty five millions of dollars in four per cent. bonds. More than fifty thousand people viewed the remains of Senator Morton in one day.

David Smith Costelon, the abortionist of Coburg, Ontario, has been sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Miss Wade.

NOV. 6.—Gov. Williams of Indiania has appointed Dan Vortees to succeed Morton in the U. S. Senate.

The jury composed of eight negroes and four white men have brought in a verdict of "guilty" in the case of ex-Treasurer Cardoza of South Carolina.

The Russians have occupied Erzeroum.

John Morrisey, anti-Tammany, beat Augustus Schell, Tammany candidate for the Senate in New York.

Henry S. Sandford of Florida has been sent as Minister to Belgium.

The Greenback party in Wisconsin polled 30,000 votes.

From the Mobile Register.]

DEATH OF FORREST.

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST, the greatest cavalry leader of America, is dead, at the age of fifty-six. Of humble origin, he surmounted the poverty of youth and the want of an education; and at the outset of the late war, at the age of forty, had attained such a position among his fellow citizens of Tennessee that, having enlisted as a private, he was authorized by Gov. Harris to organize a regiment of calvary. At that time by native intellect and energy he had become the cultivator of plantations which produced one thousand bales of cotton. His brilliant career is a part of the history of the United States.

At Fort Donelson he first exhibited his genius and intrepidity. At the council of war which determined upon surrender, COL. FORREST urged the possibility of escape, and, receiving permission to attempt it, led his command safely beyond the lines of the enemy. From this day to the close of the war he was conspicious as a cavalry leader. At Shiloh he harrassed the enemy's flank and held him in check after the Confederate retreat. His dash upon the pickets around Nashville; his burning of bridges, destruction of property and capture of outposts; his reduction of block-houses and garrisons; the capture of Union City; the disastrous assault of Wheeler and Forrest upon Dover; the pursuit and capture of General Striegh; the pursuit of the enemy after Chickamauga; the rout of Gen. Smith at Okolona; the descent upon Paducah; the capture of Union City; the storming of Fort Pillow; the splendid battles of Tupelo, Brice's Cross Roads and Harrisonburg; the movement upon Memphis; the dash into West Tennessee and burning of gunboats, warehouses and supplies at Johnsonville; the operations with Hood in front of Nashville; the heroic and successful efforts to protect the retreat of the routed army; the overthrow at Selma and the surrender at Gainsville. Alabama—are events which shed a military glory about the head of this greatest of modern cavalry leaders. From a private in the ranks, unrefined, uneducated, without political influence, and bearing the stigma of a disreputable business which he had pursued in early life, this remarkable man rose rapidly to the position of Lieutenant General. His genius could not be suppressed or ignored. It blazed out in the darkest hours of Southern history and cheered the hearts of our people when hope had almost fled.

When the war was over General Forrest honestly accepted the situation and labored to rebuild the shattered fortunes of his people. He counselled acquiescence in the results of the war—friendship for the colored people, and a restoration of national good-feeling. There came no word from him of impatience, or vituperation.

Like Lee, Hardee and Johnston, he accepted defeat with dignity and in silence—leaving to time and to history the vindication of the people and the cause for which he had shed his blood and lost the fruits of a life of arduous toil. Th was a stern side to the character of Forrest—but it was the result of an iron will which marks the born commander. He was cruel to the deserter, the coward and and the sluggard. When the criminal was to be punished, and when the punishment served to save an army from defeat or treason, Forrest was implacable and unmerciful. But to those who did their duty as good soldiers, no man was more just and tolerant. The gentler side of his nature showed itself to the captive and the distressed. At the battle of Okolona, when his brother, the gallant Col. Jefferson Forrest fell, mortally wounded in the charge, Gen. Forrest rushed to the spot, took him in his arms and wept like a child, while the bullets of the enemy swept around him. This brother had been reared by the General and had been given a liberal education at his expense. He died in the arms of the great leader, while the soldiers around uncovered their heads as the gallant soul took its departure, accompanied by the tears and prayers of the iron handed chieftain. No man who saw that scene, and who saw a moment after the tearful-eyed Forrest leap into his saddle and dash upon the enemy until the lines were broken to fragments, and driven in tumultuous rout, can refuse to recognize the great nobility of our dead hero. Had he received the benefit of early culture, and of even an ordinary common school education, the harsher features of his character would barely have attracted attention, but such as he was, no truer knight ever led a squadron, and no purer patriot ever fought or bled for his native land.

The Death of Senator Morton.

OLIVER PERRY MORTON, Senator of the United States from Indiana, died at Indianapolis last evening. He was only 54 years old, but though naturally of a very robust constitution, he had for many years suffered a partial paralysis which had disabled him from walking; and this disease, aggravated by accidental causes, finally affected his whole system and produced his death. He was educated at the Miami University in Ohio, was a lawyer by profession, and became Judge in Indiana in 1852. He was elected Licutenant-Governor of that State in 1860, and became Governor in 1861. His first term of service in the United States began on March 4, 1864, and in due time he was elected to the same office for a second term, which lacks nearly two years of its completion.

MR. MORTON was endowed with surprising talent, audacity, and intellectual ability. He was a muscular, bold character, one of those who naturally rise to distinction in times of commotion and passion. The civil war was his great opportunity, and being Governor of Indiana at the time, he improved it to the utmost. Originally a Democrat and a master of the arts of political management, he was converted to Republicanism and it was as a Republican that he took his first political office, that of Lieutenant-Governor. Ever since then he has steadily adhered to that party, and more than ten years ago he took rank as one of its most determined and influential leaders. As was natural to an Indiana man, he was at first a strong opponent of anti-slavery agitation, and when the civil war ended the question of negro suffrage was raised as an incident in the reconstruction of the Southern States, Mr MORTON was at the start decidedly opposed to it. His disposition was to support ANDREW JOHNSON in his breach with the Republican party; but he did not long indulge so dangerous a proclivity, and when he turned about he did it without a qualification. Since then no man has exceeded him in fidelity to the negro cause, or in the extreme radicalism of the measures he has advocated.

We cannot say that Mr. MORTON was a statesman. He was cunning, wary, and unscrupulous—a politician of wonderful fertility and sucfess; but those large views and firmly held principles which are indispensable in the higher type of public man were not his. He aimed always at the advantage of the moment, and was just as ready to gain his ends by means which a high conscientiousness would reject as by any others. That a thing was tricky or immoral did not make it odious in his eyes provided it could be made useful in politics. Yet he was a patriot. He loved his country sincerely. Every fibre in his nature was American, even when he resorted to doubtful measures. The good of the country he really believed could only be promoted by the success of the party to which he was devoted; and while he was carried away by the intensity of his party feeling into regions and into actions where a man of nobler nature would not consent to go, there was yet such an abounding force in his mind and such a frank demagogism in his conduct that he commanded a certain kind of respect even from those who condemned him. We add also to his credit in these times, that he was not avricious, or venal, and did not get rich through the use of political power.

Without the advantages of extensive culture or any great accumulation of knowledge, Mr. MORTON'S intellect was so quick and fertile, and his power of expressing himself in language suited to the popular ear was so great, that he was a formidable athlete in any public contest in which he chose to engage. He had also the great advantage of never laboring to maintain or defend his own personal consistency. The opinions of to-day he advocated with extraordinary vigor, but he wasted no time in seeking to reconcile them with his opinions of yesterday. It was enough for him to explain and enforce the views he now held, and it was generally enough for his audience. His argument was often of almost matchless point and cogency, and if he had been a man of better regulated habits and if no physical weakness had broken down his great natural powers, he might have risen to the highest eminence. He was a very ambitious man, desiring to be President; but his party was not willing to risk itself with a candidate so stricken with disease.

Personally he was generous, agreeable in social intercourse, and democratic in tastes and manners, a public-spirited citizen, and a faithful friend. He was well loved and well hated; and few conspicious men of our time have possessed at once more of the weakness and the excellence of humanity than OLIVER P. MORTON.

N. Y. Sun.

NOBILITY.

True worth is in being, not seeming—
In doing, each day that goes by,
Some little good; not in dreaming
Of great things to do by and by.
For whatever men say in blindness,
And spite of the fancies of youth;
There's nothing so kingly as kindness,
And nothing so royal as truth.

We get by our mete as we measure;
We cannot do wrong, and feel right;
Nor can we give pain, and gain pleasure,
For justice avenges each slight.
The air for the wing of the sparrow,
The bush for the robin and wren,
But always the path that is narrow
And straight for the children of men.

'Tis not in the pages of story
The heart of its ills to beguile,
Though he who makes courtship to glory,
Gives all that he hath for her smile;
For, when from her heights he has won her
Alas! it is only to prove
That naught is so sacred as honor,
And nothing so royal as love.

To the Wholesale Trade!

LeGRAND & Co.

Montgomery, Ala.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries and Western Produce,

Respectfully call the attention of Merchants throughout the State to their extensive Stock. We now offer to the Trade—

4,500 barrels FLOUR—all grades; 200,000 lbs BACON and BULK SIDES.
100 hogsheads LOUISIANA SUGARS—all grades; 750 sacks COFFEE—all grades.
100 tierces HAMS—best brands; 100 tierces LARD—best brands.
500 boxes SOAPS—all grades; 500 buckets LARD, 20 lbs. each.
700 boxes CANDLES—best brands; 600 boxes TOBACCO—all grades.
100,000 CIGARS—all grades; 300 barrels WHISKIES—all grades.
12,000 bushels TEXAS RED RUST PROOF OATS;

AND AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF ALL GOODS IN THE GROCERY LINE.

Manufacturers' Agents for the Celebrated Arrow Tie.

Dry Goods Department

—OF—

LE GRAND & CO.

FALL & WINTER GOODS---LARGEST STOCK & LOWEST PRICES

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing,
Gent's Furnishing Goods, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots Shoes, &c.

Our stock, adapted to the present season, is complete in every department, & we offer to the wholesale trade
20 Cases Kentucky JEANS and DOESKINS; 10 cases PLAID LINSEYS.
10 Cases White and Red FLANNELS; 10 cases Cotton FLANNELS.
25 Cases Bleached SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS; 100 bales CHECKS and STRIPES.
100 Bales Brown SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS; 50 bales OSNABURGS.
50 Bales COTTON YARNS; 100 bales Grey and White BLANKETS; NOTIONS in large variety
50 Cases Men's and Boy's HATS—all qualities.

100 Cases Boots & Shoes, all grades.

We feel confident that we can offer inducements over any competing market. Give us a trial & be convinced.

LeGRAND & CO.,
Commerce and Bibb Streets, Montgomery, Ala.

ROWAN, DEAN & CO.

Fall Trade!

We are now receiving the *LARGEST, CHAPEST and most VARIED* Stock of

Goods, Wares and Merchandise

ever brought to this market. Our

Ready-made Clothing Department

is very much enlarged: and we invite the special attention of all who need Goods in that line to our Stock. We have made all our purchases for NET CASH, thereby getting the benefit of all the discounts to cash buyers; and are prepared to sell, and will sell Goods at exceedingly low prices. *Particularly to those who will pay cash for them.*

ROWAN, DEAN & CO.,
oct27 Jacksonville Ala.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } CALHOUN COUNTY. }
Probate Court, Special Term, Oct. 20th 1877.

THIS day came C. W. Brewton, Administrator de bonis non, cum testamento annexo of the Estate of G. C. P. Hughes, deceased, and filed his petition in writing, under oath, praying an Order of Sale of certain Lands described therein; and belonging to said Estate, for the purpose of paying the debts against said estate and for distribution among the Heirs at Law of said deceased.

It is Ordered, that the 29th day of November, 1877, be appointed a day on which to hear and determine upon said application; 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 Estate, as well as all parties interested to appear and contest the same if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Oct. 27—3t.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to us for Blacksmithing are hereby notified to settle up. Our books will be closed about the 25th of November. Be punctual and you will save time and expense.

R. BOWLING & CO.

Alexandria, Ala.

National Surgical Institute.

Two of the Surgeons of this notable Institute will visit Jacksonville, Ala. December 7, 1877, stopping at the Jacksonville Hotel. They will have with them a fine outfit of braces and surgical appliances, and will be prepared to treat all kinds of Deformities and Chronic Diseases, such as Club Feet, Hip Disease, Paralysis, Piles and Fistula, Catarrh, Private Diseases, Diseases of the Eye, &c. For full particulars, address NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Atlanta, Ga. Nov. 3—4t.

Land to Rent.

UNDER an Order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, I will, as Guardian of C. C. Mattison, a minor, Rent to the highest bidder, at Alexandria, Alabama, ON SATURDAY THE 24TH inst. for the year 1878, the farm belonging to said ward.

TERMS OF RENTING.—Note with good security, payable twelve months after date.

WM. M. HAMES,
Nov. 3—3t. Guardian.

ADMINISTRATOR'S
SALE
OF
Valuable Land.

UNDER and by virtue of an Order of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, made on the 24th day of October, 1877, the undersigned as Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Lovin Martin, deceased, will,

On Monday the 26th day of November, 1877,

At the late residence of said decedent proceed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, the following described lands, to-wit:

The north east fourth of the north east fourth and the south half of the north east fourth of section 5, township 14; the north east fourth of the north west fourth of section 4, township 14, the south half of the south west fourth of section 33, township 15; the west half, the north east fourth, and the west half of the south east fourth of section 32, township 13; the south east fourth of the south east fourth, the south east fourth of the south west fourth, and the west half of the south east fourth of section 29, township 13; the east half of the north east fourth, and the north east fourth of the south east fourth of section 31, township 13, all in range 6 east in the Coosa Land District, and containing one thousand and eighty (1080) acres.

Said Lands will be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers, and upon the following EASY TERMS, to-wit: One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale; one third in one year and one third in two years after date of sale. Notes with approved security and bearing interest from date of sale, will be required to secure the last two payments of the purchase money.

CHARLES MARTIN, Adm. &c.
Oct. 27, 1877—5t.

Notice to Creditors.

Probate Court of Calhoun Co. Ala.

M. W. Abernathy dec.—Estate of.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1877, by the Hon L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Court of Probate for Calhoun county: Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said Estate are required to present them legally authenticated within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

HORACE L. STEVENSON, Adm.
Oct. 20—3t.

Talladega Nurseries.

ROWAN, DEAN & CO.,
Agents.

VERY LARGE STOCK OF
Fruit Trees,
Grape Vines,
Straberry Plants, &c.
PRICES LOW.

R. H. HUNLEY & CO.
Oct. 20, 1877—6m.

TAUL BRADFORD H. L. STEVENSON.

BRADFORD & STEVENSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE.....ALABAMA.

Trust Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a DEED of TRUST executed to the undersigned as Trustee, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1875, to secure David Atkins, A. M. Whiteside A. G. Huffmaster and James A. Gladden, in certain sums of money advanced by them and specified in said Deed of Trust, recorded on the 12th day of March, 1875, in book E, 2nd volume of Register of Deeds, on pages 389, 390 and 391: I will as Trustee aforesaid, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, on MONDAY THE 26th day of NOVEMBER, 1877, the following described Land and Lots, to-wit: a certain tract or parcel of land described as follows: beginning 15,30 chains from the north east corner of section 27, town'p 14, range 8, thence S 85 W along the north boundary of said section 9.50 C to R. R. B. N. E. 24.98 C to the half mile stake, thence S 5 E 22 C to the A & T. R. R. thence S 76 E 14.72 to a post oak tree on the road leading from Jacksonville to Blue mountain, bearing S W then N 17 E along the west edge of said road 19,50 C, thence N 20 E 6,50 C leaving the road at 6 chs, then north 18 E 95 C to the beginning, containing fifty acres more or less.

Also the following described TOWN LOTS, as laid off in the new plan of the town of Jacksonville, in section 13 township 14 range 8, one numbered 26, one numbered 27, and one numbered 25, containing 5 acres more or less. There is on these lots an elegant frame dwelling house containing eight rooms, a good kitchen and other out buildings, good water supply, a large and fine garden, altogether one of the most desirable residences in the town of Jacksonville.

Also Lot No. 52, except a part out of the south west corner, containing 22 feet on line fronting the public square, and running back from said line on the public square, east forty feet. Also one Piano. Also one certain House and Lot situated in the town of Jacksonville, in section 13, township 14, range 8, in Calhoun County, the same purchased of J. W. Williams, Sheriff, recorded in Probate office of said county in book 2d B pages 386 and 387.

Also all his right, title and interest in and to one certain house and lot in the town of Jacksonville, fronting on depot street, bounded on the west by lot where L. W. Cannon now lives, it being the same purchased from E. L. Woodward.

Also the north west fourth of north west fourth of section 25, township 15, range 6, in Coosa Land District.

Said Real Estate and personal property will be sold to satisfy said debts specified in said Deed of Trust.

Further explanation of parties and other particulars will be given on the day of sale.

G. B. DOUTHIT, Trustee.
October 20, 1877—5t.

Carriage & Wagon MAKING

JAMES B. & 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 substantial 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.

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, 25

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

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

THE PRAIRIE
CORN SHELLER.

Pat. Sept. 3, 1873, & Jan. 13, 1875.

THE cheapest and best Corn-Sheller made. It possesses advantages over all others embodying simplicity, durability, perfection of work, etc. Very light and convenient—separates the corn from the cob, is self-adjusting—shells equally well and cleans the largest and smallest ears. Has no machinery, cannot be choked, and a boy can work it with ease. Shells 15 to 20 bushels of corn an hour. Just what the farmer needs. Saves trouble, time and money. Manufactured at Selma, Ala. by the undersigned, owners of the patent for the State of Alabama, to whom all communications should be addressed.

AGENTS WANTED in every county in the State. Price $10 00.

B. EASON & CO., Selma, Ala.
Sept. 8—6m.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1853.)

H. A. SMITH

ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller and Music Dealer

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of School and Miscellaneous BOOKS, Stationery and Fancy Articles—PIANOS and Organs, at prices that will defy competition in any market in the South.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

CROQUET SETS

In Wood Boxes $1.50,

and upwards, complete. Orders by mail promptly filled, heavy discounts to Merchants and Schools. Jan. 21, 1877.

LIVERY & SALE STABLE.

HAVING bought the entire interest of J. W. Fullenwider in the stock and outfit of the late Hammond & Fullenwider's Stable, we will continue the same business place, and hope that by liberal 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, $5 return.

Hack to and from depot 25c day 50c night.
Horse, single feed 35c or $1 per day.
Horse and Buggy per day, ...$3
Hack and two horses per day, ... $3
Wagons, Hacks, Buggies and Horses always on hand.

W. B. HAMMOND,
J. D. HAMMOND, Agent.
—1oct7

A Certain Cure for
CANCER.

THE undersigned having become possessed of a remedy for this most distressing and hitherto considered incurable malady, which has been tested by several persons and proved to be an effectual remedy, thinks it but right to inform the afflicted where they can obtain relief.

He at present refers to Jefferson Alford, who was afflicted with Cancer for 15 years and is now perfectly cured by the use of this remedy. Mr. Alford's post office is Gadsden, where persons afflicted with cancer can write to him.

Any person wishing to test the remedy can do so by calling on or writing to the undersigned at White Plains, Calhoun County, Alabama.

A. J. KEE.
Sept 22—3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
OF
Real Estate.

BY virtue of an Order of Sale granted by L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court for Calhoun County, State of Alabama, made on the 24th day of October, 1877: the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of E. H. Garrett, deceased, will sell on the premises, at public outcry to the highest bidder, on

Tuesday the 27th day of November, 1877:

The Real Estate belonging to said Estate of E. H. S. Garrett, deceased, to-wit:

The south half of the south west fourth of section sixteen, township fourteen of range nine.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half cash, and the remaining half on a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale. Note and good security will be required to secure the purchase money.

Said Land is located on the Jacksonville & Rome, road about seven miles north of Jacksonville.

C. W. BREWTON, Adm.
Nov. 3, 1877—3t.

Henry Burke, vs. Tabitha Burke. } IN CHANCERY at Jacksonville, Ala. Nov. 1st, 1877.

In this cause, it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of the Complainant, that the said defendant Tabitha Burke, is a non-resident of this State and that her particular place of residence is in the city of Columbus, State of Georgia, and further that in the belief of affiant, the defendant is over the age of 21 years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala for four consecutive weeks, requiring her, the said Tabitha Burke, answer or demur to the bill of Complaint in this cause by the 24th day of December, 1877, or, in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against her.

Done at office this the 1st day of November, A. D. 1877.

WM. M. HAMES, Register.
Nov. 3—4t.

The Republican.

LOCAL MATTERS.

An Earnest Appeal.

After passing through two years of most unprecedented hard times, and patiently submitted to neglect on the part of a number of our subscribers we now venture to make another earnest appeal to their sense of right and justice. And in order to bring this subject more vivedly before the minds of the most numerous class of our readers, the farmers, we will ask two or three questions. How would you like to sell all your surplus produce, upon which you depend to pay your debts and keep up your business, on a credit of twelve months, in small sums of two dollars each, so scattered as to make personal application and collection impracticable? And then, after the twelve months had expired, to find that the parties owing these small sums had concluded, owing to their insignificance, to put off their payment another year? Well this is precisely our case with this exception that the farmer would only be out of the proceeds of his labor, while we are kept out of not only this, but of actual cash expenditure of from one half to two-thirds of the amounts for paper, ink, &c.

Now, at the close of another good crop year for every kind of produce, which commands fair prices, we hope no longer to be made the victims of this injurious neglect. We will keep this appeal in our paper for two or three weeks; then, if we see no signs of reformation on the part of the neglectful class, we will remodel our subscription book, and drop off every name that makes us feel bad when we write it and glance at the dollars that are due.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Sunday morning, the 4th inst., by Rev. J. C. Brown, Mr. GEORGE BROYLES and Miss SALLIE LESTER.

After the marriage ceremony and a delicious breakfast, the happy groom and lovely bride, attended by many friends, and amid pleasant adieus of those who remained behind, repaired to the home of the former where an elegant dinner awaited them. A lovely Sabbath morning—a quiet but impressive marriage ceremony, and the two found themselves face to face with new duties and new responsibilities. That they may meet them worthily and well, and that a store of great joy may be their reward, is the wish of a warm friend of both.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS.—The new commissioners went into session Monday and at this writing are still in session. They present a fine appearance as a body, and the manner in which they have gone about the discharge of their duties gives promise that they will serve the county during their term with fidelity, dispatch & an accurate knowledge of its needs. Individually they are all good men—among the very best in our county—and the people may rest secure in the fact that their interests will be well cared for by the new Court.

From now until the 1st of December, cotton seed will be taken in payment of subscription dues to the REPUBLICAN, at the market price.

HON. MORRIS delivered an eloquent address before the Southern Historical Society in Richmond, some days ago. He also made a speech at the Richmond Fair, on the occasion of the President's visit.

MARRIED.—October 26th, 1877, by Rev. Jno. B. Stevenson, Mr. Henry A. Armstrong of Chat. County, to Miss Emma Whiteside of Calhoun County Alabama.

Last Tuesday week the official term of Sheriff A. O. STEWART expired, and a week after his successor, Mr. D. Z. GOODLETT, entered upon the duties of the office.

With his retirement from official life Mr. Stewart carries with him the good wishes of all who have observed his career as one of the first officers of the county. He has made a faithful and efficient officer, and has won the encomiums of the bench, bar and people for his zeal, industry and strict attention to business.

His successor is a gentleman of good morals and business habits, and will no doubt give universal satisfaction after he has become acquainted somewhat with the routine of his official duties.

To make room for reading matter, we drop out our real estate advertisements for this week only.

ALEXANDRIA, ALA.,
Nov. 5th, '77.

Editor Republican:

I have just had my Valley lands analyzed by Prof. W. C. STUBBS of Auburn College, and have obtained a Formula for wheat, and ask you to publish the same for the benefit of the farming interest of our county.

FORMULA.

When cotton seed can be obtained the following mixture would be fine for wheat;

60 bushels of cotton seed.
100 lbs. acid Phosphate.

When stable manure is used as a basis the following mixture is recommended:

4 tons stable manure.
50 lbs. acid Phosphate.

Should a mixture of stable manure and cotton seed be desired the following would be required:

30 bushels cotton seed.
2 tons stable manure.
75 lbs. acid Phosphate.

Either of the Formulas are put up in heaps, in layers 3 inches deep and thoroughly wet, and allowed to remain two or three weeks till it becomes thoroughly decomposed.

It is preferable to make your Superphosphates. Here is Formula:

South Carolina bone—	1200 lbs.
Sulpharic Acid—	553 "
Water—	289 "

Procure finely ground South Carolina bone which costs in Charleston S. C., $15,00 to $17,00 per ton; and mix well according to Formula and you have a ton of Superphosphate. Messrs. R. J. Baker & Co., of Baltimore, M. D., will furnish Sulphuric acid for 3 cents pr. lb. Freight from Baltimore to central Alabama is about $9.50 per ton. In smaller quantities 65 cts. per hundred weight.

Good preparation of soil is as essential as manures. After ploughing land with a two-horse turning plough, and followed by a subsoiler, it should be thoroughly pulverized and compacted. Wheat requires pulverization and compactness. If either of the above Formulas are used after good preparation of lands a good crop of wheat may be expected unless inundated by vicissitudes of the season.

C. H. BOWLING.

See new advertisements on this page.

WANTED.—To sell 1000 bushels of lime. Apply to

J. F. CROW.

WANTED.—I wish to exchange a good brood Mare for a good Mule.

J. A. STEVENSON, SR.

At a meeting of the Temperance Union at Cooper Institute, N. Y., the following remarkable facts were stated by one of the speakers:

Statistics showed that in five years, from 1870 to 1875, forty-two women were killed in this city by men, and only one man killed by a woman. Of the forty-two wife murders twenty-two were by drunken husbands, some of their victims being buried from windows to break their necks upon the stone pavements below; some were butchered with hatchets, others were slaughtered by knives and bludgeons. For all these twenty-two wife murders not a solitary man was hanged—a few were sentenced to the State Prison and others were sent to the Penitentiary for a few months. In several of these cases the jurors brought in verdicts of only manslaughter.

Our *confrere*, the junior of the Jacksonville Republican proposes to come all the way to Huntsville to "lick" the fellow who had the audacity to criticise the "pretty composition" of MISS FANNIE SNODGRASS. We appreciate the valor of our courageous young friend, particularly as his prowess is to be manifested in defending the faultless writing of one so beautiful and competent as the fair fascinating editress of the Herald but we submit to the heroic Knight, who thus tenders his kindly offices, that the "licking" of *Clay* is rather to dirty and child-like for one of his years and position to engage in; and, besides, the "old curmudgeon" who nestles under the blue mountains, though "withered," might prove a "foeman worthy of his steel," and then Miss FANNIE would have to write the biography and tragical fate of a Calhoun "goober eater."—*Decatur News.*

These are true words. They were spoken by Mr. Randall on taking his seat as Speaker:

"I assume that we will take no step backward in the work of retrenchment and reform so auspiciously begun by the last House under a matured and definite plan of reduction of the expenses of the Government. It is certain that still greater reductions can be made without impairing the efficiency of the Administration. To have an honest Administration it should be frugal. Never before was it more urgent than now with general financial distress and with labor depressed by heavy burdens) to exercise the sternest economy. When the iron rule of hard necessity darkens every household in the land, extravagance on the part of the people's servants is an unpardonable crime."

The country demands of the Democratic House that it proceed in the path of retrenchment of Government expenses Many millions annually may yet be saved, and the public interests gain rather than suffer.—*N. Y. Sun.*

GOV. PARKER ON THE GREAT FRAUD.

He says it is an Offence that should never be condoned or forgotten.

From the N. Y. Sun.]

The Bergen Club House, on the summit of Heights, presented a gorgeous spectacle last night in honor of a reception to ex-Governor Joel Parker, and in ratification of the nomination of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan for Governor. On the open square facing the club house tar barrels blazed, rockets were fired, and calcium lights were burned.

Gov. Parker in an address of an hour's length said that he had during the past week visited the different portions of South Jersey in company with Gen. McClellan, and witnessed the great ovations tendered to the hero of Antietam. He was confident that Gen. McClellan would sweep the State with the greatest majority ever given to any gubernatorial candidate. It was the only free State in 1864 that gave him a majority of the votes of the people. And in 1876, when Samuel J. Tilden was nominated, New Jersy gave him a majority greater than that given to McClellan. He had no dishonest returning boards to count him out, and the vote as honestly given was as honestly rendered. But the man who was chosen by a majority of 250,000 to preside over the republic was cheated out of his rightful claim by the infamous four who constituted the Returning Board of Louisiana, Although by law one of the five members of the board was to be a Democrat, the vacancy was not filled. And why? Because the rascals were afraid to let the light of day on their iniquity. Affidavits were manufactured to order, certificates were made out with bare-faced treachery and fraud in the ink that penned them, and on these records of corruption and villainy Mr. Hayes holds his title to office. Gov. Parker said that he spoke of this because he thought no meeting should be held in the smallest hamlet in the State without refering to it. It was the greatest political crime ever committed. It was a wrong of a century, an offence that could never be condoned, no matter what merit might follow. There should be no cessation until every office-holder that lent his voice or aided in consumating the wrong should be driven from power.

DEAD ON HIS KNEES.

Sudden Demise of Dr. W. E. Munsey, the Great Preacher—Full Particulars of the Sad Event.

Correspondence of the Knoxville Tribune.

JONESBORO, Tenn., Oct. 24.—Dr. William E. Munsey died at his residence in this place at ten minutes after 8 o'clock this morning. He had been suffering intensely from pain in the head for several days past, and had spoken of a slight pain in the region of his heart. He said to his wife last night that he did not expect to live through the day, but as he was no worse than he had been it was thought that he was feeling despondent. His brother-in-law, Kennedy Blair, had been with him for two weeks past, but thinking him better, had sent to the livery stable for a horse to go home. The Doctor was sitting in an arm chair, and Mr. Blair, seeing that he seemed to be suffering, asked him if did not want to lie down. The Doctor was then assisted to the bed, and seemed to be much weaker than usual. After Mr. Blair had assisted him to bed he stepped out of the room for some purpose. When he came back, the Doctor was on his knees by the bedside, and Mr. Blair thinking that he was having a nervous attack, went to his assistance, and took him in his arms. The Doctor called his name once, threw his head on Mr. Blair's shoulder, and died instantly, and without a struggle. For a long while the Doctor's nervous system has been shattered, and he has been unable to undertake any work. While he has been in very bad health, his death was entirely unexpected and was a great shock to the community. The funeral of the great preacher will be postponed until his relatives can reach here from Virginia. It will probably take place day after to-morrow (Thursday). We have just returned from a visit to his home. As he lies in the coffin, he is a splendid specimen of a man, his finely formed face looking as it once did in the pulpit, when he was the most eloquent pulpit orator in the South. He has changed very little, and is as fine looking now, as he lies in the coffin, as he was in his brightest days. Rev. Dr. Sullins is expected here to-night, and will probably preach the funeral sermon.

The Doctor's life was insured in the Penn Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., for $5,000.

Look, Here!

ALL those indebted to me are *earnestly* requested to come forward and make payment. I have waited patiently, but am now under the necessity of urging payment, and I do hope that those who owe me will properly consider their obligations, and act accordingly. I am not able to hunt you up as in years gone by, and do hope that you will call on me in this place and pay me all if you can. If you cannot pay all now, you can pay some, and the balance as soon as possible. All who owe me accounts, please call and give notes if not able to pay at present, for the books must be closed.

Now friends, consider the matter, act wisely, and remember that "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," and "loving favor rather than silver and gold."

Pleas call soon on

Yours Respectfully,
E. L. WOODWARD.

Jacksonville, Nov. 10th, '77.

TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE! LAST ROUND.

I will attend on the days and at the places mentioned below, for the purpose of collecting the State and County Tax of Calhoun County for the year 1877.

Polls now subject to cost.

Ganaway's School House, Precinct No. 4, Monday,	November 26
Anniston, Precinct No. 15, Tuesday,	" 27
Oxford, Precinct No. 13, Wednesday,	" 28
Davisville, Precinct No. 12, Thursday,	" 29
White Plains, Precinct No 11, Friday,	" 29
Alexandria, Precinct No. 2, Monday,	December 3.
June Bug, Precinct No. 3, Tuesday,	" 4
Jacksonville, Precinct No. 1, Wednesday,	" 5
Ruth's Town, Precinct No. 10, Thursday,	" 6
Cross Plains, Precinct No. 9, Friday,	" 7
Greene's Sch'l House Pre No 8, Saturday,	" 8
Hollingsworth's Pre. No. 7, Monday,	" 10
Peck's Hill, Precinct No. 6, Tuesday,	" 11
Polkville, Precinct No. 5, Wednesday,	" 12
Sulphur Springs, Pre. No. 14, Thursday,	" 13

I will also attend at JACKSONVILLE on the 26th, 27th, 28, 29th and 31st of December for the purpose of taxing in taxes that have become delinquent.

E. McCLELEN,
Tax Collector Calhoun County.
Nov. 10th, tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LAND.

UNDER and by virtue of an order made by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 18th day of October, 1877, in the matter of the estate of Nancy McCollum, deceased, I will, as administrator of said estate, sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, on MONDAY the 10th day of DECEMBER, 1877, the following described land, to wit:

The east half of the southwest quarter and twenty acres more or less off of the south east quarter of the northwest quarter, all in section 2, township 13 range 8, containing in all ONE HUNDRED ACRES, more or less. Said lands are sold for division among the heirs of said estate.

TERMS.—One half cash, balance on credit of twelve months with interest from date—note and two good securities.

DESCRIPTION.—Forty acres of said land cleared and in the state of cultivation; about twenty acres good bottom. Good log house dwelling; smoke house; stable and crib, and never failing well of good water. There is also a stream of constant running water through the farm.

JOHN M. PATTERSON,
Nov 10 ds Administrator.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one alias fi. fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of Elizabeth P. Wright and against Henry Snow, Parsilla Snow and John R. Graham, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun Co. Ala. on the first Monday in December, 1877, the following described Lands, to-wit: the east half of north-east fourth of section 16, township 16, range 8; west half of north west fourth and northeast fourth of N. W ¼ sec 15 T 16 R 8; part of the west half of section 20, township 16, range 8; also the west half section 29, township 16, range 8; also part of the north half of section 30 township 16, range 8; west half section 28, township 16, range 8; also north half section 32, township 16, range 8—levied upon as the property of Henry Snow and Parsilla Snow, to satisfy said execution.

D. Z. GOODLETT, Sheriff.
Nov. 10—4t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said County,
Nov. 6th, 1877.

THIS day came Geo. W. Loyd, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Loyd, deceased, and filed his account & vouchers for an annual settlement of said Estate.

It is ordered that the 3rd day of December, 1877 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Nov. 10—3t.

A. T. HOYT,

(Successor to W. D. HOYT & CO.)

Wholesale Druggist,

No. 43 BROAD STREET, ROME, Ga

Keeps constantly on hand,

DRUGS, Field & Grass Seeds of all kinds; ONION SETTS; **Seed Irish Potatoes;**

Buist's GARDEN SEEDS;

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS VARNISHES, &c

Rome, Ga. Jan. 20, 1877—tf.

BARRY & PEARCE,

Oxford, Ala.,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, NOTIONS, HATS, BOOTS & SHOES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

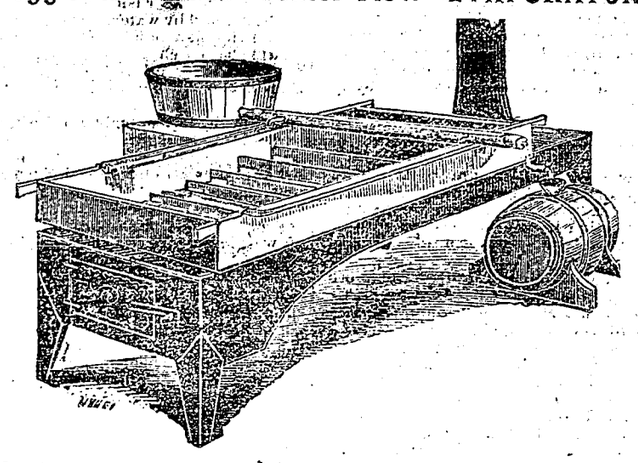
HARNESS, BRIDLES & SADDLES

ALSO, FINE STOCK OF

Family Groceries,

ALL AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH. *You can save money* by giving them a call and buying what you need.

