FEBRUARY

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. V. No. 1. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1841. Whole No. 212

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
BY J. F. GRANT,

At $2 50 in advance, or $3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less $1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Every 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the going rates.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Postage must be paid on letters and papers addressed to the Editor on business.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—Can a permanent amicable intercourse between these two countries exist? The question we have frequently asked, we think, will be answered by the future course of Great Britain since that war, has on all occasions put petty obstacles in the way of American trade. She has always arrogated to herself the mistress of the seas, and never could brook a rival, nor never will. Of the powers of Europe she has nothing to fear. France has made an effort, but her people are too mercurial to compete with that nation of shop-keepers. Her only rival for commerce is the United States, and the only nation that can break down her commercial monopoly. This Great Britain is aware of—hence her indirect interference in the domestic arrangements of the slave States,—creating disunion and discontent, and strike by such means at the basis of American commerce—the cotton products.

While she is thus interfering, by her emissaries, with the assistance of some degenerate Americans, such as Birney, Tappan, Slade and a host of others, she is busy in her East India possessions, with her hundred million of slaves, to still continue her supremacy. There is another annoyance which particularly irritating to the Southern States, and certainly will not longer be tolerated. The right of liberating slaves going from one State to another thrown by stress of weather into any of her majesty's ports. The schooner Hermosa, Capt. Chatfin, from Richmond and bound to New Orleans, is the most recent description of this nature.

Schr. Hermosa.—On the 9th of October the Hermosa, Capt. T. D. Chatfin, was wrecked on a reef near Spanish Key, [illegible] co. She had a cargo of tobacco, [illegible] goods, and 48 slaves, which was saved with the rigging. As soon as they arrived at Nassau, N. P., they were taken possession of by the authorities, examined as to their occupation, and whether they desired to remain on the island; being told at the same time that they were free to do so, when all but one elected to remain. They were still confined in the custody of the police officers until next morning, when they were portioned out among both the black and white citizens, there being a great rush for them. Those under age were bound out. The cargo of the Hermosa was fully insured at Richmond. The slaves belonged to Messrs. Lumkin & Co. of that city, and their liberation will, we suppose form another troublesome question for our minister at the Court of St James to settle.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ABOLITION.

We give below an extract taken from the Philanthropist, a rabid Abolition journal published in Cincinnati. We ask for it a calm perusal from the South, we ask for it that consideration which it demands. It comments for its if:

"Van Buren has received the votes of only two free States and five slave holding States. The free States have been cemented by the power and influence of Abolitionists and will remain cemented. Let the South mark this prediction. There is nothing to sever the free States on the question of slavery. They will [illegible] the immorality of [illegible] representation of the United States [illegible] sin of slavery, and as the [illegible] vote nothing," the feeling seems to be well grounded, that the free states will hereafter invariably control the election of President and eventually array the whole of the Executive power against slavery representation and slavery in the States."

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

ABOLITIONISM.—The Columbus Ohio Statesman of the 28th ult. says: "Numerous Abolition petitions made their appearance in the House this morning. They evidently determined to push their claims upon the legislature a majority of which were elected by their votes."

A letter from Columbus, published in the Cincinnati Advertiser says:

"On yesterday, several petitions were presented in the House praying for a repeal of all laws making a distinction on account of color, &c. A motion was made to refer these petitions to the standing committee, on the Judiciary. Mr. Bliss, who is chairman of this committee, is a representative from Lorain county, in which is situated the noted Abolition Oberlin Institute. This gentleman begged the House not to refer these petitions to the committee on the Judiciary; he did not wish to avoid any labor that the House saw proper to impose on him; but he thought a select committee would do more justice to the prayers of the petitioners, than the Judiciary. Mr. Marsh of Jefferson county said he would make a motion to refer to a select committee, if he had a [illegible] assurance that he would not be placed on the committee. Mr. Jenkins said he was opposed to these petitions going to a select committee—he wanted to see them under the paternal care of the gentleman from Oberlin—he begged his pardon, Lorain. He wanted to see no dodging—no skulking of this matter.—Gentlemen had made promises during the last political canvass in the east of the Abolitionists and many of his whig brethren occupied their seats by means of Abolition votes; and they should keep these promises, if they are honest men; and, so far as he was concerned, he meant to put them in a situation where they could fulfil their promises, or manifest their hypocrisy."

Upon which the Louisville Public Advertiser comments as follows:

"The petitions were referred to the Judiciary Committee, and the Chairman (Mr. Bliss) will be sure to make a powerful report in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners. Mr. Bliss is a New England Abolitionist, and is quite as enthusiastic an admirer of Garrison as the Editor of the Louisville Journal was before he left Connecticut.

The Whig leaders of Kentucky should not remain silent on this subject. Why do not their organs come out at once and tell their Whig brethren in Ohio that the redemption of their pledges given is necessary to the preservation of power, and that Kentucky is ready to yield the fugitive law and encourage the stealing of her slaves in order to put down Locofocoism? Should not this sacrifice be made? Should not the necessary steps be taken to secure the support of the Abolitionists for Mr Clay, in 1844? Is not Kentucky willing to bow under to the Abolitionists [illegible] Mr Clay [illegible] Kentucky cannot [illegible] her distinguished statesman?

At any rate the Harrisonians in Ohio will expect their brethren in Kentucky to approve of receiving and acting on Abolition petitions, not only in the Legislatures of the free States, but in Congress. No—to stealing by the combined Abolitionists of Ohio and Canada is not all that Kentucky will be urged to acquiesce in. She will soon be told that she destined to be—not a free State; and she must see convinced of this by *friendly* assurances, she may look out for more effective *imposition* from the Whigs of the great State of the West.

Georgia Legislature.—Has adjourned after a [illegible] satisfactorily than had been [illegible] business pressing [illegible] have been effected to [illegible] credit of her Central Bank and also for continuing her State road. Provision has also been made to meet promptly the interest on her State debt and arrangements for its ultimate liquidation. These measures, and the passage of the bill compelling the resumption of specie payments by her banks has placed the credit and currency of Georgia on a secure, and honorable basis.—*Mobile Journal.*

Symptoms of Revolt.—The *Whig* Legislature of Georgia appears to be in a fair way to come into collision with the *abolition* branch of their party in the State of Maine. [illegible] certain individuals of that [illegible] region have for some years past been in the habit of *stealing* slaves from the Georgians, and as yet, although frequently called on, for redress, their Government has refused to deliver up the thieves or restore the property stolen. The retaliatory measures of the Georgians we think quite adequate, and if rigidly enforced, will be found a good set off. The yankee laws punish the Southerner, who may attempt to seize his property within their country, by fine and imprisonment in the Penitentiary, whilst the Georgians inflict a similar penalty on the former, in cases only where they are detected in violating the laws of Georgia. The rule very properly works both ways. Though Georgia, seems to be placed purely on the defensive in the position assumed by her, in the following act of her Legislature.—*Democrat.*

An act to protect the slave property of the people of the State of Georgia, by compelling vessels owned or commanded by citizens of or coming from the ports of the State of Maine, and the officers, seamen, and passengers thereof, to perform quarantine, and to provide for a search thereof on their departure.

Whereas, certain persons have been charged with having feloniously taken and carried away the personal property of some of the good citizens of this State, and have fled to the State of Maine; and whereas, the Government of Maine has refused; after a constitutional and legal demand has been made by the executive of this State, to deliver up such fugitives from justice; which refusal is an assumption of authority, not only in violation of the constitutional compact, but wholly destructive of the rights of private property: For remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, That from and after the first day of March next, every vessel by whatever description or name known, owned or commanded by any citizen of, or coming directly or indirectly from any port of the State or Maine, and her officers, crew, and passengers thereof, shall perform quarantine on and during the space of one hundred days after arrival within the limits of this State; and whilst such vessel may be under quarantine it shall not be lawful for the officers, seamen, and passengers thereof, or any of them, to go on shore or on board of any ship, vessel, or boat whatsoever; and in case such officers, seamen or passengers, whilst under quarantine, shall go on shore, or on board any ship, vessel or boat, whatsoever he, she, or they, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be imprisoned at hard labor in the Penitentiary for a period not less than five nor longer than ten years.

2. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of this act, no vessel from the State of Maine, as before described, nor any officer, seaman, or passenger thereof, shall approach within three miles of any seaport, city, town, or hamlet of this State, without being considered as having violated the limits of quarantine as intended to be provided by this act; and for such approach to said city, town, or hamlet, he, she or they, shall be indicted for a misdemeanor, and on conviction, be imprisoned in the Penitentiary at hard labor not less than five nor longer than ten years.

3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any officers, seamen, or passengers of any vessel as aforesaid, as aforesaid before described, [illegible] to have or hold any intercourse or communication, either directly, or indirectly with any slave or slaves, or free person of color, without written authority of the owner or guardian thereof, which shall be the only justification for such officer, seamen or passengers; and if whilst such vessel is under quarantine, any such officer, seamen, or passengers, shall have or hold any intercourse or communication with any slave or person or persons of color without the authority aforesaid, he, she, or they, shall be indicted for a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned as herein provided by the first section.

4. *And be it further enacted*, That after any vessel, as aforesaid, shall have discharged from quarantine, and before sailing from any port in this State, it shall be the duty of the Captain or commander thereof to give twenty-four hours previous notice of such departure to the mayor or the highest municipal officers of the seaport, city, town, or hamlet, from which such vessel is about to sail, who shall be, and is hereby authorised, to make a search of such vessel: and on failure to give such notice, such captain or commander shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction, fined at the discretion of the court.

This measure is forced upon Georgia. Maine has refused to comply with the requisition. New York has been guilty of a similar outrage against Virginia. In fact, if the Abolitionists of the North continue their aggressions upon the South, if they not only refuse to surrender those fugitives from justice who have stolen our negroes, but throw so many restrictions in our way, as to prevent our reclaiming our property, we are driven to strong and decided measures. What can those States who violate the Federal Compact expect? Do they expect us to acquiesce in their injustice? Or must we not counteract them?

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1841.

The House experienced a slight sensation again, to-day, on the subject of our difficulties with great Britain. A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting further correspondence between Mr. Fox, the British minister, and Mr. Forsyth, in regard to the case of M'Leod and the burning of the Caroline.

The correspondence is very terse and very brief.

Mr. Fox, in reply to Mr. Forsyth's first letter, refusing to release M'Leod, says that he regrets the determination, inasmuch as it may lead to the most serious results.—He further declares that the Caroline was destroyed under British authority, and that those who committed the act were amenable only to their superior officers—that the Caroline was a piratical vessel, and, though nominally within the jurisdiction of the United States, was not really so, for the State of New York could not prevent the pirates from stealing and carrying off their artillery from the place where the Caroline was attacked.

Mr. Forsyth leaves the whole matter, in the event of the negotiation pending now between the two governments at London—having not another word to say about it here.

We have demanded reparation for the act from Great Britain, and, as yet, have received no answer at all.

Mr. Fox—after these papers were read, gave a history of the destruction of the Caroline—shewing that it was a hostile and wholly indefensible act, and insulting to the national government as well as the state government of New York. The Caroline was an American boat—owned by American citizens—pursuing a lawful trade—was unarmed—and was attacked when in a defenceless condition, in the night, and while moored at a wharf in the territory of the United States. Two or three American citizens were known to have been killed in the attack and others were believed to have been sent over the falls in a boat.

He said M'Leod would have a fair trial of the charge of having been concerned in this affair, and if found guilty, would certainly be hanged. He intimated that no interference of the General Government would alter the course of the State of New-York, unless in case of a treaty or convention on the subject between the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, condemned the present administration (of which he has been a prominent supporter) for having acted so tamely in the whole of this affair. They had, he said, crouched before the British Lion, and invited insult by the meekness with which they endured it.—He did not know what course the new administration would take, but if Gen. Harrison would maintain the honor of the country, he should have his cordial support.

Mr. Granger said the United States would not crouch before Great Britain—that New-York was ready to act, as she did in 1812—that M'Leod would not be released—but hanged if he was proved to be guilty.

Here the matter ended.

The correspondence on the subject is closed here—and when we hear from it again, it will be from the other side of the water.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

There was quite a spirited debate in the Senate to-day, on Mr. Benton's log cabin, pre-emption bill. Many topics were brought into the discussion. The bill allows foreigners, without any restriction, to come here and take their choice of our best land. An amendment restricting the right of pre-emption to citizens of the United States was moved yesterday, and failed. To-day, Mr. Crittenden attempted to restrict the right to those foreigners who may declare their intention to become citizens of the U. States.

Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Clay, and others very fully and clearly showed the impolicy of admitting all foreigners, whether they intended to become citizens or not, to the privileges of pre-emption; and, at the same time, they opposed the whole system of pre-emption, even in regard to our own citizens, as one of fraud, and as destructive of the public interest in the common property.

In the course of this debate, some allusion was made by Mr. Buchanan, to the design of the whig party to fasten upon the country a hundred million bank, to be owned and controlled by foreigners.

Mr. Crittenden, in reply to this, said he was free to declare his opinon that the time had come when the people of the United States, by a very large majority, were in favor of the establishment of National Bank, as the only means of relieving their embarrassments, and putting the currency upon a stable footing. The time was nigh at hand when such a Bank would be made—not a Bank with a capital of a hundred millions, but with an adequate capital—not a bank belonging to foreigners, but belonging to the people, and under the control of the people.

The pre-emption bill has not, finally, passed the Senate.

THE DEAD ALIVE.

A ROMANCE FROM REAL LIFE.

The subjoined narrative, published in a late number of *Chambers' Journal*, is stated to be translated from a foreign newspaper. It is necessary to remind the reader, that the island of Mauritius, appertaining this day to the English, was originally colonized by the French, and that the population yet consists in a great measure of persons of that nation, to whom, by a formal treaty between the powers concerned, the ancient laws and usages were preserved without any material alterations.

About ten or twelve months ago, the Sieur Clodomir, a rich merchant of the island, was found dead and horribly disfigured in his own habitation. His body was discovered lying on the floor, with his head and face mutilated by means of a pistol, and all doubt as to the cause of the catastrophe was dispelled by the discovery of the fatal weapon by the side of the corpse, and also a paper in the handwriting of the deceased. This paper contained the following words:—"I am ruined!—a villian has robbed me of twenty-five thousand livres sterling; dishonor must be my portion, and I cannot await or survive it. I leave to my wife the task of distributing among my creditors the means which remain to us; and I pray that God, my friends, and my enemies, may pardon my self-destruction! Yet another minute, and I shall be in eternity.

(Signed) CLODOMIR FRENOIS."