Clegg's Automatic Center-Flow EVAPORATOR.



The Best Process for Making Syrup Known to the World—Simple, Durable and Cheap.

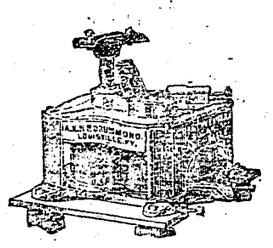
Will surpass all other Evaporators for efficiency and purity of Syrup. Manufactured at West Point, Georgia, by Dr. James Clegg, Patentee for the State of Alabama. Address K. L. HARALSON, General Agent, at Cussetta, Chambers County, Alabama. Send for circulars and Price List.

PRICES FOR COPPER PANS.

No. 1—6 x3 feet	$40; 40 gals. per day.	No. 4— 8x3 ft.	$60; 70 gals. per day.
No. 2—6½x3 feet,	45; 50 " " "	No. 5—10x3 ft.,	75; 90 " " "
No. 3—7 x2 feet,	50; 60 " " "		

With side-troughs and skimming apparatus attachments, $10.00 extra.

Great Western Cane Mill.

CHEAPEST.  BEST.

We would call attention of those who want a Good Cane Mill to our celebrated "Great Western."

Send for Descriptive Catalogue and Price List of Mills and Evaporators.

We also have Galvanized Sheet Iron and Sheet Copper for parties who desire to make their own Evaporators. Do not buy till you see our Mill or get prices.

TEAGUE, BARNETT & CO.,
Hardware Merchants, Montgomery, Ala.

DOUBLE THREAD COTTON PRESS!

COTTON PRESS COMPLETE, Double Thread, with Iron Frame	$150 00
COTTON PRESS Irons for Wooden Frame,	75 00
GINNING ENGINES.	300 00

CANE MILLS,

The Best and the Cheapest in the Market.

12 INCH CANE MILL	$25 00
14 INCH CANE MILL	30 00
16 INCH CANE MILL	35 00

Saw and Grist Mill Machinery

At Lowest Rates.

A. A. JAMNEY,

Founder and Machinist, Montgomery, Ala.

Cross Plains, Ala.

J. F. DAILEY,

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Have been in the business at this place near thirty years; believe I have a pretty correct knowledge of the style and quality of goods in demand. I am now receiving my

FALL GOODS,

Of the latest styles, and sell at the lowest prices. My stock will be kept filled up with NEW GOODS, which I will sell very low for cash.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange—especially good dry hides. I want a large quantity, for which the highest market price will be paid. I will sell you as good goods, for the amount of money asked for them, as can be found in any retail house. Will be pleased to show and price them to you.

Thankful for the liberal patronage in the past, I aim by fair dealing, with low priced goods, to merit the same in the future.

THE COTTON TRADE will soon be open. I will buy, ship or sell for you, and make liberal cash advances on Cotton left in my charge.

D. C. SAVAGE

Cross Plains, - - - Alabama.

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES,

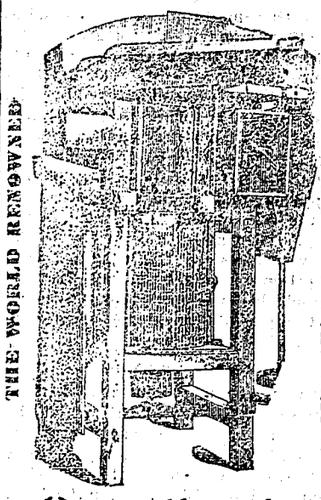
And Merchandise Generally.

Country Produce.

Taken in exchange, at full prices, for goods; and as my stock will be kept up in all lines, it is my desire to control as much trade as possible. During the Fall and Winter season I shall give my special attention to BUYING AND SHIPPING COTTON and other Produce, and thereby be enabled to give as much satisfaction to those who favor me with their patronage as any merchant in this country. A trial will convince you.

And I would say to those who owe me for supplies furnished during this year, bring in your Cotton early, and save me the necessity of forcing collections to pay off my indebtedness.

J. J. Cohen,



THE WORLD RENOWNED EUREKA SHUTTER & SEPERATOR.

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.

A GREENHOUSE AT YOUR DOOR.

For $1.00 we will send Free by Mail

8	distinct varieties,	Monthly Roses, Winter
2	do	Bebognias do
5	do	Carnation Pinks do
3	do	Chinese Chrysanthems
5	do	Zonal Geraniums do
5	do	Double do do
3	do	Ivy leaved do do
3	do	Heliotropes do
6	do	Abutilons do
2	do	Double Camelias do
4	do	Azaleas do
4	do	Lobster Cactus do
6	do	Bourardias do
6	do	Stevias & Eupatoriums
8	do	Fuchsias do
4	do	Double Violets do
2	do	Poinsetta, Scarlet and White. Winter
4	do	Plumbago, Winter
8	do	Ferns, for Wardian c's
4	do	Palms, do Cases
6	do	Mosses do do
6	do	Marantas do do
8	do	Hyacinth Bulbs
20	assorted Tulips, bulbs	
50	do	Crocus, bulbs
2	do	Jacobean Lily, bulbs
12	do	Oxalis
4	Lily of the Valley	
8	Pearl Tuberose.	

OR BY EXPRESS,

3 of any of above	$1	collections for	$2
5	do	do	3
7	do	do	4
9	do	do	5
12	do	do	6
14	do	do	7

Or the whole collection of 238 Bulbs and Plants sent by Express on receipt of $15.00, to which either of our books, *Gardening for Profit, Practical Floriculture, or Gardening for Pleasure* (value $1 50 each), will be added. Descriptive Catalogue free

Peter Henderson & Co.,
Seedsmen and Florists,
35 Cortland St., New York.

The Montgomery Weekly ADVERTISER & MAIL

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

It is a large thirty-six column paper, filled with editorials, telegrams, miscellaneous items, market reports, and is altogether just such a paper as ought to be in every household in Alabama. It will as heretofore advocate the men and measures of the Democratic and Conservative party, believing that the future peace and prosperity of the whole country depends upon the success of that organization.

Next year we are to have an important State election, and subscribers now will receive it during that time.

TERMS:

Daily, one copy one year,	$16 00
" " " six months,	5 00
" " " three months,	2 50
" 10 copies 1 year (all to start at same time,)	80 00
Weekly, one year,	2 00
" ten copies one year,	17 50
" fifteen copies one year,	20 50

Not confined to one post office.

Address all orders to

W. W. SCREWS, Montgomery, Ala.

LOOK OUT FOR

RANGER!

HE has located in Jacksonville for the purpose of running the

PAINTING

business. He does all styles, both Plain and Fancy. Thirty-four years experience makes him guarantee all work entrusted to his care. No material used but the best in market. Produce taken in exchange for work, at market price.

CHAS. H. RANGER.

Jacksonville, Sept. 29, 1877.

WILY HOUSE.

South East Corner Public Square

(OLD TORNEY 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.

DENTISTRY.

H. D. BARR

WISHES to inform his patrons and the public generally that he is prepared to do all kinds of Dental work, which he will guarantee.

Full upper set Teeth,	$20 00
" lower " "	20 00
" upper & lower "	35 00
Partial set,	10 00
Gold fillings, each,	2 00
Silver, Rubber, Bone, Tin foil, each,	1 00
Extracting teeth, each,	1 00

No charges for extracting teeth when artificial teeth are inserted.

He uses the best and latest improved manaterials. Prompt attention given to people at a distance.

Apply to H. D. BARR,
Surgeon Dentist, Oxford, Ala.
Office over J. R. Graham's Store.

Special attention given to extracting and filling on teeth. Aug 5—tf

DR. J. R. GARBER

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity.

All calls will receive prompt attention.

Special attention given to all *chronic* diseases.

Office on South street, two doors below the Wyl House. June 5 tf

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad,

TIME TABLE, No. 33,
Taking Effect Sunday, Sep. 30, 1877.

NO. 1, North.	STATIONS.	NO. 2. South.
5:30 p m	Leave Selma, Arrive	8.50 a m
8·10 " "	Randolph, "	6:08 "
9:48 " "	Calera, "	4:45 "
12.37 " "	Talladega, "	1:52 "
1.53 p. m.	Oxford, "	12.51 "
2.05 " "	Anniston, "	12.43 "
2.50 " "	Jacksonville, "	12.08 "
4:25 " "	Stonewall, "	10.48 p m
4.35 " "	Tecumseh, "	10.39 "
4.45 " "	Pryor's, "	10.30 "
5.11 " "	Cave Spring "	10.06 "
6.30 " "	Rome, "	9.12
7 18 "	Arrive Plainville Leave	8.16 "
7.38 "	Leave Plainville Arrive	7 56 "
9.20 "	Arrive Dalton, Leave	6.35 "

No. 1 connects at Dalton with E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R., for all Eastern and Virginia Cities, and with W. and A. R. R. for Chattanooga and all Western Cities.

No. 2 connects at Calera for Montgomery, Mobile, and points South.

Sleeping Cars on both trains between Selma and Dalton.

M. STANTON, Gen. Supt.
RAY KNIGHT, Gen. Pass. Agt.
April 7, 1877.

East Tenn., Va. & GA. R. R

(BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE.)

SCHEDULE SUMMER, 1877.

Leave	JACKSONVILLE	1.02 P. M.
"	ROME	3.30 "
"	DALTON	6.30 "
"	KNOXVILLE	10.48 "
"	BRISTOL	4.48 A. M.
"	Washington City	10.00 P. M.
Arrive,	NEW YORK	7.00 A. M.

Two Trains Daily from Dalton.

Quickest Time. Lowest Rates.

Dalton to Washington, 28 Hours.

Dalton to New York, 37 Hours.

This is the only line reaching Watering Places of East Tennessee and Virginia, and quickest and best line to Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and New England Cities.

For further particulars, apply to

H. H. MARMADUKE,
Southern Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
JAMES R OGDEN,
General Ticket Agent, Knoxville, Tenn.
R. S. RUSHTON, Agent,
July 14, 1877. Dalton, Ga.

University of Alabama.

THE FIRST TERM or HALF of the Academic year, 1877-'8 will begin

Wednesday, October 3rd, 1877.

The discipline of the Academic Department is military. Cadets board and lodge at the University, Law-Students in private families.

At the beginning of each term or Half-year, every Cadet must deposit with the Treasurer—

For Tuition	$20 00
" Board and Lodging	50. 00
" Washing	7 00
" Fuel, Lights and Attendance	10 00
" Surgeon's Fee	4 00
" Contingent and Library Fee	3 00
Total	$94.00

Every Cadet must furnish himself with a Cadet-uniform, which costs about $35 per annum. The Trustees appoint THREE Students from each county to attend the Academic Schools TUITION FREE. For these appointments, application must be made to the Trustees residing in the Congressional District, to which the applicant's county belongs. Sons of Clergymen actively engaged in the ministry may enter the Academic Schools without charge for tuition.

Tuition Fee in Law Schools $25 per term, payable to the Professors.

For further information, send for Catalogue or address.

CARLOS G. SMITH,
President.
University, July 16, 1877—4m.

State Agricultural and Mechanical College,

AUBURN, ALA.

Next Term Begins Sept. 26th, 1877.

Five independent courses are taught—Agriculture, Literature, Science, Engineering, Surveying.

An Excellent Preparatory school is provided, with graded classes, free of tuition. English, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Latin and Greek, thoroughly taught in this school. Special attention given to Penmanship and Grammar.

By a recent ordinance of the Board of Trustees, the following reduced rates have been established: Each Cadet from Alabama, or elsewhere, at the beginning of each term, or half year, must deposit with the Treasurer—Contingent fee, $5; Surgeon's fee, $2.60. Total College Fees per term, $7.50.

EXPENSES PER TERM.

TUITION FREE.		
Board and Lodging	$40.50 to $58.50	
Washing	4.50	4.50
Fuel, Lights and attendance	9 00	9.00
Surgeon's Fee	2 50.	2.50
Contingent Fee	5 00	5.00
Total	$61.50 to $79.50	

Cadet Uniforms are furnished in Auburn at the lowest possible rate. Board, washing, fuel, lights, and attendance are paid for at the beginning of each month.

For further information send for Catalogues. Address any member of the Faculty, or T. TICHENOR,
President.
Aug. 18.—4m

The Southern Argus.

AN AGRICULTURAL, Political, News, & Literary Paper, a fearless home rule and white rule organ, is devoted to the promotion of southern interests in general, and Alabama interests in particular, and to these ends is independent of rings, cliques, and combinations of all kinds, holding men as nothing, but looking only to the general good through honest means and the wisest policy. Bright, live, newsy, and fresh, it is the paper for the farm and the fireside, the home and the family circle. It is the journal of the people, not of the politicians—an organ of the toiling masses—a fearless and vigilant critic of the office-holders. It is admittedly one of the best papers in the South, and is also the cheapest. Single copies to any address, postage paid by the publisher, $1.50 a year; five copies one year, $7 00; ten copies, ordered at one time sent to the same or different postoffices, for $10 and an extra copy for the person making the club.

ROB'T McKEE,
SELMA, ALA,

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.

L. W. GRANT,

Real Estate Agent.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

King Lanfrey I.

To rise from the humble position of pedagogue and gardener's son, to reign for a time as King of the Marianne Isles, in the Spanish Main, and, from his dream of power, awaken in a Police Court to the reality of a cruel deception was the unhappy fate of Antoine Lanfrey, of Grenoble, France. He was the victim of a lot of Parisian *chevaliers d'industrie*. An honest fellow enough, and one, ordinarily, with wit at command, he fell without suspicion into the trap laid for him. One day in the early part of 1876, the dull routine of the gardener's home was broken by the arrival of an elaborate official letter addressed to young Lanfrey. It was covered with seals and heraldic devices, and signed by Ferdinand, late King of the Marianne Islands. That royal public functionary had slipped into the silent tomb without issue, but, anxious that he should be properly succeeded, had, before his death, as may hardly be necessary to explain, taken pains to ascertain who of the royal blood was most worthy to sit upon the throne of the Mariannes. This person he found was Antoine Lanfrey, and he commanded that in the fullness of time Antoine should be summoned to the isles, there to espouse his great-niece Marie Augustine, and give to his beloved people a continuation of that mild and beneficent rule which had made the Marianne the most blessed among the Nations of the earth. The royal decree was forwarded to the fortunate heir by Louise de Contelmont, niece of the buried majesty of the Mariannes, and mother of the charming girl who but waited Lanfrey's arrival to become his bride. She implored Antoine to hasten to his dominions and assume the scepter temporarily in her grasp. His people, his bride, and the Provisional Council presented their dutiful and humble regards, and begged that he would soon appear to claim his own.

The old gardener shook his head skeptically as he heard the tale unfolded. He even suggested doubts as to the existence of the Mariannes as a sovereign power, and made so bold as to assert that Ferdinand was a fraud, and that Spain would have more to say about the government of the islands than any pretty Countess with a daughter's hand at her disposal. But young Lanfrey, like honest Sancho, was all aflame with the prospect of governing an island. He believed in the genuineness of the documents, pointed out his future Kingdom on the map, and was royally backed by his mother, who was nothing loth to exchange a gardener's cottage for an insular palace, even of those air-drawn kinds peculiar to the unsubstantial architecture of Spain. The mother and the son were not slow to tell of the good fortune of the latter, and the strange business was soon the talk of the country side.

The niece-regent had not inclosed even a maravedi in her official letter, and young Lanfrey was not in a position financially to set sail for his dominions, but he speedily found that he might lord it in France. The conspirators, discarded clergymen and knights of their wits who made Paris their home, soon surrounded him with obsequious proffers of service. They brought no gold, but they promised eternal fidelity, and Lanfrey freely gave them all he had to give, and all they seemed to seek, titles and decorations galore. How did these titleless titles and empty gewgaws help them? An English journal explains:

"Nothing is more useful to the Parisian scamp than a good sounding title. Even at home, some swindler is constantly making profit out of that love of a Lord which is so well known a characteristic of certain classes of Englishmen. An unknown person of good address who calls himself Lord Fitzhawhaw, and refers with an airy manner to his father, the Earl of Longears, is trusted with jewelry, clothes, provisions, everything. If a real Lord gets votes purely and simply because he is a Lord, why should not a sham one get goods without paying for them? Such swindling is merely the shady side of that love of rank which enriches our Legislature with young men who don't know what County Boards are, and don't care. In France titles go as far as with us, or further, and the Frenchman does not suspect Counts, Marquises, Grand Chancellors of foreign creation. Lanfrey was the fountain of honor to a score of needy knaves, who did not care to run the risk of actually taking titles for themselves out of their own will and fantasy."

The most active of the rogues about King Antoine was one Lanfranchi, who, claiming finance as his strong point, was given the portfolio of the Treasury of the Mariannes. Lanfranchi might improve his King's financial affairs. No man could leave them in a more hopeless way than Lanfranchi found them, for the King, a schoolmaster no longer, had no means of livelihood save those of the sturdy old gardener, who, though a King's father, stood honestly by his hoe. Lanfranchi promised great things, and the brighter he pictured the prospect the freer became Lanfrey with his titles and his benefices. Lanfranchi was commissioned Grand Chancellor of the Mariannes; Baron; Grand Master of the Royal Order of Saint-Savueur. One Roth was entrusted with the leashes of the dogs of war. One Perretti became Captain and sole soldier of the guards. Bidot, a silenced priest and a mad wag, had charge of the royal conscience and was royally rewarded with the promise of the Primacy. Unknown to his King he had visited the Court of St. James and induced Queen Victoria to promise English protection to the young monarch, and for this splendid service he asked, but, since the King was dead broke, didn't receive, a little matter of £400. He contented himself, however, with a patent under the royal seal creating him Duc de Bouillon, and Bishop and Primate of the Isles.

The servants of Lanfrey I. never presented their credentials to the Duc de Cazes, but in a certain part of Paris they consoled themselves for their exclusion from Versailles. Their titles and their decorations won them welcom and credit among a number of tradesmen. One small capitalist was proud to loan them money. A photographer delighted to take their counterfeit presentments at his own cost. The butchers and the bakers were so honored by such distinguished customers that they failed to present their bills. Lanfrey's ministers were getting on gayly, and the King himself was dreaming of the happy day that would make him Lord of the Isles in fact as in name, when the Parisian police put an end to the sorry business. Lanfrey's Cabinet went to prison for long terms, and Lanfrey himself, his eyes opened by the Judge, laid down the imaginary scepter to again wield the substantial birch.

Decision of a Will.

A very rich merchant, who had an only son, made a will by which he left all his property, amounting to three hundred thousand francs, to some monks, who were to give his son such a sum as they wished. After the death of the merchant the monks took possession of all the money, without offering any to the son, who, being displeased at this, brought the monks before the viceroy. Having read the will, he asked them what sum of money they wished to give the son. They answered: "Six thousand francs." "And what then, do you wish to do with what remains?" asked the viceroy. "We wish to keep that," they exclaimed "because it is ours by right." "But you do not understand the will properly," said the viceroy, "for it says you are to give the son the sum which you wish to have. The six thousand francs are therefore yours, and the rest belongs to the son." With this decision the monks had to be satisfied; for, in trying to get all, they lost nearly all. There was no release from the viceroy's decision. Crying was of no use; they had to submit.

AGRICULTURAL.

Milk Fever.—This disease, which is becoming more common, causes no little loss to the dairymen, and seems not to be very well understood. The remedies reccommended are numerous, but few of them seem to be effective. In the treatment of our own dairy we have been very successful in administering the following medicine. As soon as the attack is noticed give one ounce of Epsom salts, two tablespoonsful of ground ginger, one handful of salt, and one pint of molasses, all mixed in as small an amount of water as will hold them in solution. In order to keep down and quiet the pulse we give them from twenty-five to forty drops (according to the urgency of the case) every three or four hours. Much depends upon taking hold of the case as soon as the first symptoms are noticed. In one or two cases we have administered a second dose of the purgative medicine, but it is better to make the first dose heavy than to give a second one. An experienced Chester county dairyman says that he has found coal oil to be a very excellent remedy for milk fever in cows. He first tried it some time ago, when one of his cows was down with the disease, very much swollen, and no hope whatever of the animal recovering. He gave her a third of a pint of the oil, and in half an hour the swelling began to go down, and the cow showed a decidedly improved appearance and took a drink of water. Giving the water he thinks was a mistake, as soon after taking it she became worse; the coal oil was again administered and the cow got well. Recently another animal was attacked. This time he gave her half a pint of oil, and repeated the dose every three-quarters of an hour until the swelling began to go down, and the following morning the cow was standing up all right and could be milked; whereas not a drop of milk could be drawn from her the previous night. After giving the oil, and the animal gets better, flaxseed tea or gruel should be fed.

Hops as a Crop.—The *Rural New Yorker* gives the following directions as to the harvesting of this crop. "Both the quality and value of hops are impaired if leaves and stems are mingled with them. Pick each hop singly and separate the clusters. Set apart or reject all discolored, poor, and rust-smitten hops, and wherever this is impossible, thoroughly mix the whole pile before baling, to secure uniform quality. Never pack green and brown hops together, unless you meant to injure the value of your goods. Be very careful in drying your hops. Those too much dried or scorched lose their rich flavor and aroma, while those not sufficiently dried will heat when baled and become worthless. Bale on a rainy day, as the hops are then most pliable and pack better. Let each bale be neat and trim; for in hops, as in butter, bad packages lower the price of the best of goods. Well pressed bales sample better, while in those compressed so tightly as to exclude the air the hops are quite likely to heat, especially if slack-dried. Mark your name in full plainly on the narrow side near the top of each bale with a stencil plate, and turpentine mixed with lampblack, and be sure to put the date of growth on every bale. Just before shipping, especially to a great distance, make certain that the goods are in proper condition to bear transportation, by examining the centre of each bale with a "trier." In prudence, as well as from honesty, resist the temptation to mix old hops with those of this year's growth; buyers are neither rash nor inexperienced, and such an attempt at deception is pretty sure to recoil on the offenders."

A Mare's Sagacity.—A Cleveland man writes as follows concerning a mare of his: "I have a spout in my stable that slides down feed from above. This spout has a division in the centre, one side for oats and the other for ground feed, and there is a box below that catches all that comes down. Each side of this division has a slide so that one can draw down what amount is wanted and then shut it up. This slide projects out one and a half inches. My mare will go and pull out the slide and let out what oats she thinks she will want and then shut it up. When she has got all the oats she wishes, she will then pull out the other slide and let down what ground feed she wants and shut it up as before. When she has eaten enough she will go to her stall and stand there as innocent as a lamb."

Fresh Meat from New Bones.—Take half a barrel of fresh bones, set them in your poultry yard, let the flies have access to them for half a day, then cover them over with six inches of fresh loam; in forty-eight hours afterwards, the fresh meat spoken of above will commence making its appearance in the shape of myriads of worms, forcing their way through the cracks of the barrel, and will be eagerly sought after by the poultry, to their own and your mutual benefit.—*Poultry World.*

SCIENTIFIC.

A Curious Underground Railway Accident.—In the open country, when unfenced road crossings are frequent, it is easy for cattle to stray upon the track and it is not surprising that accidents from such causes should take place. But that a disaster should occur upon an underground railway in the heart of a great city, seems almost incredible. Such, however, was the actual fact, recently, in New York the scene of the accident being within the central tunnel of the Harlem Underground Railway, Fourth avenue, near 57th street. The New York and Boston express train was at that point approaching the station at 42d street half a mile distant, when the engineer discovered four wild bulls upon the track. The locomotive struck the animals and was thrown from the track. The passengers were greatly terrified and jarred, but no person was injured. All the animals were killed. It appears that they belonged to a herd of wild Texan cattle which was being driven across the city; and on passing the level ground near the Grand Central Depot, in front of the tunnel railway entrances, these four animals suddenly wheeled and dashed off into the middle tunnel on a full gallop and encountered the locomotive as stated. It is evident that the entrances to the underground railway need to be better guarded. Perhaps some ingenious person can devise a system of gates to be operated by the cars.

Two Harmless Doses That Make one Poison.—Chlorate of potassium and iodide of potassium are both entirely harmless in suitable doses. Furthermore, these two salts do not react upon each other in solution, even at a boiling heat. Yet it has been proved that, when they are administered together, they do combine in the stomach, producing iodate of potassium, which is poisonous. M. Messens found that dogs could take the chlorate or iodide in doses from five to seven grammes with impunity, but that a mixture of the two killed them in a few days, with the syptoms of poisoning by iodate of potassium. This combination must therefore be avoided. Indeed, as a general rule, the chlorate is so unstable, and so ready to give up its oxygen, that it cannot safely be combined with any substance capable of oxidation.—*American Journal of Pharmacy.*

Engine "Spurts".—There are numerous instances of collisions and other marine casualties on record, from which it would appear that the danger might have been avoided had there been some means on board the injured vessels for developing a sudden and great increase of power in the engines for a brief length of time. A long an heavily laden steamer, for example, is not easily manœuvred even under full steam power, and when moving at high speed it is a matter of considerable difficulty to check her way. Similarly a heavy war vessel, in order to avoid torpedoes, may find a means of suddenly swerving, backing, or shooting ahead a potent safeguard against suddenly discovered obstacles.

M. Bertin proposes a simple means of effecting this object, which merely involves providing each vessel with a blower, by which strong jets of air can at a moment's notice be forced in at the base of the smokestacks in order to increase the draft. This has recently been tested in France on board the frigate *Resolue*. Combustion was found to be nearly doubled in activity under the transitory action of the jets of compressed air. The motive power developed was equal to 1·8 times the primitive power of the engines, and the increase of consumption of fuel was 20 per cent. This last is of no importance, however, in view of the necessities of the case and the brief period over which the augmented power would in most instances be excited.

Dipping Acid for Brass.—A dipping acid for brass is made by mixing together nitric acid, sulphuric acid, and muriate of ammonia, or sal ammoniac. There is no certain rule by which to mix the acids The bath is composed mostly of nitric acid, the sulphuric acid and muriate of ammonia being present in inferior qualities. The mixture must be so strong that a momentary immersion will be sufficient to make the work bright and clear. To remove the acid, wash in hot water; and to dry the work, imbed it in fine hot sawdust. Heating the work before dipping will remove the oil or grease, which must be removed, or the acid will not act effectually or satisfactorily.

Filling for Cracked Ceilings.—Whiting mixed with glue water or calcined plaster and water makes a good putty for filling cracks in plastered ceilings

A Revolutionary Incident.

The Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle* says:—It is fact well known that during the Revelutionary war the British Colonel Tarleton came very near capturing the Virginia Legislature, then in session at Charlottesville. Tradition has it that the members were indebted for their escape to the thieving propensities of Tarleton's own soldiers. It is related that the dashing cavalry leader called on Dr. Walker at "Castle Hill," and ordered breakfast. After waiting some time he complained that the cook was not as brisk as she might be, and the doctor went to the kitchen to "hurry up the cakes." He was informed that breakfast had been cooked twice, and as often consumed by the soldiers, who, as hungry wolves, had made a rush for the smoking viands. Tarleton at once placed a guard at the entrance of the kitchen, and in due time sat down to a comfortable meal. But in the meantime, Jack Dewit saw the soldiers at the place, mounted a fine horse and reached Charlottesville two hours before Tarleton. The members of the Legislature, availing themselves of this timely information, adjourned unanimously and made tracks for Staunton. Colonel John Archer had a few mounted men in town, and was the last who attempted to escape. He was cut down near the Stone tavern, then the residence of Dr. George Gilmer whose wife went to Tarleton at the head of his troops, and asked that the gallant Colonel Archer, the friend of her husband, might be brought into her house. Her request was cheerfully complied with, and a guard placed at the door. Colonel Archer was carefully nursed and recovered. On his death bed he called Hon. William S. Archer and Dr. Branch Archer to his side, and charged them ever to regard Dr. Gilmer and his family with the same affection bestowed on those of their own blood. The gentleman who relates this inciden traveled with Dr. Archer in 1832, and had the statement from him.

DOMESTIC.

How to Improve an Old Bureau.—If any of our readers have an old-fashioned bureau, *very* old and plain, without veneering, such as our great-grandmothers used, we can tell them what to do with it. First get it painted black, have it well done by a competent workman, and let the first coat be rubbed in with sandpaper. Then the second coat of black will look smooth and glossy. When it is thoroughly dry you can proceed to ornament it with pictures of birds, flowers, butterflies, etc., carefully gummed on and arranged as your taste may direct. You will find the pictures generally sold in stationer's stores under the name of "Scrap Book pictures" are best for your purpose, and they cost very little. If you take pains with your work you will find it quite Oriental in its effect, and you will wish for more bureaus to ornament. Try one, at any rate. Any plain, old-fashioned light-stand or table may be adorned in the same way. But remember one thing, never use pictures with any *background*, as landscapes, groups, etc. The effect will be destroyed if you attempt this. Your pictures need no background but the black paint.

Preparing a Fish Pond. — Three acres, covered by water, is the minimum area for a fish pond. Five to twelve would be much better. The pond should embrace a large extent of both deep and shallow water. The former is needed in the cold winter and hot summer, the latter for both large and small fish to feed in. A road ought to be cleaned through the center of the pond from dam to head for fishing with nets, hooks, &c. Let trees, logs, and brush remain in the balance of the pond. Do not ditch hillsides to shut off streams of water that rush down them during big rains. The more sand and upland washed into the pond the better. Streams fed entirely by perpetual springs are not so well adapted to fish ponds as those having stagnant pools, marshes, &c., connected with them, from which flow reddish streams in the winter and spring mixing with the living spring water. Such streams as the latter are adapted to almost every species of native fish.

A Good Milk Pail.—Have a pail of heavy tin, with heavy iron around the top so that the pail cannot spring when full of milk; then have a cover to set on top of the pail with a flange about three-fourths of an inch wide to project down into the pail to keep the cover in place; also have it concave one inch, then have a funnel to put in the center, three inches at bottom, seven at top, three and a half high; also a ring on the under side of the funnel and cover, one inch wide; also a ring that will just slip over the one just mentioned, so that you can put on a linen strainer if you choose. A wire strainer is to be soldered in at the bottom of funnel. This makes a complete arrangement for milking.

Variegated Blanc Mange.—For dinner parties or evening entertainments a very handsome dish can be made by coloring blanc mange in separate parcels, red with a few drops of cochineal, or coloring made of the same, used by all fancy bakery cooks, yellow, with a pinch of saffron, and blue, with a drop of indigo. Put in a layer of another color, and so on as many as you like. It can be arranged in glasses in this way, or in plain dishes, and then cut into fanciful shapes.

Apple Bread.—A very light, pleasant, and healthy bread is made in France by a mixture of apples and flour in the proportion of one-third apple pulp to two-thirds flour. The usual quantity of yeast is beaten with flour and the warm pulp of the apples, salt, and a little water. If the apples are sour, a little sugar may be added before putting in the flour. It requires rather longer time to rise than ordinary bread, and should be eaten fresh.

Lemonade for the Sick.—Put two teaspoonfuls of arrow-root or cornstarch in a quart bowl, wet with a little cold water; add three tablespoonfuls of sugar, the juice of half a lemon, and a small piece of the rind. Stir all briskly while pouring in boiling water, till the pitcher is full. Serve it when cold. It is more nourishing than ordinary lemonade.

Ventilation.—A physician recommends as essential to health the opening of the windows of every room in a house for a short time daily, that the atmosphere may be purified and changed. The want or proper ventilation is one of the prominent causes of typhoid fever, in connection with unclosed conduits to the sewer drains in bed-rooms.

Pounded glass mixed with dry corn meal and placed within the reach of rats, it is said, will banish them from the premises.

King Henry VIII. as a Musician.

Whatever may be our opinion concerning the social and political virtues of "Bluff King Hal," says Dr. Rimbault in the Leisure Hour, we must admit that he was (in his young days) a "jovial prince," a lover of song and minstrelsy, a performer on the virginals and organ, and a musician of no mean skill and excellence. His court was filled with eminent men connected with art and literature, and the king delighted in their company, and patronized their efforts to amuse and instruct. This may be accounted for by his education, which was a liberal one. He was intended for the church, during the lifetime of his elder brother, receiving instruction in the sciences, of which music formed a prominent feature. According to Hall's "Chronicle," the king exercised himself daily in "shooting, singing, dancing, wrestling, casting of the bar, playing on the recorders, flute, and virginals, and in setting songs and making ballads." The same authority says that he composed two masses, "which were oftentimes sung in his chapel, and in other places." These are not known to exist. Lord Herbert of Cherbury, speaking of his education "being destined to the archbishopric of Canterbury," adds, "by these means not only the more necessary parts of learning were infused into him, but even those of ornament, so that besides an able Latinist, philosopher, and divine, he was (which one might wonder at in a king) a curious musician"—the term curious being used here in the sense of learned. Honest John Playford, in his admirable "Introduction to the Skill of Musick," tells us that "King Henry the Eighth did much advance musick in the first part of his reign when his mind was more intent upon arts and sciences, at which time he invited the best masters out of Italy and other countries, whereby he grew to knowledge therein."

HUMOROUS.

While a number of lawyers and gentlemen were dining at Wiscasset recently, a jolly man from the Emerald Isle appeared and called for dinner. The landlady told him he should dine when the gentlemen were done. "Let him crowd in among us," whispered a limb of the law, "and we will have some fun with him." The Irishman took his seat at the table. "You were born in this country, were you, my friend?" "No, sir, I was born in Ireland." "Is your father living?" "No, sir, he is dead." "What is your occupation?" "A horse jockey, sir." "What is your father's occupation?" "A horse trader, sir." "Did your father ever cheat any person while he was here?" "I suppose he did cheat many, sir." "Were do you suppose he went to?" "To heaven, sir." "What do you suppose he is doing in heaven?" "Trading horses, sir." "Has he cheated any one there?" "He cheated one, I believe, sir." "Why did they not prosecute him?" "Because they searched the whole kingdom of heaven and couldn't find a lawyer."

A grandfather was the other day amicably chafling with his granddaughter, who was seated on his knee. "What makes your hair so white, grandpapa?" the little maiden asked. "I am very old, my dear: I was in the ark," said he, with a reckless disregard for the truth which does not prepossess one in his favor. "Oh!" said her little ladyship, regarding her distinguished relative with fresh interest, "Are you Noah?" "No, I am not Noah." "Are you Shem, then?" "No, I am not Shem." "Are you Ham?" "No, I am not even Ham." "Then you must be Japhet," insisted the little maiden, at the end of her historical tether, and growing somewhat impatient with the difficulty which surrounded her aged relative's identification. "No, I am not Japhet," said he, wagging his head, intensely enjoying the joke. "Then, grandpapa," said the little maiden firmly and decisively, "you are a beast?"

Happiness is not Imaginary.—It is real. For example, what is the happiness of an ordinary mortal compared with that of a newspaper editor when he receives a cord of manuscripts which the writers couldn't read if their lives depended on it? Your ordinary cheap enjoyment is a fraud, almost equal to "that first triumphant in American history," and when it comes to reading over these contributions "by copy," you ought to see the editor in his sanctum, the foreman in a rage, and the devil in his den—provided you enjoy scenes of quiet felicity. The only circumstance that could possibly add to the joys of the situation is to be informed, long after the contribution had been forgotten, that the word "rat" in the ninety-third line, should have been printed "tar-heel," and was so written by the author, and that the name of Muggins has been eternally disgraced by appearing in print as Heliogabalus.

In a Little Village in the north of Ireland lived two old inhabitants known by the names of Darby and Pat, each in their own way rather eccentric and always ready with their answers. The former was one day taking his usual walk, when he met his friend Pat, and asked, "What toime moight it be now?" Pat, having a short stick in his hand, gave Darby a sharp crack over the head with it, and said, "It's just shtruck wan." Darby, looking up a little surprised, but always ready, said, "Troth and it's a lucky job I wasn't here an hour sooner!"

"Hullo! what's that doing here?" said a wag of a lawyer, pointing to a scales that he saw in the surrogate's office in an up-country county the other day. "That," replied the surrogate, "that is a pair of scales I've just bought to take home with me the evening." "Umph!" said the lawyer. "You ought to leave it right where it is. It's appropriate here in your probate office." "How's that?" asked the surrogate. "Why," the wag replied, "where there's a will, there's always a weigh, you know."—*New York Commercial.*

A farmer, having buried his wife, waited upon the grave digger who had performed the necessary duties, to pay him his fees. Being of a niggardly disposition, he endeavored to get the knight of the spade to abate his charges. The patience of the latter becoming exhausted, he grasped his shovel impulsively, and, with an angry look, exclaimed, "Doon wi' another shillin', or —up she comes!" The threat had the desired effect.

Crockery dealers always delight in seeing other people do a smashing business.

Why is an adjective like a drunken man? Because it cannot stand alone.

An educated hog is a good mathematician—he excels in "a square root."

A sign of indigestion—"Gone to dinner. Be back in five minutes."

Carbon county has eleven brass bands.

Coal is the grate want of the age.

The great senses taker—rum.

A Valuable Work.

The well-known advertising agents, Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., of this city, have just issued in a handsome form their "Newspaper Directory and Advertisers' Hand-Book" for 1877. It is without doubt the most valuable and trustworthy compilation of its kind published in this country, and a work which no advertiser or newspaper publisher should be without. No fewer than 8,574 newspapers or periodicals are described, showing the day and place of publication, character, publisher, circulation; in short, all that an advertiser requires to know regarding any medium published. Besides the general list there is a list of periodicals by counties, which must be valuable to those who desire to reach any particular section of the Continent, and tables of daily and weekly newspapers having a circulation of 5,000 copies or over, religious, agricultural, and other class organs. Two or three striking portraits of prominent editors are scattered throughout the volume, which, altogether, gives us a capital idea of the wealth and variety of American journalism, and proves the immense connection and great business facilities which its publishers and compilers must have at their command. — *N. Y. Scottish-Amer. Journal.*

As the Liver is easily disordered, and a great deal of bilious distress apt to prevail during the spring. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are of reasonable efficacy, as they restore the Liver to healthy action, and remove all biliousness.

Eccentric Preaching.

He is the preacher who makes his audience see and feel the truth about which he discourses. Judged by this rule, Billy Dawson, an eccentric English preacher, deserves to be ranked high among the most effective pulpit orators.

On one occasion he was preaching about Noah's ark. He was boxed up in a pulpit, and as he warmed to his subject he found he had no room to suit his actions to his words and feelings, so he said "This won't do."

So he opened the door and came down to the foot of the building, and, as if he had been actually at work on the building of the ark, he began to lay about him, cutting down trees and sawing up planks, and then began hammering away until he had made the ark, and then warning the people that the flood was coming, he entreated them to come into the ark.

He next lighted a fire, took an imaginary caldron of pitch, and, to complete the work, pitched it thoroughly all over, and then ascended the pulpit, banged the door to, and then looking at his audience, said, in a solemn voice: "And the Lord shut him in!"

The people seemed positively alarmed while Billy Dawson went on shouting: "It's too late now! It's too late now! the flood has come and you are all lost!" And then basing his discourse on the scene, he preached the Saviour and His salvation with earnestness.

How to Get an Appetite.

To a man or woman without an appetite "the best the market affords" presents little or no attractions. The sooner such a hapless individual puts the gastric organ in a condition to enjoy the edible comforts which a bountiful providence has provided, the more reason there will be to feel grateful for the suggestion. To do this, invigorate the stomach with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will enable that organ to digest properly, and, since good digestion is the parent of appetite, give birth to a desire for food at the intervals appointed by nature. With chronic want of appetite are usually associated nervousness, biliousness and constipation, three evils which are speedily overcome by the Bitters. All persons of a dyspeptic or bilious tendency should use this healthful tonic daily, or at least three or four times a week. A pursuance of this course will soon insure and confirm a radical change for the better in the condition of the stomach and associate organs.

For Debility.

Arising from over-exertion, sickness, or from any cause whatever, Schenk's Seaweed Tonic is a valuable remedy, containing the nourishing and life-supporting properties of many natural productions; its strengthening properties are truly wonderful. A single bottle will demonstrate its value.

Prepared by Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by all druggists.

Two Chromos Free.—A pair of beautiful 6x8 Chromos, worthy to adorn any home, and a three months' subscription to Leisure Hours, a handsome 16 page literary paper, filled with the choicest stories, sketches, poetry, etc., sent free to all sending fifteen cents (stamps taken) to pay postage. The publishers, J. L. Patten & Co., 162 William St., N. Y., guarantee every one double value of money sent. Newsdealers sell Leisure Hours, price 7 cents.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY & CHAMOMEIL PILLS are prepared expressly to cure Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness and Sleeplessness and will cure any case. Price 50c., postage free. Sold by all Druggists. Office, No. 106 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore

Songs of Beulah—the new Sunday-School Singing-book—price 35 cts.; $30 per hundred. Lee & Walker, 1113 Chestnut St., Philad'a.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Internal Medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to Heilbenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

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In the Rapids of the St. Lawrence.

All who have made the descent of the rapids above Montreal will conclude with Dr. Lyman Abbott that "there is real danger in it." Of the Indian pilot, he says:

He was the first man to take a steamboat over these rapids. For thirty years he has been driving these steeds down this rocky and dangerous road, and he knows the path well. But I notice that while we are in the rapids his face is in dead earnest, the eye keen, the lips set, the muscles tense; and when we are passed a laugh breaks over his face, as if at once he realized the triumph of doing well a difficult duty.

The passage is described as follows: "The previous ones are rapids; this is almost a little cataract. Before we saw the waves beat into foam upon the rocks; once we discerned the rocks beneath the foam; but here they push their sharp and cruel heads above the waters. These pour about them and over them, but always in the one direction; never with returning wave. Now we no longer seem to be in a minature storm at sea, but in the very heart of a rocky current. The tortuous channel is bounded with visible rocks on the one side and on the other. The captain requests the passengers to keep their places; moving to and fro may throw the steamer out of her course and into danger. The pilot holds her head firmly for the rock that threatens to pierce her strong sheering through until almost within reach from the lower deck, then, with a sudden turn, swings her round, cheats the rock, and aims for her greedy fellow on the other side. So, veering from Scylla to Charybdis, we pass the last rapids."

STRANGE SIGHTS.

Once taking a stroll in the forest range,
There occurred a thing which I thought strange;
A huntsman slowly by the lake's side
Backwards and forwards saw I ride.
Deer, as they sprang past, heeded he not,
Nor raised his arm for a single shot,
But from his brass bugle a loud blast sent.
Now, say, good people, what could it have meant?

And as deeper into the wood I strolled,
A stranger sight yet did I behold!
A girl in a little boat plied her oar,
Rowing inwards towards the shore.
Fish in the sunset glow saw she none,
Nor threw her line to a single one.
But a verse from a song to the wild winds sent,
Now, say good people, what could it have meant?

And coming homewards at chill night-fall
(And this was the strangest sight of all),
A lonely horse, to meet me, strayed;
Round an empty boat the fishes played;
And as I came under the willow trees
Two were whispering there in the evening breeze,
I wondered much as I homeward went.
Now, tell me, good people, what could it have meant?

News from a Knot-Hole.

Mrs. Jenkins lived in the other part of Rev. Mr. Caper's house, and thought herself fortunate in the enjoyment of so great a privilege. Most people like to be as near the minister as they can. Mrs. Jenkins did. Her part was merely an L built on the main structure. Her little attic, therefore, was near neighbor to the minister's study. Just in the corner of the minister's study floor was a knot-hole, a trifling sort of thing in itself, but when once found to open into Mrs. Jenkin's attic, of the widest importance in its consequences.

When Mrs. Jenkins finally became aware of so close a connection with the minister's family she sat down to fold her hands and congratulate herself. Next she formed her resolution not to let any good opportunity slip unimproved to inform herself of matters that otherwise might remain in the dark to her. Day after day, therefore, her ear and that knot-hole renewed their acquaintance with one another. Sometimes she picked up quite a little bunch of news; and sometimes she went down stairs as hungry as ever. There was as much variation from day to day as there is in the price of stocks on exchange.

Going up into her little attic one afternoon to hear if anything special was doing in the adjoining apartment, she was delighted beyond expression to catch the sound of a voice. It was Mr. Capers in conversation with his wife. Up she climbed, walked tip-toe across the garret floor, got down on her knees, and put her ear as close to the knot-hole as she could get it. She even shut her eyes, lest some of the good things should escape by that way.

For a while she did not understand anything clearly. Now she heard Mrs. Capers laugh; then Mr. Capers stopped a minute and laughed too. This served to excite her more, and she pressed her head so hard against the hard partition that when she came to go away she carried splinters in plenty in her hair.

Finally she heard something with distinctness. Mr. Capers was telling his wife, who appeared in the greatest glee, of a man who had been saying hard things to his wife. Said he in the course of his remarks:

"Mr. Jones got to abusing his family at last. He declared his wife should not go out visiting, and threatened to shut her up if she dared to disobey him. As for going to these meetings, he declared he meant to put a stop to it; he had had enough of it. It did not do her any good, and made a great deal of trouble and expense to him. He should put an end to it at any and every hazard."

Mrs. Jenkins started up in blank surprise. "Now, I want to know," she said to herself, "if our minister says that of Mr. Jones!"

Without waiting to hear any more, Mrs. Jenkins folded her arms tightly and defiantly about her, and started down the stairs. The next thing she did was to throw off her "things," and start off at high speed for her friend's, Mrs. Tautog.

"Now I want to know!" said the latter, as Mrs. Jenkins came in through the back entrance. "Do tell, if that's you! Sit down, do. What's the word this afternoon? Heard anything very new lately?"

"Oh, well, no—I do'no, either; p'r'aps it may be new to you, though."

"Why, what is it?" said she. "I dare say 'tis. I'm not in the way of hearin' anything till everybody else has picked it clean. What is it?"

"Oh, well, nothin' really worth mentioning. But then you may as well know as me. It's nothin', though, that I care to have go from me; you know I don't wish to be mixed up in this scrape."

"No, your name shan't be mentioned. But what is it, Mrs. Jenkins? What is it? Do, pray, tell me suddin', for I'm dyin' to know."

"It's no great affair after all, though. Still, it's something. But this is all there is to it—Mr. Jones has got to abusin' his wife most dreadfully; and he declares that if she thinks o' goin' out visiting he'll surely shut her up where she can't get out soon."

"Of all things in the world!"

"Yes, and more than that; he's even gone and forbid her going to evenin' meetings. What do you think of such a man as that?"

"I think he's a monster!"

"And so do I. But that ain't quite all. He jaws her all the time, abuses her, threatens her, and keeps her in mortal fear of her life! Only think of it!"

"How did you hear about it? I wonder if folks generally know it? How did you hear about it, I'n like to know?"

"Well, I'd as lief tell you as not, Mrs. Tautog, but then you must promise not to tell any one else about it."

"Oh, to be sure not. What should I want to be gaddin' about the neighborhood a tellin' hard stories about respectable folks? Who did tell you, though?"

"Nobody told me, exactly; but I happen to know it come, in the first place, from the minister."

"You don't say so!"

Mrs. Jenkins nodded in silence.

"Well, I do declare, now! Who'd ever a thought such a thing of Mr. Jones! But I've seemed to take notice back along, that his wife was a good down-hearted and sort o' melancholy, like. And that must be the reason; that explains it all."

"Yes," said Mrs. Jenkins, "that's it."

The latter lady did not stay very long after unbosoming herself of her heavy secret, when off posted Mrs. Tautog, armed and equipped for the brave business he had in hand. The first house she dropped into was Mrs. Mallory's.

"Mrs. Mallory," she said, almost as soon as she was seated, "have you heard the news?"

"Why, no," said the astonished lady. What is it pray?"

And forwith Mrs. Tautog narrated all that Mrs. Jenkins had been kind enough to tell her and more—saying nothing about the embelishments she laid on in the course of her story.

Mrs. Mallory was astonished, of course. And, as soon as her visitor had withdrawn, she donned her bonnet and shawl, and whips across to Mrs. Dinks. There the story was repeated with variations and considerable additions. Then Mrs. Dinks took it up. And then Mrs. Murray got interested in it, and then Mrs. Flipot, and so on till everybody had got hold of it, and had talked it up, and had passed judgment on the man who was guilty of such gross malpractice towards his family. If it had stopped right there, perhaps it would have answered; but it didn't. It spread like a circle in the water, till in the end Mrs. Jones herself heard of it; and heard, of course, that the author of the story was the minister's own self.

The next thing to be done was for Mr. Jones and his family to leave Mr. Caper's church and go somewhere else. The clergyman was a good deal troubled about it, and sent his wife over to see if she could discover the cause. Mrs. Jones received her with a great deal of coldness, and seemed hardly civil. Unable to endure it any longer, Mrs. Capers asked the aggrieved lady frankly what the trouble was. Mrs. Jones as frankly told her; that was well, for now the latter knew exactly what the matter was, and what it was necessary to do.

Going home and imparting the intelligence to her husband, he manifested quite as much astonishment as she. He sat, thought it over awhile, in order the better to collect himself before taking a single step, and then started off direct for Mr. Jones himself. He told Mr. Jones what he had just heard, and declared the whole of it an untruth from beginning to end. Mr. Jones went on with the minutest particulars connected with the affair, and making the most of his case in his power against the minister. Still the latter positively denied his guilt, and declared his determination to ferret out the author of so base a slander, if it was within human possibility. And he hurried back and set about it.

For some weeks it was a mystery still; he could get no clue to anything. It perplexed him beyond conception. Finally his wife came running down stairs one day, her face flushed and excited, and said to him under her unsteady breath:

"Mr. Capers, have you ever noticed that knot-hole in your study floor?"

"Why, no," said he, "where is it—and what of it?"

"Come up stairs and see."

And up they went together. She pointed to the tell-tale spot, and remarked in a whisper:

"I caught Mrs. Jenkins with her ear to that very hole."

That was the first step toward the unravelment of the mystery. In a few days more the whole of it began to come out. He had sent his wife out to make further inquiries, and she brought back just such intelligence as he expected and required. And putting this and that together, and recalling certain ideas that up to that time had passed out of his mind altogether, he thought the matter was all explained at last. So he went to Mr. Jones once more.

"Come," said he, "if you will consent to go home with me for a short time, I think I can explain some things that have hitherto stood in the way of our friendship."

Mr. Jones did not happen to love malice well enough to refuse, and accordingly took a walk with the minister over to his residence. The latter at once took him up into his study, and shut the door.

"In the first place," said he, "I suppose you know that Mrs. Jenkins lives in the L?"

"Yes."

"Well, and you observe that knot-hole?"

"Oh, certainly!"

"And this is my study."

"Yes."

"Where I pass the most of my time?"

"Yes."

"And where my wife often takes the liberty to come and sit with me?"

Mr. Jones said he understood that.

"Now, then," continued the clergyman, "I am in the habit of frequently reading aloud to her. And, once upon a time I happened to be reading from this very book," picking up a volume of fiction from the table, "and here is something from the same book that I am going to read to you." And he went on to read to Mr. Jones several paragraphs, in which occurred the following:

"Mr. Jones got to abusing his family at last. He declared his wife should not go out visiting, and threatened to shut her up if she dared to disobey him. As for going to these evening meetings, he declared he meant to put a stop to it; he had had enough of it. It did not do her any sort of of good, and made a great deal of trouble and expense for him. He should put an end to it at any and every hazard!"

Mr. Jones burst out laughing. "Is that all?" said he, his face as red as the setting sun.

"That and the knot-hole," said Mr. Capers, smiling good-naturedly.

Mr. Jones offered him his hand. From that moment they were friends again. He went back to the church the next Sabbath, as he should have done. But Mrs. Jenkins has never heard the last of it.

The Responsibility of Architects and Builders.

A story is told of a retired architect in one of the provinces of France, who, induced by the requests of his neighbors, took up his pencil again, and prepared plans for a certain public building, but with the express understanding that he was not to be concerned in the erection thereof. While in process of construction the building fell, or some portion of it proved insecure; and the architect, notwitstanding the exceptional conditions of his service, was condemned under the strict law of France to fine and imprisonment. He was ruined in his estate and died before his release; and his funeral was attended by the principal architects of the country, and by a great army of his fellow-citizens, who desired in this manner to bear testimony to their sympathy and respect.

Doubtless to the dicipline of such laws, even though admitting of no discretion on the part of those who administer them, is to be attributed the gradual formation of those traditions of construction under which France now enjoys an almost complete immunity from such catastrophes as we have grievous occasion to record every week in this country. A profession carrying with it such grave responsibilities would not be eagerly embraced by half-instructed youths, who must needs complete their education at the expense of the indulgent relatives, friends or neighbors who employ them, who must be dependent upon the skill of the draughtsman, acting in the capacity of dry-nurse, and upon the honesty of contractors working after impracticable plans. An architect liable to personal punishment would take pains to calculate his strains, his weights, and the strength of his materials; to study his fire escapes and other contrivances for the security of life, and zealously to supervise the construction of his piers and arches and ties; and a builder, under the same circumstances, would neither construct nor advise to the construction of a staging without more careful consideration than he seems to bestow under our present happy-go-lucky system, in which neither forethought nor caution is encouraged. Yet it cannot be denied that such tragedies as the burning of the Brooklyn Theatre, of the Southern Hotel at St. Lewis, of Hale's piano factory at New York, or the fall of the dome of the Rockford Court House, or of the roof of the New York Post-Office, or even of the temporary staging in Blackstone Square, are impossible in France, and would be impossible in Brooklyn, St. Louis, New York Rockford and Boston under laws by which the safety of the citizen is secured by the peril of the builder.

Genius.

Genius of every kind belongs to some innate temperament; it does not necessarily imply a particular bent, because that may possibly be the effect of circumstances; but, without question, the peculiar quality is inborn, and particular to the individual. All hear and see much alike; but there is an indefinable though wide difference between the ear of a musician, or the eye of a painter, compared with the hearing and seeing organs of ordinary men; and it is in something like that difference in which genius consists. Genius is, however, an ingredient of the mind, more easily described by its effects than by its qualities It is as the fragrance, independent of the freshness and complexion of the rose; as the light on the cloud; as the bloom on the cheek of beauty of which the possessor is unconscious until this charm has been seen by its influence on others; it is the internal golden flame of the opal; a something that may be extracted from the thing in which it appears, without changing the quality of its substance, its form or its affinities.—*Carlyle.*

Life among the Turks.

BY MRS. W. A. BENTON.

The Sacred Cats.—Where do those cats come from? What shall we do with them? They come down from the houstop, and will take the meat out of the kettle when it is over the *oujak* in the kitchen. We must contrive away to poison some of them; they are regular thieves.

"You touch one of them cats," said Im Yusif, holding up her hands in horror, and jingling all her chains and pendants of silver and gold and brass, which hung from her hair, neck and arms—

"You touch one of those cats, and it'll be death to all of us, that's sure truth, that. Don't you know they are from the Mosque. They are some of the sacred cats, and they don't need to steal, they are kept upon the fat of the sheep; but it's the nature of cats to steal, if they *are* holy."

"Im Yusif, what do you mean by holy cats?"

"Mean by Holy cats? Why, the cats that live in the Mosque—there are as many as a hundred of them; they are kept in that Mosque with that tall minaret, one of the finest Mosques in the city. Don't you hear the call to prayer every morning? It is but a short walk from here. Not longer than it takes to smoke a cigarette. Would you like to go and see them?"

"Will they allow us to go in and see them?"

Im Yusif laughed at the very idea. "Let *us* go in! no indeed! No Christian has ever crossed that doorstep, but we can look through the window near the door and see the seats and the dervises."

"Well, I wish to go, and we will go this afternoon."

At the time appointed Im Yusif donned her white *Ezaar*, which looked for all the world more like a winding sheet than anything else, and telling me that I must wear an *Ezaar*, or I could not go to the Mosque, and that she would carry little Willie on her shoulder, so he could take a "smell of air" at the same time.

How strange these streets do seem. Not a carriage or a vehicle of any kinds but camels, horses, mules and donkey jostling their loads against each other, while men in their long cloaks of scarlet, or blue, or purple, and the ghost-like women enveloped in the great white sheets, dart in and out amongst the loaded animals, as they thread their way along the narrow, dirty street. Every now and then a dead dog, or the carcass of a donkey, is to be got over or got around in some way, while crowds of beggars in rags almost prevent your making the least head way.

The shrill cry of the water peddler, "Arteat Allah, Arteat Allah, moi heller,"—The gift of God, the gift of God, sweet water—those mule skin sacks filled with muddy water from the river you would think not very *sweet* water, but it is the best we can get in Aleppo. Here we are at the Mosque of Sacred Cats; the performance is just at its height. Here are the dancing and the howling and the whirling dervises, and their howls and yells you would think enough to frighten any Christian cat out of her wits; but on satin cushions, all curled up, recline those holy Turkish cats, not in the least disturbed by all the howls and rumble downs of the holy dervises.

In the midst of all the din and yell, and resounding far above it all, from more than three hundred minarets you hear the call to prayer—'tis the arsa, about three o'clock. All the shopkeepers, all the men of all trades and professions, stop everything, wash their hands and lay down their little *rug* toward Mecca, and say their prayers silently to Allah, kneeling in a great variety of positions. The Turkish women do not pray; they are not regarded as responsible beings, or as having souls, any more than these cats.

TURK AND CHRISTIAN.

Just here the loud cries of a child startled us, and turning away from where we had been looking at this Moslem performance, or Turkish prayer meeting, we noticed a little boy running and screaming after a young man, who held his cap by the silk tassel, and every time the little boy got near he held down the cap us if he was going to give it to him, and when the little fellow tried to take it he would give him a terrible kick and throw up the cap, and run a little way, calling out, "Now take your cap you Christian dog; why don't you take your old Christian cap?"

The scene was so rude and heartless that we called to the little boy, upon which the young Moslem threw the cap high in the air, and with a curse ran off.

"What is your name, my little fellow?"

"Thy servant's name is Abdallah," said the little boy, putting his hand to his heart and then to his lips, as he placed the little red cap on his head with his left hand.

"What is your father's name?"

"Thy servant, Najeeb the carpenter, is my father."

"Do you go to school?"

"No, lady."

"Would you like to learn to read and to write?"

"Oh, very much."

"If you will come to our house tomorrow we will take you to our mission school, and give you a little book."

His black eyes shone with delight. He had never had a book. No one of his friends knew how to read.

This little Abdallah, or servant of God, as the name implies, became one of our best scholars, and was the means of introducing the truth of Jesus into a large circle of relatives. His father was converted and soon his mother became an earnest hearer of the word of life.—*Watch.*

A Legend of the "Country Fair."

The London letter of the Newark *Advertiser* says: From the unrailwayed districts there is, of course, no departure from the primitive drover system. And anent there hangs a tale about a fair held at Crewkerne in Somerset:—In the ante railway days stock was wont to be driven from very distant places to this important fair, and it was the custom for the animals arriving on the day previously—(an important point with the early worm catchers)—to be placed in fields near the town let out for the purpose. One of these fields ran along by a roadway forming one of th old and superseded entrances to the town—situated in a kind of ravine some 20 or 30 feet below the unprotected perpendicular side or the field. There were some old cottages along this sunken road, and one of them was occupied by an ancient Grewkernian and his dame, whose wholesome custom it was to retire to bed soon after dark. This they did one third of September—the eve of what proved to be a memorable fair—and, almost simultaneously with their wooing Morpheus, sundry flocks and herds arrived for the morrow were driven into the fields overhead, including a couple of bulls which seemed to have mutually imbibed "hate at first sight" and to have straightway proceeded to combat. They were finally parted, but only temporarily, as it turned out, and the drovers, towards midnight, locked up the field gate and betook themselves to their hostels. Not an hour afterwards, as was deposed next day, the old couple were awakened by a tremendous shock upon the roof, and by the simultaneous presence in their bedroom of a couple of bulls with their horns locked in each other and their fighting powers in a highly developed state. These were the bulls which had commenced their antagonism at an earlier period, had afterwards renewed it, and in their mad tustlings had tumbled over the edge of the field and down upon the cottage below—"locked in a warm embrace." The old couple were terribly frightened, believing themselves to be the recipients of visitors of a nameless character. They had hardly time to rush down the little staircase into the room below, when the bulls, undeterred by the fall, and still pushing and battling with each other, came crashing down the staircase also, and took possession of the room, from which the frightened old people had difficulty in escaping into the road—exclaiming, as they pulled the door behind them, and still filled with horror of the supernatural—"In the name of the Lord why troublest thou me?" Push, thrust, roar, went on the bulls in their restricted arena—ever and anon bumping like battering rams against the fragile walls, which soon gave way. The old people ran to raise an alarm, and on their return with help—lo and behold!—the cottage waa a heap of ruins, and the bulls had vanished. They had either fought themselves out of sight or had been driven away by unknown hands. "God bless my soul!" the poor old proprietor could only exclaim—"who, when the old dummon an' I went to bed last night, ood a-thought that we should a-bin out o' houze an' whooam a-fair day's morning?"

The Native Egyptian.

The Fellah wears but one garment, and suffers from cold in winter, for he has no fire and no bed clothes, except, perhaps, a kind of quilt He lives on unleavened bread, sour milk, raw vegetables, but sometimes for weeks together has nothing but dried dates. In towns the food is sold ready cooked, and consists of different kinds of haricots and lentils. His house is roofless, except for a few canes laid across the low mud walls. It contains no furniture; but in Upper Egypt there is generally a mat at the door and a sort of raised divan made of mud. He can afford but one wife, who, like himself, has but one garment, and a hood or veil, while his children go naked. In this respect, indeed, travelers remark great poverty year by year. There is immense mortality among the children—partly, no doubt, from the dirt in which they are kept, as they are seven years old, but partly, also, from the absence of medical aid and the universal ignorance of the causes of disease. The women are in every respect inferior to the men. They are too poor to have employment: they have no stockings to darn, no linen to mend, no furniture or cooking implements to keep clean. They wash their one garment in the river, cleaning it with a piece of mud which acts like soap and pummice combined. They wear their bracelets and necklaces on the field were they pull corn or herd the cattle. They carry all the water required in their houses from the river in heavy jars, and sit long on the bank gossiping and catching fleas. Women in Egypt do not say prayers like the men, and have a soulless expression, which contrasts strangely with the intelligent and even noble look frequent among the husbands. Their highest idea of life consists in doing nothing.—*Radical Review.*

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

The bone-picker's motto is, "pro bono publico."

Malignity generally drinks the greatest part of its own poison.

If your arms be slack for fear you shall not stem the current.

Beside one deed of guilt how blest is guiltless woe.—*Bulwer Lytton.*

Age makes us not childish, as men say; it finds us still true children.

O, yet we trust that somewhat good will yet be the goal of ill!—*Tennyson.*

What is a woman's surest guardian angel? Indifference.—*Madame Deluzy.*

The greatest glory of a free born people is to remit their glory to their children.

Dark seasons are not very pleasant to us, but they are always good for us. A cloudless sky could never produce a rich and abundant harvest.

We should learn by reflecting upon the misfortunes which have attended others, that there is nothing singular in those which befall ourselves.

Saying sharp things doesn't pay. It may gratify your spite at first, but it is better to have friends than enemies, and if you cannot make people happy, at least refrain from adding to their misery.

It is with books as with women, where a certain plainness of manner and address is more engaging than that glare of paint and airs and apparel which may dazzle the eye but reaches not the affections.

He that will put time and eternity before him, and who will dare to look steadfastly on both of them, will find that the more often he contemplates them, the former will grow greater and and the latter less.

It costs money to keep up good schools, but citizens ought to bear in mind that if we allow them to degenerate, twice the amount expended would be spent by parents to educate their children elsewhere.

Straws swim upon the surface, but pearls lie at the bottom. Showy parts strike every common eye, but solid ones are only to be discovered by the most accurate observers of the human head and human heart.

Each grave on the broad breast of the whole earth, whether men have marked it or forgotten it, it is in God's keeping, briers and weeds cannot hide it from his eyes, neglect and desolation cannot cover it from his care.

Meanness and conceit are frequently combined in the same character; for he who to obtain transient applause can be indifferent to truth and his own dignity, will be as little scrupulous about them if, by subserviency, he can improve his condition in the world.

We always find a thousand excellent excuses for our gravest faults; but if any one wrong us in the least, the offence at once becomes unpardonable. We have a thousand reasons wherewith to condemn our neighbor, but not one wherewith to excuse him.

It is a very high mind to which gratitude is not a painful sensation. If you wish to please, you will find it wiser to receive, solicit even, favors, than to accord them; for the vanity of the obligator is always flattered, that of the obligee rarely.—*Bulwer Lytton.*

Knowledge of the world must be combined with study, for this, as well as better reasons, the possession of learning is always invidious, and it requires considerable tact to inform without display of superiority, and to ensure esteem as well as to call forth admiration.

The birds of the air die to sustain thee; the beasts of the field die to nourish thee; the fish of the sea die to feed thee. Our stomachs are their common sepulchre. Good God! with how many deaths are our poor lives patched up! how full of death is the life of momentary man.

If ever household affections and loves are graceful things, they are graceful in the poor. The ties that bind the wealthy and the proud to home may be forged on earth, but those that link the poor man to his humble hearth is of the pure metal and bears the stamp of heaven.—*Dickens.*

There is no doubt that memory, although it may be cultivated, is originally a gift of nature; so, also, application must be regarded as a natural endowment, for there are some men, however well disposed, who can never bring themselves to grapple closely with anything.

We are told to place no faith in appearances, yet it will be found a wiser course to judge from the human countenance rather than the human voice; most men place a guard over their words and their actions; but very few can bind the expression that is conveyed by the features.

God respecteth not the arithmetic of our prayers, how many they are; nor the rhetoric of our prayers, how long they are; nor the music of our prayers, how melodious they are; nor the logic of our prayers, how methodical they are—but the divinity of our prayers, how heart-sprung they are. Not gifts, but graces prevail in prayer.—*Trapp.*

It seems to me that the great dislike for anything supernatural in religion, at present, arises from this circumstance, that religion is for the most part a covert atheism, and there is a general shrinking from anything like an indication that there is a real power and a being at work around us whom we can neither comprehend nor guard against.—*Erskine.*

As the rays come from the sun and yet are not the sun, even so our love and pity, though they are not God, but merely a poor weak image and reflection of Him, yet from him alone they come. If there is mercy in our hearts, it comes from the fountain of mercy. If there is the light of love in us, it is a ray from the full suppiy of love.—*Kingsley.*

By our fault-finding we always hurt ourselves more than those about us. Men and women with a habitual scowl or cross word are more to be pitied than those about them. The ugliness recoils on their own heads, while it glances from all others against whom it may be directed. Pleasant people never miss the right road. Our troubles are mostly of our own making, and the more we brood over them the more formidable they grow to us.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, NOV. 17th, 1877.

An Earnest Appeal.

After passing through two years of almost unprecedented hard times, and patiently submitted to neglect on the part of a number of our subscribers, we now venture to make another earnest appeal to their sense of right and justice. And in order to bring this subject more vividly before the minds of the most numerous class of our readers, the farmers, we will ask two or three questions. How would you like to sell out all your surplus produce, upon which you depend to pay your debts and keep up your business, on a credit of twelve months, in small sums of two dollars each, so scattered as to make personal application and collection impracticable? And then, after the twelve months had expired, to find that the parties owing these small sums had concluded, owing to their insignificance, to put off their payment another year? Well this is precisely our case with this exception that the farmer would only be out of the proceeds of his labor, while we are kept out of not only this, but of actual cash expenditure of from one half to two-thirds of the amounts for paper, ink, &c.

Now, at the close of another good crop year for every kind of produce, which commands fair prices, we hope no longer to be made the victims of this injurious neglect. We will keep this appeal in our paper for two or three weeks; then, if we see no signs of reformation on the part of the neglectful class, we will remodel our subscription book, and drop off every name that makes us feel bad when we write it and glance at the years that are due.

The papers are discussing the revival of the whipping post, for the benefit of petty thieves and like characters. We think the suggestion a good one, and hope the next Alabama Legislature will take the matter in hand. The feeding of prisoners is an enormous tax upon the honest portion of the community, and it is not right that a hard working community should be taxed to support in idleness a thief, who while in prison probably fares better than while at liberty. The point is well made that by the imprisonment or putting to hard labor of criminals their families are deprived of their services and are the worst sufferers from the enforcement of the law. Better whip them and turn them loose with the injunction to support their families by honest labor. Nothing will abate petty theft half so quick. Prison has no terrors for the ordinary criminal. Let the numerous gentlemen in Calhoun who aspire to Legislative honors bear this in mind, as well as the fact that the people are about ready to accept a reduction of taxation to one half of one per cent. On this latter proposition we may present some facts in the future.

The war cloud on the Rio Grande is growing something larger than a man's hand. It is charged that a number of emissaries of ex President LERDO are among the band of Mexicans who crossed the Rio Grande two weeks ago and had a fight with Indians on Texas soil. This band of Mexicans has not yet left and these emissaries are doing all in their power to stir up a war, hoping it will result in the overthrow of the Diaz Government. Maj. JONES of the Texas battallion at El Paso telegraphs Gov. HUBBARD, that immediate trouble is apprehended, and numbers of persons are soliciting the Governor to precipitate the conflict, if the U. S. Government will not. Two thousand Texas militia are organized and ready to march across the Rio Grande. It is more than possible that we will have a war with Mexico.

The Bland silver bill, which passed the House by a large majority and will probably pass the Senate, allows the unlimited coinage of silver and makes it a legal tender for all debts public and private. Of course the bond holders and money kings who fatten on the contraction of the currency are opposed to it, and claim confidently that the President will veto it, but he will hardly put himself in opposition to the public sentiment of the country to please the Shylocks. The sneaking way in which silver was demonetized by the perversion of a statute in the Revised Statutes is a standing disgrace to the country and the sooner Congress remedies the evil the better. With the remonetization of silver and repeal of the Resumption Act we may begin to look for better times.

The House has passed the Army Appropriation bill. An amendment allowing four Calvary regiments in Texas to be recruited to 100 men each was agreed to. It does not decrease the army but rather adds to its strength.

Congressman Smalls of S. Carolina has been found guilty of accepting bribes by a jury composed of six whites and six negroes. He will probably change his seat in Congress for a place in the South Carolina Penitentiary. The next man they grind through is one Carpenter who flourished in South Carolina during the reign of the Radical thieves and corruptionists.

GEN. BOERNER has introduced a resolution in the House directing the U. S. Treasurer not to pay any moneys on account of the awards made by the late Mexican commissioner to Benj. Weil and the La Ibra mining company until further information could be obtained by Congress.

Mexico alleges fraud in procuring the allowance of these claims by the commission.