Great was the consternation caused by the tragic event, which was the more unexpected, as the loss alluded to in the note had never been made public. The deceased had been held in great esteem over the colony, as a man of strict honor and probity, and was universally lamented. His attached widow, after endevoring faithfully to fulfil his last wishes, found her grief too overwhelming to permit her to mingle longer with the world, and took the resolution of consecrating her remaining days to the service of religion. Two months after these events, she entered a convent, leaving the care of her late merchant [illegible] being the heir [illegible] a physician, the [illegible] tion of the effects of Frenois among his creditors.

A minute examination of the papers of the period at which the unfortunate merchant had been robbed, and this period was found to correspond with the date of the disappearance of a man named John Moon, long in the employment of Frenois. Of this man, on whom suspicion not unnatually fell, nothing could be learned on inquiry; but shortly after the division of the late merchants property, Moon re-appeared in the colony. When taken up and examined respecting the cause of his flight, he stated that he had been sent by his master to France to recover certain sums due to the merchant there, in which mission he had been unsuccessful; and he further averred, that if Clodomir Frenois, in his existing correspondence, had thrown any injurious suspicion on him, (Moon,) the whole was but a pretext to account for deficiencies, of which the merchant himself was the sole cause and author. This declaration, made by a man who seemed to fear no inquiry, and whose worldly circumstances, remained to appearance the same as they had ever been, had the effect of silencing, if it did not satisfy, the examinations, and the affair soon fell, in a great measure, out of the public recollection.

Things remained for a short time in this condition, when one morning, Mr. William Burnett, principal creditor of the late Clodomir Frenois, heard a knocking at his gate at a very early hour. He called to one of his servants, who went down and opened the door, and immediately returned, with the intelligence that a stranger, who seemed desirous of keeping his person concealed, wished to speak with Mr. Burnett in the yard. Mr. Burnett rose, threw on his gown, and descended. He saw there a stranger, of [illegible] in an easy and familiar attitude upon a [illegible] seated with a number of the Morning Post in his hand. The back of the visiter was turned to Mr. Burnett. Rather surprised to see a stranger conduct himself so like an old friend of the house, Mr. Burnett said aloud, "Sir may I beg to know your business with me."

The stranger turned round, and advanced to salute his host warmly and courteously. Mr. Burnett started back, and uttered a loud exclamation of surprise and alarm. [illegible] he might—for before his eyes stood his friend and debtor, Clodomir Frenois, whom he had seen nearly a year before a mutilated corpse, and of whom he himself had followed to the grave.

What passed between [illegible] Burnett and his visitor [illegible] time a secret. Mr. [illegible] several times, pale [illegible] and to visit the magistrate [illegible] duct of the criminal [illegible] course of that day, [illegible] himself with tea [illegible] en, along with a [illegible] bought some time [illegible] taken to prison by [illegible] following day, [illegible] al court, accusing [illegible] Frenois, the [illegible] trust and vi[illegible] with all the [illegible] fear. The [illegible] confessed [illegible] charge was [illegible] cessary [illegible] far from the [illegible] ble, neither [illegible] one person [illegible] tended robbery [illegible] during his [illegible]

"Do you then affirm [illegible]" the judge gravely, after [illegible] had to say,

"I will avouch my innocence [illegible] even before the body of my [illegible] necessary." [Such a [illegible] the old colonial law.]

"John Moon," said the judge [illegible] by some peculiar emotion, "[illegible] master that you will [illegible] to [illegible] innocence and may God make [illegible] these [illegible]

A signal from the Judge accompanied words, and immediately a door opened [illegible] mer Frenois, the supposed suicide, and [illegible] court. He advanced to the bar with a [illegible] deliberate step, having his eye calmly [illegible] fixed on the prisoner, his servant. A [illegible] tion was caused in the court by his appearance. Uttering shrieks of alarm and horror, the female present fled from the spot. The accused fell on his knees in abject terror, and shuddering confessed his guilt. For a time no voice was heard but his. However, as it became apparent that a living man was before the court, the advocate found courage to speak. He demanded that the identity of the merchant be established, and the mystery of his existence be explained. He said that the court should not be biased by what might prove to be a mere likeness between a person living and one deceased, and that such a proceeding as that of the prisoner, extorted in a moment of extraordinary terror, was [illegible] to be held of much weight. "Before being admitted here as an accuser or witness," continued the advocate, addressing the resuscitated merchant, "prove who and what chance the tomb which so lately received your body, mangled by bullets, has given up its tenant, and restored you to the world in life and health."

The firm appeal of the advocate, who continued steadfast to his duty, under circumstances that would have closed the lips of most men, called forth the following narrative from Clodimer Fren-

ois:—"My story may be soon told, and it will suffice to establish my identity. When I discovered the robbery committed by the accused, he had fled from the island, and I speedily saw that all attempts to retake him would be fruitless. I saw ruin and disgrace before me, and came to the resolution of terminating my life before the evil day came. On the night on which this determination was formed, I was seated alone in my private chamber. I had written the letter which was found on my table, and had loaded my pistol. This done, I prayed for forgiveness to my Maker for the act of dispair I was about to commit. The end of the pistol was at my head, and my finger on the lock, when a knock at the outer door of the house startled me. I concealed the weapon, and went to the door. A man entered, whom I recognised to be the sexton of the parish in which I lived. He bore a sack on his shoulders, and in it the body of a man newly buried which was destined for my nephew, the physician then living with me. The scarcity of bodies for dissection, as the court is aware, compels those who are anxious to acquire skill in the medical profession to procure them by any possible secret means. The sexton was at first alarmed at having met me. 'Did my nephew request you to bring this body?' said I. 'No,' replied the man; 'but I know his anxiety to obtain one for dessection, and took it upon me to come and offer him this body. For mercy's sake,' continued the sexton, 'do not betray me, sir, or I shall lose my situation and my family's bread.'

"While the man was speaking, a strange idea entered my mind, and brought to my despairing bosom hopes of continued life and covered honor. I stood for a few moments absorbed in thought, and then recollecting myself, I gave two pieces of gold to the resurrectionist, the sum which he had expected.

Telling him to keep his own counsel, that all would be well, I sent him away, and carried the body to my cabinet. The whole of the household had previously been sent out of the way on purpose, and I had time to carry into execution the plan which had struck me. The body was fortunately of the same stature as myself and like me in complexion. I knew the man; he had been a poor offender, abandoned by his family. 'Poor relic of humanity!' said I, with tears in my eyes, nothing which man can do can now injure thee; yet pardon me if I rudely disfigure thy lifeless substance. It is to prevent the ruin of not one but twenty families!' And should success attend my attempt, I swear that thy children shall be my children; and when my own hour comes, we shall rest together in the tomb to which thou shalt be borne before me!'

At this portion of the merchant's narrative, the most lively interest was excited in the court, and testified even by tears from many of the audience. Frenois thus proceeded:—"I then stripped off my clothes and dressed the body in them. This accomplished, I took up the pistol, and with a hand more reluctant than when I had applied it to my own person, I fired it close to the head of the deceased, and at once caused such a disfigurement as rendered it impossible for the keenest eye to detect the substitution which had been made. Choosing plunest habit I could get, I then dressed myself anew, shaved off the whiskers which I was accustomed [illegible] other means to alter and disguise my appearance, in case of being subjected by any accident to the risk of betrayal. Next morning found me on board a French vessel on my way to a distant land—the native country of my ancestors. The expectations which had led me to the execution of this scheme, were not disappointed [illegible] John Moore, the man who had robbed [illegible] and [illegible] at this court, had formed connections in this island, which would probably bring him back to it as soon as intelligence of my death gave him the promise of security. In this I [illegible] disappointed. I have been equally fortunate in other respects.

"While my unworthy servant remained here in imaginary safety, I have been successful in discovering the quarter in which [illegible] daring at first to betray here [illegible] had lodged the whole of the [illegible] the appearance [illegible] it with me and also [illegible] confession of this day [illegible] of the crime [illegible] By the same means." [illegible] a degree of honorable [illegible] him sympathised, [illegible] to their place [illegible]

[illegible] sentenced [illegible] colony [illegible] rance spread [illegible] character [illegible] sion [illegible] nome by a [illegible] prolonged [illegible] description [illegible] stored to [illegible] quitted [illegible] esiastical [illegible] part till [illegible] them as its [illegible]

[illegible] 22, 1841. [illegible] pon hearing [illegible] Moree who [illegible] ge of our [illegible] executed, [illegible] is yet alive, [illegible] d there may [illegible] e reasons for it and [illegible] pon the subject, I have [illegible] to give you, and if you [illegible] through the columns [illegible] a short statement of the [illegible] Sheriff's reason for not [illegible]

[illegible] will be recollected [illegible] case exceptions were taken [illegible] the prior a witness who testified a[illegible] and to the juror who tried the prisoner [illegible] to were of the court, the matters excepted [illegible] the Supreme [illegible] by the court and certified [illegible] the court [illegible] art as being servile and difficult [illegible] prisoner [illegible] ver passed sentence against the [illegible] the 9th was that he should be hanged on [illegible] Decemb'r last, and in the judgment of the [illegible] expressed on Record the Sheriff of this [illegible] was required to take the prisoner to the county [illegible] of Madison and deliver him to the jailor of that county for safe keeping which was accordinly done in order then that the case might be got before the Supreme court, it was necessary that Executive power should be interposed, and immediate application was made by the prisoner's counsel to the Governor, for a respite until after the setting of the Supreme Court, and it was a reason assigned by the court for extension of the time of execution to six weeks from the time of the sentence, that sufficient time should be given to make application for a respite, the Sheriff in the discharge of his duty sent a guard to Huntsville after the prisoner to have him here by the day set for his execution; but when the guard got to Huntsville the jailor refused to turn out the prisoner, informing them that he had recieved an order from the Governor respiting the prisonor until the fourth Friday in Jan. (that is to-day) & the guard returned without him, & the prisoner suffered to remain til last monday morning when he was surendered to a guard sent from this County to convey him here, & last evening he was brought in, the Sheriff proceeded to make preparations for executing the sentence of the court, when a very difficult question presented itself. By what authority was he to hang the man? the time at which he should have been hung by the sentence of the court had passed, and that he was not executed was no fault of his, as the jailor of Madison had refused to surrender him then, what evidence had the Sheriff of this county, that another day had been set for the execution? Nothing but the mere assertion of the jailor of Madison County, that a respite had been granted until to-day. No such order for the respite, having been received by him (the Sh'ff of this county,) from the Governor, and nothing official upon which to rely that a respite had been granted and if it had that this was the day for execution, the sheriff, from the time the jailor refused to surrender the prisoner in December last, or perhaps it was an unwillingness on the part of the guard to bring him, bearing from the jailor that a respite had been granted, I say from that time the Sh'ff has been expecting to receive infomation from the Governor, upon the subject but not a word has he received in character of respite or any thing else, though no communication had been received from the Governor, he expected there might be something from that quarter for him at Hinesville, he gave express orders that the post office be examined there, it was done and there was nothing for him or any one else upon the subject, in the event of his getting no authority upon the subject, upon which to act, he had expected that the Governor's order for the respite, if any, was sent to Huntsville would have been forwarded him, but in that he was mistakened for the jailor did not send it, the prisoner was here the time past for his execution acccording to the sentence of the court, and nothing official upon which to act, rumor that the man was to be hung to-day was all he had to justify or govern him, although he had not recived any thing officially relative to the action of the Supreme Court upon the errors assigned in case yet a report was brought to the county by our Representative Doct. Hall that a new trial had been granted the prisoner, and the source from which he received it is of such respectable character as to leave out little, if any, room to doubt its correctness—what then was to be done was the question, it was a trying time upon the Sheriff, his agony of mind was intense; his feelings are much more easily imagined than described, a faithful officer he felt as important of the obligation resting on him to inforce the sentence of the law, but have any thing officially upon which he could act, was the question with him though painful would it have been to discharge the duty no doubts of his power intervening—for Eight hours did he suffer most painful uneasiness—He applied to the members of the Bar, of this place Messrs. Lowry, Turnley, Underwood, Gastor, & Cooper, who after a thorough investigation upon the matter being in possession of all the facts in a written opinion signed by them all gave as their opinions that the sheriff was not authorised to hang the prisoner, that the day set apart in December for his execution had past, that if a respite had been granted it was only known to him by hearsay; that he had never been so notified by the Governor & that if this was the day for his execution, he only knew it from rumor, and aside from the report, that a new trial had been awarded, the Shff. was vested with no authority for hanging the man, to which opinion the sheriff acceeded and postponed the execution & retains the prisoner for the further action of the Law.

CIVIS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The following brief, but beautiful and eloquent alluson to George Washington, closes the third volume of Mr. Bancroft's History of the United States, and indicates the period at which the author has arrived in his great work:

* * * * "Thus, after long years of strife, of repose, and of strife renewed England and France solemnly agreed to be at peace. The treaties of Aix la Chapellee had been negotiated by the ablest statesman of [illegible] spin[illegible] forms of monarch[illegible] [illegible] ved themselves the arb[illegible] pacificators of the wo[illegible] the colonial system on a basis which should endure for *ages*—confirming the peace of Europe by the nice adjustment of material forces. At the very time of the Congress of Aix la Chapelle, the woods of Virginia shelters the youthful George Washington, the son of a widow, born by the side of the Potomac, beneath the root of a Westmoreland farmer almost from infancy his lot had been the lot of an orphan. No academy had welcomed him to its studies, no college crowned him with its honors to read, to write, to cipher—these had been his degrees in knowledge.

And now, at sixteen years of age, in quest of an honest maintenance, encountering intolerable toil: cheered onward by being able to write to a schoolboy friend: "Dear Richard, a doubloon is my constant gain every day, and sometimes six pistoles;" himself his own cook, having no spit but a forked stick no plate but a large chip: roaming over spurs of the Alleghanies, and along the banks of the [illegible] spending the best of the day in admiring the trees and the richness of the land;" among the skin clad savages, with their scalp and rattlers, or uncouth emigrants, "that never would speak English;" rarely sleeping in a bed; holding a bear skin a splendid couch; glad of a resting place for the night, upon a little hay, straw or fodder, and often camping in the forests, where the place nearest the fire was a happy luxury:—this strippling surveyor in the woods, with no companion but his unsheltered associates, and no implements of science but his compass and chain contrasted strongly with the imperial magnificence of the congress of Aix la Chapelle And yet God had selected, not Kaunitz, nor Newcastle—not a monarch of the House of Hapsburg, nor of Hanover, but the Virginia stripling, to give an impulse to human affairs, and, as far as events can depend on an individual, had placed the rights and destinies of countless millions in the keeping of the widow's son."