The North Alabama Conference threw Jacksonville into Alexandria circuit, and placed Rev. Mr. Livingston in charge. Rev. Anson West is Presiding Elder of the District. Rev. J C. Brown, formerly of this station has been sent to Montevallo station. Rev. Mr. Stevenson will preach at White Plains and Oxford. Rev. Mr. Howell has been sent to Davistown circuit. Rev. Mr. Allday has been sent to Cross Plains circuit, and Rev. Mr. Berry to Ball Play circuit.

We are pleased to learn that the Automatic Center-Flow Evaporator advertised in our paper for some time took the premium over all competitors at the State Grange Fair at Montgomery. Mr. HARALSON writes that he thinks of advertising with us again next season, and we advise our readers not to purchase an Evaporator until they have read his advertisement and thoroughly examined the claim of the one he sells.

☞Special attention is invited to the advertisement of Germania Store. Good articles and good bargains can be obtained; and good prices for various articles of produce realized.

Minor Telegrams.

DEACON A. M. B. SPOONER of Bristol and ISAAC B. WADLEIGH of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, were killed on the 11th through the mistake of a druggist in putting up medicine.

The Pope is past all hope of recovery. A council of distinguished physicians have decided that he cannot live more than two or three weeks and that his death may be expected at any time. A strong Guard has been stationed at the vatican to prevent pillage in event of his death.

The Turks attempted to surprise Gen. SKOBELOFF the night of the 11th. The Russians waited until they had approached within one hundred paces and then delivered a deadly fire, repulsing them with great loss.

A number of Spaniards armed with Remington rifles have crossed the Pyrenees and entered *Spain*. A rising is expected.

Heavy fighting favorable to the Turks has been progressing near Plevna during the 10 and 11th inst:

Big fire in San Francisco. Loss $450,000.

Lieut. BULLIS with a small party of scouts crossed over into Mexico and was attacked by a body of 500 Indians and very roughly handled Col. YOUNG with 200 cavalry has gone to reinforce him.

Forty of ex-Sultan Murad's servants have been strangled for conspiracy against the present Sultan.

All the officers of the garrison of Kars have voted against surrender to the Russians.

Cutlery Factory at Meridian, Conn., partly burned. Loss $50,000.

The Russian cavalry have captured Vratza, with several thousand wagons and a large quantity of stoves.

Steamer Jno. F. Talle, from St. Louis to N. O. was burned with cargo at Grand Gulf the night of the 10th.

Rev. S. W. LOWERY, a well known Presbyterian preacher is dead.

Republican Senators held a caucus last Saturday, in which the President's policy was sharply assailed. A majority of Senators were opposed to it; but ten or twelve sustained it. These united with the Democritic Senators can sustain the President in carrying out his policy.

MR. MANDY, of Texas, submitted a resolution in the Senate instructing the Committee on Military affairs to enquire into the expediency of constructing defensive works on the Rio Grande.

THE MEXICAN BORDER RAIDS.

SECRETARY EVARTS TO *INDICATE* THE GOVERNMENT POLICY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—It was expected that the Mexican border troubles would be considered at the session of the cabinet to-day, but the subject was not discussed. Secretary Evarts has not completed his letter in reply to that submitted on Tuesday by the Governor of Texas, in which the latter asked that additional protection be furnished by the General Government to the people of Texas against the unlawful invasions from the Mexican side. When this reply is made it will indicate more clearly the policy of the Government with reference to the border troubles, and show, it is believed, at the same time, the inability, even if its sincerity is not doubted, of the Diaz Government in Mexico to maintain peace on the border.

His Honor, Judge Wyeth occasionally "gets off" a very fair judicial joke. On Tuesday "a man and brother" was tried and convicted for stealing wearing apparel of the value of twenty dollars. After the verdict was in the highly colored defendant in response to a remark from the bench said, "Well Jedge, dem close warn't wuf what that nan (the State's witness) said dey was wuf." "Well Anderson," responded the court, "you oughtn't to grumble about the value *now*, as you didn't *inquire* the *price* when you *purchased*." A defendant considerable "under the influence, &c.," desired to have a forfeiture set aside and approached the stand for that purpose. The court perceived that the defendant was, at the time, surrounding about a pint of hog juice, and thereupon asked the defendant very gently if he wasn't drinking and hadn't he better render his excuse some other time, &c. The witness responded, "Judge, you're a good Judge; you're for—hic—right! Hain't tech—hic—or dropterda—hic!" "Very well," said the court, "If you are not drunk this court is, and as one of us is in liquor we had better postpone the matter until some other time," which was done amid a loud *smile* from the whole court.—*Gadsden Times*.

Martin's X Roads.

The farmers in this vicinity are badly behind gathering their crops; many cotton fields look like they had not been picked over at all and I do not know of any one being done gathering corn.

Corn is turning out well. Every one that I have heard talking about their crops say their corn is extra good.

I do not believe that there is as much as 40 acres of land sowed in wheat in five miles of here.

The health of our neighborhood is as good as we could ask it to be—we hardly ever see a doctor, and when we do they are generally on some other business than visiting the sick.

There was a negro recently found dead in the river a little above Hart's Ferry. It seems that he was either killed and thrown in the river, or else attempted to cross the stream some how and was drowned. He lived somewhere in St. Clair county. His name I did not learn.

Bacon is getting scarce and hard to get, but the Opossums are fat and tolerably plenty.

I am surprised to learn that so many of your subscribers are so badly behind with you; and cannot help appealing to them in language like this:

Come sinful debtor in whose breast
Some conscience may revolve;
Come with your coward fears oppressed
And make this last resolve.

I'll seek the printer, though my debts
Has like a mountain rose;
I know his wants, I'll pay him off
Whatever may oppose.

I know his patient nature well,
Delinquents he will forgive;
He will kindly pardon debtor's sins,
And bid his supplionts live.

NEARLY PAID UP SUBSCIBER.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of Cross Plains Lodge, 368, A. F. & A. M., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the Grand Architect of the Universe, to call our beloved brother, CHARLES NEIGHBORS, from labor to refreshment above. And

Whereas, It is the duty of all good Masons to humbly bow to the will of "Him who doeth all things well." Therefore be it resolved:

1st, That in the death of brother NEIGHBORS the Masonic Fraternity has lost a good and true brother one who was ever ready to relieve the wants of the needy and destitute, and the community has lost a true and honest man.

2nd. That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family of our deceased brother.

3rd. That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

4th. That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family of our deceased brother, and that they be published in the Jacksonville Republican.

HIRAM DUGGER,
B. B. BRIDGES,
M. T. LEDBETTER,
} Com.

Shelby Guide and Oxford Tribune please copy, also the Birmingham Iron Age.

Administrator's Sale

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun county.

BY virtue of an Order of the Probate Court of the County of Calhoun, State of Alabama, the undersigned, Administrator and Administratrix of the Estate of E. Brock, deceased, will sell at the Store door of John B. McCain in Anniston, Calhoun county, Ala. ON MONDAY the 10th day of DECEMBER, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. for cash to the highest bidder, the following described personal property belonging to said estate, to-wit: all the various Notes and Accounts of doubtful value belonging to said estate.

J. B. McCAIN, Adm'r.
R. Z. BROCK, Adm'x.
of E. Brock, dec'd.

Nov. 17th, 1877—4t.

Germania Tanning Co's

STORE,

GERMANIA.

FRESH arrival of a large quantity of BACON, LARD, FISH, &c.

Also, **Groceries, Dry Goods & Hardware.**

CHICKENS, BUTTER and EGGS constantly on hand.

☞Corn, Wheat, Peas, and Cotton Seed bought, or exchanged, at highest market price.

Cash paid for HIDES, SKINS, &c.

☞Call and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 17, 1877—2td.

ST. LOUIS

COOKING & HEATING

STOVES.

I NOW have on hand and for sale at *LOW PRICES*, as low as can be purchased anywhere else, a lot of the above superior STOVES, purchased directly from the Manufacttifer, in person, each one inspected, and warranted to be made out of No. 1 scotch charcoal pig iron.

These stoves are for sale for cash or good barter. Also sheet iron, copper and tin ware of every variety always on hand and for sale.

W. W. NESBIT.

Christmas Holiday

GOODS

H. A. SMITH,

Book Seller

AND

Music Dealer,

ROME, ... GEORGIA.

HAS IN Stock, and receiving a splendid assortment of CHRISTMAS GOODS—such as writing Desks, toilet Sets, China and Glass Vases, Motto Cups and Saucers, Brackets, Autograph and Photograph Albums, Gift Books, Poetical Works, Bibles, Juvenile Books, Japanese Work, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes (something new and very pretty) Fis, Rubber and China Toys, Dolls, Christmas Tree Ornaments, Oil Paintings, Cromos, Plated Silver Ware Etc. Orders Solicited.

LAND TO RENT.

Under an order of the Chancery court for the 1st District, Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama, made on 14th inst, I will as Executor of Thos. R. Cook dec'd. rent for the year 1878 to the highest bidder at White Plains Ala., on Monday the 10th day of December 1877 the following real estate to-wit:

That portion of the Thos. R. Cook's lands known now as the Mary McCurry land also the land known as Mrs. F. E. Owens and C. C. Cook's portion of said estate.

Said lands are in a high state of cultivation and will be rented on a credit until November 1878. Note with two securities.

W. C. SCANDRETT, Executor.
Nov. 17th—3t.

TAX COLLECTOR'S

NOTICE!

LAST ROUND.

I will attend on the days and at the places mentioned below, for the purpose of collecting the State and County Tax of Calhoun County for the year 1877.

Polls now subject to cost.

Gadsden's School House, Precinct No. 4, Monday,	November	26
Anniston, Precinct No. 15, Tuesday,	"	27
Oxford, Precinct No. 13, Wednesday,	"	28
Davisville, Precinct No. 12, Thursday,	"	29
White Plains, Precinct No 11, Friday,	"	29
Alexandria, Precinct No. 2, Monday,	December	3
June Bug, Precinct No. 3, Tuesday,	"	4
Jacksonville, Precinct No. 1, Wednesday,	"	5
Rabbit Town, Precinct No. 10, Thursday,	"	6
Cross Plains, Precinct No. 9, Friday,	"	7
Green's Sch'l House Pre No 8, Saturday,	"	8
Hollingsworth's Pre. No. 7, Monday,	"	10
Peck's Hill, Precinct No. 6, Tuesday,	"	11
Polkville, Precinct No. 5, Wednesday,	"	12
Sulphur Springs, Pre. No. 14, Thursday,	"	13

I will also attend at JACKSONVILLE on the 26th; 27th, 28, 29th and 31st of December for the purpose of taking in taxes that have become delinquent.

E. McCLELEN,
Tax Collector, Calhoun County.
Nov. 10th, tf.

To the Wholesale Trade!

LeGRAND & Co.

Montgomery, Ala.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries and Western Produce,

Respectfully call the attention of Merchants throughout the State to their extensive Stock. We now offer to the Trade—

4,000 barrels FLOUR—all grades; 200,000 lbs BACON and BULK SIDES.
100 hogsheads LOUISIANA SUGARS—all grades; 750 sacks COFFEE—all grades.
100 tierces HAMS—best brands; 100 tierces LARD—best brands.
300 boxes SOAPS—all grades; 500 buckets LARD, 20 lbs. each.
500 boxes CANDLES—best brands; 600 boxes TOBACCO—all grades.
100,000 CIGARS—all grades; 300 barrels WHISKIES—all grades.
12,000 bushels TEXAS RED RUST PROOF OATS;

AND AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF ALL GOODS IN THE GROCERY LINE.

Manufacturers' Agents for the Celebrated Arrow Tie.

Dry Goods Department

—OF—

LE GRAND & CO.

FALL & WINTER GOODS—LARGEST STOCK & LOWEST PRICES

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing,
Gent's Furnishing Goods, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots Shoes, &c.

Our stock, adapted to the present season, is complete in every department, & we offer to the wholesale trade
20 Cases Kentucky JEANS and DOESKINS; 10 cases PLAID LINSEYS.
10 Cases White and Red FLANNELS; 10 cases Cotton FLANNELS.
25 Cases Bleached SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS; 100 bales CHECKS and STRIPES.
100 Bales Brown SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS; 50 bales OSNABURGS.
50 Bales COTTON YARNS; 100 bales Grey and White BLANKETS; NOTIONS in large variety
50 Cases Men's and Boy's HATS—all qualities.

100 Cases Boots & Shoes, all grades.

We feel confident that we can offer inducements over any competing market. Give us a trial & be convinced.

LeGRAND & CO.,

Commerce and Bibb Streets, Montgomery, Ala.

ROWAN, DEAN & CO.

Fall Trade!

We are now receiving the *LARGEST, CHAPEST and most VARIED* Stock of

Goods, Wares and Merchandise

ever brought to this market. Our

Ready-made Clothing Department

is very much enlarged; and we invite the special attention of all who need Goods in that line to our Stock. We have made all our purchases for NET CASH, thereby getting the benefit of all the discounts to cash buyers; and are prepared to sell, and will sell Goods at exceedingly low prices. *Particularly to those who will pay cash for them.*

Rowan, Dean & Co.,
oct27 Jacksonville Ala.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court, Special Term, Oct. 20th 1877.

THIS day came C. W. Brewton, Administrator de bonis non, &c. with the will annexed of the Estate of G. C. P. Hughes, deceased, and filed his petition in writing, under oath, praying an Order of Sale of certain Lands described therein; and belonging to said Estate, for the purpose of paying the debts against said estate and for distribution among the Heirs at Law of said deceased.

It is Ordered, that the 29th day of November, 1877, be appointed a day on which to hear and determine upon said application; 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 Estate, as well as all parties interested to appear and contest the same if they think proper.

E. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Oct. 27—3t.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to us for Blacksmithing are hereby notified to settle up. Our books will be closed about the 20th of November. Be punctual and you will save duns and expense.

P. BOWLING & Co.
Alexandria, Ala.

National Surgical Institute.

Two of the Surgeons of this notable Institute will visit Jacksonville, Ala. December 7, 1877, stopping at the Jacksonville Hotel. They will have with them a fine outfit of braces and surgical appliances, and will be prepared to treat all kinds of Deformities and Chronic Diseases, such as Club Feet, Hip Disease, Paralysis, Piles and Fistula, Catarrh, Private Diseases, Diseases of the Eye, &c. For full particulars, address NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Atlanta, Ga. Nov. 3—3t.

Land to Rent.

UNDER an Order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, I will, as Guardian of C. C. Mattison, a minor, Rent to the highest bidder, at OXFORD, Alabama, ON SATURDAY THE 24TH inst. for the year 1878, the farm belonging to said ward.

TERMS OF RENTING.—Note with good security, payable twelve months after date.

WM. M. HAMES,
Guardian.

Nov. 3—3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF

Valuable Land.

UNDER and by virtue of an Order of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, made on the 24th day of October, 1877, the undersigned, as Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Lovin Martin, deceased, will,

On Monday the 26th day of November, 1877.

At the late residence of said decedent, proceed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, the following described Lands, to-wit:

The north east fourth of the north east fourth and the south half of the north east fourth of section 5; township 15, the north east fourth of the north west fourth of section 4, township 14, the south half of the south west fourth of section 35, township 15, the west half, the north east fourth, and the west half of the south east fourth of section 32 township 15, the south east fourth of the south east fourth, the south east fourth of the south west fourth, and the west half of the south east fourth of section 29, township 13; the east half of the north east fourth, and the north east fourth of the south east fourth of section 31, township 13; all in range 6 east in the Cossa Land District, and containing one thousand and eighty (1080) acres.

Said Lands will be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers, and upon the following EASY TERMS, to-wit: One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale; one third in one year and one third in two years after date of sale. Notes with approved security and bearing interest from date of sale, will be required to secure the last two payments of the purchase money.

CHARLES MARTIN, Adm. de bonis non.
Oct. 27, 1877—5t.

Notice to Creditors.

Probate Court of Calhoun Co. Ala.

M. W. Abernathy dec.—Estate of.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1877, by the Hon L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Court of Probate for Calhoun county: Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said Estate are required to present them legally authenticated within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

HORACE L. STEVENSON, Adm.
Oct. 20—3t.

Talladega Nurseries.

ROWAN, DEAN & CO.,

Agents.

VERY LARGE STOCK OF

Fruit Trees,

Grape Vines,

Straberry Plants, &c.

PRICES LOW.

R. R. HUNLEY & CO.
Oct. 20, 1877—6m.

TAZE BRADFORD H. L. STEVENSON.

BRADFORD & STEVENSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND

Solicitors in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE.....ALABAMA.

Trust Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a DEED OF TRUST executed to the undersigned as Trustee, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1875, to secure David Atkins, A. M. Whiteside A. G. Huffmaster and James A. Gladden, in certain sums of money advanced by them and specified in said Deed of Trust, recorded on the 12th day of March, 1875, in book E 2nd volume of Register of Deeds, on pages 289, 290 and 291; I will as Trustee aforesaid, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, on MONDAY THE 26th day of NOVEMBER, 1877, the following described Land and Lots, to-wit: a certain tract or parcel of land described as follows: beginning 15,50 chains from the north east corner of section 27, town'p 14, range 8, thence S 85 W along the north boundary of said section 9,50 C to R. R. B. N. E. 24 98 C to the half mile stake, thence S 5 E 22 C to the A. G. T. R. R. thence S 76 E 14,72 to a post oak tree on the road leading from Jacksonville to Pine mountain, bearing S W then N 17 E along the west edge of said road 19,50 C, thence N 20 E 6,50 C leaving the road at 6 chs. then north 18 E 95 C to the beginning, containing fifty acres more or less.

Also the following described TOWN LOTS, as laid off in the new plan of the town of Jacksonville, in section 12 township 14 range 8, east numbered 26, one numbered 27, and one numbered 25, containing 5 acres more or less. There is on these lots an elegant frame dwelling house containing eight rooms, a good kitchen and other out buildings, good water supply, a large and fine garden, altogether one of the most desirable residences in the town of Jacksonville.

Also Lot No. 52, except a part out of the south west corner, containing 22 feet on line fronting the public square, and running back from said line on the public square, east forty feet. Also one Piano. Also one certain House and Lot situated in the town of Jacksonville, in section 12, township 14, range 8, in Calhoun County, the same purchased of J. W. Williams, Sheriff, recorded in Probate office of said county in book 2d B pages 386 and 387.

Also all his right, title and interest in and to one certain house and lot in the town of Jacksonville, fronting on depot street, bounded on the west by lot where L. W. Cannon now lives, it being the same purchased from E. E. Woodward.

Also the north west fourth of north west fourth of section 29, township 15, range 6, in Cossa Land District.

Said Real Estate and personal property will be sold to satisfy said debts specified in said Deed of Trust.

Further explanation of parties and other particulars will be given on the day of sale.

G. B. COUTHIT, Trustee.
October 29, 1877—5t.

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, prompt and fashionable work.

Jacksonville, June 17, 1876—tf.

WANTED.—To sell 1000 bushels of lime. Apply to

J. F. CROW.

WANTED.—I wish to exchange a good brood Mare for a good Mule.

J. A. STEVENSON, Sr.

Carriage & Wagon MAKING

JAMES H. & JOS. H PRIVETT

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

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

THE PRAIRIE

CORN SHELLER.

Pat. Sept. 3, 1873, & Jan. 19, 1875.

THE cheapest and best Corn-Sheller made. It possesses advantages over all others embodying simplicity, durability, perfection of work, etc. Very light and convenient—separates the corn from the cobs, is self adjusting—shells equally well and cleans the largest and smallest ears. Has no machinery, cannot be choked, and a boy can work it with ease. Shells 15 to 20 bushels of corn an hour. Just what the farmer needs. Saves trouble, time and money. Manufactured at Selma, Ala. by the undersigned, owners of the patent for the State of Alabama, to whom all communications should be addressed.

AGENTS WANTED in every county in the State. Price $10 00.

D. EASON & CO., Selma, Ala.
Sept. 8—6m.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1853.)

H. A. SMITH

ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller and Music Dealer

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large stock of **School and Miscellaneous BOOKS, Stationery and Fancy Articles—Pianos and Organs**, at prices that will defy competition in any market in the South.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

CROQUET SETS

In Wood Boxes $1.50;

and upwards, complete. Orders by mail promptly filled. Heavy discounts to Merchants and Schools. Jan. 27, 1877.

W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER

& JEWELLER,

Jacksonville, Ala.

January 13, 1877—1y.

New Bar.

FINE LIQUORS. DRINKS ONLY 5 Cts.

THE undersigned has opened up a neat and elegant Bar Room between the Post Office and Hammond's Hotel. The very best of Liquors constantly on hand. Wine for sacramental purposes.

JOS A. HUGHES
Oct. 20—6m.

A Certain Cure for

CANCER!

THE undersigned having become possessed of a remedy for this most distressing and hitherto considered incurable malady, which has been tested by several persons and proved to be an effectual remedy, thinks it but right to inform the afflicted where they can obtain relief.

He at present refers to Jefferson Allred, who was afflicted with Cancer for 16 years, and is now perfectly cured by the use of this remedy. Mr. Allred's post office is Gadsden, where persons desirous of information can write to him.

Any person wishing to test the remedy can do so by calling on, or writing to the undersigned at White Plains, Calhoun Co. Alabama.

A. J. KERR.
Sept 22—3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF

Real Estate.

BY virtue of an Order of Sale granted by L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court for Calhoun County, State of Alabama, made on the 3th day of October, 1877, the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of E. H. S. Garrett, deceased, will sell on the premises, at public outcry to the highest bidder, on

Tuesday the 27th day of November, 1877.

The Real Estate belonging to said estate of E. H. S. Garrett, deceased, to-wit:

The south half of the south east fourth of section sixteen, township thirteen of range nine.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half cash and the remaining half on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date of sale. Note and good security will be required to secure the purchase money.

Said Land is located on the Jacksonville & Rome, road about seven miles north of Jacksonville.

C. W. BREWTON, Adm.
Nov. 3, 1877—3t.

Henry Burke, } IN CHANCER
vs. } at Jacksonville, Ala
Tabitha Burke. } Nov. 1st, 1877.

In this cause, it is made to appear the Register by affidavit of the Complainant, that the said defendant Tabitha Burke, is a non-resident of this State and that her particular place of residence is in the city of Columbus, State of Georgia, and further that in the belief of affiant, the defendant is over the age of 21 years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala for four consecutive weeks requiring her, the said Tabitha Burke to answer or demur to the bill of Complaint in this cause by the 24th day of December, 1877, or, in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her.

Done at office this the 1st day of November, A. D. 1877.

WM. M. HAMES, Register.
Nov. 3—4t.

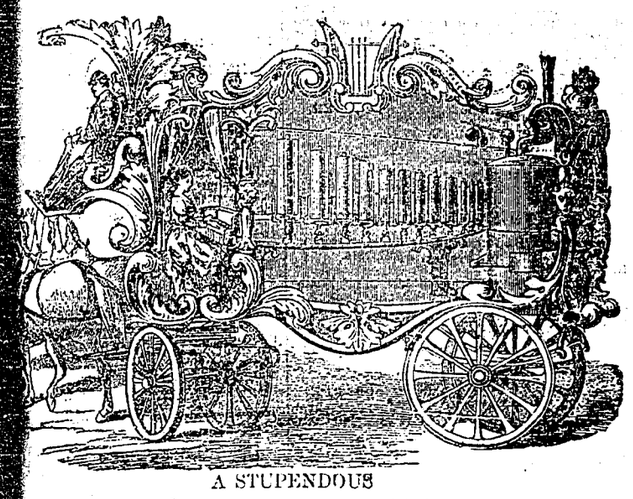
COMING IN ALL ITS OVERSHADOWING GREATNESS!!

Positively the Largest Show ever in the State of Alabama!

WILL EXHIBIT AT

ROSS PLAINS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd,
ACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th,
EDWARDSVILLE, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26th,
OXFORD, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27th.

A FIELD DAY OF AMUSEMENT.



A STUPENDOUS

National Natural Kingdom.

college of rare beasts, embracing the beauty and majesty, sing- repulsiveness, docility, savageness, massiveness and sagacity, of wild animal kingdom. In this grand zoological institute are to een a living polar bear—living African ostrich—a white Tarta- yak—Rocky Mountain moose—water buffalo from India—8 As- dromedaries—living Asiatic elephants 9 feet high—living African umbrella elephant—red stag of India—Cazembian bless bok—Caffrain ungoon—t o Bangetti spring bok—Barbary oudad—the only white ebra ever captured—Japanese tigers—13 African lions—tapirs—roy- dingers from Bengal—leopards—Brazilian tigers—jaguars—Bactrian mels—Afaican wart hog—conger—puma—kangaroo—monkeys— apes—babboons—birds from every clime—embracing ostriches—cas- owaries—emues—gold and silver pheasants—parrots—cockatoos— king lori birds—white peacocks—inascaws—vultures—paroquets etc. Van Acock's troupe of serpent charmers—massive dens of living snakes—one mile of crystal-enclosed anacondos—boa constrictors— deadly cobras—poisonous asps—horned pythons—etc.

Great European Zoological Association, Museum and Aquarium.

Royal Colloseum and Gigantic Double Circus!

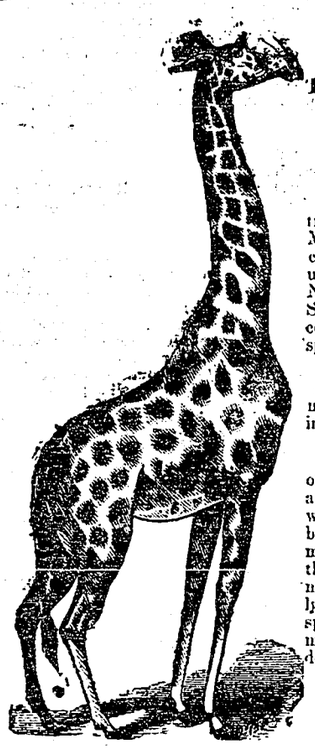
SELLS BROS., Managers.

THE ONLY LIVING

HOGOPOTAMOS.

A curious living animal. This rare wild beast has often been advertised, but never before exhibited in this country. History says that for three hundred years there was not one in existence, and it was supposed that this animal had become extinct.

Positively exhibited without extra charge.



The Standard show of America,

Peerless in its appointments. Time tried in the crucible of public opinion. Matchless in grandeur. A veritable volcano of attractions. The outgrowth of untold wealth. The acme of excellence. None equal it. Itself its only parallel. Strictly first-class in all its details. A cornucopia of wonders. Features its speciality.

More animals and wild beasts, more marvels in its museum, more performers in the arena, more men and horses.

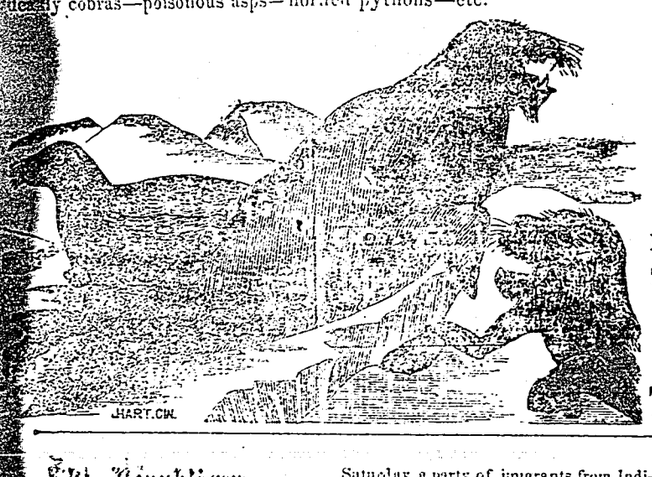
And unquestionably the finest outfit of any show in America. Its name is a house hold word. Its reputation is world-wide. Always good, but this year better than ever. A walking giant among the pigmies. The air, the forest, the sea, have contributed freely. A moving, living league of grandeur. Costly chariots, princely pomp, Oriental splendors. The only show on earth that monopolize the rarest zoological wonders obtainable.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

A full fledged royal Colloseum, in which is introduced the sports and pastimes of the ancient Romans, as exemplied in the palmy days of the Roman empire, presented in all the pomp and magnificence of Oriental splendor, and participated in by troupes from five great nations of the earth.

The wonderful Egyptian athletes, twelve in number; a troupe of Hindoo jugglers, five in number; the El Nasho Arabian Mamelukes, fourteen in number; a troupe of French acrobats and voltiguers, seven in number; the Statsuma Japanese, eight in number.

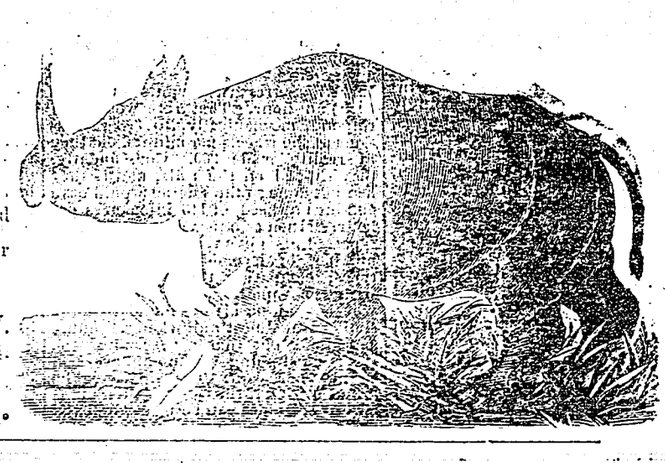
In addition to the above, and free to all patrons of the European Consolidated Show, may be seen the great Equestrian Congress and



DOUBLE MORAL CIRCUS.

Embracing Better Bareback Riders, Better Leapers, Better Equilibrists, Better Posturers, Better Trained Horses, Better Clowns, Better Female Riders, Better Vaulters, Better Athletes, Better Tumblers, Better Trained Dogs, Goats and Monkeys. The most elegantly appointed Circus in America.

One ticket admits to all. Admission 75 cents; children under 10 years 50 cents. Two exhibitions daily. Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m. Performance one hour later. Don't forget the day, Jacksonville, Nov. 24.



The Great steam Caliope will be among its features.

The Republican.

LOCAL MATTERS.

ne goes off at $1,25 per load.

orn sells at from 50 to 60 cents per bush-

he weather has been beautiful this week cotton picking and oats sowing.

R. Jno. H. Crawford, has just receiv- a large lot of the most elegant burial s and caskets ever brought to Jackson- le.

little boy was asked the other Sunday ere bad men went to. He unhesitatingly plied, "they practice law here awhile and go to the Legislature."

We are willing to take amounts due us corn, fodder or peas, at the market price from now until the 5th of December.

Mr. Willie W. Stevenson brought to this office some days ago an ear of corn that had five nubbins around it—all under one shuck.

We thank those of our subscribers who have been considerate enough to heed our call for money and who have settled their dues. It is a real luxury to have such names on our books.

Lafayette Matthson says he observed a mosquito alight on the ear of a life size picture of a man on the show-bills and suck that suck for dear life. The insect finally concluded its subject was a "hard case" and flew away disgusted.

Notice Walt Nesbit's Stove advertisement this week. He has a large and select assortment. He deals in no shoddy goods. They are exactly what he represents them to be. If you want a cheap stove and a good one call on him.

The Great European Show.

This celebrated establishment, which is everywhere conceded to be the most complete travelling show in the country, will visit Jacksonville on Saturday 24th instant, giving performances afternoon and evening. The Nashville *American* of October 4th which is good authority, says: "One of the best circuses and menageries that ever visited Nashville is that of the Sells Brothers. The performance was witnessed yesterday afternoon by a large assemblage, and at night the crowd was so great that hundreds were turned away unable to gain admission. The circus is the best we have ever witnessed, while the menagerie is very complete and embraces in its collection many exceedingly rare animals. Messrs. Sells Brothers, proprietors, are gentlemen in every sense of the word, and do not permit a gang of gamblers to accompany the show to rob its patrons. We can conscientiously refer to our brethren of the press along the route of this show that it is first class, far superior to many and fully equal to any that ever came South.

Notice to Teachers and Trustees.

At Jacksonville, the first Saturday in December, I will have a number of circulars of the new School law for distribution among teachers and Trustees of Calhoun County.

G. B. Russell.

Saturday a party of imigrants from Indiana on their way to Florida stopped over in Jacksonville awhile. They had fine teams, comfortable wagons and good outfits and appeared to be men of means. One of them informed us that at least ten thousand men from the section whence he came would come to Calhoun county, if they but understood how cheap our lands were and were assured of a welcome. In the course of conversation we remarked to the gentleman that Indiana was comparatively a young state and a good farming country, and asked him why they left it. His answer was that while such was the fact, the State was becoming very densely populated and lands were so high as to be beyond the means of men of moderate circumstances; that that class of men were consequently getting out and seeking cheaper homes. What a great advantage it would be to Calhoun to induce these thrifty men of moderate means to turn their eyes to her fertile lands! We shall continue to do all in our power in this direction; but one man cannot do it all. It is a work that belongs to the community at large.

The most prompt, reliable and obliging florists and seedsmen that we have ever transacted business with is Peter Henderson & Co., whose advertisement may be found in our columns. Their goods are just what they represent them to be and are sold reasonably. When you want to order hot house plants, flower or vegetable seed, shrubs &c., you cannot do better than to send to them for a catalogue.

H. A. Smith, the popular Bookseller and Stationer of Rome Ga., has a new advertisement in this week.

Fresh Locals.

THE BEST is not only the CHEAPEST, but the SAFEST. Then use that non explosive oil at MADDOX & PRIVETTS.

A lot of that XXX Tennessee FLOUR from the Sweetwater Mills, at the Red Store. We sold it to you last season and it needs no recommendation.

If you *want* Apple Vinegar that will put your teeth on edge go to the RED STORE. 50 cts. per gal. or 5 gallons for $2.25.

If you want a real nice smoke for 5 cts, ask for "SLIM JIM", but if you want six cigars for 25 cts. you must take "DARLING" which (by the way) is not a bad smoke. For sale at the RED STORE.

Bring on your beef hides, peas, dried Fruit and beeswax to MADDOX & PRIVETT. They will give you money or goods for them.

Pint bottles mixed or all cucumber PICKLES for 20 cts per bottle at MADDOX and PRIVETTS.

All styles and prices of men's and ladies SADDLES on the renowned Texas and common trees on hand or made to order at short notice.

MADDOX & PRIVETT.

We tried a box of that COMB HONEY at the Red Store, and it is very fine—only a few boxes left.

SADDLERY & HARNESS work done at almost starvation rates by

MADDOX & PRIVETT.

It can't be beat in the world—full size 11 inch plugs Tobacco for 10 cts. at the RED STORE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LAND.

UNDER and by virtue of an order made by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 18th day of October, 1877, in the matter of the estate of Nancy McCollum, deceased, I will, as administrator of said estate, sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, on MONDAY the 10th day of DECEMBER, 1877, the following described land, to wit:

The east half of the southwest quarter and twenty acres more or less off of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, all in section 2, township 13, range 8, containing in all ONE HUNDRED ACRES, more or less. Said lands are sold for division among the heirs of said estate.

Terms—One half cash, balance on credit of twelve months with interest from date—note and two good securities.

Description.—Forty acres of said land cleared and in the state of cultivation; about twenty acres good bottom. Good log house dwelling; smoke house; stable and crib, and never failing well of good water. There is also a stream of constant running water through the farm.

JOHN M. PATTERSON,
Nov 10 tds Administrator.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one alias fi. fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of Elizabeth P. Wright and against Henry Snow, Persilla Snow and John R. Graham, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun Co. Ala. on the first Monday in December, 1877, the following described Lands, to-wit: the east half of north-east fourth of section 16, township 10, range 8; west half of north west fourth and northeast fourth of N. W ¼ s-c 15 T 16 R 8; part of the west half of section 20, township 16, range 8; also the west half section 29, township 16, range 8; also part of the north half of section 30 township 16, range 8; west half section 28, township 16, range 8; also north half section 32, township 16, range 8—levied upon as the property of Henry Snow and Parsilla Snow, to satisfy said execution,

D. Z. GOODLETT, Sheriff.
Nov. 10—4t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said County,
Nov. 6th, 1877.

THIS day came Geo. W. Loyd, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Loyd, deceased, and filed his account & vouchers for an annual settlement of said Estate.

It is ordered that the 3rd day of December, 1877 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.
Nov. 10—3t.

DR. J. R. GARBER

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity. All calls will receive prompt attention.

Special attention given to all *chronic* diseases.

Office on South street, two doors below the Wyl House. June 9 tf

LOOK OUT FOR RANGER!

HE has located in Jacksonville for the purpose of running the

PAINTING

business. He does all styles, both Plain and Fancy. Thirty-four years experience makes him guarantee all work entrusted to his care. No material used but the best in market. Produce taken in exchange for work, at market price.

CHAS. H. RANGER.
Jacksonville, Sept: 2d, 1877.

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 cts

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

JOHN M. WYLY.

A GREENHOUSE AT YOUR DOOR.

For $1.00 we will send Free by Mail

8	dis't varieties,	Monthly Roses, Winter
8	do	Bebognias do
8	do	Carnation Pinks do
8	do	Chinese Chrysanthems
8	do	Zonal Geraneums do
8	do	Double " do
8	do	Ivy leaved do do
8	do	Heliotropes do
6	do	Abutilons do
2	do	Double Camelias do
4	do	Azaleas do
4	do	Lobster Cactus do
6	do	Bouvardias do
6	do	Stevias & Eupatoriums
8	do	Fuchsias do
4	do	Double Violets do
2	do	Poinsetta, Scarlet and Double White, Winter
4	do	Plumbago, Winter
8	do	Ferns, for Wardian c's
4	do	Palms, do Cases
6	do	Mosses do do
6	do	Marantas do do
8	do	Hyacinth Bulbs
20	assorted	Tulips, bulbs
50	26	Crocus, bulbs
2	do	Jacobean Lily, bulbs
12	do	Oxalis
4	Lily of the Valley	
8	New Pearl Tuberose.	

OR BY EXPRESS,

3	of any of above	$1	collections for	$2
5	do	do	do	3
7	do	do.	do	4
9	do	do	do.	5
12	do	do.	do	6
14	do	do	do	7

Or the whole collection of 238 Bulbs and Plants sent by Express on receipt of $15.00, to which either of our books, *Gardening for Profit, Practical Floriculture, or Gardening for Pleasure* (valu $1.50 each), will be added. Descriptive Catalogue free

Peter Henderson & Co.,
Seedsmen and Florists,
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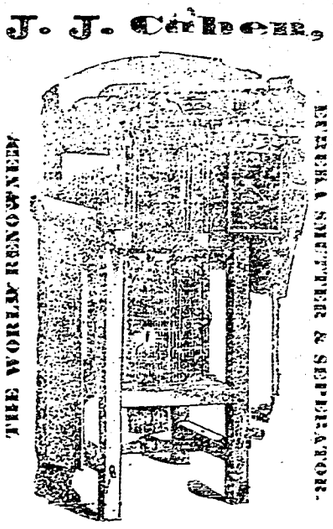

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WISHES to inform his patrons and the public generally that he is prepared to do all kinds of Dental work, which he will guarantee.

Full upper set Teeth,	$20 00
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Gold Fillings, each,	2 00
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No charges for extracting teeth when artificial teeth are inserted.

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Special attention given to extracting and filling on teeth. Aug 5—tf

Look, Here!

ALL those indebted to me are *earnestly* requested to come forward and make payment. I have waited patiently, but am now under the necessity of urging payment, and I do hope that those who owe me will properly consider their obligations, and act accordingly. I am not able to hunt you up as in years gone by, and do hope that you will call on me in this place and pay me all if you can. If you cannot pay all now, you can pay some, and the balance as soon as possible. All who owe me accounts, please call and give notes if not able to pay at present, for the books must be closed.

Now friends, consider the matter, act wisely, and remember that "a good name is, rather to be chosen than great riches," and "loving favor rather than silver and gold."

Please call soon on

Yours Respectfully,
E. L. Woodward.
Jacksonville, Nov. 10th, '77.

University of Alabama.

THE FIRST TERM or HALF of the Academic year, 1877-'8 will begin

Wednesday, October 3rd, 1877.

The discipline of the Academic Department is military. Cadets board and lodge at the University, Law-Students in private families.

At the beginning of each term or Half-year, every Cadet must deposit with the Treasurer—

For Tuition	$20 00
" Board and Lodging	50 00
" Washing	7 00
" Fuel, Lights and Attendance	10 00
" Surgeon's Fee	4 00
" Contingent and Library Fee	3 00
Total	$71 00

Every Cadet must furnish himself with a Cadet-uniform, which costs about $35 per annum. The Trustees appoint three Students from each county to attend the Academic Schools without charge for tuition.

Tuition Fee in Law Schools $25 per term, payable to the Professors.

For further information, send for Catalogue or address

CARLOS G. SMITH,
President.
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State Agricultural and Mechanical College.

AUBURN, ALA.

Next Term Begins Sept. 20th, 1877.

Five independent courses are taught—Agriculture, Literature, Science, Engineering, Surveying.

An Excellent Preparatory school is provided, with graded classes, free of tuition. English, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Latin and Greek, thoroughly taught in this school. Special attention given to Penmanship and Grammar.

By a recent ordinance of the Board of Trustees, the following reduced rates have been established: Each Cadet from Alabama, or elsewhere, at the beginning of each term, or half year, must deposit with the Treasurer—Contingent fee, $5; Surgeon's fee, $2.00. Total College Fees per term, $7.50.

EXPENSES PER TERM.

Tuition Fees.		
Board and Lodging	$40.50 to $58.50	
Washing	2.50	4.50
Fuel, Lights and Attendance	5.00	9.00
Surgeon's Fee	2.50	2.50
Contingent Fee	5.00	5.00
Total	$61.50 to $79.50	

Cadet Uniforms are furnished in Auburn at the lowest possible rate. Board, washing, fuel, lights, and attendance are paid for at the beginning of each month.

For further information send for Catalogues. Address any member of the Faculty, or

J. T. TICHENOR,
Aug. 18—4m President.

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Rome, Ga. Jan. 20, 1877—tf.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad,

TIME TABLE, No. 33,

Taking Effect Sunday, Sep. 30, 1877.

NO. 1, North.	STATIONS.	NO. 2, south
5:30 p m	Leave Selma, Arrive	8.50 a m
8:19 " "	Randolph, "	6:08 "
9:48 " "	Calera, "	4:45 "
12.37 " "	Talladega, "	1:52 "
1.53 p. m.	Oxford, "	12.51 "
2.05 " "	Anniston, "	12.43 "
2.50 " "	Jacksonville, "	12.08 "
4.25 " "	Stonewall, "	10.48 p m
4.35 " "	Tecumseh, "	10.39 "
4.45 " "	Pryor's, "	10.30 "
5 11 " "	Cave-Spring "	10.06 "
6 30 " "	Rome, "	9.12
7 18 "	Arrive Plainville Leave	8.16 "
7.38 "	Leave Plainville Arrive	7.56 "
9.20 "	Arrive Dalton, Leave	6.35 "

No. 1 connects at Dalton with E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R., for all Eastern and Virginia Cities, and with W. and A. R. R. for Chattanooga and all Western Cities.

No. 2 connects at Dalton for Montgomery, Mobile and points South.

Sleeping Cars on both trains between Selma and Dalton.

M. STANTON, Gen. Supt.
RAY KNIGHT, Gen. Pass. Agt.
April 7, 1877.

East Tenn., Va. & GA. R. R

(BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE.)

SCHEDULE SUMMER 1877.

Leave	JACKSONVILLE	1:02 P. M.
"	ROME	3.30 "
"	DALTON	6.30 "
"	KNOXVILLE	10.48 "
"	BRISTOL	4.48 A. M.
"	Washington City	10.00 P. M.
Arrive,	NEW YORK	7.00 A. M.

Two Trains Daily from Dalton.

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General Ticket Agent, Knoxville, Tenn.
E. S. RUSHTON, Agent,
July 14, 1877. Dalton, Ga.

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 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 return.

Hack to and from depot 25c day 50c night.

Horse, single feed 25c or $1 per day.

Horse and Buggy per day, $3 00

Hack and two horses per day, $3 50

Waggons, Hacks, Buggies and Horses always on hand.

W. B. HAMMOND,
J. D. HAMMOND, Agent.
—Oct 7

AGRICULTURAL.

INSURANCE OF FARM BUILDINGS.—No farmer can afford to have his homestead or buildings uninsured. To have them burned by accident would be ruinous to him, and a conflagration, which may occur at any moment, might involve the loss of buildings, tools, implements, live stock and crops. No farmer can afford to run this risk while safe insurance is to be had so cheaply. But, unless the insurance is procured in a perfectly safe and honorable company, the policy is hardly to be held as any security. In choosing a company in which to insure, it would be wise to select one which does an extensive business throughout the country, and thus lessen the risk of loss, averaging as it were, its risks. Those insured are always more watchful and careful of danger. The wise precautions enforced by the insurance company, beget a habit of precaution and carefulness on the part of the insured, particularly when it is known that a want of care, and the reckless use of lights and fire will vitiate a policy. Then dangerous and explosive oils will be avoided, and only those that are known to be perfectly safe to use will be burned. There will be no smoking in the barn, nor matches left loosely on the girts or sills. It is a peculiarity of mankind that they will more readily obey any regulations made for them than follow their own knowledge of what should be done. Men would rather be governed than govern themselves, and very readily submit to reasonable control. Thus it is always found that greater neatness, carefulness and caution are found about farm buildings when they are insured. No careful business man will run the risk of losing his property by fire, and every farmer should be a business man.

SUGAR CORN VS. HUNGARIAN GRASS.—The *Scientific Farmer* has a good word for Hungarian grass, saying: "We recommend a bushel of seed to the acre, on rich ground. On poorer ground the quantity may be increased. Yet fertile land is desirable for this crop, as well as others, and a dressing of dung or fertilizer will be apt to bring its reward in a thick and luxuriant crop. Hungarian is a more difficult crop to harvest than hay. Always cut during a dry time, if possible, for it will take three good hay days to prepare for the barn. We do not always, however, have our choice, for as the crop ripens very rapidly, and should be cut just when in blossom, a little delay at the critical time in order to secure favorable weather, is apt to result in over-ripening or the formation of seed. Dead-ripe Hungarian is poor stuff for food and may even act as a poison, or at least as an injurious food when fed to horses, and hence it is preferable to harvest rather early than too late." This is good advice; but better advice would be to substitute an acre or two of sugar corn, sown broadcast. For fall food it comes just in the nick of time; or to cut for fodder just before it gets into tassel, and cring it for winter feeding. It is relished exceedingly by cattle and especially so by horses, and is very wholesome. The fodder crop of corn, when Lucerne and Hungarian grass are under consideration, should always be borne in mind and be allowed its full weight.

POTATO SETS AND PLANTING.—A correspondent says: "I have raised potatoes for seven years past, from sets cut closer each year. Was educated to plant three or four good-sized potatoes in a hill, and of course my prejudices ran in that way. Was persuaded to try the cutting plan, and have followed it ever since. My practice now is to cut as near as possible to single eyes, and plant them in rows three feet apart and ten or twelve inches in the rows. My success has been greater since adopting this plan than before. What is essential in growing potatoes as well as everything else, is to have the ground in good condition, plant at the right time, and give the necessary attention afterward. For seven years past, from less than half an acre, I have sold each spring about 100 bushels surplus, after using liberally in my family and reserving enough for seed. Three years ago, I planted one bushel each of Early Rose and Brigham Seedlings, and dug of each 92 bushels of marketable potatoes. Have been in the habit of cutting my seed as I wanted to plant and have had no trouble about its germinating; I think, however, it would be better to cut a few days before using, so that they may become glazed. Of all the varieties I have tried, I prefer the Early Rose.

Curiosities of Wills.

An English newspaper, the Newcastle *Chronicle*, contributes the following to the list of curiosities of wills:—

"Some years ago an English gentleman bequeathed to his daughters their weight in £1 bank notes. The eldest daughter got £51,200, and the younger £57,344. Here is a singular bequest by a Frenchman. It may be styled 'a new way to pay old debts.' Vaugeas, the famous French grammarian, was in the receipt of several pensions, but so prodigious was he in his liberalities that he not only always remained poor but was rarely out of debt. His will contains much that is original, but the following is an especially characteristic clause. After disposing of all the little he possessed to meet the claims of his creditors he adds:—'Still as it may be found that even after the sale of my library and effects these funds will not suffice to pay my debts, the only thing that I can think of to meet them is that my body should be sold to the surgeons on the best terms that can be obtained, and the product applied, as far as it will go, toward the liquidation of any sums it may be found I still owe; I have been of very little service to society while I lived; I shall be glad if I can thus become of any use after I am dead.' Whether the creditors accepted this well-intentioned bequest in part satisfaction of their claims is not recorded. The following is an extract from the will of John Hylett Stow, proved in 1783:—'I hereby direct my executors to lay out five guineas in the purchase of a picture of the viper biting the benevolent hand of the person who saved him from perishing in the snow, if the same can be had for money; and that they do, in memory of me, present it to ——, Esq., a King's counsel, whereby he may have frequent opportunities to contemplate on it, and by a comparison between that and his own virtue, he be able to form a certain judgment which is best and most profitable, a grateful remembrance of past friendship and almost parental regard, or ingratitude and insolence. This I direct to be presented to him in lieu of a legacy of three thousand pounds I had, by a former will, now revoked and burned, left him.'

SCIENTIFIC.

Rain Worth $1,000,000 an Inch.—An enthusiastic citizen declared lately that an inch of rain in this State was worth a million dollars. He certainly did not make an over estimate in this instance. The agricultural products of this State were worth last year not less than $70,000,000. With no more rain than has fallen this year up to the 10th of January, only the fruit crop would have matured. Grapes would have done tolerably well, but the cereal crops would have been a failure. Three or four inches of rain, in addition to what has fallen within the last two days, will be sufficient to mature the most of these crops. Now that the rain has come, it brings also a promise of more. It has put heart into the whole farming community.

After the middle of January, and in a dry season, we cannot expect more than four or five inches of rain at the most. If this is well distributed we shall get fair crops over a considerable area. Except on irrigated lands wheat and other cereals will be a failure in the San Joaquin Valley. Irrigating canals will be pushed by private enterprise, and those who can turn water on their lands this year will probably find their account in high prices for pasture, hay and grain. There is little prospect that more than twelve inches of rain will fall in any of the coast counties or in most of the interior valleys. It is reasonably certain that it will be relatively a dry season. The present rains will revive the pastures, which by frost and draught had been nearly ruined. The grain crops will be brought forward. In many instances grain sown late had not even sprouted; in others it had germinated and died. Some fields will have to be sown again. But in most cases the rain will bring out enough dormant seed to make a good start.

It is quite within bounds to say that every inch of rain which falls after this date will be worth a million of dollars to the State; and every foot of snow on the mountains will be worth nearly as much more to the miners.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The Sliding of the Wheels of Locomotives.—All railway engineers are acquainted with this phenomenon, which has hitherto been considered as only produced when what is called the *adherence* falls below the limit calculated for the weight which the engine has to draw. M. Rebeuf has lately had occasioned to observe certain facts which lead him to the conclusion that sliding is an occurence much more general and more complex than has been hitherto supposed. Not long since he was charged with the trial, on the Northern Railway of a new engine of great speed. The locomotive had coupled wheels, 2m 10c in diameter, and the inherent weight of the machine was about twenty-seven tons. In the experiments, the engine, without any weight to draw, descended a very slight gradient at the speed of 120 kilometres (five-eights of a mile each) an hour. That rate would correspond, mechanically, to 303 revolutions of the wheels per minute, but they in reality made 360. Consequently, they slipped on the rails, and if they had not done so the engine would have obtained a speed of 143 kilometres per hour. Much astonished at the fact, he repeated his observations on a certain number of locomotives of different types, comparing their actual speed with the rapidity of the rotation of wheels, and he always found that the sliding was almost null when ascending a gradient, but that in descending the loss from slipping was, on an average, twenty per cent. The inference he draws is that, if the cause of this singular *circumstance* can be discovered and obviated, a considerable saving may be effected in the fuel consumed as well as in the wear and tear of the tires and rails.

Carrier Pigeons for the English Herring Fishing.—Messrs. Moir and Son have a number of pigeons pretty regularly employed for the purpose of bringing early intelligence of the results of the herring fishery, and the experiment has been very successful. One of the birds, says the *Aberdeen Free Press*, is taken out in each boat in the afternoon, and after the nets have been hauled on the following morning and the extent of the catch ascertained, the pigeon is despatched with a small piece of parchment tied round its neck, containing information as to the number of crans on board, the position of the boat, the direction of the wind, and the prospects of the return journey, etc. If there is no wind to take the boat back, or if it is blowing in an unfavorable direction, a request is made for a tug; and from the particulars given as to the bearings of the craft, she can be picked up easily by the steamer. The other advantages of the system are that, when the curers are apprised of the quantity of herrings they may expect, they can make preparations for expediting the delivering and curing of the fish.—*Land and Water.*

The Quickness of Thought.

It is a familiar idea that there are quick-witted people and slow-witted people, but it is rather a startling addition to the notion that the pace of mind may be measured by inches and a clock and that if we could establish a mental Epsom or Goodwood, we should find a certain number, and no more, of men and women who could pretend to "enter" for the cup. Mr. Francis Galton, F. R. S., in his address as President of the Anthropological Department of the British Association, this year, treated of this matter with his usual originality, as a branch of the study "of those groups of men who are sufficiently similar in their mental characters to admit of classification."

What a singular fact in illustration is the following, to which he calls attention. There exists—well recognized by astronomers—a phenomenon called personal equation." In making the common observation of the exact moment when a star travels across the fine vertical wire intersecting the field of view of a telescope, some observers always anticipate the event, and other allow it to pass before they succeed in noting it. This, Mr. Galton says is "by no means the effect of inexperience or maladroitness, but is a persistent characteristic of each individual, however practised in the art of making observations he may be." The difference between the time of a man's noticing the event and that of its actual occurrence is called his "personal equation," and it is carefully ascertained for every assistant in every laboratory, and is published along with his observations.

It is not too much to say that the magnitude of a man's personal equation thus indicates a very fundamental peculiarity of his constitution.—*London Spectator.*

DOMESTIC.

BOILING MEAT.—The secret of boiling meat properly is one unknown to most American cooks. The idea seems fastened in their heads that fast boiling is indispensable to thorough cooking of meat. Nothing is more erroneous than this. Fast boiling toughens the fibre, expels the juices of the meat and makes of the tenderest sirloin or round a tasteless, chippy, indigestible dish. The true way to boil beef, corned or fresh, ham, fish, flesh or fowl, is to put it into boiling water, and let it boil hard two or three minutes only. This toughens all the outside of the meat, so that a shell is formed, like the crust on a loaf, which holds the juices of the meat. So soon as this coating is formed the meat should be removed from the fire and kept as near as possible just below the boiling point until it is done. If it is to be served cold, it should be left in the liquor in which it is boiled till both are cold. If served warm, serve as much as is needed for the meal, and, if practicable, leave the rest in the liquor to cool. The toughest piece of neck or brisket, if the animal furnishing it was flavorous, may be made perfectly delicious by this long, slow boiling.—*Ex.*

CEMENTED CELLARS.—We saw a cellar, recently, made in flat, level ground, where there was no chance to drain, and the owner informed us that it was as dry as the best drained cellar could be. It was in clay soil, and the cement was applied directly to the earth, on the sides. The bottom was covered with stone first, and then two or three coats of the cement put on. The ordinary hydraulic cement was used, but the material was of the very best quality, mixed and put on by one who understood his business. We were under the impression that cement could not be depended upon alone, to keep a cellar dry, but here was practical proof to the contrary. How long it will last is another question. This had been in use for nearly two years, and there was no break or flaw visible yet. Unfortunately, we could get no definite information as to the making of the cement, the builder guarding it as one of the secrets of the trade. This is not so important, however, as in building a cellar of this kind it is best to employ a man who understands his business.

PICKLED ONIONS.—Use small white onions; peel and let them stand in strong brine for 3 or 4 days, changing the brine twice; bring some extra brine to the boiling point, throw in the onions and let them boil 2 or 3 minutes; place them at once in cold water, and let them remain 4 or 5 hours; skim them out, drain and pack them in jars; occasionally drop in one or two whole mace, a few white pepper-corns, and whole cloves; fill up the jars with scalding vinegar, having allowed one cupful of sugar for every six quarts of vinegar; cook while hot. It is said that 1 teaspoonful of sweet oil in every jar will keep the onions white.

TO MAKE SALT COD-FISH BALLS.—One third of a salt cod-fish and six potatoes; the cod-fish to be the best (Isles of Shoals fish preferable), and the potatoes ripe and mealy. Put the fish in a gallon of water and let it come to a boiling point. Boil and peel the potatoes. Chop the fish fine and mix with it the potatoes mashed in half pound of butter, half teapcupful of milk and two eggs. Make with the hand into oblong balls, roll in fine bread crumbs, and fry in boiling lard. Remove each cake carefully with a skimmer, and serve while hot.

RICE FLOUR PUDDING.—Thicken one pint of new milk with three tablespoonfuls of ground rice; mix half a pound of butter with three quarters of a pound of sugar, and put them into the milk; take ten eggs, leaving out the whites of five; beat them light, and add them to the other ingredients. Bake it in pastry or not, as you please.

KISSES.—Beat three fresh eggs to a stiff froth and stir in five spoonsful of finest powdered sugar, flavor with lemon.—Butter a pan and lay in white paper; drop the mixture on it in cakes of a teaspoonful each. Sift sugar over and bake in a slow oven for half an hour.

CHOOSING MEAT.—In selecting beef take that which has a loose grain, easily yielding to pressure, of a dark red color, smooth, with whittish fat; if the lean is purplish and the fat is yellow it is poor beef. Grass-fed is the lightest, ox the best, and next the heifer.

BOILED ICING.—Three cups powdered sugar, one cup of water; whites of three eggs; one teaspoonful citric acid; boil the sugar and acid to a thick syrup, stir boiling hot into the frothed whites of the eggs; add the acid and spread.

Roses in Folk-Lore.

There is a good deal of folk-lore connected with roses. Wilsford in his "Nature's Secrets," says that "when roses and violets flourish in autum, it is an evil sign of an ensuing plague the year following, or some pestiferous disease." A writer in the Connoisseur (No. 56) after describing the well-known Midsummer Eve love-charm connected with the Orpine, goes to say: "Our maid Betty tells me if I go backward, without speaking a word, into the garden, upon Midsummer Eve, and gather a rose, and keep it in a clean sheet of paper without looking at it till Christmas Day, it will be as fresh as June. and if I then stick it in my bosom he that is to be my husband will come and take it out." It is probably to this charm that Herrick refers to in the "Hesperides," when he says, speaking of a bride:

> She must no more a-maying,
> Or by rose-bud-divine
> Who'll be her Valentine.

In Thuringia the rose holds a similar position as a love-charm; a maid who has several lovers will name a rose leaf after each, and then scatter them upon the water, that which sinks the last representing the future husband. In some parts of Germany it is customary to throw rose leaves on a coal fire as a means of insuring good luck. In Germany as well as in France and Italy, it is believed that if a drop of one's blood be buried under a rose tree, it will insure rosy cheeks. The rose is also associated in Westphalia with a charm against nose-bleeding and other hemorrhages. The charm consists in the repetition of the words: "In Christ's garden stand three roses—one for the good God, the other for God's blood, the third for the angel Gabriel; blood, I pray you, cease to flow." In Suabia it is somewhat different: "On our Lord's grave springs three roses; the first is Hope, the second is Patience, the third is the will of God; blood, I pray you, be still."

HUMOROUS.

AUTOMATON TALKERS.—A talking machine is said to have been invented which is able to say, "I was born in America. I can speak all languages, and am very pleased to see you. I thank you for your visit." It has been humorously suggested that an apparatus of this kind could be used to announce the stations of railway passengers. This service is now performed by brakemen, and often in a way that makes the names almost unintelligible. The machine is said to contain a mechanical reproduction of the human lungs, larynx, glottis and tongue. It is operated by a bellows, and is supplied with a keyboard and pedals. If the sound can be produced, there would be no difficulty in arranging the apparatus to run automatically, like a music box. Imagine a mysterious voice in each end of a train saying at intervals, "The next stop is at Germantown!" In connection with this subject it may be mentioned that Psyche, the famous automaton chessplayer of London, continues to be a great success, after about two years of constant exhibition. No one has yet been able to discover the mode by which it is operated.

"ALLUS blow'n' about de wah in Europe whenever I comes around heah," remarked Brother Gardner, yesterday, to a colored crowd on the benches at the Central Market.

"It's a big wah and I likes to keep posted," replied one who had been reading the news to the rest.

"Charles Henry, look dis way for an hour or so," said the old man as he put down his whitewash brush. Now, den, whar was de Garden ob Eden?"

"Woosh? what I know 'bout dat garden?"

"Dar it am—dar it am, Charles Henry!" exclaimed the old man, as he wiped his bald head on his coat sleeve. "Here you is, whoopen' aroun' 'bout de Russian wah, an' all dat, when you doan' know nuffin 'bout de history ob your own State! Dat's de way wid lots o' folks. Dey'll make the biggest kind o' fuss 'bout Europe, when, fur all dey know, some of de watermelons which growed in de Garden ob Eden kin be picked in de fence corners not six miles from dis market—purwided de night am dark 'nuff!"—*Free Press.*

AFTER THE SHADE.—"Are there any woods about here?" asked the seeker for summer board of the proprietor of "a country house delightfully situated, ten minutes' walk from the depot, large barn, horses and carriages can be had on reasonable terms, plenty of milk, eggs, &c."

"Waal, yes; there's Jim Wood. He's postmaster, an' keeps the West Indy goods store. 'Siah Wood's the blacksmith, an' Thomas Benton Wood he farms it up to the corners. Be you related to the Woods?"

"Not exactly," said the weary citizen, "but what we come to the country for is forest."

And the guileless granger concluded he must be a simple sort of chap, and mentally added five dollars a week to the price of board.

A NEW INVENTION WANTED.—It is utterly impossible for a man to go into a clothes-closet without knocking down every hat hung up there. It is terribly exasperating to hear them go down and to feel them knocking against one's legs, and it is surprising that no one has thought to invent a hook which will hold a hat with the grasp of death. Some people run an iron rod through the hat and secure the rod with a bolt on the outside of the house. This is a sure device, but requires considerable time, and marks the appearance of the house. When a woman has hung up three hats in a row and gets a broken ribbed umbrella with a hook handle to lay across them, she has struck one of the deadliest blows ever given to domestic peace.—*Danbury News.*

"DID YOU ever feel that thrilling, almost painful emotion, of a deeper inner being which sometimes seizes upon the soul of humanity?" asked a poetical maiden lady of an admirer from the rurai districts. He said he believed he had, and that he thought it usually arose from eating too large a kettleful of boiled green corn.

Reproduction of Snakes.

Snake life is altogether marvelous. The power which some snake mothers possess of retarding the deposition of their eggs, and we have reason to believe, sometimes even the young, when circumstances are unpropitious for her to produce them, seems to us specially curious. *Chilobothrus* is known to have both eggs and a living brood. So has *Coronella lævis*. Of the latter, some German ophiologists state that it is "always viviparous;" others "occasionally" so. In her native Hampshire woods she has been seen with a young brood about her; but there seems no satisfactory evidence of any eggs having been found. Time and careful notings only can substantiate this and many other singular facts regarding these "wise" and "subtle" creatures, hitherto surrounded by prejudice and but little studied. We, not well versed in ophidian biographies, might have expected the anaconda to lay eggs because her cousin the pythoness did so; and we might have also speculated upon her incubating them, as the python did. But she has produced a perfectly developed though dead family of six, instead; a circumstance of so much interest to naturalists that the loss of the young ones is to be regretted, though not wondered at. Captured from her native lagoons, and shut out from the light of day in a box just large enough to contain her, this "good swimmer" arrives alive, thus proving her amazing powers of endurance; but she has had no fitting place in which to deposit her young, and they died unborn. Still, it is a noteworthy fact in the annals of zoology. At first, from the result of observation, the incubation of the python was, "suspected:" then it became confirmed; and the birth of young coronellas also. From this it is evident that we cease to declare that only vipers produce live young; or, according to the original signification of the word, a boa, a coronella and several other non-venomous snakes would be "vipers!" Again, it is remarkable that these peculiarities of reproduction are not confined to particular families and genera; because some coronellas lay eggs, some incubate them, and others bring forth a live brood. So, also, while some of the *Boaidæ* lay eggs, the anaconda is completely viviparous.—*Chamber's Journal.*

PLEURISY Pains, and all Asthmatic and Bronchial Affections, are soon relieved by that certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

Putting Children to Bed.

Not with a reproof for any of that day's sins of omission or commission. Take any other time but bed-time for that. If you ever heard a little creature sighing and sobbing in its sleep, you could never do this. Seal their closing eyelids with a kiss and a blessing. The time will come all too soon when they will lay their heads upon their pillows lacking both. Let them then at least have this sweet memory of a happy childhood, of which no future sorrow or trouble can rob them. Give them their rosy youth. Nor need they involve wild license. The judicious parent will not mistake my meaning.

If you have ever met the man or woman whose eyes have suddenly filled when a little child has crept trustingly to it's mother's breast, you may have seen one in whose childhood's home, Dignity and Severity stood where Love and Pity should have been. Too much indulgance has ruined thousands of children; too much love, not one.

Shutting Out the Enemy.

It is better to shut out the enemy, Disease, than to battle with him after he has entered the fortress of the body. Therefore, if health is endangered by hurtful influences, such as a malarious atmosphere, unhealthy occupations, sedentary pursuits, and those which necessitate undue physical or mental strain or exposure in rough weather, it is the part of wisdom to protect it by the use of a reliable preventive. No article sold, advertised or prescribed is so well adapted for this purpose as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an agreeable and efficacious tonic, recommended by physicians as a medicinal stimulant and corrective, botanic in its derivation, and having for its spirituous basis old rye of the purest quality, which preserves in an undeteriorating form the potent vegetable juices and extracts combined with it. Fortified with this benign preventive, the system may bid defiance to disease, no matter how unfavorable the conditions.

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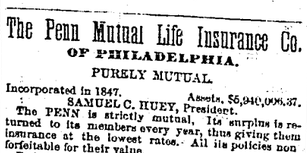

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GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN.
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With respect,
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Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-Square Church, Boston.

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Ancient and Modern Extravagance.

Who among our extravagant young ladies in these boastful time ever gave her lover, as Cleopatra did, a pearl dissolved in vinegar (or undissolved) worth $4000,000? Then there was a Paulina, one of the *ton* in Rome who used to wear jewels, when she returned her visits, worth $300,000. Cicero, who was comparatively a poor man in those times, gave $1,500,000 for his establishment on the Palatine; while Messala gave $2,000,000 for the house of Antony. Seneca, who was just a plain philosopher, was worth $120,000,000. Tiberius left a property of nearly $120,000,000. Cæsar and Marc Antony both owned wonderful fortunes. Why, they talk about a man's failing in New York for $1,000,000 as if it were a big thing. Cæsar, before he entered any office, when he was a young gentleman in private life, owed $1,000,000, and he purchased the friendship of Quæsor for $2,500,000. Marc Antony owed $1,500,000 on the Ides of March and paid it before the Kalends of March. This was nothing; he squandered $720,000,000 of public money. And these fellows lived well. Esopus, who was a play actor, paid $400,000 for a supper. Their wines were often kept for two ages, and some of them were sold for $20 an ounce. Dishes were made of gold and silver, set with precious stones. The beds of Heliogabulus were of solid silver; his tables and plates were of pure gold, and his mattresses, covered with carpets of cloth of gold, were stuffed with down from under the wing of a partridge. It took $80,000 a year to keep up the dignity of a Roman senator, and some of them spent $5,000,000 a year. And yet they talk of the extravagance of modern times.

TO HERMIONE.

What shall I liken unto thee?
A lily bright,
Whose virgin purity and grace
Fulfils the soul, as doth thy face,
With all delight.

What shall I liken unto thee?
A blushing rose,
Which, redolent of fragrance rare,
Half opened to the summer air,
All sweetness grows.

What shall I liken unto thee?
Some glorious star,
Which, hung aloft at eventide,
Sheds its mild radiance every side,
Both near and far.

No! such comparison is vain.
For these all three,
Lily, and star, and rose so fair,
In radiance, grace and sweetness rare,
Must yield to thee.

Sibyl's Aversion.

Sibyl Renmere was a petted, pampered darling of wealth—a young lady fond of all the luxuries and enjoyments of life—a leader in society, though, to give Sibyl her due, she never set herself up as a leader, she simply did what she pleased, not caring what anybody thought about it; but what Miss Sibyl pleased to do always seemed to be just the thing—at least so society must have thought, for it would rise and do likewise.

Now, for old devotees of fashion to follow the footsteps of a debutante, and imitate her every caprice, was enough to turn the head of a young lady of nineteen, to make her vain, arrogant, and unwilling to submit to dictation.

We are not prepared to say that Sibyl Renmere was vain, arrogant, and believed herself infallible, neither do we know that a streak of strong-mindedness ran through her composition and made her alike invulnerable to the honors and flatteries lavished upon her.

We have her word for it that she did not mind being dictated to, but she would not submit to being dictated to by him, for, oh, how she detested him!

Now the gentleman Miss Sibyl designated as "him" was the only one of her intimate friends or relatives who had her interest at heart, that attempted to dictate to her since the day she took it upon herself to "come out" as a young lady, and to his first and only dictation she refused to submit, so we must leave Sibyl to the tender mercy of our reader to pass judgment upon her.

"Mother, I will not put up with it any longer!"

Sibyl's cheeks were aflame, and her dark eyes dilated as she gave vent to the above.

"Well, well, the course of true love never runs smooth. Herbert has been doing something awful again, I suppose," said Mrs. Renmere, in a soothing voice.

"Mother, I know you are only talking lightly, but it does provoke me when you speak of love between Herbert Talfourd and me. If you only knew how I detest him! and I will not submit to his interference any longer."

"My dear Sibyl, I understand how you detest him better than you do yourself," and Mrs. Renmere smiled quietly. "But what has happened now?"

"Why, I was driving alone in the Park yesterday, when he came to me, said it looked anything but lady-like to see a young lady out alone driving a pair of fast ponies; and he stepped into the phaeton, took the reins deliberately out of my hands, and drove me home."

"And, my dear, he said what was perfectly true. I never drove out in such a style: and you are setting a very bad example, Sibyl. Already I hear complaints of Julie Slome, Elsie Harrington, and several others driving a fast pair, and all because they have seen you doing it."

"Why, mother, I never ask anyone to follow my example. I do as I please, and I have a perfect right to, so long as I know in my heart I do nothing wrong, and this day puts an end to it; if Herbert Talfourd interferes with me again I shall certainly offend him.'

"My dear, you must remember he is an old friend of the family, and at present our guest. If he were not very much interested in your welfare he would not speak at all to you, for I'm sure your conduct and speech have often given him offence."

"Well, I will not be dictated to by him, and he can hereafter take an interest in some one that will appreciate it—I don't. There!"

"Sibyl's "there" must have settled it, for Mrs. Renmere said no more, but succumbed, as she had done all her life, to her wilful child.

"I do detest him, and I won't put up with it," murmured Sibyl, as she made her way to her own room, with an angry flush upon her beautiful face.

As she opened her room door she saw her maid sitting weeping, and instantly the anger died out of her face, and a look of sympathy was in its stead.