THE BANKS OF ALABAMA.

The joint committee for examining the Banking institutions of the State, have made a Report, from which we are enable to collate the subjoined statements:

Stocks issued by the State for Banking Capital and when redeemable, viz:

$811,000 at 6 per cent in London,		1812
1,188,000 " " "		1844
300,000 at 5 per cent in N. Y.		1852
1,048,556 " " " London		1858
700,000 " " "		1859
200,000 " " "		1860
3,500,000 " " N. York		1863
1,900,000 " " "		1865
2,117,000 " " Sundries		1866
$10,859,556	Annual interest,	$564,968.
Total amount due all the banks		$18,659,609

Viz: Tuscaloosa	$3,026,252	
Montgomery	2,963,603	
Huntsville	1,731,875	
Mobile	7,243,023	
Decatur	3,021,764	
Amount of good debts,		$12,014,420
Viz: Tuscaloosa*	$2,297,477	
Montgomery	2,441,228	
Huntsville	1,513,460	
Mobile	2,274,717	
Decatur	2,490,365	
Leaving the balance of		$6,645,189

which are classed as follows viz:

Doubtful	$1,738,162
Bad	3,541,501
Unknown	1,360,524

The indebtedness of the several counties, viz:

Autauga,	$443,403 76
Bibb,	149,359 31
Blount	156,276 01
Benton	127,189 61
Barbour,	123,885 01
Baldwin	43,682 90
Cherokee,	31,474 32
Clarke,	166,808 70
Conecuh	64,906 32
Chambers	99,675 65
Coosa,	121,177 [illegible]
Covington,	4,002 00
Dallas,	487,824 03
DeKalb,	57,871 02
Dale,	39,884 39
Fayette	83,971 30
Franklin,	782,720 37
Greene,	855,559 00
Henry,	41,174 92
Jackson	284,117 39
Jefferson,	122,721 49
Lawrence,	943,964 83
Limestone,	673,883 43
Lowndes	560,510 49
Lauderdale	351,450 04
Marengo	822,464 41
Marion	83,784 73
Monroe,	184,389 62
Morgan,	436,520 81
Madison	[illegible] 60
Montgomery,	1,229,228 35
Marshall,	237,789 26
Mobile,	2,618,545 52
Macon,	121,122 48
Perry	668,073 66
Pickens	274,189 60
Pike	72,887 55
Russel	68,593 65
Randolph	29,506 07
Sumter	838,254 82
Shelby	63,906 27
St. Clair	58,135 87
Tuscaloosa,	829,032 14
Talladega,	299,512 33
Tallapoosa,	39,507 43
Walker,	56,735, 68
Wilcox,	227,285 65
Washington,	97433 75
Troup co. Geo.	1,859 42
Mississippi	23,544 22
New York,	6,820 60
Virginia,	6,842 00
Tennessee	10,886 74
Bills on N. Y.	10,055 50
do on N. O.	89,765 12
do on Richmond,	9,000 00
Promiscuous;	22,084 53
	$18,659,609 24

The circulation of all the banks,	$7,110,272
Deposites in all,	1,288,000
Total circulation and deposites.	$8,398,272
Cash on hand specie, $1,406,000	
Notes of other banks, 1,683,000—3,069,000	
Immediate liabilities of all the banks over means of payment,	$5,809,272
To which add s. *f.* as per statement.	2,195,000
Surplus revenue of U. S. no deposite,	669,000
Common school fund from 16th sections,	754,000
	$8,927,272

No account is taken, in these statements, of the University fund, the three per cent fund, the seat of Government fund, the State surplus revenue, &c. which, we believe, is the aggregate amount to some two millions or more.

We collate from the Reports, as nearly as may be necessary for a comprehensive view of the present condition of the banks, the following exhibit:

Capital stock in State bonds,	$10,859,556
Notes in circulation,	7,110,000
Deposites,	1,288,000
Sinking fund,	2,195,000
Surplus revenue of U. States	669,000
Sixteenth section school fund,	754,000
University fund, 3 per cent fund, and other deposites not specified in statement, (say)	2,000,000
Total of liabilities,	$24,375,000
By debts supposed to be good,	12,044,000
Specie,	1,466,000
Real Estate, $44,000	16,447,000

Showing a balance of near TEN millions ($9,428,000) to the debtor side of profit and it the operation of State Banking—a pretty large item truly, but a mere trifle to the state in comparison with the losses which the People have sustained in the last ten years, by experiments on the currency.

*The committee having favored the people with a detailed detachment of the operation of the law of last session, (Feb'y, 1840 authorising an extension of bank debts to 5 anual instalments, or the debtors giving security,) of the bank of Tuscaloosa, and we regret the absence of of such a [illegible] of the other banks) we are enable to form some conjecture as to the p[illegible] of good and bad debts due that bank:

It appears that the old debt due at Tuscaloosa, was	$2,674,352 95	
Extended under act of Feb. 1840,	1,067,491 80	
Leaving the amount of		1,606,861 15
Unarranged, and a portion of it in suit Com. estate doubtful	$179,523 20	
Bad,	397,413 04	
Unknown, 151,829 01	—718,771 25	
Good,		$878,086 90

This may turn out so and we hope it will, but appearances are very much against the estimate; and if the others are predicated upon no more plausible data, we ma[illegible] tion [illegible] It is scarcely credible that debts due at one bank to the amount of $878,000, can all be good, when the parties suffer suits, by summary process, in preference to securing them, payable in five annual instalments.

Selma Free Press.

INSTRUCTIVE TALE.

We have seldom heard of a tale of human life more instructive than that which we are about to relate. We heard the substance of it related by a friend, and have taken the liberty to throw it into its present shape, and lay it before our readers. It is a fine illustration of what Franklin so much insisted on, that industry and temperance are almost certain to lead to independence and comfort.

Thomas P. ——, at the age of 18, was by the death of his master, turned loose upon the world to gain a livlihood as a shoemaker. He shouldered his [illegible] house, to [illegible] among the farmers, under mending their children's shoes. A [illegible] old man pleased with Tom's industry and good [illegible] offered him a small building as a shop. Tom applied himself to work with persevering industry and untiring [illegible] Earlier than the sun, he was whistling over his work, and his hammer song was often heard till the noon of night. He thus gained a good reputation, and some of the world's goods. He soon afterwards married a virtuous girl—one whose kind disposition [illegible] and [illegible] husband's [illegible] ness rendered pleasant and comfortable their little tenements. The time passed smoothly on—they were blessed with three smiling pledges of their affection, and in a few years Tom was the possessor of a neat little cottage and a piece of land. This they handsomely improved, as it was evidently the abode of plenty and [illegible] now Tom began to relax from his [illegible] habits, and would occasionally walk down to a tavern in the neighborhood. This soon became a habit imperceptibly grew upon him, until, to the grief of all who knew him, he became a constant lounger about the tavern and extremely dissipate. The inevitable consequences soon followed; he got in debt and his creditors soon tipped him of all he had. His poor wife had all the art of persuasion to reclaim him and she could not think of using him harshly, for she loved him even in his degradation, and he had always been kind to her.

Many an earnest petition did she prefer to Heaven for his reformation, and often [illegible] to work upon his tender [illegible] and [illegible] al feelings. He often promised to reform, and was at last indured to stay from the tavern three days together; and his solicitous companion began to cherish hopes of returning happiness. But he could endure no longer. "Betsy," said he, as he arose from his work, "give me the decanter." These words pierced her heart, and seemed to sound the knell of all her cherished hopes; but she could not disobey, persuasion induced the landlord to fill the decanter; he returned, and placed it in the window immediately before him: "for," said he, "I can face my enemy."

With a resolution fixed upon overcoming his pernicious habits he went earnestly to work—always having the decanter before him, but never touched it. Again he began to thrive—and in a few years he was once more the owner of his former delightful residence. His children grew up, and are now respectable members of society. Old age came upon Tom, but he always kept the decanter in the window. [illegible] first put it [illegible] and often, when his he[illegible] lovered over with age, he would refer to [illegible] decanter, and laugh heartily at its sing[illegible] effect, and he never permitted it [illegible] moved from that window while he liv[illegible] was it until he had been consigned [illegible] narrow home.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. FEB 3, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR,
COL. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK,
OF AUTAUGA.

WE are authorised to announce JOEL GRAHAM Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce ROBERT S. PORTER Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce DANIEL HIXON, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce WILLIAM GRAHAM, Esq. as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

WE are [illegible] announce ANDERSON WILLIS, [illegible] as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorised [illegible] J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce Wm. Orear, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN D. BOWEN, as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit court of Randolph County.

WE are authorised to announce WM. F. MEANS, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

WE are authorized to announce WM. MILLER, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are [illegible] announce [illegible] WHITESIDES [illegible] candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce LEWIS D. JONES, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce Capt. J. H. WHITE, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce FRANCIS M. HARRIS, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce Joseph E. Poits, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorised [illegible] M. CANNON, Esq. as a candidate for the [illegible] of Randolph County.

WE are authorised to announce [illegible] W. WILLSON, as a candidate for Constable of the Jacksonville beat.

WE are authorized to announce Lieut. JAMES P. CANNON, as a candidate for Constable of the Jacksonville Beat.

For the Republican.
No. 1.

Come all that are weary, and join in the merry,
The days of adversity soon will be gone;
Van's time is closing, and we'll be done losing,
On the fourth of next March his [illegible] run.

"Old Tip is now coming," [illegible]
To give us good mone[illegible]
Is it not surprising, [illegible]
Then we will no longer complain.

"Old Tip [illegible] d," [illegible] all's correct,
And [illegible] news.
[illegible] be taxing, while England's assistance
[illegible] we know will favor their views.

"We'll have millions of money, flowing like honey,
From Maine to the Florida shore;
Which will consolidate and emancipate,
And who could ask any more.

"Who would not be a whig, to get such a swig
Of profits and honors bestoying
When old Tip is on high, you need not ask why,
The cider so freely is flowing.

The poor Democrats must hide like the rats,
And timely repent of their evil—
They must alter their ways, before many days,
Or they may all go to the devil.

You must give up the ship in the hands of old Tip
Who is anxious to take the command:
Before we surrender, we make one rejoinder;
And hope he wont *run* on sea as on land.

We may [illegible] concluded but we have concluded
To stay on board a [illegible] while longer,
To sail round the U. S. [illegible] see what will do,
Lest the vessel should founder.

Should the crew be divided, it has been decided,
A house of this sort cannot stand;
There is black, white & blue belong to his crew,
Which he will find hard to command.

This strange combination, will need regulation,
Off you pease close drilling;
For I should not wonder, if they part asunder
Before old Billy is willing.

The balance of power, is in the strong tower,
The Senate of all these States:
Here must be a changing before Tip's arranging
And fixing the Democrats' fate.

If old Tip is honest and does what he's promis'd,
And helps all the poor of the land;
The log cabin boys, wont give up their toys,
Unless they get money in hand.

That covetous Van, we dont like his plan,
He locks up the silver and gold;
And we want Billy there, to give us a share
According to what we are told.

AN OLD FASHIONED WHIG.

led up in the Supreme Court. Among the visitors to-day, I perceived Gen. Gaines, of the Army, who intends giving us a lecture on the honor of war and the use of steam batteries for national defences.

Commodore Stevens, who was in charge of the navy yard here, died last night of apoplexy. He was well and hearty on going to bed, but hearing a noise, his wife awoke during the night, but before a light could be obtained, the death rattle proclaimed the departure of his spirit from its earthly tenement. He was a gallant officer, and gained much credit at the battle of Lake Erie.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:—

"I learn from Cincinnati, and it may be new in Washington, that Mr. Webster has formally accepted the place of the State Department. Mr. Ewing the Post Office Department, and Mr. Crittenden the post of attorney Gen. Gen Harrison thinks of leaving it is said, on the 15th, & having accepted an invitation to visit Pittsburg, cannot well be in Washington before Feb. 1, whence he goes on a short visit to Virginia. W. H. H. Taylor, Esq. his son-in-law, will be his Private Secretary. In the absence of Mrs. Harrison, (who has been seriously threatened with lock-jaw from a splinter run into her thumb,) Mrs. Taylor of Virginia, the mother of the General's son-in-law will open the White House, and have the charge of its domestic affairs till Mrs. H. can leave North Bend. I presume that no other members of the Cabinet than those above named will be determined upon till General Harrison reaches Washington."

CHAPTER OF ADVICE.—The Boston Post contains a long chapter of advices to different kinds of men women and children, from which we select the following:

Advice to Mothers—Never kiss your son's wife, nor go into your married daughter's sleeping room for her candle after she has gone to bed.

Advice to Young Girls.—Never marry a boy whose mamma is afraid to have him go on the water, or whose papa connot tell the difference between the toothache and the lockjaw.

Advice to Young Men.—Have it fairly understood before you wed, whether you intend to marry an individual or a whole family.

Advice to Parents.—Do not let a silly ambition hazard the happiness of your children, nor your chagrin at the discovery of your own folly betray you into a violation of your obligations.

Advice to Indiscreet People.—Never hire a printer to publish your folly in a book, for it is worse than being hung and paying the executioner forty shillings.

Advice to Babies.—Remain with your mothers as long as you can and do not get married before you are out of leading strings.

Advice to Judges—In forming an opinion keep both ears open, and then you can hear on both sides.

Advice to Legislators—Never become the corrupt tools of wealth.

Advice to merchants.—Advertise, if you would be prosperous and happy.

Advice to Politicians—Collect the bets you have made as soon as possible, pay those you lost without delay, and never be guilty of such disreputable conduct again.

Advice to the temperance party.—Offer a reward for the best model of a cider mill.

Advice to Fashionable People.—Do not require those in your employ to violate the Sabbath by their labor to enable you to give a gay entertainment on a particular evening lest you become grey in sin.

Advice to People in General—Subscribe for a newspaper—pay the printer—and mind your own business.

Picayune.

DESTUCTIVE FRESHETS.

The Northern papers received on Sunday evening, contain accounts of the destruction of property and loss of lives, by the freshets which have occurred in New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland. The damage is immense. At Hartford the water rose so high along the river, that in some instances persons had to be taken out of the second story windows. These floods occurred between the 6th and 9th of this month. The details of the disasters are indeed lamentable and dreadful.

In Philadelphia the tide overflowed some of the wharves. Between Market and Chesnut street, the water rose so high as to run into several stores. Some old inhabitants state that the river has not rison so high for the last 25 years.

While on the subject of the recent disastrous freshets in the north, we shall mention that in Italy, there was an inundation in the valley of Aosta, which was most destructive. It occurred in October last. In the town of Verres, many houses were swept away by the rising streams, and no fewer than 80 of the inhabitants lost their lives. At Brisogan and Emares great damage was done. In France too, an inundation has happened which was attended with immense loss of property and lives. The city of Lyons was for several days under water by the overflow of the Rhone. The accounts given of the ravages occasioned every where by that inundation, between Lyons and Arles, are truly awful. In Normandy and some adjoining departments, an inundation had occasioned the loss of much property. The rivers Meuse, Orne, and Mance, had overflowed the whole country. The meadows through which the Meuse runs, an extent of about 26 miles was covered with water. The inhabitants were surprised by the flood in the middle of the night, and had only time to save themselves, leaving their cattle, crops and all their property at the mercy of the inundation.

The loss sustained in Pennsylvania, New York, and other States, will amount to more than two millions of dollars.

Augusta Con.

Important Indian Treaty.—The Fort Wayne Times, (Indiana,) states that at the late Indian payment at the Forks of the Wabash, the Indians made a proposition to sell their lands and that Gen. Milroy (although not officially authorized by the Government) took the responsibility, "while they were in the humor," of treating with them for about 500,000 acres, being the whole of the Miami lands in this State. The price agreed to be paid is about $1 40 per acre, and the Indians to remove west in five years. The lands are worth $10 per acre, hard as the times are, and there is little doubt the General Government will confirm the treaty.

Important to Horsemen.—A Secret worth Knowing. The day before yesterday we happened to be passing in front of the United States Hotel when we observed a large crowd attracted by an omnibus laden with passengers, which the horse refused to draw. The driver had tried every experiment to urge on the animals—such as the ordinary modes of whipping, coaxing, &c.—but all in vain when our townsman, John C. Montgomery, Esq., suggested the plan of tying a string tightly round the horses ear close to the head. The driver apprehending that Mr. M. was disposed to quiz him, refused to make the trial, but upon Mr. M.'s tying the twine around the horse's ear—having requested the driver to resume his seat and to give his horses a loose rein, without applying the whip—it operated like a charm and the animals started off without further difficulty, to the infinite amusement and gratification of the by-standers. Mr. M. stated to the crowd that he had tried the experiment more than a hundred times, and he never knew it fail but once.

Phil. Standard.

A Confident Pickpocket.—Charles II. live what may be called fun as much as his youngest courtiers. On one of his birthdays an impudent rascal of a pickpocket had obtained admission to the drawing room in the garb of a gentleman. He had succeeded in extracting a gold snuff-box from a nobleman's pocket, and was quietly transferring it to his own, when looking up, he suddenly caught the King's eye, and discovered that he had been perceived by his Majesty. The fellow aware, in all probability, of the King's character, had the impudence to put his finger to his nose and winked knowingly at Charles to hold his tongue. Shortly afterwards, the king was much amused by perceiving the nobleman feeling one pocket after another in search for his treasure. At last he could resist no longer and looking about him, (probability to make certain that the thief had escaped,) he called out to the injured person, "You need not, my Lord, give yourself any trouble about it, your box is gone and I own myself an accomplice. I could no help it, I was made a confident."

From the Charleston Mercury.

WHO ARE OUR FRIENDS?—We cut the following from an exchange paper, and cannot pass it without comment. New Hampshire is as firmly founded in Democracy as her own granite hills—and hence it is natural that such a proviso against Abolition should be proposed in her Legislature. In what *Whig* Legislature of New England would such care for the South be manifested or such a resolution *ventured?* We showed recently that his stanch Republican State is far ahead of her neighbors in education: but this antiabolition move—if adopted, as we think it will be—will prove her "far behind them in political information,"—like benighted South Carolina:

AN EXCELLENT PROVISO—In the New Hampshire Legislature, a few weeks since, a bill was brought forward to incorporate the Freewill Baptist Printing Establishment Mr. Hoyt, one of the members, moved to amend by adding a section, providing that if the corporation should print or publish any thing on the subject of Abolition of Slavery, the charter shall be null and void.

TEXAS.

The news from this Republic are somewhat more warlike than expected. Congress, it is said, has passed a resolution, to raise a force of five thousand men for the invasion of Mexico, and offers a quarter league of land out of the conquered territory to each volunteer. In the mean time, it appears Mexico is seriously making preparations to invade Texas. She has obtained a loan of $3,000,000: 2000,000 to be applied to the purchase and arming of two steam ships of war to act against the Texian navy the balance to be applied to further the operations on land. General Arista is to command the invading army; and commence operations by marching against Galiod and San Antonio. The receipt of this news at the city of Austin elicited from the President *protem.* a spirited and warlike message to Congress.—*Mont. Adv.*

FORGET ME.

Forget me? No! when pleasure fills
Her goblet to the brim,
And mirth and song, like sparkling rill,
No breath of care may dim,
Then withered joys, and love betrayed,
And many a fond word spoken,
And many a hope all lowly laid,
And many a bright charm broken,
Like spectres from the buried past,
Shall mem'ry summon up,
And from his fevered lip shall cast
The yet untasted cup!

Forget me? When the tempest's might
Dissolves itself in rain,
And human power shall reunite
Those scattered drops again.
Forget me? No! in life's dark bowl
There's no oblivious wave,
No Lethe for the guilty soul,
Save *that* within the grave:
And oh! how oft the weary breast
Would seek from mem'ry's gloom,
A refuge in the *dreamless* rest
That dwells within the tomb!

TEMPERANCE.—A Deacon, having joined a Temperance Society, refussed to drink toddy with his neighbor, but would, for the sake of sociability, just dip a toasted cracker into it and eat that, saying that it would do as well, as he must allow himself to take rum. The good deacon was a philosopher:—the spirit being specifically lighter than the water risen to the top and is readily absorbed by the cracker.

Diogenes being asked of what beast the bite is most dangerous, answered, "Of wild beasts, that of a *slanderer*; of tame, that of a *flatterer*.

Dr. Madden, in one of his letters on Egypt says:—"I verily believe, from one end of Egypt to the other there is not a man, woman or child, capable of laboring, that does not execrate the name of Mohammed Ali. There is no mistake about this go where one may—there is nothing but curses on his head and even frightful wishes expressed for vengence on him and his family. One of these people openly declared in a boat, when I was recently going up the Nile, that he would die happy if he could cut the throat of Mohammad Ali and drink his blood. This demoniac sentiment was spoken aloud in the presence of thirteen or fourteen Arbs, and every man hailed the wish as the sentiment of his own mind. The unfortunate wretch who expressed it, had voluntarily deprived himself of an eye: to escape being taken by the Pacha for a soldier. Another of our boatman was minus a finger for the same object, and several had the front teeth extracted, in order that they might be declared unfit for service, in consequence of being found incapable of biting the cartridge. Two gentlemen well known in London, Mr Wire, the late under-sheriff and Mr. Doyle, were present when these wishes were expressed, and when one of the National Guard of Alexandria declared, that his comrades desired nothing better than the coming of the English to Alexandria, and that their resolution was taken, whenever the English came, to throw down their arms."

BALTIMORE, JAN. 6.

A Worthy Act.—In these times an act of liberality, particularly in money matters, is as refreshing as a draught of pure water to the traveller in the desert. We heard of one yesterday, and, for the credit of our city, we publish it. We wish we were at liberty to mention the names of the public spirited individuals. One of our most respectable mercantile houses yesterday, having a note to pay of considerable amount at the Franklin Bank, let it be known that they would give *par*, in the notes of other Baltimore Banks: and many called and availed themselves of the liberal offer. The object of the house in question being to relieve as many of the poorer citizens as possible, the accomodation was granted to such as were believed to be of that class. The extent of the liberality will be appreciated, when we state that the paper of the Franklin Bank was selling at a discount of from *twenty-five to thirty* per cent.

Republican.

GOOD.—A girl was presented to James. I. as an English prodigy, because she was deep learned: The person who introduced her boasted of her proficiency in ancient languages. "I can assure your majesty," said he, "that she can both speak and write Latin Greek and Hebrew." "These are rare attainments for a damsel" said James; "but pray tell me can she spin."

Never Ask Questions in a Hurry.—"Tom a word with you"

"Be quick, then, I'm in a hurry,"

"What did you give your sick horse tother day?"

"A pint of turpentine."

John hurries home and administers the same dose to a favorite charger, who strange to say drops off defunct in half an hour. His opinion of his friend Tom's veterinary ability is somewhat staggered. He meets him the next day.

"Well, Tom."

"Well, John what is it?"

"I gave my horse a pint of turpentine, and it killed him as dead as Julius Cæsar."

"So it did mine."

COMMERCIAL.

WETUMPKA, Feb'r 5, 1841.

Cotton has arrived briskly since our last, and the market is very active, and prices have advanced ¼ a ½c—a few bales have been sold as high as 10⅞c. Very little is selling under 9c—general sales at 9 a 10c.

The weather is still unfavorable, and the Roads are very bad.

The River is in fine order.

MOBILE, January 30.

COTTON:—The receipts since our last are 20,457 bales; previously 88,745 bales, making a total of 109,102, against 61,470 same period last year. Exported this week to Liverpool 3,499; Havana 143; coastwise 3,913 bales, which with the previous exports amount to 43,683 bales, against 31,182 last year. The stock on hand including all on ship-board not cleared yesterday, was 68,605 bales, last year at the same time it was 31,486.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Good and Fine,	11½c—
Good Fair,	10½ a 11c—
Fair,	10¼ a 10½c—
Midling Fair,	9¾ a 10c—
Midling,	9½c—
Ordinary,	9½c—

MOBILE STATEMENT OF COTTON.

JANUARY 29, 1841.

Stock on hand, Oct. 1st, 1840	bales	3,141
Received this week	20,357	
Received previously	36,092—	43,648
Stock on hand and on ship-board, not cleared, Jan. 15th, 1841.		68,605

DIED:—In this place on Friday night the 16th Instant, FRANCIS LOUTCO WILKINS, after a severe affliction of nine days, he was aged 8 months and 9 days, and the youngest child of Anderson and Elizabeth Wilkins, he was a promising and healthy Child up to the first day of his illness which was nine days before his death.—

The little babe is gone to rest
To dwell with Christ forever blest.

O, where is our Junia and why dont he meet us,
As once he would here in this lonely cottage;
Can it be he has forgotten where oft he did greet us
Tell me, O! where is my lovely one gone.

Perhaps he is down in the glen by yon wild wood,
Where murmurs the rivulet freely and clear;
Mutely reviewing the scenes of his childhood,
But why is our cottage so lonely and drear.

Or perhaps he's away on yon fair sunny mountain,
Ah! how would he haste if he knew we were near
He's gathering flowers that bloom not on highland,
Yet why is our cottage so lonely and drear.

My fluttering heart from my bosom is leeping,
As to the old threshold I haste to draw near,
His parents are here, but they seem to be weeping
Say why is our cottage so lonely and drear.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Oh! Junia dear Junia, where hast thou departed.
Why hast thou forsaken the home of thy birth;
To our small lonely cottage we return broken hearted,
Since Junia our beloved one, lies low in the earth.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned as Agent of a Land Company Offers for sale a quantity of land of various qualities and different sized pieces, which will be sold on accommodating terms. Persons wishing to examine the land can do so by applying to the undersigned, living on the McIntosh Road, 2 miles west of Sawyer's Ferry.

Z. REYNOLDS.

Randolph Co, February 10, 1841.—4t.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the style of CLAIBORNE & WARREN is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the said firm are hereby notified to make payment to Daniel D. Claiborne, who is alone authorized to receive the same, and all demands against said firm will be settled at the Counting room of D D. Claiborne, by him alone.

D. D. CLAIBORNE.
G. W. WARREN.

The undersigned having purchased the entire interest of Mr. G. W. Warren, in the above firm would here return his sincere thanks to his customers, and hopes to merit a continuation of those favors which he has so liberally received at their hands heretofore.

DANIEL D. CLAIBORNE.

Alexandria, Ala. Feb'r 8th, 1841.—tf.

MEDICINAL.

DR. R. F. STUART, late of Monroe Georgia. Having permanently Settled at Alexandria, respectfully offers his professional Services to the citizens of Benton County Ala.

Reference: Dr. D. Johnston, Monroe. " J. G. Waddle, " " A. Meadders, Fayettville, " R. F. Ogilby, Rome.

Alexandria, Feb'r, 5th, 1841.—tf.

DR. DAVID SHELTON.

HAVING located on the top of the Sand Mountain, five miles from Gunter's Landing, Marshall county, Ala, offers his professional services to the public. All complaints will receive prompt and unremittiug attention. These persons afflicted with chronic diseases will find an asylum at his residence—who knows what pure mountain air and timely medicines may effect? He has now and will keep a general supply of fresh Medicines.—Feb'r, 10, 1841.—tf.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN AND JOHN FOSTER,

HAVE formed a Copartnership in the practice of LAW. Having determined to devote their entire time to their profession; any business confided to them will receive prompt attention. Their Office is the one lately occupied by Messrs Martin and Martin, where one or both of them may at all times be found.

Jacksonville, Benton Co., Ala. September 23, 1840. } Sept. 30.—tf.

THE THOROUGH BRED RACE HORSE & STALLION,

WHALEBONE,

WILL stand the ensuing Season at the Subscriber's in Benton County Ala. 20 miles South of Jacksonville, and 16 miles north of Talladega town, at the low price of $30 the Season, $20 the single leap, which will be demanded at the time of service, and $50 to insure a mare to be in foal payable when that is ascertained or the right of property is transfered; mares will be taken care of at a small profit as I have large and extensive pasturage which is well wattered, and I shall give my own personal attention to the brood stock, and will guarantee care, but will not be liable for escapes or accidents of any kind. Mares and foals shall be fed at discretion or as directed, and charged at a reasonable rate, the keep to be paid when the mares are taken away; the season to commence on the first day of March next and to end on the first day of July thereafter.

Benton Co. Ala. Feb'r 1st 1841.

HENRY B. TURNER.

WHALEBONE,

Is twelve years old this spring, a beautiful blood bay, & of fine size being upwards of 16 hands high, possessing fine bone and uncommon beauty.

PEDIGREE.

Whalebone was got by the Justly celebrated horse old Sir Archie, and he by the old Imported horse Diomed; and Whalebone's dam was got by old Packolet, and he by the Imported horse Citizen. Whalebone's grand dam was got by Alpheus, and he by the Imported horse Jonah, out of Green's old Celer mare one of the best racers in her day, the Celer mare was got by old Celer, the best son of old Janus out of a Partner mare, Whalebone's great grand dam was got by the old Imported horse Daredevil, his great great grand dam by Wildair, the best son of Imported Fearnaught, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Jet was got by Flimnap, his gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Dianna by Claudius, his gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Sally Painter by Sterling, his gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Silver by the Bellsize Arabian in England. This pedigree could be traced back much farther but I deem it unnecessary as it is here shown that this horse has not one bad cross in him &c.