"Is your little nephew any worse, Marie?" asked Sibyl.

"Oh, no, Miss Sibyl, he's not worse, but I could not keep back my tears when I came home. I am crying out of pure gratitude. Your kindness has saved his life, Miss Sibyl. Can I ever do enough to repay you?"

"The little fellow is much better, then?"

And the society belle turned away, and, with a quick movement, touched her eyes with her handkerchief.

"He will be no time in recovering now, the doctor says, and he owes his life to you, Miss Sibyl. Oh, how can I ever repay you?

"You can repay me in one way, Marie—by never saying anything more about it. Have you been to the Atwoods?"

"Yes, Miss Sibyl; I took the wine and the fruit, as you told me."

"And how is Mr. Atwood?"

Mr. Atwood was the husband of Sibyl's seamstress, a man who had been very prosperous at one time, but who had failed in business, and also in health, until his wife had to take in sewing for the support of him and their two children.

Everybody knows what support the needle of one frail woman can give a family.

They were on the direct road to starvation when Sibyl Renmere's maid found out their condition, and reported the same to her mistress.

"Very low, indeed, Miss Sibyl; he cannot last many days," answered Marie.

"Is there anything else we can do for them, Marie?"

"Bless your tender heart, my mistress, you have already supplied all their wants. The doctor says nothing more can be done for his patient."

"Order the carriage early to-morrow morning, Marie, and we will call there.

"Oh, you are so good, Miss Sibyl!"

Sibyl suppressed a sigh, as she said: "If those who have enough and to spare of this world's treasure do not give to God's destitute, who should?"

Sibyl returned from her drive next morning, cast aside her bonnet and mantle when she entered the sitting-room, and seeing Herbert Talfourd seated there reading she flung herself into a chair, exclaiming:

"Oh, dear! I do not know what to do with myself."

Herbert Talfourd half-closed his book and looked over at her half curiously, half pityingly.

"A victim of the demon ennui, I suppose," said Herbert.

"I suppose so."

And Sybil smothered a little yawn.

"You see I have attended to all my dressmaking and shopping for this week, and here it is only Wednesday, leaving me all the rest of the week with nothing to do. There is no new novel out, and I feel too tired—or lazy, if you like—to drive, visit, or gossip."

Sibyl uttered this speech defiantly, and half closing her eyes, leaned back in her chair.

"And you have never anythink to think about but shopping, visiting, etc., Sibyl?" said Herbert, with an air of reproach.

"Why; of course not."

And Sibyl opened wide her eyes, and flashed defiance at Mr. Talfourd.

"What else should a leader of society have to think about? I beg pardon. I forgot what a one contempt Mr. Talfourd entertained for leaders of society."

"And yet,' said Herbert, without attempting to contradict Sibyl's remark, "what glorious opportunities for doing good have the leaders of society! Think of what an example you might set young ladies, and elderly ladies, Sibyl, who follow in your footsteps. You call yourself a leader, Sibyl, while you sit here with folded hands, and the beggar crying at your gate——"

"Well, let one of the servants give him something to eat. Do you wish me to go down and answer the knock?"

And Sibyl's defiant laugh filled the room.

"Oh, Sibyl!"

And Herbert Talfourd's handsome face looked graver than ever she saw it.

"It is not the cry of one, but of thousands that rend the air around you. The starving, the homeless, the dying are reaching out their hands to such as you for succor, and you sit here and say you have nothing to do."

"I said I was tired, Mr. Talfourd," and Sybyl rose; "too tired even to sit and listen to you talking this morning. If you will excuse me——"

"Sibyl!"

He was beside her, and had her hand clasped in his.

"I know how you detest me, for I have often heard you saying it, but I will speak out, and you must listen to me this time, for I will never lecture you again. Sibyl, for the sake of those who are influenced by you, you must rise to a better life, for remember that

"'—No life
Can be purer in its purpose, and strong in its strife,
And all I'e not be purer and stronger thereby?'"

"And if Mr. Talfourd has finished his say, I'll have the pleasure of bidding you good-morning," and, quickly withdrawing her hand from his clasp, Sibyl swept from the room.

Herbert Talfourd stood motionless where Sibyl left him, his heart torn by conflicting emotions.

Sibyl Renmere was the only woman he ever loved, and his love was in vain. He could not tell her that he loved her while she felt as she did towards him, neither did he wish her to know that he was her slave while she led her present life; for Herbert hated the so-called leaders of society, gay butterflies of fashion. But before to-day he could not believe that Sibyl was given up body and soul to frivolous gaiety. She was a spoiled, petted child, but he thought that the heart in her bosom beat warm and true.

One, two, three weeks passed away, and if Herbert Talfourd had turned to ice, Sibyl thought he could not be colder. He never interfered with, never advised her now. Perhaps it was this letting her severely alone made Sibyl forget how she detested him.

Now this non-interference might account for Sibyl no longer detesting Mr. Talfourd, but why it should keep him continually in the young lady's mind we cannot say. Sibyl was not a moment alone with her thoughts, and very often when she was not alone with them, they were on Herbert Talfourd.

"What can have come over me? I am not like myself," Sibyl would say in her own mind, as she wandered through the house like a restless spirit. But one day while sitting thinking of Herbert Talfourd, she burst into tears, and with a woman's fine consistency, wondered if he was never again going to take an interest in her, and in her tears she murmured—

"I do some little good secretely that he knows nothing of; but he spoke the truth—openly I set a bad example. Oh, shall I ever meet another man as good as he?"

And after this flood of tears Sibyl was very confident that she no longer detested Herbert Talfourd.

* * * * * * * *

"He is dying, miss, dying fast," said Mrs. Atwood, as Sibyl stood by the bedside of the sick man. "But God has been very good to him. He has sent him another friend to-day, Mr. Herbert Talfourd, whom we knew in our better days, and oh, Miss Renmere, he has already promised my husband to provide for me and the children. I told Mr. Talfourd that you had promised to do that; but you have already done so much for us, Miss Renmere, that I am glad somebody has come to your relief."

Sibyl's heart gave a great bound.

She never could humble herself to Herbert to tell him that she had always gone among the poor and needy and helped them; but now he knew that she was not given, heart and soul, to dress, fashion and gaiety, and—she was glad.

"Miss Renmere, my best friend," said the dying man, opening his eyes, "you may never again see me alive. Will you say a prayer for me, for He will surely hear an angel's voice."

Sibyl with tears in her eyes, knelt beside the bed and prayed aloud.

While Sibyl's voice filled the room the door opened and a man entered.

In an instant he took in the scene before him; then, going over to the bedside he dropped on his knees beside Sibyl, bent his face to the coverlet, and wept from the fulness of his heart.

When Sibyl finished her beautiful prayer, she simply turned and laid her hand on the man's head, saying—

"Herbert, God bless you?"

And kneeling there, with Sibyl's hand upon his hand, Herbert knew that his love was not in vain—that he would never again hear how she detested him.

The Drummer Boy of Lundy's Lane.

During the Canadian Rebellion—or "Patriot's War" as it was called—under William Lloyd Mackenzie, in the winter of 1837 and 1838, General Scott was sent to the frontier to see that the neutrality laws were observed. After breaking up the camp on Navy Island he went to Detroit and spent a night at Cleveland on his way. In the evening he addressed a concourse of citizens in the dining room of the American House. While relating what he had just accomplished on the Niagara frontier, he very naturally alluded to his former achievements there, and especially to the battle of Lundy's Lane. He gave an incident of the battle that affected him very much at the time. In the midst of the battle his attention was directed to two drummer boys who were in a very exposed position. One drum had been broken by the shot of the enemy, and the two boys had hold of the other drum contending for its possession. Just as the general sent to order them to a more sheltered place a cannon ball struck off the head of one of the boys. The survivor stood dazed, still holding the drum, and looking at the body of his slain companion prostrate at his feet. General Scott said it was one of the most affecting scenes he had ever witnessed. Just after the battle and subsequently he had made diligent inquiry for the boy, but had never been able to get any word of him, and he would be delighted to know what had become of him. At this juncture Mr. Jarvis F. Hanks stepped forward and said. "General Scott, I am that drummer boy." A thrill ran through the room. Mr. Hanks was received by General Scott with open arms, amid the cheers and applause of the assembly. He then briefly gave his version of the story, which he afterward prepared in detail for the press. This incident brought Mr. Hanks very prominently before the public, and for several years he enjoyed the undisputed title and honors of the "Drummer Boy of Lundys Lane." But conscience, like Bauquo's ghost, would not down, and after enduring its goading for a season Mr. Hanks again came before the public, and this time with the humiliating confession that what he had said to General Scott and through the press was wholly false—there was no truth in it. When he heard the incident related, and no one had claimed the honors, it occurred to him at the moment that there was an opportunity for him to distinguish himself. The temptation was too great. In an evil moment his vanity and desire for notoriety overcame all other considerations and he made the announcement. Mr. Hanks removed to New Jersey, where he died several years ago. The real claimant never appeared.—*Binghamton Republican.*

The Man in the Moon.

Among the superstitions yet lingering in the minds of mankind, none, perhaps, is more universal than that of the man in the moon. In England he is chiefly immortalized by the old nursery rhyme, but no further details are given of his proceedings. German legends are, however, more communicative, and sundry traditions relate his history, varying in different parts of the country.

A Swabian mother at Derendingen tells her child that a man was once working in his vineyard on Sunday, and after having pruned all his vines, he made a bundle of the shoots he had just cut off, laid it in his basket and went home. According to one version the vines were stolen from a neighbor's vineyard. When taxed either with Sabbath-breaking or with the theft, the culprit stoutly protested his innocence, and finally exclaimed, "If I have committed such a crime, may I go to the moon!" After his death, this fate duly befell him, and there he remains to this day, condemned to eat molten lead as a punishment. The Black Forest peasantry say that the dark spots visible in the moon are caused by a man being spell-bound there. He stole a bundle of wood on Sunday, because he thought on that day he should be unmolested by the foresters. But he had not gone far with it when he met a stranger, who was none other than the Almighty himself. After reproving the thief for not keeping the Sabbath-day holy, God said he must be punished; but he might chose whether he would be banished to the sun or the moon. The man choose the latter, declaring he would rather freeze in the moon than burn in the sun, and thus the "Besenmannle" or "Broom-man" came into the moon with his faggot on his back. Some say that the Almighty set fire to the faggot and it burns perpetually, in order that the bearer may not be frozen to death. At Waltenburg in the Grisons, the tale is somewhat different. A poor woman besought a "Senner" to give her a little milk, which he roughly refused to do. Thereupon she wished he might go to the coldest place in existence, which is the moon, and he is there visible with his milk-pail.

The man in the moon frequently figures in North German legends. Kuhn relates a tradition in the Havel country. One Christmas eve a peasant felt a great desire to eat cabbage, and having none himself, he slipped into his neighbor's garden to cut some. Just as he had filled his basket, the Christ Child rode past on his white horse and said, "because thou hast stolen on the holy night, thou shalt immediately sit in the moon with thy basket of cabbage." No sooner said than done, and the criminal is still undergoing his penalty. At Paderborn in Westphalia, the crime committed was not theft, but hindering people from attending church on Easter day by placing a thorn-bush in the field-gate through which they had to pass.

In the neighborhood of Wittengin, the man is said to be banished to the moon because he tied up his brooms on Maundy Thursday; and at Deilinghofen, of having mown his meadows on Sunday.

Different versions are related in Limburg, where the man in the moon is believed to have stolen wood on Easter morning; while at Hemer in Westphalia, people say he was engaged in fencing his field on Good Friday, and had just poised a bunch of thorns on his fork, when he was at once transported to the moon. Some of the Hemer peasants declare that the moon is not only inhabited by a man with his thorn-bush and pitchfork, but likewise by a woman churning. They are husband and wife, and both broke the Sabbath, the man by fencing his field and the woman by churning her butter, during the hours of divine service.

An ancient Northern fable states that Mani (the moon) kidnapped two children called Bil and Hiuki from the earth, while they were employed in drawing water from the well Byrgir, bearing on their shoulders the pail Saegr on the yoke Simul. These children follow Mani, and are plainly visible from the earth.

This myth of the child-stealing Moon Man, which existed throughout the North and also in Germany, evidently received a Christian coloring in later times. The idea of the theft was retained, but the chief stress is laid on the observance of the Christian festival. The culprit does not suffer for stealing the wood, but mainly for committing the sin on the Lord's day. This interpretation may have originated in the account in the Book of Numbers, of Moses commanding the Israelite to be stoned who had gathered wood on the Sabbath day. Griffin says he cannot trace the exact period when the Northern fable first appeared in Germany, but he has no doubts of its great antiquity.

All nations seem to have had a curious desire to account for the spots in the moon.

According to the Hindoos, Chandras, the God of the Moon, bears a hare in his arms. The Mongolians also believe that the spots represent a hare. One of their deities transformed himself into a hare to feed a starving wayfarer; and in honor of this act of virtue the figure of a hare was thenceforth visible in the moon. The natives of Ceylon have a somewhat similar legend. When Buddha sojourned as a hermit on earth, he one day lost his way in a forest, and after long wanderings he met a hare, who thus addressed him: "I can help thee. Do thou take the right-hand path, and I will guide thee out of this wilderness."

"I thank thee," returned Buddha, "but I am poor and starving, and am unable to requite thy kindness."

"If thou art hungry," replied the hare, "light a fire, kill and eat me."

"Buddha lighted a fire as desired, and the hare immediately leaped in; but Buddha now displayed his supernatural powers, and, tearing the hare from the flames, he placed it in the moon, where it still abides. This story is related by a French traveler in Ceylon, and he adds that his telescope was often borrowed by the natives, in order that they might inspect the hare in the moon.

Chaucer describes the moon as Lady Cynthia:

Her gite was gray and full of spottis blake,
And on her brest a chorle paintid ful even
Bearing a bush of thornis on his bake
Which for his theft might clumb no ner the heven.

Shakespeare also alludes to the man in the moon in "The Tempest" and "The Midsummer Night's Dream."

According to one tradition, the figure is that of Isaac, bearing the faggot on his shoulders for his own sacrifice on Mount Moriah. Another calls the man, "Cain with a bundle of briars." Dante mentions this, both in his "Paradiso" and "Inferno." There is a pretty mediæval legend which describes the moon as St. Mary Magdalene, and the spots on it as her repentant tears.

The following Westphalian legends are evidently not of Christian origin. A youth, visiting his sweatheart at night, wished to enter her room by the window while the moon was shining brightly. He, therefore, took a bramble with which he attempted to darken it; but he remained hanging to the thorn-bush.

A tipsy man, coming out of the public house, threatened the moon with a bramble he held in his hand. This audacious conduct enraged the moon, who drew the man up, and there he is to this day.

Mullenhoff says that the people of Rantum, in the Schleswig Island of Sylt, declare that the man in the moon is a giant, who bends down at full tide to scoop up the water and pour it on the earth. At low tide he stands upright, resting from his labors, so that the water may subside.

The Art of Conversation in America.

A complaint was lately made by an American writer that the art of conversation—an art peculiarly dear to a gregarious and social race—is in a state of decline. The complainer seemed to think that our life is too hurried and moneyseeking for the proper culture of an art which is leisurely and deliberate, and took pains to compare the conversation heard in our drawing-rooms unfavorably with that the flavor of which we catch from books of English reminiscence. We suspect that he is too despondent. It is probably true that to some degree our institutions and habits interfere with the free growth of that polished conversation which is made up of a certain amount of polished learning, of trained yet ready wit, and of omnipresent tact. We have very few professional conversers, who "get themselves up" to talk, like Macaulay, Sydney Smith, and "Conversation Sharpe." Symposia such as those of Holland House, and even of the Mitre in the Temple, are somewhat rare with us. The long existence of a rich aristocracy, which has always rather prided itself on a literary taste, has no doubt given to English upper society the advantage and fame of brilliant conversation. Yet Americans certainly have the talent of conversation in no common degree, though—and this is perhaps, rather a merit than a detriment—it does not follow any prototype. We know that there are more good stump speakers, more good parliamentary orators, and lyceum lecturers and eloquent preachers in this country than in England. We are credited with "the gift of gab" in a superior degree. The conversation of our best drawing-rooms, therefore, may be less pleasantly pedantic, less elaborately epigrammatic and witty; but what it lacks in these qualities it gains, it seems to us, in vigor, and force, and native humor. We meet with many absorbingly interesting talkers who are independent of the poets, and have no carefully indited list of jokes in their pocket to be peeped at and shot off on occasion. We talk more of the practical things and individual experiences; and our talk is better suited to our audiences. It may be added that conversation in good American circles is more delicate and more free from the stings of witty satire than in England in the reign of Hook, Smith, and Croker. Everything is not, as it ought not to be, sacrificed to a sparkling epigram. The great English talkers rarely restrained themselves because ladies were present; their refining influence has an obvious effect upon polite conversation among us. There are circles, too, in which all the ornaments of the English art appear; only, as in England, they are inner circles, within which but a few choice spirits are admitted. The chatty "diner-out," while he is not so ubiquitous and conspicuous here as he was in England thirty years ago, who lived in lodgings and depended upon the skill of his tongue for his dinners, is by no means an unknown animal in our great cities.—*Appleton's Journal.*

—Some 400 acres of beets, suitable for the manufacture of beet sugar, are under cultivation in Wellesley township, near Berlin, Canada.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Beauty can give an edge to the bluntest sword.

Death is a black camel which kneels at the gates of all.

Give a foolish talker rope enough, and he will hang himself.

False eloquence is exaggeration, true eloquence is emphasis.

The world is wide. We are chained to no man's triumphal car.

If you would keep your secret from an enemy, tell it not to a friend.

See the sack open before you buy what is in it; for he who trades in the dark asks to be cheated.

What best works are most trampled on?—A shoemaker's because good shoes last longer than bad ones.

Many who have escaped the rocks of gross sin have been cast away on the sands of self-righteousness.

The loveliest faces are to be seen by moonlight, when one sees half with the eye and half with the fancy.

In treatment of nervous cases he is the best physician who is the most ingenious inspirer of hope.—*Coleridge.*

Let not the emphasis of hospitality lie in bed and board; but let truth and love and honor and courtesy flow in thy deeds.

Everything may be mimicked by hypocrisy but humility and love united. The more rare the more radiant when they meet.

It is no great misfortune to oblige ungrateful people, but an insupportable one to be forced to be under obligation to a scoundrel.

Industry is the providence of future days; idleness the sweeping desolation of all coming time. The prudent have peace, the careless misery.

Of all passions jealousy is that which exacts the hardest service and pays the bitterest wages. Its service is to watch the success of our enemy, its wages to be sure of it.

He seldom lives frugally who lives by chance. Hope is always liberal, and they that trust her promises make little scruple of reveling to-day on the profits of to-morrow.

Affection can stand very severe storms of rigor, but not a polar frost of downright indifference. Love will subsist on very little hope, but not altogether without it.

He that does as well in private, between God and his own soul, as in public, hath given himself a testimony that his purposes are full of honesty, nobleness and integrity.

In youth grief comes with a rush, and overflow, but it dries up, too, like the torrent. In the winter of life it remains a miserable pool, resisting all evaporation.—*Madame Swetchine.*

Women never truly command until *they have given their promise to obey*; and they are never in more danger of being made slaves than when men are at their feet.

True taste is forever growing, learning, reading, worshipping, laying its hand upon its mouth because it is astonished, casting its shoes from off its feet because it finds all ground holy.

Wine heightens indifference into love, love into jealousy and jealousy into madness. It often turns the good natured man into an idiot, and the choleric into an assassin. It gives bitternes into resentment, it makes vanity insupportable, and displays every little spot of the soul in its utmost deformity.—*Addison.*

In olden times superstitious persons when about to choose a name for a child, lighted a number of torches of an equal thickness, to each of which they gave a name, and the name of the torch which burned the longest was that which they chose for the child, imagining by this means to insure it a long life.

We cannot be held to what is beyond our strength and means, for at times the accomplishment and execution may not be in our power; and, indeed, there is nothing really in our own power, except the will; on this are necessarily based and founded all the principles that regulate the duty of man.—*Montague.*

The manner of saying or doing anything goes a great way in the value of the thing itself. It was well said of him that called a good office that was done harshly and with an ill-will, a stony piece of bread, it is necessary for him that is hungry to receive it, but it almost chokes a man in the going down.—*Seneca.*

The most necessary talent of a man of conversation is good judgment. He that has this in perfection is master of his companion, without letting him see it, and has the same advantage over men of any other qualifications whatsoever, as one that can see would have over a blind man of ten times his strength.

We strive as hard to hide our hearts from ourselves as from others, and always with more success; for in deciding upon our own case we are both judge, jury and executioner; and when sophistry cannot overcome the first, or flattery the second, self-love is always ready to defeat the sentence by bribing the third.

Coerced innocence is like an imprisoned lark—open the door and it is off forever. The bird that roams through the sky and the groves unrestrained knows how to dodge the hawk and to protect itself; but the caged one, the moment it leaves its bars and bolts behind, is pounced upon by the fowler or vulture.—*Haliburton.*

Few people have reason to regret that they have talked too little. Forbear to sport an opinion on a subject of which you seem ignorant, especially in the presence of those to whom it is familiar. If it be not always in your power to speak to the purpose it certainly is to be silent; and, though thousands have remembered with pain their garrulity, few have reason to repent of their silence.

Meditation is a busy search in the storehouse of phantasy for some ideas of matters, to be cast in the mould of resolution into some forms of words or actions, in which search, when I have used my greatest diligence, I find this the best conclusion: That to meditate on the best of meditation, and a resolution to make a good end is a good end of my resolution.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, NOV. 24th, 1877.

The signs begin to look better for immigration to Calhoun. We have lately been in correspondence with an Immigration Agent at Pensacola, Fla., on the subject of the advantages that Calhoun county presents to immigrants. It will be seen from a part of his letter published below that he promises to interest himself for the county, and that he will likely visit us together with Northern tourists in December. In event they come, we should like to be able to show them the mineral lands of the county, and we request owners of such lands to address us between now and then that we may call the attention of capitalists to the same. Here is the letter referred to above:

PENSACOLA, FLA., NOV. 14, 1877.

L. W GRANT,

DEAR SIR:

If I can assist you in peopling those valleys with the bone, muscle and intellect of the North, I will be most happy to do so. I am just returned from a trip as far as Connecticutt, through Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, and found much inquiry. I hope to be able to come and see you, but should I not be, I hope to hear from you and send you buyers.—We are bringing four representative men (dem-head) down to look at coal and iron lands, and, if time allows, may run up to see you. This will be in December. There will be an excursion down [from the North] in January if we all live and nothing happens. Please let me hear from you. If you have a few more slips I could perhaps use a few in mailing with my circulars.

We have also a letter from a gentleman in East Tennessee, who can sell his property there, he tells us, for near *twenty-five thousand dollars*. He says:

"If I sell I will move to California, Alabama or Georgia. I see in your land advertisements some good land to sell, but when I buy I must have three or four hundred acres of *first class* land. I would prefer No. 1, river bottom, near or within three miles of a school. When I sell, I think I will spend one month in Georgia and Alabama, if I do not go to California. I know I could live very easily and healthy in California, but I believe now is the time to emigrate south instead of west, as good land is so cheap in the south; and when once there, all that is produced is in the midst of the best market in the United States. I do think that the time has come when every industrious, energetic farmer, who has good corn producing land in the south, will make money—far more money than any man can make in the west, with the same outlay of money. East Tennessee was ruined by the war. Our markets are ruined. Our lands will produce no more than the best Georgia and Alabama lands, and yet we are eaten up by freights to get our produce to the south, where the highest price is paid for bread."

If this gentleman sells, he will come to visit Calhoun county, and we shall show him the best lands in the market. If anybody on Coosa river has a place such as he describes for sale, such an one would consult his interest by letting us know it.

The New York *Sun* draws a comparison between Gen. FORNEY and Secretary EVARTS in regard to the awards of Mexican Mixed Claims Commission, altogether favorable to Gen. FORNEY. When a point of honor is involved, that it will ever be when a Northern Journal draws a comparison between the representative Southern man and representative Northern man.

The Russians took Kars by storm on the 5th. They captured 300 cannon, military stores, ammunition etc. The Turks lost 5,000 killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners and many flags. The Russian loss is about 2,700. The Russian soldiers made but trifling booty and spared peaceful citizens, women and children.

The battle commenced at 8 o'clock at night and ended at 8 o'clock in the morning. About 15,000 Russians were engaged, who climed the steep rocks, walls and ramparts and stormed an equal number of Turks in a headlong flight over their ditches and parapets, compelling them to surrender or die. Count Grabbe, who led the attack in the centre fell dead at the first onslaught, pierced by bullets. Capt. Kwadnicke, of the 30th Regiment, was the first to enter the redoubt at 11 o'clock at night. His sword was cut clean out of his hand and his clothes pierced. The Turks made a stubborn resistance until 8 o'clock in the morning, when all the garrison which could escape fled toward Erzeroum: but these were overtaken by dragoons and Cossacks and brought back prisoners. This is a great blow to Turkey.

Dispatches from Mexico represent divisions in Congress, and it is feared the members of that body that the perfidious course of Senor Vallarta will force a war upon the United States. The Mexican Senate refused to sustain him. The Church party urges war. A journal called the Bandera Nacional denounces the Americans as murders of God. Gen. Trevino is about to leave the city of Mexico with 2,500 men for the Rio Grande.

The Hayneville *Examiner* discusses the propriety of a dog tax law for Lowndes county.

There would be a great deal of *growling* in this county, if such a law were applied to it.

An Arkansas man who had an invalid wife concluded to get rid of her. He loaded both barrels of a shot gun and attempted to shoot her in bed, but the caps only snapped. Then he reversed the weapon and attempted to dash out the sufferer's brains. The stock struck the bedpost, the loads were discharged, and the two charges of shot entered his lungs. There were few mourners.

Mr. John Neely a citizen of St. Clair county, residing about seven miles from Ashville, was waylaid by two negroes on the night of the 4th inst., while returning to his home from Ashville. The negroes attempted to use clubs, but Mr. N. being mounted, put spurs to his beast and escaped.

The cotton factory at Prattville has 128 looms, 4608 spindles, gives employment to about 130 hands, consumes 215 bales of cotton per month, turns out an average of 7,000 yards of osnaburgs per day, and makes $70 per day above all expenses.

Minor Telegrams.

Yellow fever at Jacksonville, Fla.

The Russians suffered a repulse near Kars, after prolonged fighting.

Explosion in the collieries near Scranton, Pa. Two lives lost.

Violent earthquake shock felt at Knoxville on the 16th. It lasted about one minute.

The Senate amends the Army appropriation bill, allowing the army to be recruited to 25000 men.

Wilson, Forney and Crapo are appointed a sub committee of the committee on foreign relations to consider the application of the Mexican Government to have certain awards of the mixed commission suspended.

A bill was reported from the Postoffice Committee by Waddell, of North Carolina, to make available immediately the appropriation heretofore made to pay Southern mail contractors before the war. Referred.

A resolution was offered by Mills, of Texas, and adopted, instructing the Military Committee to inquire as to the condition of the military force on the Texas frontier.

London dispatches report a slight advance in the price of cotton.

Reading Pa., Savings bank with nearly one million dollars in deposits has suspended. The Dime saving bank has also suspended. Also Bashong & Bros. Bankers, liabilities $300,000. There ought to be laws to severly punish these defaulting scoundrels.

Cotton mill burned at Fall River, Mass; insured for $400,000.

The Bulgarian inhabitants of Vretza have massacred the Musselman inhabitants. Not much christians they.

Fourteen Democratic members of the House voted with the Republicans to concur in the Senate amendments increasing the army to 25000 men. Five of them were from Texas.

The People's Saving Bank of Newark, N. J. has suspended with $50 000 due depositors.

A special dispatch from San Antonia says: Information has been received at the headquarters from the border that several large parties of Indians, one of them composed of thirty-five Bucks, have crossed into Texas to raid.

A farmer named Jacob Parker, was murdered near Amsterdam N. Y. for his money. Samuel Johnson (colored) was arrested on suspicion.

Change for the better among yellow fever sufferers of Jacksonville, Fla.

John F. Wiley, State Printer and member elect to the Maryland House of Delegates is dead.

A report is current in Constantinople that the Russians have attacked Plevna and been repulsed.

A. B. Sayers walked up the aisle of a church in Philadelphia, drew a pistol and shot his wife Elizabeth, who occupied a pew a few feet in front of him. She is now dying. The parties have been separated for two years.

A large fire in Pittsburg, which destroyed the Dispatch office.

The Russians have driven the Turks out of Radika pass and captured their camp. Gen. Skobeleff was slightly wounded.

The Russian Government is making Servia, to join in the war against Turkey.

Congress will investigate the discrepancies in the books and accounts of the Treasury Department, which is said to be millions of dollars.

Germany has fifty million of marks by the demonetization of silver.

Tramps, while robbing the Post office at Griffin, Ohio, were fired upon by Charles Allen. They returned the fire and wounded him, probably fatally.

The prospect for the confirmation of HARLAN the recently appointed member of the U. S. Supreme Court, is not encouraging.

The Senate has confirmed James Draper post master at Oxford.

An entirely new tariff bill will be presented at the beginning of the regular session of Congress. It is desired to wipe out the old revenue laws and make a new set, which will simplify the process of federal taxation.

While Mrs. Thomas Doran was kindling a fire at Bethel, Conn., with kerosene oil, the can exploded, killing her and her two children.

Chattanooga has produced the champion malicious sneak or sneaks of the century. Saturday night they defaced beyond repair the new Confederate monument just completed and ready for erection. The vandals should be hung if caught.

The House has adopted a resolution of Gen. Shelley, calling for information regarding vessels put under repair since the 1st of March last. A case is instanced where the estimate was sixteen thousand and the cost one hundred and seventy-one thousand.

Fort Edward Institute, New York was burned. Loss $125,000.

Rubber factory at New Haven, Conn. burned. Loss $500,000. Several workmen hurt by dropping from the upper story windows.

The Paris Exposition bill appropriating $150,000 has passed the House.

Fire in Toronto. Loss $1,000.

Fire at Watertown, N. Y. Loss 30 000

Our friend Mr. Floyd Bush of Calhoun displayed a very fine colt at the County Fair. It ran like lightning, and the track was neither long enough nor wide enough for it. In fact it displayed such wonderfully fine points that some thief took a liking to it. Mr. Bush pursued and at considerable expense rescued his colt, and left the horse thief in jail at Columbus Ga.

The question now is whether he can afford to spend a hundred dollars more to bring the offender home, prosecute him to conviction and send him to the Penitentiary.

Talladega Reporter.

Rev. L. F. Rousseau, of the M. E. Church South, was expelled from the local ministry of the Church by the Quarterly Conference recently held at Ashville, on the charge of immorality.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, NOV. 22, '77.

While Congress is pegging away at the various matters within the range of its duties—and a mighty wide range it is, too—of which the public is fully advised by the telegraph and the daily press, there are other things pertaining to capital life equally interesting to the people at large. One adjunct of a legislative body is the lobby, and it has in times past been a monster institution and a power here in Washington. There are hundreds of sharp, insinuating, managing men, who, year in and year out, have no dependence in life but what they realize for their "influence" in aid of various private schemes against the public treasury. Some of these get pay for what they possess only in imagination, but many of them have settled down as permanent residents of Washington, with handsome fortunes, spending the summer months in luxury and leisure at whatever resort best pleases their fancy. Yet now and then there is one whose particular enterprise has "hung fire," and whose commissions have therefore, not "panned out," so to speak. This class is found at the beginning of a new session on the "ragged edge," and clothed, if not in "ragged," at least in "seedy" garments. But they never say die. To use Secretary Stanton's famous expression, they "stick," living illustrations of the truism, "As long as there is life there's hope."

The last Congress saw less of the lobby than has been known before in many years. It wasn't a good time for "enterprise." The times were so hard that public sentiment demanded economy, and then so many exposures of previous money-making schemes had come to the light, and so much of the public domain had melted away, as it were, only to enrich a few individuals or corporations, that the new Congress was compelled at the outset to take a bold stand against grabs of every description. This *invoked curses loud and deep against* what was termed Congressional littleness and meanness, but there was nobody hurt. It was said that for certain reasons there would be a grand revival when the present Congress came in, and that there would be an old time "feast of reason and flow of soul" at the clubs, etc. while the lobby held high carnival in the ante rooms and halls of Congress But present indications are that this expectation was a delusion and a snare. There was a gathering of the clans the first week or two, but now matters are quiet. The system of the new Doorkeeper relative to admission to the floor of the House is hard on these operators. They cannot readily get at the members when in session, and that seriously cripples them. Tom Scott's Texas Pacific enterprise was looked upon as one of the most fruitful, but hope is now very low in that direction. It is an ascertained fact that not more than 60 members of the House, in both parties, will favor the bill. Speaker Randall made up the Pacific Railway Committee in a manner calculated to give the proposition a hearing; but according to the best information I can obtain, its friends do not anticipate anything more than a report this winter. To sum up, while there are numerous enterprises which have their representatives and agents here, the occupation of the lobby, as it once existed, is substantially gone. In a future letter I shall refer to the office-seeking and society features of Washington life.

The army bill has passed both houses and by the time this letter reaches you, will have received the signature of the President. The House passed the bill making the total force of the army 20,000 it was amended in the senate by making the number 25,000. When the bill came back to the House it was believed the democrats would stand equally by the bill as it passed that body, but the Texas delegation, except Mr. REAGAN, conceived a large force necessary to protect the border of their state from Mexican raiders, and aided by the votes of two or three democrats and the absence of a few others, secured the adoption of the Senate amendment. The Radicals of course opposed any reduction.

The committee on foreign affairs have reported a bill appropriating $150,000 for the proper representation of the U. S. at the Paris Exposition next year. This bill will give a splendid opportunity which will no doubt be taken advantage of, for members to make capital by grating of economy. Mr. COX of New York, a member of the committee has an amendment reducing the appropriation to $50,000. To-day he made a humorous and interesting speech, in which he ridiculed mercilessly the proposition of Mr. HEWITT of N. Y. to have an American Kitchen on exhibition, for the purpose of showing our transatlantic brethren how to cook corn meal in all its various forms. The bill will pass as reported by the committee, as it should do, for a smaller amount than that proposed, would place us at Paris in an attitude before the nations of the world unworthy the dignity and importance of our country.

The bill repealing the resumption law will pass the House as soon as a vote can be had upon it. Both parties are divided upon, and what fate it will meet in the Senate is in doubt. On Wednesday, during the debate, one little incident varied the monotony slightly. Mr. Felton, of Georgia, after picturing the condition of the country as that of a ship at sea, rudderless and drifting into the breakers, turned to Mr. Chittenden and said: "There stands one of the wreckers, waiting to profit by the disaster," thus referring to the member from New York as a representative of the bond-holding interest. Mr. Felton was loudly applauded, and it was some time before order was restored.

It is doubtful whether Congress will adjourn before the 10th or 15th of December. Those members who live at a distance from Washington, want a recess lasting from the date mentioned until about the middle of January 1878, while those living but a short distance from the Capital want all to sojourn the latter part of this month.

FRANCIS.

The law requires a mortgagor to cancel a mortgage on the records after it has been satisfied. And for failure to do so within three months after being requested to do so by the mortgagee, a penalty of two hundred dollars is imposed. The first suit in this county under the provisions of this statute was tried in the Circuit Court last week, and was decided against the defendant. To save trouble and expense, be careful to cancel every mortgage as soon as satisfied.—*Herald and Times.*

On Friday night, 2nd, a man named Morgan, section boss on the S. R. & D. R. R., near Pleasant Gap, was shot and fearfully stabbed in several places by negroes. While trying to stop a disturbance among a gang of negroes assembled at his station, one of them cut at him; Morgan shot the negro and then the whole crowd of negroes rushed on him, some shooting and some cutting him.—*Cherokee Advertiser.*

☞Don't have your name dropped for non-payment of subscription.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

The War Cloud.