Performances of Whalebone.

IN the fall of 1832 he being 3 years old, he won the sweepstakes at Florence Ala. 7 subscribers 200 Dollars each enterance, two mile heats, with great ease at two heats; two weeks after he won the Jockey club purse at Huntsvill, 450 Dollars 3 mile heats, at three heats, beat Piano and Molly Long, although Whalebone was but three years old at that time. Mr. J. C. Beasley and myself gave him the preference over Polly Powell, Longwaist, and Auvalina Smith, all of which we had in the stable at that time. From thence we traveled him to Montgomery Ala. and won the Jockey club purse two-mile heats, at which place we refused 3,000 Dollars for him, two weeks after he won the Jockey club purse at Benton Ala., after this race he was taken with the distemper and travelled home in that condition, which so materially injured him that we were unable to run him the next season. In the fall of 1834 we trained and run him at Florence Ala. for the Jockey club purse, 3 mile heats and he was beaten by Hibernia in consequence of his choaking from the effects of the distemper. The above is an unvarnished statement of facts as we raised him and had the entire management of him in training and running &c.

JAMES W. CAMP,
HENRY B. TURNER.

February, 10th, 1841—tf.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber takes this method of offering his sincere thanks to the citizens of this County, for the liberal patronage heretofore received; and, to inform the public that he is prepared to Make Work at a short notice, and pledges himself that all business entrusted to his care, shall be punctually attended to.

JAMES M. LITTEN.

Alexandria, January, 6, 1841.—3m.

SEABORN WILLIAMS,

At [illegible] ALD, [illegible] ABAMA,

January, 6, 1[illegible]

MATT[illegible] EY, [illegible] Ala.

WILL [illegible] County [illegible]t, except the Count[illegible] He tend[illegible] s for past favors, and his [illegible] the public generally in f[illegible] [illegible]nem that should be fail to render general satisfaction to his employers, it shall not be for the want of honest industry, close application, and prompt attention to all business that may be committed to his management. He would also say to them, that his appointment to the office of Judge of the County Court, will not interfere with, or hinder his practice, except in the court in which he presides as Judge.

January 20, 1841.—3m.

BLANKS

Of the following description, neatly and correctly executed, are kept constantly on hand for sale at this office.

For Magistrates.

Warrants,	Appeal Bonds,
Executions.	Stay Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Attachment Bonds,
Subpœnas,	" Writs,
Garnishments,	" Affidavits,

For Sheriffs.

Forth coming Bonds,	Garnishments,
Bail Bonds,	Recognizances,
Replevin Bonds,	Deeds for Titles,

For Constables.

Delivery Bonds,	Prison Bound Bonds,
Bail Bonds,	Debtors Bail Bonds.

For Clerks.

Writs,	Witness Certificates,
Subpœnas,	Marriage License,
Certiorari Writs,	Retailers oath & License,
" Bonds,	School Com. Bonds,
Executions,	Administrators Bonds,
Writs & Bonds of Error,	Guardians Bonds,
Com. to take Deposition,	Officer's Bonds,
Jury Certificates,	Oaths of Office,

Also, DEEDS OF TRUST, WARRANTY DEEDS, DECLARATIONS, BLANK NOTES, &c.

☞A quantity of the above blanks will shortly be forwarded to the county seats of the adjoining counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee and Randolph, where officers may obtain them by applying at the places of deposite.

LEGL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON the tenth day of February next I will sell at the late residence of David Golightly dec'd, in Cherokee county, Ala., a likely Young Negro man.—Note and good securities will be required, payable on the 23rd day of December next.

Dec. 26th, 1840.

HENRY O. GOLIGHTLY, Adm.

January 6, 1841.—3t.—$2.

Administrator's Notice.

THERE will be rented to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 30th January next, on the premises, the Plantation whereon Joseph McConnell, dec'd. lately resided, one mile north of Gaylesville, Cherokee County, Ala. There is about 70 acres of cleared Land, all fresh and first quality of Valley Land. Upon the premises are comfortable cabins for a dwelling and kitchen, and good stables, the Land to be rented until the first day of January, 1842.

At the same time and place there will be sold some personal property too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day.

Cherokee co. Ala. } JNO. L. SENTER,
Dec. 30, 1840. } *Admr.*

Jan. 6, 1841.—4t.—$5 00.

NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of Jeremiah Walters, late of Cherokee County, and State of Alabama, dec. will present them well authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred—also all those indebted to said estate, will please come forward and make immediate payment—this 11th day of December, 1840.

GEORGE WEIR, *Administrator cum testamento annexo.*

Dec. 16, 1840—6t—$3 50.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned, having on the 19th day of October, 1840, in the orphans' court of Jefferson county, Alabama, qualified as Administrator of William White, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent, to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, being eighteen months from the said 19th day of October, 1840, otherwise they will be forever barred.

Those indebted to the estate will please make payment to me.

MITCHELL POOL, Admr.

Dec. 23, 1840.—6t—$3 50.

The State of Alabama, } BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Jany. 1, 1841.

THIS DAY came Joshua Miller, Administrator of the estate of James Donaldson, dec'd. and reported said estate ready for final settlement—

It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican weekly for Forty days requiring all those interested in the settlement of the Estate of James Donaldson, deceased, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville, on Friday the fifth day of March next, at which time and place there will be a final settlement of said estate.

True copy from the Minutes:

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

Jan. 20, 1841.—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } *ST CLAIR COUNTY.*

SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, NOVEMBER 23d. 1840.

THIS DAY came into court, Thomas A. Morris, Adm'r of the Estate of John R. Allen, dec'd and filed his Petition, praying an order of sale for the following Real Estate, (viz:)

The W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of S. 13, T. 14, R. 2 E. containing 80 25-100 acres. Also, the N. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of S. 13, T. 14, R. 2, E. containing 40 13-100 acres. Also the N. E. ¼ of the N W ¼ of Sec[illegible] R 2 E containing 40 29-1[illegible]

And [illegible] of the court that [illegible] Court, that [illegible] Jacksonville Republican [illegible] all persons [illegible] real estate to [illegible] the county [illegible] at the [illegible] on the [illegible] and there [illegible] why said [illegible] for sale [illegible]

Copy [illegible]

(10) [illegible] 6.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } Cherokee County.

ORPHANS' COURT SPECIAL TERM, January, 25, 1841.

WHEREAS Robert S. Cowan, Guardian of James Furgerson, Martha L. Furgerson, John Furgerson, Nancy K. Furgerson, Singleton Furgerson, Chesterfield Furgerson, Francis Furgerson, Thomas Furgerson, and Macaness S. Furgerson. Minor heirs of John Furgerson deceased, has this day filed his accounts and Vouches for final settlement and the same being this day examined, audited and caused to be stated, are this day reported by the Judge of the Court, for allowance at a term of the said Court to be held on the third Monday in March next

It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given by advertisment in the Jacksonville Republican, a paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, for forty days, requiring all persons interested in said final settlement, to be and appear at said Court to be held at the Court House in the Town of Jefferson, and shew cause if any they have why said accounts should not be allowed, and said final settlement made a matter of Record.

Copy from the Minutes,

JOHN S. WILSON, *Clk C. C.*

Feb. 3rd 1841.—6t.—$10,50.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Fi fa issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in March next, one Negro Boy Gim Levied upon as the property of R. B. Kelley to satisfy said Fi fa in favor of W. C. McMahan.

WM. C. PRICE, *Shff.*

Jan. 27, 1841.—tds.

NOTICE.

EDWARD L. WOODWARD, Adm'r. of the estate of James M. Mitchell dec'd. having reported himself ready for a final settlement; it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days requiring all persons interested in a final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County court in Jacksonville, on Monday the 22d day of February next, at which time a final settlement will be made of said estate.

True copy from the minutes,

M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*

January 13th, 1841.—6t.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust Executed by John L. Thompson to the subscriber as trustee to secure Wm. B Hutson for certain purposes therein mentioned which said deed is duly recorded in the office of the clerk of the County Court of Benton county Ala, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday the 2nd day of march next at the Town of White Plains the following described property to wit: Lot No. 29) also the Lot on which said Thompsons stable is upon a Lot lying between said Stable and the creek appertenances thereof persons wishing to purchase a good situation for for a public House would do well to examine for themselves as then could not be a better situation acting as Trustee I will convey such Title only as is vested in me.

Jan. 27 1841.

Wm. C. PRICE, Trustee.

STATE OF ALABAMA. }
BENTON COUNTY. }

Special Orphans' Court, January 26, 1841.

WM. D. THOMPSON, Adm'r of the estate of Alexander Thompson, deceased, having reported said estate as ready for a final settlement—

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court, in Jacksonville, on Friday the 12th day of March next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the vouchers of the Administrator.

E. T. SMITH, *Judge C. C.*

January 26, 1841.—td.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a fi fa from the county court of Benton county, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in March next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Thos. J. Neely and A. W. Dunlegan has in and to the Lot known and designated as Lot No. 25, containing six Rods in front and thirteen back, in the town and plan of White Plains—Levied on as the property of said Neely and Dunegan, to satisfy said fi fa in favor of Benj. Hollingsworth, this 26th Jan, 1841.

N. B. The above Lot is well improved having suitable buildings for public business, out houses &c.

Wm. C. PRICE. Sh'ff.

By his deputy,

AND. WILKINS.

Jan. 27, 1841.—5t.—$5 00.

NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Benton County. }

EXECUTORS, Administrators and Guarians, are required to make their annual report by the first of March in each and every year. Those who fail to comply with this requisition will not only be proceeded against at their own expense but will be allowed no commission upon a final settlement of the estates entrusted to their management. Office fees will be required to be paid at the time of making annual returns.

E. T. SMITH, *Judge C. C.*

Jan. 29th, 1841.—td.

MERCHANTS.

A. B. HOLT, & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MOBILE.

ALFRED B. HOLT,
ROB'T AUGUSTUS HOLT,
JOHN N. ROSE.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have entered in copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general

Commission Business,

In Mobile, under the firm of WILLIAMS & JOHNSON. One or the other will always be found at their post in Mobile, after the first day of November next.—They deem it proper to state that no liabilities will be incurred by the parties and pledge themselves that no use will be made of any funds which may be placed in their hands for individual purposes; and that they will be governed strictly by all instructions received. The parties have had considerable experience in business, one having been engaged in the above business for four months in Virginia, and the other having dealt largely for several years in cotton and goods.—They deem it unnecessary to give reference, as they are both well known; and expect by promptness and punctuality to give general satisfaction in all business confided to them, and hope to share a liberal patronage.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
T. JOHNSON.

September 2, 1840.—1j.

The Free Press, Selma; Flag, Tuscaloosa; Republican, Jacksonville, and Watchtower, Talladega, will publish the above till 1st January and forward their account to us. W. & J.

WARE-HOUSE
And Commission Business.

THE subscriber has engaged in the above business in the City of Wetumpka, and is prepared to store and sell Cotton and Country produce.

HOLMAN F. SIMMONS.

JUDGE BOYD, JAMES HAMPTON, DANIEL BUSH, LOUIS D. JONES, } *References.* { MAJ. JOHN BUSH, JOHN BORDERS, ESQ. REV. F. FREEMAN, THOS. WILLIAMS, ESQ.

September 23, 1840.—tf.

FACTORY THREAD

OF superior quality and assorted sizes, just received and on sale for CASH, by

Dec. 21, 1840—tfn. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*

WARE-HOUSE,
And Commission Business.

THE subscribers beg leave to return thanks for the patronage received last season from their friends, and solicit a continuance of the same, pledging themselves, that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. Their **Ware-House** is now in good order for the storage of Cotton, and Merchandise.

Advances made on Cotton as usual in Dry Goods and Groceries, at the very lowest market prices.

MILLER & PERSSE.

September 16, 1840.—tf.

The Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega Patriot will copy the above, till the 1st February, 1841, and forward their accounts to Persse and Miller.

SATTINETS & KENTUCKY JEANS, some of very superior fabric and finish. Also *ROB ROY JEANS, LINSEYS*, Red mixt and plaid: *BROWN and BLEACHED DOMESTICS*, some very heavy. Besides a general assortment of **Fancy** *and* **Staple Goods**, BOOTS and SHOES: *Hats and Caps, School Books & Stationary; Cups & Saucers, Plates* and Queen's Ware generally, for sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

Dec. 23, 1840.—tfn.

NEW GOODS, at the CHEAP *CASH STORE.*

THE Subscriber, grateful for the patronage extended to the late firm of **SIMS & READY**, respectfully announces to the public, that he has moved from the old stand, to Hagerty's brick building on the corner, next door to the American Hotel, where he has just opened a new and extensive stock of Fall and Winter goods, purchased in New York and Boston, on such terms as will enable him to sell at prices to suit the times—which he offers at wholesale and retail, for CASH and CASH ONLY.

His stock comprises most articles in the **Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware, Cuttlery and Crockery** line, usually found in mercantile establishments in the interior, and will be replenished by frequent arrivals. He believes his facilities for purchasing are equal to those of others, and he is content with a moderate profit. He flatters himself therefore, that he can afford such inducements, as will make it the interest of those trading to Wetumpka, to supply themselves at his establishment.

Please call and examine.

A. READY.

Wetumpka, Nov. 25, 1840.

☞ The Jacksonville Republican and Talladega Watchtower, copy two months.

Dec. 2, 1840.—2m.

Jacksonville,
HOTEL.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Tavern Stand, known as the **Jacksonville Hotel,** on the West side of the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. B. Hollingsworth. No pains or expense will be spared to render the establishment comfortable and attractive to all who may favor him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits a call, and pledges himself to a liberal public that his charges shall be moderated to suit the hardness of the times.

N. B. The Bar will be well supplied with choice Liquors.

JOHN RAMEY.

Jacksonville, Jan. 13, 1840.—3m.

JACKSONVILLE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

S. H COPELAND AND H. W. VON ALDEHOFF Take great pleasure in informing the Public that they have associated themselves as teachers and hope by their co-operation they may give ample satisfaction.

S. H. Copeland will take charge of the students in the Latin Language, English Sciences and Elocution.

H. W. von Aldehoff, principally of those in the Modern Languages, Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

Charges for tuition as follows,

Orthography, Reading and Writing, $8—
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History. $12—
Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Belleslettres, Logic, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, & German Languages, per session of 5 months $20

Tuition will be charged from the time of entrance to the end of the session, no deduction for loss of time except in case of prolonged sickness.

Jacksonville, Febr. 1st, 1841.—tf

NOTICE.
LAND TO RENT.

WILL BE RENTED to the highest bidder on the premises, on

Saturday 20th February next,

The Plantation whereon Samuel M. Wilson, deceased lately resided, lying on Ferrapin creek, in Cherokee County, Alabama. The cleared land is under common Fence, and all of first quality. Upon the premises are a good comfortable *log cabin* dwelling, kitchen, smoke house, and stables, and other necessary out buildings, and at the same place and time I will be sold, if not otherwise disposed of before the time, to the highest bidder, a quantity of Corn. Terms made known on the day.

THOMAS GROGAN, Adm. in right of his wife Eliz. Grogan.

Jan. 20, 1841—5t.

WOOL CARDING.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally that he has just erected and has now in complete opperation a new *WOOL CARDING MACHINE* on *CANE CREEK*, at Loyd's Mills 13 miles south of Jacksonville, where all descriptions of carding will be done in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Persons bringing wool, will please be particular to have it clear of burrs, and furnish one pound of lard clear of salt to every ten pounds of wool, in order that the wool may be greased at the factory.

PRICES For CARDING.

Mixing, per pound, 12½ cts.
Carding, " " 10 "

The above prices are charged for the weight of rolls after they are carded, as from experiments heretofore made, I have ascertained that the loss and wastage in carding will average about one pound in ten.

ELIJAH LOYD.

Cane creek, Jan. 27, 1841—4t.

Negroes for Hire.

WILL be hired at the residence of the Subscriber, *ON THE FIRST SATURDAY IN FEBRUARY NEXT*, for one year

SIX LIKELY NEGROES,

Viz: one Man, a first rate Waggoner and Manager. Three Women, one Boy, and one Little Girl. Note with approved security will be required before the property is delivered.

Also, will be sold,

On the same day, about Twenty Head of Cattle, two Horses, two Cotton Gins, a quantity of Store Goods, and other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

JAMES ROBINSON,

Jan. 13, 1840—4t. *Cane Creek.*

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby forwarned from trading for certain promisary notes given by the undersigned to Wm. Dothard, a part due now, and a part the 25th Jan. next. The notes were given for land which is specified in the face of the notes; but owing to a failure of the consideration for which they were given, I do not intend to pay them unless compelled by law.

ROBERT FLEMING.

Feb. 3, 1841.—tf.

A CARD.

DR. GRANT respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed his Office to the building on the public square, adjoining the store of Hudson and Brockman, and opposite to Spencer's Hotel, where he may be found at all times when not absent on professional business.

JACKSONVILLE Nov. 16, 1840.—6m.

HORSE BILLS,

EXECUTED WITH Neatness & Despatch at this Office.

—ALSO—

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BLANKS, CARDS, &c.

NOTICE—TAKE WARNING.

ALL those that are indebted to us are notified that unless they come in and settle before long that their notes and accounts will be sued on at our next Magistrates Court, as Longer indulgence *CANNOT* be given.

CLAIBORNE & WARREN.

Alexandria, Alabama, } tf.
January 11th, 1840.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a House of Public Entertainment, in the Town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Alabama. He fully intends to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. JACOB HOSS

Jefferson, March 27th, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT* in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala. at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

FOR Practitioners and Family use, carefully selected and warranted good, now on hand at our Store. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*

1841

IS just at hand. We are consequently under the necessity of calling on our patrons for funds. This is certainly unpleasant to us as well as them. But it *must be done.* We therefore earnestly hope that they will remove the necessity impelling us to such a course by speedy payment.

COTTON will be received in discount at the market price if delivered early.

WOODWARD & BROTHER.

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of O. E. BURT & Co *must* come forward and make payment immediately. Our necessities compel us to make collections, and further indulgence cannot be given.

O. E. BURT & Co.

Jacksonville, Dec. 30, 1840.

NOTICE.

TO the voters of the Town-Beat.—ON the first Monday in—and first day of March next, I will proceed to open and held an Election (in the Court House) for two Justices of the Peace and one Constable; Vice Esqr's Arnold and Estill and Bailiff Hillin whose terms of service will then expire

Jacksonville, Jan. 25th, 1841.

JOHN H. WHITE.

NOTICE.

THE purchasers of Town Lots in the town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Ala. are hereby notified to come forward by the first Monday in February next and renew their bonds and give additional and new securities, for the purchase money of said Lots, according to the provisions of an act of the Legislature passed in the year 1838.

JNO. C. RHEA, Sec. of Board of Com.

Jefferson, 24th Dec. 1840—5t.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to trade for a Note given by me to M. Abney, for one hundred and seventy dollars, due 25th Dec. 1840, as the consideration for which said note was given, has not been and cannot be complied with by said Abney I am therefore determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

WM. PHILIPS.

Dec. 30, 1840.

ELI C. JOINER,
AND
SAMUEL H. LIKENS.

HAVING formed a copartnership in the practice of law, and having determined to devote their entire time to their prosession, any business confided to them will receive promt attention. Their office may be found on the North East corner of the public square, in the Town of McDonald Randolph County, Ala.

Feb. 3rd, 1841.—tf.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Samuel M. Wilson, deceased, were on the 1st day of January, 1841, by the Hon. Matthew J. Turnley, Judge of the County court of Cherokee county, and State of Alabama, grauted to Elizabeth Grogan—

These are therefore to notify all persons having claims against the said Estate to exhibit the same, within the time limited by law, or the same will be barred.

THOMAS GROGAN, Adm. In right of his wife Eliz. Grogan.

Jefferson, Cherokee county, Ala. }
15th January, 1841.—6t. }

ALABAMA STATE

LOTTERY;

CLASS No. 13

Authorized by the Legislature of the State for the benefit of Hiram Ledge No. 42.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Ala. on the second Saturday the 13th day of February, 1841, at ½ past 4 o'clock P. M.

$2000

CAPITAL PRIZE,

TICKETS ONLY FIVE DOLLARS.

J. CROW & CO. Managers,

Of the Lottery for the Hiram Ledge No. 42.

75 Numbers, 10 Drawn Ballots.

SPLEDID SCHEME

1 PRIZE OF	$2.000	$2.000
1 " "	1.000	1.000
2 " "	500	1.000
4 " "	250	1.000
5 " "	100	500
10 " "	50	500
20 " "	25	500
50 " "	10	500

All those tickets having on them any three of the drawn numbers consecutively to five dollars each.

Whole Tickets $5, Halves $2,50 Quarters $1 25.

For packages or single tickets apply at the MANAGERS' OFFICE.

The Tickets entitled to prizes in this Lottery will be determined as follows: Seventy-five numbers, from 1 to 75 inclusive will be severally rolled up and placed in a wheel at the time advertised for the drawing, and ten of them drawn out at random; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2nd and 3d drawn numbers, consecutively, will be entitled to the capital prize of $2,000

That ticket having on it the 2d 3d & 4th to 1.000
That ticket " " " 3d 4th & 5th to 500
That ticket " " " 3d 5th & 6th to 500

Those 4 tickets having on them 1st 2d & 4th, 1st 3d & 5th, 1st 4th & 6th, 1st 5th & 7th, } to $250 00 each, 1,000.

Those 5 tickets having on them the 2d 5th & 6th, 2d 6th & 7th, 2d 7th & 8th, 2d 8th & 9th, 2d 9th & 10th, each to $100——500

Those tickets having on them the 3 4 6, 3 4 7, 3 4 8, 3 4 9, 3 4 10, 3 6 7, 3 5 7, 3 5 8, 3 5 9, 3 5 10, } each to $50 500

Those twenty tickets having on them the

1	2	5	1	2	10	1	3	9	1	4	9
1	2	6	1	3	4	1	3	10	1	4	10
1	2	7	1	3	6	1	4	5	1	5	6
1	2	8	1	3	7	1	4	7	1	5	8
1	2	9	1	3	8	1	4	8	1	5	9

each to $[illegible]

These fifty tickets having on them

4	5	6	5	4	8	7	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	5	7	5	4	9	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	5	8	5	4	10	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	5	9	6	1	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	8	[illegible]	5
4	5	10	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	2	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	4	1	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 7
5	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	1 8
5	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 10	9	1 10
5	4	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	2 1	10	3 7
5	4	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	8 2 3	10	7 9

each to $10——500

And all those tickets having on them three of the drawn numbers consecutively to five dollars each.

Whole tickets will be entitled to all the prize that may be drawn to its number; Halves, to one half of whatever prize may be drawn to its number; Quarters, to one-fourth of whatever prize may be drawn to its number; subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. payable at the Managers' Office in Jacksonville.

No altered or mutilated tickets will be paid.

For Tickets apply at the Managers' Office in Jacksonville, or to their Agents.

J. CROW & CO. *Managers.*

Dec. 30, 1840—td.

MONEY WANTED.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers will confer a favor by paying as early as possible as we are compelled to have money or forfeit our credit. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*

Dec. 23, 1840—tfn.

Factory Thread.

JUST received and for sale, a large supply of Factory Thread from No. 5 to 14, sold low for CASH ONLY.

The Agent of the Factory will not receive the bills of the Monroe Rail Road, Central, Hawkinsville, Ocmulgee Banks and others from us for Thread, neither will we receive them for thread or for debts due us.

FAIR WARNING.

ALL who owe us and do not pay soon, we think cannot blame us if they are called on for the money by an Officer, as we now consider that we have given fair warning to all. Therefore all who owe us would do well call soon and pay.

HUDSON & BROCKMAN.

Dec. 30, 1840—4t.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. V. No. 5. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1841. Whole No. 213

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
BY J. F. GRANT,

At $2 50 in advance, or $3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less $1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted by the six or twelve months.

Money must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

POETRY.

THE WIDOW'S SON.

O, 'twas a wretched fate! He fell,
Bold, proud of heart and young,
Far from the hearts that loved him well,
'Unhonored and unsung!'
With spirit free as mountain blast,
Unfettered he was born,
Aspiring, but his lot was cast
'Mid poverty and scorn!

His proud heart chilled in youth; with years
He hardened grew in crime;
A widowed mother's scalding tears
Fell for his blighted prime!
He fled.—The reckless and the bold
Met him with heart and hand,—
He ne'er again sought to behold
His kindred or his land!

And summer past, and winter sped,
And years rolled slowly by,
And gray had grown that mother's head,
And leadless her eye;
And seldom was she heard to speak
Of him who fled away,
But when she did, upon her cheek
The tears still loved to stray!

Upon her lonely pillow, sleep
Ne'er closed her aching eyes,
Until a prayer and blessing deep
Ascended to the skies
For him, her homeless, wand'ring son,
Her young heart's early joy,
Her loved, her lost, her wretched one,
Her proud souled, wicked boy!

At lenght a single line he sent—
'He would return anon;'
He had reformed—he would repent,
And ... once more a son!'
Hope whispered that it might be true,
Yet dared she not believe;
Too well the widowed mother knew
How well he could deceive!

He never came—and more years past—
Meekly she wept and sighed,
The tale of woe was told at last,
'Mid pestilence he died!'
And now she never weeps, but when
She thinks upon her son,
She'll o'er and o'er repeat again,
'God's will, not mine, be done!'

PHAZMA.

From the Brother Jonathan.

O. K.

A TRUE TALE OF THE LATE ELECTION.

"Se non e vero, e ben trovato."

Kate had been just a month married. A new wife of a month is not yet above certain follies which always dim the dawn of married life; as the clouds of morning seem unwilling to let the sun shine out resplendent, and show too great a contrast to the shades which are just scattering. Among these follies of a new-married woman, the most prominent is a feeling, not exactly of jealousy, but a desire for a monopoly of the good man to whom she has just sworn forever to devote herself. She is unwilling that his attention should be taken off even for a day; and half envies the segar which turns between his lips—very child ish folly, of course, and soon over—but Kate had only been married a month, and who could wonder that she moped and pouted while her husband was away, bearing the banners of the song:

"For Tipecanoe and Tyler too."

"But," says she, "I'll fix him when he does come!"

The door bell rung. Kate had recovered her phylosophy, and her cheerfulness—and if she had answered the first impulse, would have hastened to the outer door to have admitted him herself. If she had, there is no measuring the "long, long kiss," that would have propably lasted over all the steps of the flight of stairs, exclusive of the recess, at the broad step where the flight turns. But Kate heard the slipshod maid of all work going to the Hall door, closed her own door put away the book she had been reading—turned her back upon the entrance—rested her elbows on her knees—smothered her face in her handkerchief, and imitated a sob as well as possible. An interesting posture—then Kate had caught her husband ad ... her shoulders—and who can wonder that she turned them up?

"I think—you—ought—to be ashamed!" snuffled Kate.

The servant girl pulled her elbow.

"Get away—you hateful!"

"Why, marm: it isn't Mr. Brewster!"

Kate looked up. A tall, roguish looking, but certainly a very handsome young man stood attentively regarding her.—In his face were apparent a variety of emotions, in which wonder led mischief sparkled, but embarrassment had no place—awkward as Kate thought any strange man might fell in his situation. Now she could have cried without any exertion, but she did not. She bowed in a manner confused, but prettier for its confusion, to the stranger, and turned to the servant inquiringly. That official was hanging on the door-knob—with her mouth open, but still no word came from it.

"Betty, how many times have I told you not to surprise me in this way, without announcing a guest?"

"Please ma'am the gentleman said his name was no matter ma'am," said Betty—"and he would come up."

"Betty—you may go!" said the stranger.

Kate stood irresolute.

"Go," repeated the strange gentleman. Kate was too much astonished to say anything. Betty closed the door, and peeped through the key hole. She saw the stranger take her mistress by both hands—she saw Mrs. Brewster shrink back a moment—and then, as Betty afterwards said, "she gave a look, and then she guv him a hug, and then I run, for I wouldn't have waited another minute for the world. What is it coming too?"

With all proper reverence for Betty—she *lied*. She did not run for any such prudential motive. It was only because an awful ring at the street door started her, and down she ran to welcome more horrid mysteries. It was only a circular to all true democratic republican whig electors, directed to Mr. Brewster. When Betty went up again to her post at the Key hole, her mistress and the stranger were sitting opposite each other. How Betty did wish that her eyes could hear as well as see!

The stranger went away early. Poor Betty went to bed that night in a "doubtful state." New York was one of the doubtful at that time—so Betty could have gone to sleep in no other, without crossing to Jersey.