Why the Texans Want Troops.

From the Galveston News]

The Galveston *News* is not the exponent of the views or the policy of GOV. HUBBARD but it will take the liberty of commenting upon what it conceives to be reasons actuating that official in preparing for the worst on the Rio Grande frontier. The distance from the mouth of Devil's river to the mouth of the Rio Grande approximates five hundred miles. Fort Brown is about twenty-eight miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande. It is garrisoned by about 700 troops. Within this post there are many fine public buildings, and a large amount of public property; the aggregate value of all ranges from one million to two million dollars. Brownsville is a place of several thousand inhabitants, and has a custom-house in it. Ringgold Barracks is one hundred miles above Fort Brown. It is garrisoned by four or five companies of calvary. The public buildings are very commodious and valuable. There is a considerable amount of United States property there. Rio Grande City, just above it, is a small town, but has a very good trade. Here there is a custom-house and deputy collector. One hundred and eleven miles above Ringgold is Fort McIntosh. Recently the garrison was small—about one company of infantry. It is contiguous to Laredo, a place of commercial importance, containing men of means. There is a custom-house in it, and the deputy collector frequently has large sums of money on hand. About one hundred miles above is Fort Duncan. The garrison is not large—three or four companies. Eagle Pass joins it from above. The town is small, yet is the center of a good trade. It has a custom-house and a deputy collector. Forty five miles northwestward stands Fort Clarke. It is reported to have twenty-five companies in and near it. The town of Brackett is on the opposite side of Las Moras creek from the fort. It is a small place, but the merchants do a good business. Should a collision occur between armed parties of Americans and Mexicans, on either side of the Rio Grande, in the present state of excitement, a condition of actual hostilities would rapidly extend along the whole border. In that event the troops stationed at all the forts, except Fort Clarke, would be required in defence of the town close to them. Should a thousand raiders cross into Texas a short distance above Brownsville, they would cut the telegraph wires, divide into small bands, and desolate a tract of country fifty miles in width. They would procure fresh horses at nearly every rancho. They would march from forty to sixty miles per day by the Indian method of exchanging horses. Nine out of every ten men they would encounter would be Mexicans, until they approached the valley of the Nueces. In this way they could plunder Corpus Christi, Rockport, Fairon, Refugio and even Victoria without meeting with formidable opposition. They could return by way of Goliad, Beeville and Parrita, or take a different route to the Rio Grande from the one they had come. Upon their line of march can be found some of the largest stock ranches in the United States. The whole march would require less than fourteen days. At the end of that time they could be in Mexico. In making raids heretofore, the Mexicans have cut and carried off over two miles of telegraph. Let us suppose that such raids as we again refer to, that of one or five days elapse before they are filled, and that meantime news of the hostile expedition is telegraphed to military headquarters in Texas and elsewhere. Could United States troops be forwarded in time to intercept the raiders before they could cross the Rio Grande? Obviously not. To provide for such an emergency Gov. HUBBARD has authorized some cavalry companies to be raised and organized, and held in readiness to take the field upon his order. This prudent provision has caused a howl to go up from the Brazos to the Great Lakes, accusing the Governor of Texas of an intent to force war upon the country. As the *News* has heretofore observed, if the people or the authorities of Texas had desired war with Mexico, they could have precipitated it under abundant provocation at any time within the past twenty years. To take measures for defense and retaliation under menace and harassment is a natural right, and has the express sanction of the written Constitution of the nation. This instrument inhibits the several States from engaging in war "unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay." Texas has again and again been actually invaded. At this moment her instinct and her right of self defense are challenged to action by the exigency of an imminent danger. And yet she is resolved to forbear and to suffer, leaving the question of war to the common Government of the States constituted to fulfill all the requirements of the common defense.

The following are a few of the Republican "victories" this fall.

Last year Pennsylvania gave a Republican majority of 17,661, this year went Democratic by over 8,000; last year Ohio gave a Republican majority of 6,506; this year went Democratic by 23,000; elected a Democratic Legislature, securing a Democratic United States Senator; last year California was fraudulently made to give Hayes a majority—this year it goes overwhelming Democratic with a full delegation that will elect a Democratic United States Senator; last year Massachusetts gave a Republican majority of 11,266; this year only a little over 6,000; last year Minnesota gave a Republican majority of 22,165; this year about 1,500; last year Iowa gave a Republican majority of 59 228; this year only 45,000.—*Advertiser.*

Trust Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a DEED OF TRUST executed to the undersigned as Trustee, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1875, to secure W. C. Scarbrough note to W. C. Whiteside, by P. M. Watson and wife, and recorded in the Probate office of Calhoun County, Ala. on the 5th day of January, 1875, in Book E. 2nd volume of Register of Deeds on pages 210, 211 and 212, I will, as Trustee aforesaid, sell to the highest bidder for cash, in the Town of White Plains, Calhoun county, Ala.

On the 24th day of December, 1877,

the following described land, to-wit:

The south half of south east fourth of section No. 21; and west half of south west fourth of section No. 22; and north west fourth of north west fourth of section No. 27; and north half of north east quarter of section No. 28, all in township fourteen, range 9, nine, lying in Calhoun county, State of Alabama.

Said Real Estate will be sold to satisfy said debts specified in said Deed of Trust.

W. C. SCARBROUGH, Trustee.
Nov. 24, 1877—5t.

TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE! LAST ROUND.

I will attend on the days and at the places mentioned below, for the purpose of collecting the State and County Tax of Calhoun County for the year 1877.

Polls now subject to cost.

Gunnison's School House, Precinct No. 4 Monday,	November	26
Anniston, Precinct No. 15, Tuesday,	"	27
Oxford, Precinct No. 13, Wednesday,	"	28
Jacksville, Precinct No. 12, Thursday,	"	29
White Plains, Precinct No 11, Friday,	"	30
Alexandria, Precinct No. 2, Monday,	December	3
Jane Bug, Precinct No. 3, Tuesday,	"	4
Jacksonville, Precinct No. 1, Wednesday,	"	5
Pabob Town, Precinct No. 10, Thursday,	"	6
Cross Plains, Precinct No. 9, Friday,	"	7
Greens's School House Pre No 8, Saturday,	"	8
Hollingsworth's Pre. No. 7, Monday,	"	10
Peck's Hill, Precinct No. 6, Tuesday,	"	11
Polkville, Precinct No. 5, Wednesday,	"	12
Sulphur Springs, Pre. No. 14, Thursday,	"	13

I will also attend at JACKSONVILLE on the 26th, 27th, 28, 29th and 31st of December for the purpose of taking in taxes that have become delinquent.

E. McCLELEN,
Tax Collector Calhoun County.
Nov. 10th, '77.

DR. J. R. GARBER

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity. All calls will receive prompt attention. Special attention given to all *chronic* diseases.

Office on South street, two doors below the Wyl House. June 9 tf

R. T. HOYT,

(Successor to W. D. HOYT & CO.)

Wholesale Druggist,

No. 23 BROAD STREET, ROME, Ga

Keeps constantly on hand,

DRUGS, Field & Grass Seeds of all kinds; ONION SETTS; **Seed Irish Potatoes;**

Buist's GARDEN SEEDS;

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS VARNISHES, &c

Rome, Ga. Jan. 20, 1877—tf.

Administrator's Sale

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun county.

BY virtue of an Order of the Probate Court of the County of Calhoun, State of Alabama, the undersigned, Administrator and Administratrix of the Estate of W. Brock, deceased, will sell at the Store door of John B. McCain in Anniston, Calhoun county, Ala. ON MONDAY the 10th day of DECEMBER, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. for cash to the highest bidder, the following described personal property belonging to said estate, to-wit: all the various Notes and Accounts of doubtful value belonging to said estate.

J. B. McCAIN, Adm'r.
R. Z. BROCK, Adm'x.
of E. Brock, dec'd.

Nov. 17th, 1877—3t.

Germania Farming Co's STORE, GERMANIA.

FRESH arrival of a large quantity of BACON, LARD, FISH, &c.

Also, **Groceries, Dry Goods & Hardware.**

CHICKENS, BUTTER and EGGS constantly on hand.

☞Corn, Wheat, Peas, and Cotton Seed bought, or exchanged, at highest market price.

Cash paid for HIDES, SKINS, &c.

☞Call and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 17, 1877—2m.

ST. LOUIS COOKING & HEATING STOVES.

I NOW have on hand and for sale at *LOW PRICES*, as low as can be purchased anywhere else, a lot of the above superior STOVES, purchased directly from the Manufacturer, in person, each one inspected, and warranted to be made out of No. 1 scotch charcoal pig iron.

These stoves are for sale for cash or good barter. All sheet iron, copper and tin ware of every variety always on hand and for sale.

W. W. NESBIT.

Christmas Holiday GOODS

H. A. SMITH,

Book Seller

AND

Music Dealer,

ROME ..... GEORGIA.

HAS IN Stock, and receiving a splendid assortment of CHRISTMAS GOODS—such as writing Desks, toilet Sets, China and Glass Vases, Motto Cups and Saucers, Brackets, Autograph and Photograph Albums, Gift Books, Poetical Works, Bibles, Juvenile Books, Japanese Work, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes (something new and very pretty) Tin, Rubber and China Toys, Dolls, Christmas Tree Ornaments, Oil Paintings, Cromos, Plated Silver Ware Etc. Orders Solicited.

LAND TO RENT.

Under an order of the Chancery court for the 1st District, Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama, made on 16th inst., I will as Executor of Thos. R. Cook dec'd. rent for the year 1878 to the highest bidder at White Plains Ala., on Monday the 10th day of December 1877 the following real estate to-wit:

That portion of the Thos. R. Cook's lands known now as the Mary McCurry land also the land known as Mrs. F. E. Owens and C. C. Cook's portion of said estate.

Said lands are in a high state of cultivation and will be rented on a credit until November 1878. Note with two securities.

W. C. SCARBOROUGH Executor.
Nov. 17th—3t.

Talladega Nurseries.

ROWAN, DEAN & CO.,

Agents.

VERY LARGE STOCK OF

Fruit Trees,
Grape Vines,
Straberry Plants, &c.

PRICES LOW.

R. R. HUNLEY & CO.
Oct. 20, 1877—6m.

TAGE BRADFORD. H. L. STEVENSON.

BRADFORD & STEVENSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND

Solicitors in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE.....ALABAMA.

Trust Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a DEED of TRUST executed to the undersigned as Trustee, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1875, to secure David Atkins, A. M. Whiteside A. G. Huffmaster and James A. Gladden, in certain sums of money advanced by them and specified in said Deed of Trust, recorded on the 12th day of March, 1875, in book E, 2nd volume of Register of Deeds, on pages 389, 390 and 391; I will, as Trustee aforesaid, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, on MONDAY THE 26th day of NOVEMBER, 1877, the following described Land and Lots, to-wit: a certain tract or parcel of land described as follows: beginning 15.30 chains from the north east corner of section 27, town'p 14, range 8, thence S 85 W along the north boundary of said section 9.50 C to R. R. B. N. E. 24.98 C to the half mile stake, thence S 5 E 22 C to the A & T. R. R. R. thence S 76 E 14.72 to a post oak tree on the road leading from Jacksonville to Blue mountain, bearing S W then N 17 E along the west edge of said road 19,50 C. thence N 20 E 6.50 C leaving the road at 6 chs. then north 18 E 95 C to the beginning, containing fifty acres more or less.

Also the following described TOWN LOTS, as laid off in the new plan of the town of Jacksonville, in section 13 township 14 range 8, one numbered 26, one numbered 27, and one numbered 25, containing 5 acres more or less. There is on these lots an elegant frame dwelling house containing eight rooms, a good kitchen and other out buildings, good water supply, a large and fine garden, altogether one of the most desirable residences in the town of Jacksonville.

Also Lot No. 52, except a part out of the south west corner, containing 22 feet on line fronting the public square, and running back from said line on the public square, east forty feet. Also one Piano, Also one certain House and Lot situated in the town of Jacksonville, in section 13, township 14, range 8, in Calhoun County, the same purchased of J. W. Williams, Sheriff, recorded in Probate office of said county in book 2d B pages 386 and 387.

Also all his right, title and interest in and to one certain house and lot in the town of Jacksonville, fronting on depot street, bounded on the west by lot where L. W. Cannon now lives, it being the same purchased from E. L. Woodward.

Also the north west fourth of north west fourth of section 25, township 15, range 6, in Coosa Land District.

Said Real Estate and personal property will be sold to satisfy said debts specified in said Deed of Trust.

Further explanation of liabilities and other particulars will be given on the day of sale.

G. B. DOUTHIT, Trustee.
October 20, 1877—5t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF *Valuable Land.*

UNDER and by virtue of an Order of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, made on the 24th day of October, 1877, the undersigned as Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Lovin Martin, deceased, will,

On Monday the 26th day of November, 1877,

At the late residence of said decedent, proceed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, the following described Lands, to wit:

The north east fourth of the north east fourth and the south half of the north east fourth of section 5, township 14; the north east fourth of the north west fourth of section 4, township 14, the south half of the south west fourth of section 33, township 15; the west half, the north east fourth, and the west half of the south east fourth of section 32, township 15; the south east fourth of the south east fourth, the south east fourth of the south west fourth, and the west half of the south east fourth of section 29, township 15; the east half of the north east fourth, and the north east fourth of the south east fourth of section 31, township 13, all in range 6 east in the Coosa Land District, and containing one thousand and eighty (1080) acres.

Said Lands will be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers, and upon the following EASY TERMS, to-wit: One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale; one third in one year and one third in two years after date of sale. Notes with approved security and bearing interest from date of sale, will be required to secure the last two payments of the purchase money.

CHARLES MARTIN, Adm. &c.
Oct. 27, 1877—5t.

Notice to Creditors.

Probate Court of Calhoun Co. Ala.

M. W. Abernathy dec.—Estate of.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1877, by the Hon L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Court of Probate for Calhoun county: Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said Estate are required to present them legally authenticated within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

HORACE L. STEVENSON, Adm.
Oct. 20—3t.

National Surgical Institute.

Two of the Surgeons of this notable Institute will visit Jacksonville, Ala. December 7, 1877, stopping at the Jacksonville Hotel. They will have with them a fine outfit of braces and surgical appliances, and will be prepared to treat all kinds of Deformities and Chronic Diseases, such as Club Feet, Hip Disease, Paralysis, Piles and Fistula, Catarrh, Private Diseases, Diseases of the Eye, &c. For full particulars, address NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Atlanta, Ga. Nov. 3—1t.

THE PRAIRIE CORN SHELLER.

Pat. Sept. 3, 1872. & Jan. 12, 1875.

THE cheapest and best Corn-Sheller made. It possesses advantages over all others embodying simplicity, durability, perfection of work, etc. Very light and convenient—separates the corn from the cob, is self-feeding—shells equally well and cleans the largest and smallest ears. Has no machinery, cannot be choked, and a boy can work it with ease. Shells 15 to 20 bushels of corn an hour. Just what the farmer needs. Saves trouble, time and money. Manufactured at Selma, Ala., by the undersigned, owners of the patent for the State of Alabama, to whom all communications should be addressed.

AGENTS WANTED in every county in the State. Price $10 00.

B. EASON & CO., Selma, Ala
Sept. 8—6m.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1853.)

H. A. SMITH

ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller and Music Dealer

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large stock of, **School and Miscellaneous BOOKS, Stationery and Fancy Articles—Pianos and Organs,** at prices that will defy competition in any market in the South.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

CROQUET SETS

In Wood Boxes **$1.50;**

and upwards, complete. Orders by mail promptly filled heavy discounts to Merchants and Schools. Jan. 27, 1871.

W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER

& JEWELLER,

Jacksonville, Ala.

January 13, 1877—1y.

New Bar.

FINE LIQUORS. DRINKS ONLY 10 Cts.

THE undersigned has opened up a new and elegant Bar Room between the Post Office and Hammond's Hotel. The very best of Liquors constantly on hand. Wine for sacramental purposes.

JOS A. HUGHES

Oct. 20—3m.

A Certain Cure for CANCER!

THE undersigned having become possessed of a remedy for this most distressing and hitherto considered incurable malady, which has been tested by several persons and proved to be an effectual remedy, thinks it but right to inform the afflicted where they can obtain relief.

He at present refers to Jefferson Alford, who was afflicted with Cancer for 16 years, and is now perfectly cured by the use of this remedy. Mr. Alford's post office is Gadsden, where persons desirous of information can write to him.

Any person wishing to test the remedy can do so by calling on or writing to the undersigned at White Plains, Calhoun Co. Alabama. A. J. FERR.

Sept 22—3m.

Henry Burke. } IN CHANCERY,
vs. } at Jacksonville, Ala,
Tabitha Burke. } Nov. 1st, 1877.

In this cause, it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of the Complainant, that the said defendant Tabitha Burke, is a non-resident of this State and that her particular place of residence is in the city of Columbus, State of Georgia, and further that in the belief of affiant, the defendant is over the age of 21 years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala for four consecutive weeks, requiring her, the said Tabitha Burke to answer or demur to the bill of Complaint in this cause by the 24th day of December, 1877, or, in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against her.

Done at office this the 1st day of November, A. D. 1877.

WM. M. HAMES, Register.
Nov. 3—4t.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one alias fi. fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of Elizabeth P. Wright and against Henry Snow, Persilla Snow and John R. Graham, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun Co. Ala. on the first Monday in December, 1877. the following described Lands, to-wit: the east half of north-east fourth of section 16, township 16, range 8; west half of north west fourth and northeast fourth of N. W ¼ sec 15 T 16 R 8; part of the west half of section 20, township 16, range 8; also the west half section 29, township 16, range 8; also part of the north half of section 30 township 16 range 8; west half section 28, township 16, range 8; also north half section 32, township 16, range 8—levied upon as the property of Henry Snow and Parsilla Snow, to satisfy said execution.

D. Z. GOODLETT, Sheriff.
Nov. 10—4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. OF LAND.

UNDER and by virtue of an order made by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 18th day of October, 1877, in the matter of the estate of Nancy McCollum, deceased, I will, as administrator of said estate, sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, on MONDAY the 10th day of DECEMBER, 1877, the following described land, to wit:

The east half of the southwest quarter and twenty acres more or less off of the southeast quarter of, the northwest quarter, all in section 2, township 14 range 8, containing in all ONE HUNDRED ACRES, more or less. Said lands are sold for division among the heirs of said estate.

TERMS—One half cash, balance on credit of twelve months with interest from date—note and two good securities.

DESCRIPTION.—Forty acres of said land cleared and in fine state of cultivation; about twenty acres good bottom. Good log house dwelling; smoke house, stable and crib, and never failing well of good water. There is also a stream of constant running water through the farm.

JOHN M. PATTERSON.
Nov 10 tds Administrator.

The Republican.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Fresh Leads.

BEST is not only the CHEAPest but the SAFEST. Then use that positive oil at MADDOX & PRIVETT.

Of that XXX Tennessee FLOUR Sweetwater Mills, at the Red Store. it to you last season and it needs recommendation.

Pure Apple Vinegar that will eat teeth on edge go to the RED 50 cts. per gal. or 5 gallons for

Want a real fine smoke for 5 cts, "SLIM JIM", but if you want six for 25 cts. you must take "DAR which (by the way) is not a bad. For sale at the RED STORE.

on your beef hides, peas, dried and beeswax to MADDOX & PRIV They will give you money or goods

bottles mixed or all cucumber PICK- 20 cts per bottle at MADDOX and TTS.

styles and prices of men's and la- DDLES on the renowned Texas and on trees on hand or made to order at tice. MADDOX & PRIVETT.

tried a box of that COMB HONEY Bee Stock, and it is very fine—only boxes left.

DDLERY & HARNESS work done at tract rates by MADDOX & PRIVETT.

an't be trod in the world—full size Plug Tobacco for 10 cts. at the STORE.

J. W. Whisenant, of Florida, is on a visit to old friends in Calhoun. He is looking remarkably well.

fail to see and price those excellent cooking and heating stoves at Walt. Nis- Satisfaction guaranteed.

John M. Peyton brought us last mammoth cabbage. It weighed 12½ pounds. It is not only a fine farmer and excellent gentleman, but the most successful cabbage raiser in the county.

To buy a horse, mule or cow on credit, or to rent land, go to the sale by H. L. Stevenson, Administrator, Saturday, Dec. 1st.

Mr. D. C. Cole has arrived direct from the Nashville Nurseries with a very fine lot of fruit trees, and wants purchasers to come forward at once and take them.

DIED—On Tuesday 15th inst., of consumption, Miss Lee Harris, daughter of Warren Harris, Esqr. of this county.

Amiable, gentle, loving, her loss is a severe affliction to father, brothers sisters and friends. May God help them to bear it with christian fortitude.

SAD DEATH.—Some weeks ago a little girl of Mr James Stanton of this place was taken with what appeared to be a severe sore throat. Medical attention was called in and all the usual remedies applied. When disease became almost hopeless, she informed her parents that she had swallowed a pin, and what had baffled the skill of the physician's became clear. The parents at once started for Rome, Ga., for the purpose of having an operation performed by Dr. Battey; but upon arrival he informed them that they had arrived too late, and that the pin had passed down into the lungs. Sadly they turned homeward with the remains of their child, and shortly after their arrival death released it from its severe sufferings. The stricken parents have the sympathy of the entire community.

MARRIED.

GARNER—NORMAN.—On November 14, by the Rev. R. P. Northrop, at the residence of the bride's father Wm. James R Garner, of Jacksonville, Alabama, to Miss Kate L. Norman, daughter of Mr. Arthur Norman of Georgetown, South Carolina.

The bridal party left this place at 11 o'clock to day, on board of the noble Steamer Pioneer, for Charleston, en route for their home at Jacksonville Alabama, amidst the firing of bunting, and music from the Centennial Brass Band. As the Steamer moved about the wharves, salutations from numerous friends by waving of handkerchiefs and other tokens of congratulations were offered and acknowledged by the happy bridal party on board, and the gallant captain by blowing the Steamer's whistle, followed by the good wishes of the many friends, who had assembled to bid them adieu wishing them a pleasant trip and safe arrival at their distant home. Shortly after their departure, our hearts were made to rejoice at the reception of a waiter containing wedding cake and champagne accompanied by a card bearing the compliments of Jas. and Mrs. James R Garner, congratulate the happy couple and sincerely wish them a long life of wedded bliss.

Georgetown (S. C.) News.

Tuesday, about a half hour before day, the store of Jerry Glidden, (col.) was discovered to be on fire, and the alarm given. It was quickly extinguished; but barely in time. A moment later it would have been under full headway, and there is no telling how it would have stopped.

A very high wind prevailed, and as it is adjacent to the blacksmith shop of Jos. Kelly that building would have gone also. That in turn would have fired Young's woodshop, the old Sunny South building, Capt. Forney's office and perhaps other buildings across the square. It was evidently the work of an incendiary. What could have been the motive no one knows, and Jerry says he knows of no one who bears enmity to such degree as to so severely punish him. A place as large as a door was cut out of his stable. We hope the incendiary may be spotted and brought to justice. Such an act is a crime against the whole community.

Quite a number of ladies and gentlemen attended the concert of the blind troupe, "Southern Favorites" Thursday night, and those with whom we have spoken expressed themselves highly pleased. This company is travelling to raise funds for the establishment of a house for the blind in the South. An evening spent with them will pay you. Mr. Beasley, one of the troupe lost his eyes in the battle of Missionary Ridge and since that time has acquired a musical education.

WANTED.—To buy some Sorghum Cane. Apply to this office.

WANTED.—To buy some cow peas. Apply to this office.

Attention is directed to the advertisment of W. C. Scarbrough, Trustee. Good place for sale at public outcry.

Fun among the Poets.

Some years since a distinguished poet in the State of Maine, after the birth of his first child, wrote and published the following pretty poem:

One night as old St. Peter slept,
He left the door of Heaven ajar,
When through a little angel crept,
And came down with a falling star.

One summer as the blessed beams
Of morn approached my blushing bride
Awakened from some pleasing dreams
And found that angel by her side.

God grant but this—I ask no more—
That when he leaves this world of pain,
He'll wing his way to that bright shore,
And find his way to Heaven again.

John G. Saxe, not to be out done, and deeming that injustice had been done to St. Peter, wrote the following as

ST. PETER'S REPLY.

Full eighteen hundred years or more
I've kept my gate securely tied;
There has no "little angel" strayed.
Nor one been missing all the while.

I did not sleep as you supposed,
Nor leave the door of Heaven ajar,
Nor has a "little angel" left
And gone down with a falling star.

Go ask that blushing bride and see
If she don't frankly own and say
That when she found that angel babe,
She found it in the good old way.

God grant but this—I ask no more—
That should your number still enlarge
You will not do as done before,
And lay it at old Peter's charge.

A DOG—ON SERMON.—The Rev. Samuel Jester, of New Castle, Indiana, is accused of delivering the following sermon recently, in Blue River township:

My Friends—On the present occasion my sermon will be short and explicit. My text you will find in the 2nd Book of Kings, 8th chapter 12th verse, which reads as follows: "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" Many of our citizens who once attended church on the Sabbath nowadays spend the sacred day in selling their stock and changing them from one pasture to another, while their sons are hunting and fishing. Is thy servant a dog that he should do this great thing? Others will loaf around Brother Holliday's store, lambasting the preachers because they want thirty or forty dollars a year for their services, in order to keep soul and body together. Is thy servant a lop-eared dog that he should do this great thing? Others will meet at Brother Snyder's store and tell their long-winded stories; as if there was no hell to shun or heaven to gain. Is thy servant a lop-eared, stump tailed dog, that he should do this great thing? Others will meet on the Sabbath and talk about resumption, inflation, and the price of pork when they should be at home reading their Bibles. Is thy servant a lop eared, stump tailed, egg sucking dog that he should do this great thing? Others will go to New Castle or Hagerstown, buy a little benzine, get on a tender and start home leaving their horses tied at the rack, get home and tell their wives they are sick. She holds the camphor to his nose, kills a chicken, makes him some soup, when she ought to whip his back. Is thy servant a lop eared, stump-tailed, egg sucking, sheep killing dog, that he should do this great thing? Some of our preachers will denounce dresses, shows, fairs and theatres, and when they visit Cincinnati or Indianapolis go in themselves. Is thy servant a barking hound dog that he should do this great thing? Some young men will take their "girlies" to church and spark them during services, when they should be attending to the prayers and sermon. Is thy servant a bench-legged, fisty, dog, that he should do this great thing? May the good Lord save this people from such vile dogmatism!—*New Castle (Ind.) Courier.*

Pat Keel.

Postmaster Gilbreath left Pat Keel's deputy in charge of the postoffice, at this place, while the former was on trial in the U. S. Court at Huntsville Keel was summoned by the U. S. authorities to go to Huntsville as a witness against Gilbreath, and the latter has Pat arrested and imprisoned on a charge of taking funds that belonged to the postal order drawer. Pat was examined before a U. S. Commissioner on Saturday last, and held for trial with a requirement of a bond of $1,000. No money was found in the possession of Pat, and the prosecution failed to show that he had used the missing money, or the use of any considerable sum of money. We are informed that the commissioner remarked that the testimony was clearly insufficient for conviction on final hearing. Pat handed one of the witnesses of Gilbreath money to go to Huntsville, and says he was instructed to do so. This sum is a part of the missing funds. Pat did not have a dollar and had no counsel on trial.

Scottsboro Herald.

The *Herald* does not believe that Pat is guilty as charged by the accused Post Master, Gilbreath. No more do we. We have known Pat for many years and have always regarded him as a very honest lad.

Mortgages and Bonds.

Crop mortgages are in a small way to individuals what bonds are to a whole people. If we could prevail on the people to swear on the Holy Evangelists never to mortgage another crop or give any lien or any stock, we should die satisfied that we had done more for our fellow men than most of the Napoleons and Bismarks have ever done. Any one owning land would do better to rent his land to others, and if he is a cropper he would do better to hire out for wages. Either one would do well to follow any business or occupation except stealing or voting for ring thieves rather than try to farm by giving mortgages for goods at double prices. Bonds and mortgages lead to bankruptcy, poverty and the devil. When this year's numerous mortgages are paid up we beg of you all never to put your names to such another invention of Satan. These infernal mortgages are a source of vexation and loss to merchants and farmers and extremely humiliating to those who think themselves under the necessity of pledging a crop before it is planted. We detest a system which makes a free man feel like a slave; which compels him to go crouching into town like a sheep-killing dog to beg for credit. Why cannot there be an organized effort made to put an end to this pernicious custom?—Whatever there might be of sacrifice in the change it would only be for 1 year. The planter, farmer or renter had would be his own, little or much. The necessity for mortgages (if it be a necessity) has been brought on us by the infamous contraction of the currency, but in the end only makes matters worse. If die we must financially, let us take it straight for we doubt whether dying will be made easier by having our hands tied in the financial struggle with death.

Ark. State Grange

SPECIAL NOTICES.

How it is Done.

The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich"; the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second, (good health,) by using Green's August Flower. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c, such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c. you need not suffer another day. Two doses of August Flower will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the U S. Sold in Jacksonville by Dr. W. M. NISBET.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

☞For information in regard to any of the Lands mentioned below; parties can apply to the undersigned either by letter or in person. Letters of either buyers or sellers promptly and cheerfully answered. Parties with the means and the desire to purchase will be shown any lands advertised at the expense of the undersigned. Those having lands to sell are invited to communicate with him when commission for selling, directions for writing advertisement, etc. will be given.

L. W. GRANT,
Real Estate Agent, Jacksonville, Ala.

$1,300.—THE undersigned offers a bargain in a FARM near Jacksonville for $1,300. It contains one hundred and twenty acres of land, nearly all cleared—good orchards, three good farm houses, out houses, two bold springs (one freestone and one limestone), running water in every lot, and about ten acres of the very best meadow land in this county. One of the farm houses was put up last fall at a cash expense of six hundred dollars. The present proprietor gave for the place, since the war, $3 600. Desire to move to Texas is his reason for selling at a sacrifice.

$400.—EIGHTY acres of fine wood land, within three miles of Jacksonville, on main road. Two thousand loads of wood can be cut from it. Growth mostly Post Oak. Land very good. It is a bargain at $400.

$1200. Three hundred acres on road to Greensport, eleven miles from Jacksonville, one mile from Peck's Hill Post Office, known as Fullenwider place: 70 acres in cultivation, balance well timbered in Oak, Poplar, Hickory and Black Walnut. Three good springs on the place. School house and Church on the premises. TERMS—Half cash; balance in one and two years. Title perfect. A bargain

800 ACRES of good land either in a body or small farms, for sale—Saltsher Spring! Bottom Land! Excellent dwelling! Store House and tenant house. Orchard, &c on the place. Fine place for German settlement. All surrounding property will be sold.

Dirt Cheap!

HOUSE AND LOT FOR

$350 CASH.—Six room house, kitchen and stable. Rooms plastered or ceiled; porches in front. Lot contains 128 feet front and extending back 210 feet. Fine fruit, and well on premises. 300 yds. from Court House. Possession given 1st of January 1878. A good investment for any person desiring to move to Jacksonville for school facilities.

$1500. ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY-FIVE acres of land more or less. Good new dwelling of five rooms—not quite complete. Five springs within a few steps of the door. Good outbuildings. Excellent tan yard site. About fifty acres under fence. Land producing well. Natural fish pond on the place. Fine range for stock. Situated one mile south of Jacksonville on public road from Jacksonville to Oxford. Good stand for blacksmith and woodshop.

$1200—700 Two tracts of land lying adjacent and situated 6 miles east of Jacksonville containing 160 acres, the other 120 acres.—100 acres cleared. Improvements on both. A good dwelling and fine orchard on the 160 tract. Both well watered and timbered. Sold separately or together. $1200 for the 160 acre tract, one third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. $700 for the 120 acre tract on same terms.

$1000.—$800—THE NELLY PLACE. Two 80 acre lots to sell 4 miles South of Jacksonville. $1000 for 80 next to R. R. $800 for the other.—Three payments.

$4,000 SIX HUNDRED Acres of fine river bottom land

Three payments—three good settlements on the place—Five good springs, gin house thrasher, and one of the finest orchards in the country. First bottom, 150 acres. Second and creek bottoms, 150 acres. 150 acres open. Enough fine timber on the upland flats to pay for the land at the ruling price per tree, within one mile of the river. The healthiest location in the country. A boat landing on the plantation. One boat a week from Rome, Ga. The bottom lands are very rich and inexhaustible. Splendid roads to interior markets.

$4,000 THREE HUNDRED & twenty acres, situated on the Oxford Road, one mile from White Plains, Calhoun county, in the rich and fertile valley of Choccolocco. One hundred and forty acres in cultivation; balance well timbered. A running stream and two good wells, one good dwelling house, splendid cribs, stables, stock houses, tenant houses etc, on the place. Best adapted to cotton, but yields fine corn and wheat crops. Last year thirty acres of this land made seventeen bales of cotton. Fine orchard of all kinds of fruit and splendid garden spot. Located within a half mile of church, school-house and post-office. Excellent settlement. One of the most desirable locations in the county. Terms of payment made known on application.

$600 FOR TWO PLACES.—One containing 120 Acres, and lying one mile east of Weaver's Station. Partly cleared. Forty acres of good pine timber convenient to saw mill. The fence has been partly burned, but there is an abundance of of good rail timber convenient on the place. Cabin houses.

The other containing 200 acres and lying seven miles north east of Jacksonville on the Goshen-Centre road. About sixty acres under fence; balance heavily well timbered.—Very good farm house. Running water through the farm. Good tan yard location. These pieces will be sold separately or together. Terms of payment made known on application.

$1,800 EIGHTY ACRES.—Seventy acres cleared.—Ten acres fine open woodland. Situated in corporate limits of Jacksonville, and joining the Rowan and Whatley places. Excellent land. Fine spring and running water on the place. Good tenant houses. Pays $200 annual money rent. One third cash—balance in one and two years.

$480 One Hundred and Fifty-five acres—65 acres open. The rest splendidly timbered. Branch running through centre of cleared land. Best stock range in county. No. 1 neighborhood. Good school and churches close by. Three payments of $160 each. 12 acres of it will make fifty bushels of corn to the acre.

ROWAN, DEAN & CO.

Fall Trade!

We are now receiving the *LARGEST, CHAPEST and most VARIED* Stock of

Goods, Wares and Merchandise

ever brought to this market. Our

Ready-made Clothing Department

is very much enlarged; and we invite the special attention of all who need Goods in that line to our Stock. We have made all our purchases for NET CASH, thereby getting the benefit of all the discounts to cash buyers; and are prepared to sell, and will sell Goods at exceedingly low prices. *Particularly to those who will pay cash for them.*

Rowan, Dean & Co.,
oct27 Jacksonville Ala.

DOUBLE THREAD COTTON PRESS!

COTTON PRESS COMPLETE, Double Thread, with Iron Frame	$150 00
COTTON PRESS Irons for Wooden Frame,	75 00
GINNING ENGINES,	300 00

CANE MILLS,

The Best and the Cheapest in the Market.

12 INCH CANE MILL	$25 00
14 INCH CANE MILL	30 00
16 INCH CANE MILL	35 00

Saw and Grist Mill Machinery

At Lowest Rates.

A. A. JANNEY,
Founder and Machinist, Montgomery, Ala.

Cross Plains, Ala.

J. F. DAILEY,

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Have been in the business at this place near thirty years; believe I have a pretty correct knowledge of the style and quality of goods in demand. I am now receiving my

FALL GOODS,

Of the latest styles, and sell at the lowest prices. My stock will be kept filled up with NEW GOODS, which I will sell very low for cash.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange—especially good dry hides. I want a large quantity, for which the highest market price will be paid. I will sell you as good goods, for the amount of money asked for them, as can be found in any retail house. Will be pleased to show and price them to you.