The liquor compounding instrument rattled in the glasses. Smoke had ceased to ascend in graceful clouds from the mouth of tobacco devotees, for upon its ejectment from their lips it had much ado to find a place in the dense atmosphere, without playing fancy touches. Drums beat in the street, A shouts of O! K! made night hideous. Brewster walked through the bar-room and up into the Hall. A pleasant looking old gentleman, with white hair, and plenty of it, was leading in a Tippecanoe song, and Brewster joined the full thousand who swelled the chorus or—

The iron armed soldier—the truehearted soldier,
the iron armed soldier of Tippecanoe.

Then came a speech. Then another song. Then Brewster made a speech, & noticed among the bystanders that there was one in particular, who seemed to hang on every word he said. He cheered vociferously—stamped uproringly, and beat his hands till they blistered. When Mr. B. came down from the rostrum, the attentive auditor pressed up to him and offered congratulations on the felicity of his oration. Brewster had not been a politician long, and he blushed.

"But," said the other—"are you not a little too enthusiastic?"

"Not a shadow."

"How much majority do you give the whigs in this State?"

"The EMPIRE is good for fifteen thousand."

"Doubted."

"I'll bet——"

"How much?"

"As much as you choose. I'll cover dollar with dollar."

A crowd had by this time suspended listening to the orator, to hear this match. "Bet him Brewster," cried a friend—"he's a Loco in disguise. Bet him." The stranger only smiled that no one appeared to have any sypathy with him. He offered a bet of five thousand dollars. Brewster started.

"Oh" said the other, "if you don't choose to take me, let it go. I thought you were ready—but if you're all talk and no cider, you cant be a Harrison man."

"Who said I hesitated?" said Brewster. In five minutes more the gentleman had given his name as Mr. Smith—the preliminaries were arranged, the stranger had put up his stake in specie paying notes—the bystanders had guaranteed Brewster's check, and the man with ready money had bowed and made his exit.

"He's a custom house officer," said one.

"He's an agent of the government," said another.

"He's to d——d quick on the trigger for me," said Brewster, as he walked home. That five thousand gone—all's gone—for it makes more of a hole than I can well patch up—to say nothing of the loss of credit by betting.

Betty looked O. K. at him—orful curious, to know what he could say, if he did but know all that she did—but he was to busy thinking of something else to notice her.

Brewster paid more attention to the newspaper than to his coffee on the following morning. It was the morning of Thursday the 5th. The papers aforesaid did not offer him encouragement. Kate asked him for money. He told her the western counties would bring it in—and Kate laughed. He looked up astonished at a sound so little in unison with his own feelings—and Kate looked as if she would have laughed more heartily than before.

Scarce was he out of doors when Betty had the astonishment of admitting again the unknown gallant of Mrs. Brewster. She could hardly be civil to him; for she did think that such audacity passed her comprehension. Her mistress and the caller were so rejoiced to see each other too—and laughed so heartily when the name of poor Mr. Brewster was mentioned. Bety robbed the cellar of a made of half the claret to console her girl under her affliction. The parlor bell rung, and when Betty answered the summons the stranger was gone.

"Please, ma'am," said she, when she had received her mistress's commands—"what is the gentleman's name who was here today?"

"It is none of your business."

Bet plunged to the kitchen to the deepest depth of that culinary purgatory—and drank the rest of the claret. Such going on, she declared, wire unbearable.

Friday, the 6th, rose yet more gloomy upon poor Brewster. He was down from his chamber betimes. He had read: before his wife had risen, the most cheering accounts which the whig papers could offer, and found not even in their wildest prophesy the shadow of a hope for the safety of his five thousand dollars. It was, he felt satisfied, all up with him.

"Good morning, Sir," said Betty, as she placed the coffee pot on the table. Brewster answered her by opening his eyes.

"I'm going to leave you, sir" continued Betty.

Mr. B's heart and thoughts were in the western counties. He paid the stammering maid no attention.

"Such doings, and such goings on, sir," said Betty, with a swing of her body, as she hither hails, "a decent person can't stay in the house, sir. But I don't suppose sir that a poor servant has any business to care what pranks her mistress cuts up, sir."

"Not a bit," said Brewster, now for the first time half listening.

"Well, there—its nothing to me—so—here—and if you don't care, I'm sure I don't know who does, I'm sure.

"Why, what do you mean you fool!?"

"Fool, heh heh—fool—heh heh—well my mother was an honest woman, at any rate, and that is more than your children will say, I guess."

Brewster took her by the shoulder and shook her story out of her, and a great deal more. Kate entered the room at that instant "in shining morning fact," and Betty shrunk down stairs swearing and snivelling in a breath.

"Pretty well, too Charles," said Kate, turning away her head to hide a laugh. "Pretty well, too, I think. When you insult a poor dependent girl you had better have respect enough for yourself to select one who keeps her face clean."

"Betty, probably never had the soot kissed off of hers," said Brewster bitterly.

"'Tis a pity I didn't wait for you to finish your tete-a-tete then," said Kite, in the same tone.

"Madam!"

"Sir!"

"The strange gentleman, ma'am——," said Betty, opening the door, a malicious devil in both her eyes—"the strange gentleman ma'am without any name ma'am"—winking impudently to her master.

In stalked the unknown friend of the family. "My brother, Mr. Brewster," said Kate, presenting him.

"Mr. Smith!" exclaimed Brewster.

"No more Mr. Smith," said the other taking his hand——.

"And never will play Mr. Smith any more.

"I am very happy to know you, sir," said Brewster, "and stand ready to give up to you the bet I made with Mr. Smith."

"And I own no interest separate from Charle's, and so pass it to her."

"But I shall not consent to any such baby-like arrangement. A loss is a loss."

"It was a conspiracy my dear sir—and is entirely Kate's money. I went from this house by her directions to make the bet, with you before you should know me—I bet—I won—I am a mere agent—this is a clear case of conspiracy, and if you will complete it by becoming a conspirator against your own bankruptcy, all parties will be content."

And thus resulted Brewster's first bets. If it should prove his last, as he promises it shall, then, indeed, will all be O. K. The brother, for many long years absent, was too late to register his name among the legal voters; but not too late to save his sister from ruin, by arresting the first folly of her husband.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE PRE-EMPTION BILL.

The debate on the pre-emption has now been going on for a month, and the voice of Mr. WEBSTER has not been heard upon it. It has become the prominent debate of the session, and the *question* friend of pre-emptions—the prime minister that is to be of General Harrison—and the revisionary candidate for the Presidency after Mr. Clay—this veteran Senator, now looming so largely in his multiplied characters—has never yet come into the debate. The log cabin pill has not come within the reach of his drawing arm. This is a circumstance which we have twice mentioned before: we have twice adverted to Mr, Webster's ominous absence from this debate. The fact of the absence is incontestible: the reason for it alone is contestable. What is that reason? Is it fear of Mr Clay? Is it part of the bargain with Mr Clay? Is it a sign that General Harrison has changed, and that, being new President, has abandoned the pre-emption and the graduation policy, (upon which he stood the election in the new States,) and has surrendered himself, soul and body, to Mr. Clay's plan of raising all the money possible out of the lands, and distributing it among the States? Something has occurred, and what is it? Mr. Webster pledged himself for pre-emptions in his great Western tour in 1837—he voted for them, and spoke for them in 1838. Now, when the greatest contest rages which has ever taken place yet about pre-emption—when Clay redoubles his blows upon them—when help is needed—when the real friends to the inhabitants of Western log cabins are straining might and main—when Mr. Webster, from his new position as prime minister to Harrison, and as heir apparent in the third remove to the Presidency—when, from these circumstances, he would have such weight in this contest, behold him shrinking and shirking from it! He avoids the debate, and that without reason or excuse. Neither himself, nor any friend, intimates a cause for his abstinence. He is in the Senate every day, but usually walks out when the pre-emption debate begins. Why is it in this way? He cannot have changed his opinions. He is too old for that. What then? Fear of Clay? That is probable. To comply with a bargain? That is probable. To give a sign of Harrison's change of policy? That is probable. All three are probable; for all three have a common sympathy. The fear of Clay, the bargain with Clay, and the change in Harrison, are all consistent and homogeneous results; and Mr Webster may act upon all three at one and the same time.

Be this as it may, one thing is certain—the whole West has been cheated in the election, for the whole Harrison party (with the exception of a few from the West) are now the deadly enemies of pre-emption and graduation.—*Globe.*

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF ALABAMA.

The Wetumpka Argus says: "An intelligent friend, who passed much of his time at the seat of Government during the past session, has given the following interesting classification of the House of Representatives as regards their nativity and business. The House consists of 100 members—Of these there are

Natives of South Carolina,	29
" North Carolina,	17
" Georgia,	17
" Virginia,	14
" Tennessee,	12
" Alabama,	6
" New Hampshire,	1
" Connecticut,	1

Of this number there are

Farmers,	69
Lawyers,	13
Doctors,	6
Merchants,	8
Ministers,	2
Mechanics,	1
Editors,	2

We venture a cookie that the New Hampshire member is a Democrat, and the Connecticut man is a ranting whig of the first water!

Our friend has made an error in his calculation of the number of Editors in the House—We know of two, Mr. Rice of the Watchtower, (Democrat) and Mr. Langdon of the Advertiser, (Whig.)

It will be observed the 50 members are natives of Democratic States—of the "Old Dominion"—of the "Palmetto" and the "Granite" States, and of "Alabama."

Sam Slick utters some queer sayings. He has more truth than poetry in many of his hits, such for instance, as the following, touching female curiosity.

"Nothin," squire, ... stops a woman when her curiosity is once ... especially if she be curious to know something about herself. Only hold a secret in your hand to her, and its like a bunch of catnip to a cat; she'll jump, and frisk, and frolic round like every thing, and never give over purrin' you and coaxin of you till she gets it."

GENERAL TICKET SYSTEM IN ALABAMA.

"This monstrous measure of injustice has at length been consummated by the dominant party in the legislature of our sister State. By it the Republican citizens of South Alabama are in fact to be disfranchised, and driven from all hope of representation in the council of the nation."

The above we have copied from the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer—a leading Whig paper. This same "monstrous measure of injustice" has been in operation in Georgia for many years, and yet this pure minded Editor has never once raised his voice, of made the scratch of his pen against it? He has voted under this system frequently—has voted in the minority too, and yet never once denounced it as unjust—and has recently voted under it with the majority, without once thinking to tell the people of georgia, that they were exercising the elective franchise undor a "monstrous measure of injustice!" Ah no It was only upon the news being received that the Democrats of Alabama designed to secure a full and fair representation of the interests and strength of our Democratic State, that he has awoke to the monstrosity of the measure! We shall expect to see, if the Editor is really sincere and honest, the columns of his paper devoted herafter to the convincing of the good Whigs of Georgia, that the method by which they have succeeded in electing a full ticket to Congress, "*is a monstrous measure of injustice.*" We hope our friend of the "Argus" will not let him forget so vituous a purpose, as his crusade against the General Ticket System.

Wetumpka Argus.

From the Decatur Register.

WHAT I LIKE TO SEE.

I like to see young men visit coffee houses and spend 25 or 50 cents a day for "oysters," it shows a disposition to "encourage trade."

I like to see gentlemen make use of profane language before ladies, it shows that they are not the least "embarrassed" in their company.

I like to see men when they are at Church or other places, spit on the floor and walls, it looks "neat but not gaudy."

I like to see young men and girls staring at each other in church, it shows a disposition to obey the command "let us love oneanother."

I like to see young ladies when they go to church freely and openly discourse the topics of the day, it shows that they are uncompromising opponents of "gag laws."

I like to see a ... when the minister is praying in chur... first at the minister, then at s... it shows a disposition to obe... atch as well as pray."

I like to see ... propose card playing ... unions it shows th... their feelings, b... done by."

I like ... ons to run about ... eleven o'clock at n... are great lovers of "h... and

I like to see these ... ear in the Register, it shows that the editor likes what I likes by giving my *likes* publicity so every one can like or dislike the above *likes* as he likes,

O. K.

Our *devil* says the above *likes* are "Oll Korrect," and his "infernalist" would like to be permitted to add the following *likes*, which he would like to be observed by all who like to read *likes*.

I like to see gentlemen when they come into a printing office leave the door open, it shows that they have regard for health by admitting a "free circulation of air."

I like to see gentlemen when they come into *our* office, search over manuscript, it shows that they are great searchers afther "hidden treasure,"

I like to see a man spend twenty-five or fifty dollars a year for liquor, and then say he is not able to take a newspaper, it shows that he has a great regard for the mental acquirements of himself and his children.

I like to see a man subcribe for a newspaper and never pay for it, it shows a disposition to patronise *us*. and

I would like to see every man indebted to this office to come forward and pay their dues, to enable *me* to get a new-years dram of "hard cider," it *would* show that they can appreciated *our* laborious dues.

DEVIL.

The way to wealth is as plain as the way to market—follow industry and frugality and you will be sure to find it.

From the New York Herald.

The United States Bank, like any other knave who will not pay his debts, except on compulsion, has benefitted by the depreciation of its paper, and the continuance of non resumption, probably several millions, which may be likened to so much black mail from the public. Its customers and all those connected with its morals and its destiny, have reaped similar advantages and their appropriate quotas of black-mail. It is not to be supposed that these institutions would so soon forget their plundering propensities as to resume, merely to restore the currency, and to serve the public, while they have to sustain positive losses by the operation. There is some other object in view. The laws of Pennsylvania, and the opinion of the Governor may be referred to as the coercive means of a resumption. But we know too well how a large bank or combination of banks, can wield Governors and Legislatures at their will, as gamblers do their cards, to [illegible] that they could not infuse such a spirit as they choose into the Councils of [illegible]

Such being the naked facts of the case, stripped of bombast and verbiage, there can be no doubt but a portion of the moneyed interests of our large cities are at this moment organizing means to operate, in some shape, upon the new Administration when it comes into power on the 4th of March next—and upon the next Congress, which may meet in September next. Coalitions and combinations are developing themselves among those financial interests that heretofore were rivals, and bitterly opposed to each other. What shape they may take, before a few months have elapsed, it is as difficult to tell, as to predict the onward drapery of a pickpocket after he has plundered enough in one dress.

The regular business of the country moves forward on a settled system. Immediately after the revulsion of 1837, a new race of merchants, bankers, and brokers, appeared in New York, whose mode of business was founded on right principles—*cash or short credits.* This race, and this system, have been spreading over every large city throughout the country. They have risen and flourished like honest men near housebreakers, side by side with the revivers of the bolstering and credit systems of 1836. In Boston and New York, in spite of bad water, this new race are more numerous and powerful than in Philadelphia, in spite of their good water—but already their influence is felt in the new commercial relations of trade. In Wall street nearly all the foreign and domestic exchanges are in the hands of these men; and for the last three years, the exchanges have been regulated better than they ever were done by the United States Bank, under a similar state of circumstances.