Thankful for the liberal patronage in the past, I aim by fair dealing, with low priced goods, to merit the same in the future.

THE COTTON TRADE will soon be open. I will buy, ship or sell for you or make liberal cash advances on Cotton left in my charge.

D. C. SAVAGE

Cross Plains, — — — Alabama.

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES,

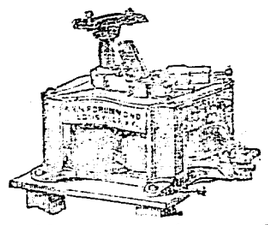
And Merchandise Generally.

Cotton Factor Produce.

Taken in exchange, at full prices, for goods; and as my stock will be kept up in all lines, it is my desire to control as much trade as possible. During the Fall and Winter season I shall give my special attention to BUYING AND SHIPPING COTTON and other Produce, and thereby be enabled to give as much satisfaction to those who favor me with their patronage as any merchant in this country. A trial will convince you.

And I would say to those who owe me for supplies furnished during this year, bring in your Cotton early, and save me the necessity of forcing collections to pay off my indebtedness.

Great Western Cane Mill.

CHEAPEST.  BEST.

We would call attention of those who want a Good Cane Mill, to our celebrated "Great Western."

Send for Descriptive Catalogue and Price List of Mills and Evaporators.

We also have Galvanized Sheet Iron and Sheet Copper for parties who desire to make their own Evaporators. Do not buy till you see our Mill or get prices.

TEAGUE, BARNETT & CO.,
Hardware Merchants, Montgomery, Ala.

BARDY & PEARCE,

Oxford, Ala.,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, NOTIONS, HATS, BOOTS & SHOES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

HARNESS, BRIDLES & SADDLES

ALSO, FINE STOCK OF

Family Groceries,

ALL AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH. *You can save money* by giving them a call and buying what you need.

Carriage & Wagon MAKING

JAMES H. & JOS. H PRIVETT

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

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.

LOOK OUT FOR

BARGES?

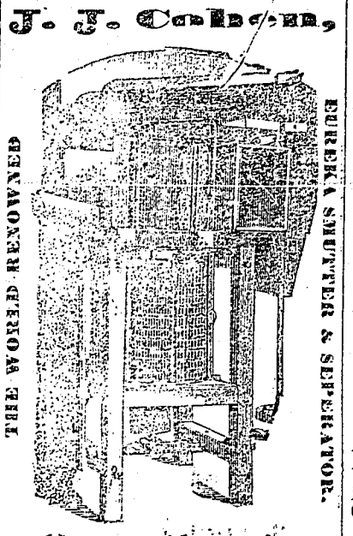
HE has located in Jacksonville for the purpose of running the

PAINTING

business. He does all styles, both Plain and Fancy. Thirty-four years experience makes him guarantee all work entrusted to his care. No material used but the best in market. Produce taken in exchange for work, at market price.

CHAS. H. RANGER.
Jacksonville, Sept. 29, 1877.

J. J. Coleen,



Rome, Georgia,

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

DENTISTRY.

H. D. BARR

WISHES to inform his patrons and the public generally that he is prepared to do all kinds of Dental work, which he will guarantee.

Full upper set Teeth,	$20 00
" lower " "	20 00
" upper & lower "	35 00
Partial set,	10 00
Gold fillings, each,	2 00
Silver, Rubber, Bone, Tin foil, each,	1 00
Extracting teeth, each,	1 00

No charges for extracting teeth when artificial teeth are inserted.

He uses the best and latest improved materials. Prompt attention given to people at a distance.

Apply to H. D. BARR,
Surgeon Dentist. Oxford, Ala.
Office over J. R. Graham's Store.
Special attention given to extracting and filling on teeth. Aug 5—tf

Look, *Here!*

ALL those indebted to me are *earnestly* requested to come forward and make payment. I have waited patiently, but am now under the necessity of urging payment, and I do hope that those who owe me will properly consider their obligations, and act accordingly. I am not able to hunt you up as in years gone by, and do hope that you will call on me in this place and pay me all if you can. If you cannot pay all now, you can pay some, and the balance as soon as possible. All who owe me accounts, please call and give notes if not able to pay at present, for the books must be closed.

Now friends, consider the matter, act wisely, and remember that "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," and "loving favor rather than silver and gold."

Please call soon on

Yours Respectfully,
E. L. WOODWARD.

Jacksonville, Nov. 10th, 77.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said County, Nov. 6th, 1877.

THIS day came Geo. W. Loyd, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Loyd, deceased, and filed his account & vouchers for an annual settlement of said Estate.

It is ordered that the 3rd day of December, 1877 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON.
Judge of Probate.

Nov. 10—3t.

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 50
"	"	week	9 00
"	"	meal	50

Reasonable reduction or board by the day for regular customers, and county people. JOHN M. WYLY.

A GREENHOUSE AT YOUR DOOR.

For $1.00 we will send Free by Mail

8	distinct varieties,	Monthly Roses, Winter
8	do	Begonias do
8	do	Carnation Pinks do
8	do	Chinese Chrysanthemums do
8	do	Zonal Geraniums do
8	do	Double do do
8	do	Ivy leaved do do
8	do	Heliotropes do
6	do	Abutilons do
2	do	Double Camelias do
4	do	Azaleas do
4	do	Lobster Cactus do
6	do	Bouvardias do
6	do	Stevias & Eupatoriums do
8	do	Fuchsias do
4	do	Double Violets do
2	do	Poinsetta, Scarlet and White, Winter
4	do	Plumbago, Winter.
8	do	Ferns, for Wardian cs's
4	do	Palms, do Cases
6	do	Moses do do
6	do	Marantas do do
8	do	Hyacinth Bulbs
20	assorted Tulips, bulbs	
50	do	Crocus, bulbs
2	do	Jacobean Lily, bulbs
12	do	Oxalis
4	Lily of the Valley	
8	New Pearl Tuberose.	

OR BY EXPRESS,

3	of any of above $1	collections for	$2
5	do	do do	3
7	do	do do	4
9	do	do do	5
12	do	do do	6
14	do	do do	7

Or the whole collection of 238 Bulbs and Plants sent by Express on receipt of $15 00. to which either of our books, *Gardening for Profit, Practical Floriculture, or Gardening for Pleasure* (value $1.50 each), will be added. Descriptive Catalogue free

Peter Henderson & Co.,
Seedsmen and Florists,
37 Cortland St., New York.

EUREKA

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad,

TIME TABLE, No. 33,
Taking Effect Sunday, Sep. 30, 1877.

No. 1, North.	STATIONS.	No. 2, South
6:30 p m	Leave Selma,	Arrive 8.50 a m
8:40 " "	Randolph,	" 6:08 "
9:30 " "	Calera,	" 4:45 "
12.37½ " "	Talladega,	" 1:52 "
1:53 p. m.	Oxford,	" 12 51 "
2.05 " "	Anniston,	" 12.43 "
2.50 " "	Jacksonville,	" 12.08 "
4.25 " "	Stonewall,	" 10.48 p m
4.35 " "	Tecumseh,	" 10.39 "
4.45 " "	Pryor's,	" 10.30 "
5.11 " "	Cave Spring	" 10.06 "
6.30 " "	Rome,	" 9.12
7 18 "	Arrive Plainville	Leave 8.16 "
7.38 "	Leave Plainville	Arrive 7 56 "
9.20 "	Arrive Dalton,	Leave 6.35 "

No. 1 connects at Dalton with E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R., for all Eastern and Virginia Cities, and with W. and A. R. R. for Chattanooga and all Western Cities.

No. 2 connects at Calera for Montgomery, Mobile and points South.

Sleeping Cars on both trains between Selma and Dalton.

M. STANTON, Gen. Supt.
RAY KNIGHT, Gen. Pass. Agt.
April 7, 1877.

East Tenn., Va. & GA. R. R

(BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE.)

***SCHEDULE SUMMER*, 1877.**

Leave	JACKSONVILLE	1.02 P. M.
"	ROME	3.30 "
"	DALTON	6.30 "
"	KNOXVILLE	10.48 "
"	BRISTOL	4.48 A. M.
"	Washington City	10.00 P. M.
Arrive,	NEW YORK	7.00 A. M.

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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 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 Hagers, 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 return.
Hack to and from depot 25c day 50c night.
Horse, single feed 35c or $1 per day.
Horse and Buggy, per day, ... $2
Hack and two horses per day, ... $3 50
Waggons, Hacks, Buggies and Horses always on hand.

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—tfoct 7

University of Alabama.

THE FIRST TERM or HALF of the Academic year, 1877-'8 will begin

Wednesday, October 3rd, 1877.

The discipline of the Academic Department is military. Cadets board and lodge at the University, Law-Students in private families.

At the beginning of each term or Half-year, every Cadet must deposit with the Treasurer—

For Tuition,	$20 00
" Board and Lodging	50 00
" Washing	7 00
" Fuel, Lights and Attendance	10 00
" Surgeon's Fee	4 00
" Contingent and Library Fee	3 00
Total	$94 00

Every Cadet must furnish himself with a Cadet-uniform, which costs about $35 per annum. The Trustees appoint THREE Students from each county to attend the Academic Schools TUITION FREE. For these appointments, application must be made to the Trustees residing in the Congressional District, to which the applicant's county belongs. Sons of Clergymen actively engaged in the ministry may enter the Academic Schools without charge for tuition.

Tuition Fee in Law Schools $25 per term, payable to the Professors.

For further information, send for Catalogue or address.

CARLOS G. SMITH,
President.
University, July 16, 1877—4m.

State Agricultural and Mechanical College,

AUBURN, ALA.

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An Excellent Preparatory school is provided, with graded classes, free of tuition. English, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Latin and Greek, thoroughly taught in this school. Special attention given to Penmanship and Grammar.

By a recent ordinance of the Board of Trustees, the following reduced rates have been established: Each Cadet from Alabama, or elsewhere, at the beginning of each term, or half year, must deposit with the Treasurer—Contingent fee, $5; Surgeon's fee, $2.00. Total College Fees per term, $7.50.

EXPENSES PER TERM.

TUITION FREE.		
Board and Lodging	$40.50 to	$58.50
Washing	4.50	4.50
Fuel, Lights and attendance	9 60	9.00
Surgeon's Fee	2.50	2.50
Contingent Fee	5.00	5.00
Total	$61.50 to	$79.50

Cadet Uniforms are furnished in Auburn at the lowest possible rate. Board, washing, fuel, lights, and attendance are paid for at the beginning of each month.

For further information send for Catalogues. Address any member of the Faculty, or I T TICHENOR,
Aug. 18—4m [President

Land to Rent.

UNDER an Order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, I will, as Guardian of C. C. Mattison, a minor, Rent to the highest bidder, at OXFORD, Alabama, ON SATURDAY THE 24TH inst. for the year 1878, the farm belonging to said ward.

TERMS OF RENTING.—Note with good security, payable twelve months after date. WM. M. HAMES,
Nov. 3—3t. Guardian.

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.

Chopin's Piano.

Of his brilliant and buoyant life Chopin has sent long and detailed accounts to his parents and friends at home. These letters existed a few years ago. Now, alas! they are lost to the world forever. The story of this loss is as sad as it is significant. On September 19, 1863, during the last Polish rising, Count Berg, the Governor-General, passed in his carriage the so-called Zamoiski's House, an immense block of buildings let out in chambers and lodgings to the upper classes. From one of the innumerable windows of this building a shot was fired at the Count's carriage, followed by some Orsini bombs, which, however, hurt no one. Immediately the house was surrounded by the soldiers and every male inhabitant marched off to the citadel. The women were allowed to depart. After this, every piece of furniture in the house, from the large wardrobe to a child's cradle was thrown out of the window and heaped into an enormous pile in the center of the square. In the course of the evening fire was set to the whole and everything burned to ashes. There is a touch of primitive barbarousness about this act of wanton devastation more appalling perhaps than even the systematic cruelty of a more civilized government would have been. The night scene in the square is worthy of Salvator Rosa's brush. An interesting account of it may be found in Mr. Sutherland Edward's admirable work on the Private History of the Polish Insurrection. Science and art had to deplore severe losses on the occasion. Thus the oldest and best illuminated manuscripts of Louginus were destroyed, these being in the possession of one of the lodgers, Prince Lubomirski, who was engaged in a critical edition of the philosopher's works. But perhaps the most valuable fuel of the Russian bonfire was the large collection of Chopin memorials cherished and religiously preserved by his sister. Among these were, besides valuable presents from his pupils and admirers, his pianoforte, and his portrait by Ary Shaeffer, which a Russian officer, after carefully examining it for some time, threw into the flames. The last moments of the pianoforte are thus recorded by Mr. Edwards: "Several pianos of inferior Viennese make were cast out and killed by the fall. Chopin's piano, however, died hard. 'It fell,' said my informant, who knew the instrument and watched its last moments 'with a loud melodious sigh, and I could not help,' he adds, 'admiring the solidity of Erard's workmanship when I saw that only its legs were broken.'"

The Siege.

The stormy period which tested the rights of Stephen of Blois was sweeping over England, when in a turret chamber of Arundel Castle sat two ladies. Both were beautiful, both were characteristic of English beauty, although the eldest wore in her cheek the deep rose of Provence.

Slight and elegant in figure, with a face whose chiselled features might form the model for a sculptor, the shining mass of golden hair swept back from the brow with bands of pearl, Countess Alicia might well challenge cot or castle to produce her peer. Her slender form became the robe of azure that floated round her and her small hands tightly pressed as though intense anxiety were preying on her mind.

Her companion was different in every respect. Tall and queenly in her figure her fine head had that Grecian cast that painters have chosen for their loveliest Madonnas. Eyes whose dark fires appeared to slumber beneath the long and silken fringes; lips whose moulded curve spoke determination, seemed well-fitted to her royal beauty. The braids of raven hair, among which flashed a chain of jewels, gave her the appearance of Judith while the excitement which gave a deeper flush to her cheek, added to her loveliness.

"Alas, Matilda! what shall we do?" said the countess, wringing her hands.

"You will not give me up, Alicia?" said the dark beauty, "you will not deliver me to Blois?"

"No, surely. O, that my lord were here!" said the countess. "See, Matilda, how far yonder banners advance; escape is impossible."

"Alicia, call the spirit of thy race to aid thee! Why this weakness, girl? For myself—" She rose, and drawing the mantle of crimson and gold around her tall figure, stepped forth on the balcony. "For myself, I will see Arundel turret lay in its moat, ere Matilda Plantagenet will yield."

A long blast on a bugle interrupted the colloquy.

"An envoy from the king of England craves audience," said a page, entering the apartment.

"Admit him, Elwin," said Matilda; "we will meet him in the hall. Come, Alicia," she said, taking the hand of the countess, "I am leader here, and bid thee rally to thy post."

A faint smile answered her as the countess followed her regal cousin.

"Well, Sir Envoy, thy errand?" said Matilda, as she glanced at the noble, who stood, helmetless, waiting to receive them.

"My master, the King of England," replied the knight, "demands the surrender of the Princess Matilda and the fortress, and that the Lady Alicia shall yield herself his ward until her lord's return. The sun now slants its beam; till it redden the moat he waits. The only parley he will hold with thee. Lady Alicia, then, will be, Banners advance."

"Tell the count of Blois," said Matilda, "that the heiress of England tramples on his terms and defies his powers. Let him make terms to these proud bastions and they will return a like humble reply. Ten minutes, Sir Envoy, to get to thy ranks. What, ho! without there! Archers, man the wall! raise the bridge and drop the portcullis!"

In dark clouds flew the cloth-yard shafts, rockets flamed in the air, while burning missiles hissed and flashed round turret and loophole. The heavy blows of the knights on wicket and barbican—the shouts of the besiegers and the defiant cries of the beseiged made a din and maddening turmoil which might daunt the heart indeed. Calm as a marble statue stood Matilda—her fine form by a buckler shielded—beside a narrow loophole; while beside her, her white face buried in her hands, kneeled Alicia.

For hours the roar and din increased, when, at length, as daylight deepened into darkness, red flashes of broad light and heavy, dense clouds of smoke rolled past the narrow window.

"The saints have pity! the castle is on fire!" cried the countess, springing to her feet; "we are lost!"

The compressed lips, startled glance and pale cheeks of her companion told that she shared in her fears, although she uttered no word.

"Lady, the left wing burns; let me guide thee to the east postern. The conflict rages on the other side!" cried Elwin, bursting into the apartment.

"Too late! too late!" said an aged priest, tottering forward. "Quick, my children—to the chapel!"

Instinctively they followed. Before the altar lay a black coffin. The ladies started at sight of it.

"My daughter, there is no time to lose—this strange litter must be thy defense now."

Matilda stepped back.

"Nay, thou must—close thy life and our hopes are lost."

She gave the priest her hand and in a moment was extended in the coffin. He threw a black cloth over it, while Alicia enveloped herself in a heavy veil; then at a sign, two archers lifted the chest, and, drearily muttering a sort of chant, the priest and Alicia followed. At the postern they were met by the English yeomen, who stepped back as the doleful train passed by, bending their heads to the murmured blessing of the priest.

Little more remains to be told. Safely Matilda passed the English lines, and when, after, some hours, she was permitted to leave her strange refuge she found herself surrounded by a band of Norman nobles. Escorted by their proud array, she safely reached the coast, and, in the convent of Montpelier, a valued votress, laid beside the high altar the emblems of regal pride—a crown and sceptre—while in the pale and saintly abbess, Ursula, one could barely recognize the queenly Matilda Plantaganet.

AGRICULTURAL.

INCREASED FLOW OF MILK.—A correspondent sends us the following extract from one of his papers, and asks whether "there is anything in it or not:" "Tepid water, slightly salted, given twice a day will increase the flow of milk one-third; if the cow will not drink it at first trial scatter a handful of bran or meal over the top of it. They soon become very fond of it, and will drink all you give them. I tried this plan three years ago with perfect success. I had only one cow, and she was of the common scrub stock of the country, and after she began to drink the water, prepared as above, she furnished me twice a day two ordinary waterbuckets full of milk, and by feeding a little corn boiled with cotton seed the milk yielded butter enough to supply my table bountifully, and leave me a few pounds to sell every week. I gave her three gallons of water, twice a day." We have never tried the experiment, but can readily believe that warm water, especially in cold weather, will increase the flow of milk, especially if a liberal sprinkling of bran is placed on its surface, but the writer has probably made the very common mistake of measuring results by the quantity of milk. We very much doubt whether in ordinary weather a cow thus treated will make any more butter; the result noted was most likely produced by feeding bran, or "a little corn boiled with cotton seed." As our correspondent proposes to make the test, he should try an equal amount of bran and corn *without* the extra supply of water. Rich milk must have some other source than warm water.

SHALL DAIRYMEN RAISE THEIR STOCK?—There are many parts of the dairy districts where the growing of stock for dairy purposes has for many years been abandoned. The time will soon be at hand when the dairyman must determine whether he is to continue the old practice of slaughtering his calves in spring, or will begin raising stock by selecting from the best cows. The practice of buying anything and everything that is offered for filling up the herds cannot be sufficiently deprecated. Many of the animals brought from droves at high prices do not pay the cost of keeping, and the opinion has come to be pretty general that the best way to secure good cows is to raise them on the farm, the difficulty in obtaining superior milch cows to supply the many and large herds in the dairy districts becomes greater from year to year, and this difficulty renders stock-raising desirable, at least, with those who are trying to excel in quantity of dairy product. Why, then, should not the raising of dairy stock on dairy farms be the rule rather than the exception? The main reason is, because it is supposed to cost more to raise a cow than it does to purchase one in the market; but granting this to be true, when we come to strike the difference between the good cow raised by judicious breeding and the poor ones bought from droves, it will be found far more profitable for dairymen to raise and educate the animals on the farm, under their own immediate supervision, than to depend on purchasing.—*Valley Farmer.*

SUBSTITUTE FOR SHORT FALL PASTURE.—If the pastures are short of grass there is but one proper remedy—stall feed the stock. It is not necessary to draw upon the hay-mow to do this. Every farmer ought to plant a large piece of corn for fodder. Sow a piece of ground with oats, to be cut early for the same purpose, and use them to help out the poor pasture, rather than to feed your cattle in the mowing field. But if the farmer has not provided for such fodder, then top the corn and feed that out; gather the deformed pumpkins, or those lying too close together; use some of the early clover, or cut what rowen you can. And rather than feed the mowing-field, use some grain or hay, or buy a few hundred pounds of shorts. The stock must not suffer for food, and the farmer cannot afford the injury to his mowing lands that feeding will do.

PUT a tablespoonful of sulphur in the nest as soon as hens or turkeys are set. The heat of the fowls causes the fumes of the sulphur to penetrate every part of their bodies, every louse is killed, and, as all nits are hatched within ten days, when the mother leaves the nest with her brood, she is perfectly free from nits or lice.

SCIENTIFIC.

Creosote as a Wood Preservative.—Experiments in Europe have proved the complete success of creosote as a preservative for railroad ties, bridge-timbers and wood in other exposed conditions. It saves both from insects and decay. Ties treated in 1840 and piers made in 1859 are still in perfect condition. Works to inject the pores of wood with creosote have been built by Edward R. Andrews on A street, South Boston, having a capacity of 40,000 feet of lumber a day. Mr. Ira Hayford, who has devoted ten years to the study of preserving wood, and has had large experience in the practical working of a plant erected under his supervision by the United States government at the Charlestown navy yard in 1872, where all the timbers of the Vandalia were creosoted during 1872 and 1873, has supervision of the works. He has perfected his system and apparatus and obtained patents in this country and Europe. Entire success in the treatment was obtained at the navy yard; white oak timbers two feet square and sixty feet long absorbed the oil into the very heart of the wood. Works have been erected under the patents at Pascagoula by the New Orleans & Mobile railroad for the purpose of protecting their piles against the teredo, which in that locality would honeycomb piles eighteen in inches in diameter in two years. At these works most perfect results have been obtained. Piles eighteen inches in diameter and one hundred feet long of yellow pine and cypress have absorbed on an average more than twelve pounds of oil per cubic foot. The great difficulty is to inject oil successfully when the sap is not thoroughly dried out, but the new process overcomes it. As ties last in this country only six or seven years the introduction of the creosote process if as successful as in Europe must result in a great saving. It is suggested that creosoted wood be used for horse-railroad ties and for preserving wooden pavements.

Magnificent Mars.—A person writing about this beautiful planet which is now so plainly visible in the evenings says: Mars is now a superb object seen through the telescope; we had a few evenings since a view of the ruddy planet through the fine instrument of the Roger Williams Observatory. A fiery ball of glowing red seemed suddenly to spring into existence as the planet entered the field of vision. In size it approached that of the full moon when high up in the heavens, and such was the brightness and fierceness of its rays that we involuntarily sought to shade our eyes from the glare. At first we saw nothing but a brilliant, flame colored disk, its circumference aglow with prismatic hues caused by chromatic aberration, without trace of zones of snow or the strange markings that practiced eyes discover on the Martian globe. As we observed more carefully, the ice-bound circles came as plainly into view as the well-known features of the man in the moon in our own luminary, and we enjoyed a peep at the Maritan poles, the southern polar cap being much larger than the northern, for it is summer in the northern hemisphere, and the ice zone around the pole has partly disappeared under the influence of the sun's heat. A still more careful scrutiny revealed the presence of dusky spots on the beaming disk. These indicate the land, which is of a reddish hue when the planet's atmosphere is clear. The lighter parts, of a greenish hue, mark the contour of the seas and oceans. Thus with our own eyes we saw land, water, and ice on the surface of our Martian neighbor, and had a view of its ruddy disk, which, after a few weeks have passed, will not be equaled in size and brilliancy until 1892.

Litharge.—Litharge is an oxide of lead, prepared by scraping off the dross that forms on the surface of melted lead exposed to a current of air and heated to a full red, to melt out any undecomposed metal. The fused oxide in cooling forms a yellow or reddish semi-crystalline mass, which readily separates into scales; these, when ground, constitute the powdered litharge of commmerce. Litharge is also prepared by exposing red lead to a heat sufficiently high to fuse it. English litharge is obtained as a secondary product by liquefaction from argentiferous lead ore. In grinding litharge, about one of olive oil is usually added to each hundredweight, to prevent dust. Litharge is employed in pharmacy to make plasters and several other preparation of lead. It is used by painters as a dryer for oils.

Thirty Millions of Bats Gathered Together in One Place.

Our objective point was the great bat cave some ten miles northeast of the little town of Selma, a place seldom visited by Northern tourists. When within less than a mile of the cave, which is situated on a high bluff, that may be called an irregular table land, General Ord directed my attention to an immense dark shadow in the horizon, extending from the ground line high up into the heavens. It had all the appearance of a strong volume of smoke issuing from the funnel of some gigantic ocean steamer. "It looks like smoke," said the General, "but it is simply a cloud of bats issuing from the cave." On approaching nearer I could distinctly make out the flying vermin, which were, truly, thicker than the densest swarm of bees I have ever seen, and there appeared to be no end to them. We soon reached the cave, which dips into a bramble gorge, and from the capacious mouth, shaded like the half-choked arch of a bridge, we could see the bats flying out in tens of thousands, the columns growing deeper every second. The cave is gloomy as the realms of Pluto, having a gentle decline for some hundreds of feet, the roof being quite lofty and the floor covered to an incalculable depth with guano deposit, which exhales an effluvium calculated to knock down the strongest kind of a horse. The guano will be more efficient as a barrier against lurking desperadoes than all the police in Texas. Bats, as you know, do not perch singly, but hang to the wall and to each other just as bees do when in "swarm." The temperature of the cave is sufficiently low to prevent them from becoming heated, and how they manage to support the enormous weight of their own masses is a question which only practical naturalists can solve. They manage to do it, though, without the slightest apparent discomfort. And there cannot, at a moderate computation, be less than thirty million bats in those enormous caves.—*Chicago Times.*

A TRAIN that runs on a narrow gauge—George Francis.

DOMESTIC.

BOILED EGGS.—Since the white of the egg is most injured by cooking, it is plain that in boiling in the shell this is the first that becomes cooked and overcooked, and must be very indigestible. It is a well-known face that all albuminous substances, as egg, cabbage, oysters and the like, are rendered very difficult of digestion by cooking, though it has been claimed recently, on what authority is not known, that to boil an egg twenty-five minutes instead of three will render it easy to digest. This mistake may have originated in the fact that such cooking may render it more mealy, but it does not follow that it is therefore easier of digestion.

Beaten, combined with milk, etc., the egg is very nourishing and easy to digest, a really valuable article of food. Indeed, for most persons the egg is not second to beef in value, rich as it is in the elements most needed. But to cook the egg much in any way injures its value. It is true, however, that slow cooking—short of the boiling point—will prove safer than the ordinary method. Frying, especially in much lard, is manifestly the worst form of cooking, or "food spoiling."

NOODLE SOUP.—Three hours before dinner, take three eggs and a teaspoonful of salt; mix with enough flour to make a stiff dough; beat well with a rolling-pin, the more the better; cut into four pieces and roll each as thin as possible; keep on rolling till the dough is as thin as paper; spread on a paper to dry, but do not leave until so dry as to break when rolled into long rolls to cut. With a sharp knife, slice into rings no thicker than a broom splint; spread out to dry, shaking them out well. Fifteen minutes before dinner, shake them lightly into five quarts of liquor in which a chicken or a nice, fresh piece of beef has been cooked; the broth having been well skimmed, salt to taste, and add a cup of sweet milk or cream, and a pinch of parsley or saffron if liked; boil up two or three times and serve.

TO SWEETEN THE BREATH AND CLEANSE THE TEETH.—Always clean the teeth at night just before retiring, for particles of food collect between the teeth during the day, and if left there all night will decay, causing the breath to become offensive and also prove very injurious to the teeth. Scrub the teeth with a hard brush, using little, if any, soap; sprinkle on a little powdered borax (one pinch will do) until the gums are hardened and become accustomed to it; rinse the mouth often with borax water; it will prevent it from becoming sore or tender. If artificial teeth are worn, cleanse them thoroughly with borax, and when convenient let them remain in borax water (every night if possible); it will purify them and help to sweeten the breath.

TUTTI FRUTTI ICE CREAM.—Heat one pint of milk almost to boiling; beat the yolks of five eggs and whip in three cupfuls of powdered sugar; pour on by degrees the milk, and beat all well together, then place it on the fire and let it boil for ten minutes, or until it forms a custard; when cold beat well in one quart of fresh cream, then let it half freeze; have ready half a pound of crystalized fruit—peaches, cherries, limes, &c.—chopped very fine, and mix in the juice and grated peel of one lemon, and one glassful of pale cherry; beat this well into the half frozen cream, cover it up again and freeze hard.

FOR THE SICK ROOM.—Onions sliced and put in plates in a sick room are an excellent disinfectant, and will prevent contagion from eruptive troubles. They should be removed and fresh slices put in their places as soon as discolored. Be sure that these slices are buried or put where they cannot be eaten, as soon as taken from the room.

It is not safe to use onions that are not taken fresh from the earth during any epidemic of eruptive diseases, as they are so quickly sensitive to or impregnated with any contagion or malaria in the atmosphere.

FOR CROUP, take a knife or grater, and grate or shave in small particles about a teaspoonful of alum; mix with it about twice its quantity of sugar, to make it palatable, and administer it as quick as possible. Almost instantaneous relief will be afforded.

LEMON ESSENCE.—Cut lemon-peel while fresh into dice, put it into a bottle and fill with alcohol or other spirits. Fresh peel may be added from time to time, and as the liquor is used more may be added.

The Comforts of a House.

A good architect says that no man has a right to build a house until he himself knows what he wants. The tastes of every family are different, and the house should express them. If a household is musical and not literary, it is of a good deal more importance that there should be a convenient nook for a piano than unlimited space for bookshelves. But why should people who care nothing for the concord of sweet sounds pay to gentility the tribute of a music room? Furniture, too, should take its color from the taste and necessities of each household. People who make their living-room their sole parlor do not want it furnished with silk or satin, which must either be shrouded in unsightly brown linen, or else soon becomes so marred and disfigured as to be a torment to the eye. For such comfortable living-rooms—and they are the pleasantest rooms in which one can ask a guest to sit down—give us good, strong, woollen reps, or even old-fashioned hair-cloth, rather than silken dilapidation.

The Spider Changes His Skin.

One of the most singular facts in relation to this insect is, that it casts its skin once every year. In order to effect this, it forms in one corner of the web, a kind of thick purse, similar to that in which it used to enclose its eggs. Placing itself then in the centre of its web, it begins to distend its body with all the violence it can exert, for several minutes, until it splits its skin the whole length of the back. This being accomplished, it gradually forces its body through the aperture, drawing out its legs one by one, until it is entirely free from its covering. The skin retains the entire form of the spider, and is perfectly transparent. The insect itself, after this great change, remains gelatinous, and is of a pale green color. In this condition it retires to the aforementioned purse or bag, leaving the skin suspended in the web. This shelter it is unable to quit for about three or four days.

HUMOROUS.

HE COULDN'T DRINK WINE.—There was a noble youth who, on being urged to take wine at the table of a famous statesman in Washington, had the moral courage to refuse. He was a poor young man, just beginning the struggle of life. He brought letters to the great statesman, who kindly invited him home to dinner.

"Not take a glass of wine?" said the great statesman, in wonderment and surprise.

"Not one single glass of wine?" echoed the statesman's beautiful and fascinating wife, as she rose, glass in hand, and, with a grace that would have charmed an anchorite, endeavored to press it upon him.

"No," replied the heroic youth, resolutely, gently repelling the proffered glass.

What a picture of moral grandeur was that! A poor, friendless youth refusing wine at the table of a wealthy and famous statesman, even though proffered by the fair hands of a beautiful lady.

"No," said the noble young man, his voice trembling a little and his cheek flashed, "I never drink wine; but there he straightened himself up and his words grew firmer) if you have got a little good old rye whiskey, I don't mind trying a snifter!"

THE members of the senior class of Hanover College was very much exercised over the gubernatorial contest in their State—Indiana—and, as a result, few were prepared to recite on the following day. Among the unprepared was "Judge Walker," a great Republican and a wag. The "judge," not relishing the idea of taking a zero, determined to run the chances and recite. Armed with this determination, he took his usual place in the astronomical class. It being his turn to recite, Professor Hamilton propounded the following question—"Mr. Walker, how do you account for the fact that it takes us twenty-four hours to complete the solar day, while it takes us but twenty-three hours fifty-six minutes to complete the siderial day? What becomes of the other four minutes?" "Well," replied the "judge," solemnly, "there have been quite a number of explanations given of this phenomenon, but I believe that the one now generally accepted by astronomers is that the four minutes are set apart for refreshments?"

BOTTOM FIGURES.—A wood teamster yesterday had some business to transact with the occupant of a room in the top story of a block on Griswold street, and as he reached the landing of the last flight of stairs his heel caught and down he rolled, bumping from stair to stair and unable to catch hold of anything. A lawyer leaned over the stairs as he heard the noise, and shouted:

"You'll strike bottom pretty quick—don't get discouraged!"

"Oh," I know just where I am, I counted the stairs when I went up!" replied the teamster. As he landed he rubbed his bruised back, and looking up the stairs he mused:

"I counted fourteen steps going up and fifteen bumps coming down. Something wrong with the architecture of this building!"

THEY were at a pic-nic. On the grounds was a small stand for the sale of watch charms. "O George," she said, "buy me a charm." "Sarah," said he, "you have too many already."

A PHRENOLOGIST says the principal bump on George Washington's head is that of adhesiveness. He alludes to Washington's head on the postage stamp, we presume.

HE WENT softly behind the door and murmured, "I'm a man of very quiet tastes." Then he took a flask from his pocket and tasted something.

IN THE line of early rising the common rooster is way ahead of the lark.

AN IDLE roomer—The discharged hotel clerk.

TENDER memories—recollections of a sore tooth.

A TOP WITH two ends to spin on is a novelty.

TIME works wonders—when one does work.

WOMAN'S province—the Isle of Man.

DOMESTIC pets—matrimonial sulks.

The Color of Mars.

Several hypotheses have been advanced to explain the reddish color which characterizes the bright parts of the planet's disk. Mr. Huggins comes to the conclusion that this peculiarity is not due to the planet's atmosphere. Indeed, Arago has called attention to the fact that upon this hypothesis the redness should be more decided at the borders of the planet than in the central portions, since the luminous rays traverse a greater thickness of atmosphere, and traverse it more obliquely, in the regions near the limb, when the contrary effect is observed. It has also been remarked that this hypothesis does not explain why the red tint is not general. Mr. Lockyer has suggested that the color may depend upon the cloudy state of the planet, and the spectroscope gives considerable support to this hypothesis. In 1862 the planet was clearer of clouds and more ruddy than in 1864. The explanation of this is that when Mars is clouded the light reflected by the clouds undergoes less absorption than that reflected by the planet itself. The spectroscope indicated this increased absorption on one occasion by showing that the reflected sunlight was without a large portion of the blue rays.

Laubert has attempted to explain the ruddy color of the spots, and their disappearance or indistinctness during the Martial winter, by the hypothesis that the vegetation on the planet is red instead of green. Hence, in the Martial summer the surface has a ruddy appearance, which disappears in winter. As Mr. Proctor remarks, if this hypothesis were true, the rapid changes of color which have been noted by many observers would indicate the sudden blooming forth of Martial vegetation over hundreds of square miles of the planet's surface. Finally, we have the hypothesis, first advanced, we believe, by Herschel—and still accepted as the best explanation of the phenomenon by many astronomers—that the red color is due to the character of the planet's soil.—*The Galaxy.*

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