There will be a vigorous effort made in the opening of the appoaching busines season, by the old moneyed interests, to take the business of the country out of the hands of the new race of bankers, commission merchants, and dealers, and to resuscitate the dry bones of years 1835 and 36—and we believe the resumption of the United States Bank is one of the means to accomplish that doubtful purpose. They come forward like Paul Clifford, in the [illegible] of honest men, in order the better to [illegible] we will see their further movements [illegible] opens.

In the [illegible] seems to be seeking [illegible] sing some [illegible] system to preserve [illegible] its future [illegible] some expansion [illegible] the great [illegible] stone [illegible] honest men. A [illegible] ated relations [illegible] be better [illegible] system. embracing [illegible] rations than by any other [illegible] whatever if it were the [illegible] without the possibility of [illegible] and go into liquidation [illegible] could not meet its engagements [illegible] we would have a banking system self-regulated in itself, that would never be liable to suspension or fraud.---It is generally expected the bankrupt system will occupy the attention of the present session of Congress, but if they confine this project to the debtors alone it will not be of much use, or have material bearing upon the commercial action of the country. A Bankrupt law to be permanently useful, ought to recognise the rights of creditors and debtors ---and by no means to permit banking or other corporations, under the paltry plea of being State institutions, to escape the same principles of honesty which are enforced upon individuals.

Election Joke.—At the late election in this city, an old and well known gentleman presented himself at the window where he had voted for twenty years. His vote was challenged by a young whipper-snapper who officiated, and who knew that the old gentleman differed in politics with him.

"It is necessary for you to swear that you have lived in this ward more than ten days," said the challenger.

"Why you know that I have," replied the voter, "for more than a year ago you came to my shop and purchased the hat you have on, and have never paid for it yet!"

Saturday Courier.

Steam here —d in England.—The N. Y. Herald has compiled the following table, which shows the number of steamboat accidents in this country and in Great Brittain since the introduction of steam navigation, each country now having about 800 steam vessels:

	United States.		Great Britain.	
Causes.	*vessels.*	*lives lost.*	*vessels.*	*lives lost.*
Explosion & collapses,	103	886	20	18
Snagged,	78	118		
Wrecked & collisions,	35	473	48	181
Burnt,	34	446	12	
Unknown,	27			266
Total,	272	1921	80	455
More in this country	192	1456		

This is as accurate as can be ascertained. But in addition, there were four hundred and fifty wounded in this country. And in Great Britain, three steamers, the Erin, Forth, and Superb, were wrecked with all on board, which are not included in the above. It is suposed that one hundred and twenty lives were lost in them. These however do not swell up to the loss here; & the table shows the recklessness with which human life has been sacrificed in this country. But from the English returns, it appears that, notwithstanding twenty years experience, the year 1838 was the most disastrous to steamers on the other side of the Atlantic.

From the Charleston Mercury.

NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA.

The attention of our readers will naturally be directed to an article in our columns to day from the Richmond Enquirer in reference to the long pending contest between the "Old Dominion" & the "Empire State." The article is marked by all the good sense, directness and earnestness that characterize the best efforts of the distinguished editor. The subject has heretofore been ably and luminously handled by Gov. Gilmer, in his communication to the Legislature of Virginia. It presents an aspect of plain undoubted and undeniable right on one side, and of aggreesive, insulting wrong and outrage on the other.—We have many assurances that Virginia will act as becomes her on this occasion. South Carolina has beforehand pledged herself to sustain any and every Southern State in measure necessary to protect their slave property from the assaults of Abolition. She is perfectly ready to unite with Virginia: to hail that great State as the flagship of the South, to make the cause of Virginia her cause, and adopt the attack upon the rights of Virginia as an agression against the whole South: to be met and punished by them in common. The remedy we believe to be easy. Good sense, courage and unanimity are only necessary.—Let Virginia define her remedy, and the whole South will cluster around her.

New York has gone to the extremity of wrong in this contest—*has denied the right of property in slaves.* Every Southern man will feel and acknowledge that she has made an assault upon us all—that she has trampled upon the constitutional compact, and thrown defiance at every slaveholding State. Shall we submit? Will not rather the whole South the instant Virginia has declared her remedy, adopt and enforce it against this arrogant and insulting wrong doer? We must bury all differences—petty squabbles about perry things—and act as one man. New York has wronged Georgia and Alabama—every Southern State, not less than Virginia—for it is not the value of the property—it is the flagrant breach of the Constitution, openly committed and impudently persisted in that constitues the injury—and we may rather deem it an additional reason for unanimity, zeal and determination, that accident has made the "Mother of States" our leader. Let, then, the remedy of Virginia be extended over the whole Southern seacoast—let New York feel herself under the ban of the South for an offence committed against all, her vessels be subjected to the same inspection and restrictions in Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans as in Norfolk. Let us cast her out from our communion, till she repents her folly and undoes her wrong.

We invite and entreat our brethren of the whole Southern press to take such notice of this subject as it deserves. Well-timed, judicious and moderate action now, may save us from revolution hereafter.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The following extract, containing sound views on Banks and Banking, is taken from Governor Shannon's message to the Ohio Legislature.

BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

There are upwards of nine hundred and fifty Banks in the United States, having an aggregat capital of about three hundred and twenty four millions. The whole amount of specie upon which this immense banking capital rests for its basis, does not exceed forty, or at most, fifty millions, leaving between two hundred and seventy four and eighty-four millions of banking capital to consist of nothin but credit; or, in other words, the stock notes or bonds of the stockholders, and bank notes. It is obvious, that a paper system, resting mainly on credit or paper instead of gold and silver—the only basis on which banking can be safely conducted—can neither be safe to the public, or regular or uniform in its action. Such a paper system will ever be disturbed by the slightest reverses in the trade and business operations of the country, and unable to withstand the shocks to which the trade and business of every commercial community must occasionally be subjected.

MEN CHANGE, PRINCIPLES NEVER.—The following is an extract delivered in the United States Senate, on the 6th day of April, 1819, by John Tyler, the Vice President elct

"For one I enter my protest against the banking system, as conducted in this country—a system not to be supported by any correct principles of political economy—a gross delusion—a dream of visionary—a system which has done more to corrupt the morals of society than any thing else—which has introduced a struggle for wealth, in stead of that honorable struggle which governs the actions of a patriot, and makes ambition virtue; which has made the husbandman spurn his cottage, and introduced a spirit at variance with the simplicity of our institutions. If this be true—and I appeal to the knowledge of all men for its truth—I demand to know if you can put down the system too soon!—Can we too soon escape the dangers with which we are surrounded? Our revenues amounts to upwards of 20,000,000 annually. Require a fourth, or even a sixth to be paid in gold and silver, what would be the effect? The merchant would collect the notes of banks and demand specie for them; and thus a test would be adopted by means of which to ascertain the solvency of each institution. The system might be enlarged gradually until your wishes shall be consumated.

THE GREAT MISSOURIAN.

The following extract of a letter is from a gentleman formerly of this city now on a tour through the Western States, and at present in St. Louis, from whence he writes:

"I went the other nigt to look at the greatest curiosity that a have ever saw. It is called THE GREAT MISSOURIAN, and is the skeleton of the greatest animal ever known. It was found 200 miles west of this place in this State, by a German. It measures to the top of the ribs 16 feet high, is 32 feet long, has two tusks that are from 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and are 16 feet apart. The head and tusks weigh 1100 pounds. The joints of the knee in the fore legs are inverted, so that he bends his knee the contrary way from any other animal. He appears to have been web-footed—has no hoof but toes about 8 or 10 inches long. The owner has computed its size, in comparison to the size of an ox here that weighs 1000 pounds, and he is just two times larger than the ox, so that he must have weighed when alive 100,000 pounds (50 tons.) I should think he would have required five or six buffaloes for his breakfast. The six musicians, who played at the exhibition of the animal, sat up in his ribs.

"The owner has been offered $20.000 cash for him. He leaves in few days for New Orleans, from thence to New York, thence to Europe. It is a good fortune for any six men, but the owner wil not sell it."

Troy Whig.

Self-made men.---You may take the population of any State in this Union, and select from it the fifty men who are most distinguished for talents or any description of public usefulness, and I will answer for it they are all, every one of them, men who began in the world without a dollar. Look into the public councils, and who are they that take the lead there? They are men who made their fortunes—self made men, who began with nothing. The rule is universal. It pervades our courts, State and Federal, from the highest to the lowest. It is true of all the professions. It is now as it has been so at all times since I have known the public men of the state or the nation; it will be so while our present institutions continue. You must throw a man upon his own resources to bring him out. The struggle which is to result in eminence, is too arduous, and must be continued too long to be encountered and maintained voluntarily, or unless as a matter of life and death. He who has a fortune to fall back upon, will slacken from his efforts, and finally retire from the competition. With me it is a question whether it is desirable that a parent should be able to leave his son an any property at all.—*Falconer.*

Case of McLeod.—The examination of McLeod before Judge Brown, in this village, has been closed. It resulted in remanding him to jail until he enters into recognizance of $5.000 for himself, with two sureties of $2.500 each, for his appearance at court to answer to the charge of being one of the gang concerned in the murder committed at the time the steamboat Caroline was burned. The testimony given in, is very contradictory—several witnesses tending to implicate the prisoner, while others swore positively to his being elsewhere on the night of the burning of the Caroline. If upon trial, the accused should succeed in establishing an *alibi*, and an acquittal follow, the question growing out of that affair, will of course be postponed. But if on the contrary, a jury shall adjudge him guilty, the case will assume a serious aspect. Our national Government, would not if it could, and could not if it would, interfere with the decisions of New York, for an offence committed against the laws of this State; the penalty must be inflicted. On the other hand, the act for which McLeod is arraigned has been sanctioned by the British Government, and she is bound te protect her subjects. How then in such a contingency, collision betwen the two nations is to be avoided, it is not easy to foresee.

Niagara Courier.

An intelligent lady is always a welcome friend—none shun her company, but all are pleased with her sensible conversation. In this connection, we would intimate that young ladies who spend their leisure hours in looking at themselves in a mirror and dressing, seldom become intelligent.

"Speculators," said Napoleon, "put their schemes on paper fools read and believe them. All are babbling about general happiness, and presently the people have not bread to eat: then comes a revolution. Such is usually the fruit of all their fine theories

A late New York horse advertisement was thus worded: "To be sold a pair of grey horses. One of them carries a lady—fifteen hands three inches high."

Two sailors were sitting on the gunwale of the ship drinking grog. "This is meat and drink," said Jack and fell overboard as he was speaking. "And now you've got washing and lodging," coolly answered Tom.

The phrase "don't holler till you're out of the woods," is in the refined language of the day rendered, "it is unadvisable for reasonable bipeds to exert their vocal powers in a boundless contiguity of shade."

An honest country parson who in the time of great drought was desired to pray for rain answered, "I will willingly do it to oblige you, but it is to no purpose while the wind is in this quarter."

"You are a queer chicken," said the hen to a hawk which had hatched among her brood.

"I know I am," said the hawk, "but that is no reason why I should be hen pecked."

"Facts speak for themselves," as the loafer said when he surveyed his tattered pantaloons.

"Twas wrung from me as the chicken said when he lost his head.

"I melt in your embraces," as the snow said to the thaw.

A false friend is like a shadow on a dial, it appears in clear weather, but vanishes as soon as it is cloudy.

Why is a bushel like a well digested plant? Because it is a solid measure.

The strange and fatal disease which recently broke out in henry county, Tenn. turns out to be what was formerly called the Spotted Fever, or a high stage of Typhus. It probably arose from a local cause and has disappeared with it.

Blessings on women! Whenever a great act of kindness and mercy has been performed, ten to one a woman had some hand in it.

A celebrated English wit and poet, who being invited to dine with a lady in company of others, indulged his wiggish humor so far as to offend her, and drew forth a curl of the lip, and a positive declaration that she did not regard him three skips of a louse the reply was——

"A woman once told me, and in her own house,
She did not regard me three skips of a louse;
I forgive the dear creature whatever she said,
For woman will talk of what *runs* in her head."

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from the chief Engineer of the Memphis Branch Rail Road, to the President.—*Georgian.*

A recent examination of the Coosa River, has confirmed the favorable opinion of its navigable capacity I have heretofore expressed. From Rome to the Ten Islands, in Alabama, Steamboats of light draught can run at least ten months, of the year. A boat drawing 20 inches, (and such are in successful operation on many rivers,) would meet with no difficulty at any time, even in seasons of the greatest drought! The expense, trifling compared with the object to be attained, will open the Ten Island shoals, and afford a good river to Fort Williams, near the head of the Wetumpka Shoals. The construction then of the Wetumpka Rail Road will complete the communication between Rome and Mobile But I am by no means of the opinion that the construction of this road is at all essential to the success of ours, or the prosperity of Rome. Its tendency would be to divert the trade of all that part of Alabama lying adjacent or convenient to the river, towards Mobile. Whereas, as long as the obstructions remain unimproved, the most convenient market will be one of the Atlantic Cities Charleston or Savannah. The Memphis Branch Rail Road, will thus be the channel of all its productions, and Rome will enjoy all the prosperity naturally arising from a place of transfer of a large amount of Merchandise and productions of the soil.

The measures of the last Legislature having been such as to compel the laying of the superstructure upon the graded surface of the State Road as soon as possible; we can confidently expect, in two years, that a continuous line of Rail-way, will be in operation from Savannah to Rome. Our beautiful River will then be appreciated and our exertions rewarded.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. FEB. 10, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR,
COL. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK,
OF AUTAUGA.

WE are authorised to announce JOHN GRAHAM Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce ROBERT S. PORTER Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce NATHANIEL HILLIN, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce WILLIAM H. CUNNYNGHAM, Esq. as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

WE are authorized to announce ANDERSON WILKINS, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce WM. J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce Maj. Wm. Orear, as a candidate for office of Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN D. BOWEN, as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit court of Randolph County.

WE are authorised to announce WM. F. MEANS, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

WE are authorised to announce LEWIS D. JONES, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce Capt. J. H. WHITE, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce FRANCIS M. HARRIS, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce Joseph E. Poits, as a canidate for Tax Collector of Benton County

WE are authorised to announce J. M. CANNON, Esq. as a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

WE are authorised to announce JOSIAH W. WILLSON, as a candidate for Constable of the Jacksonville beat.

WE are authorized to announce Lieut. JAMES P. CANNON, as a candidate for Constable of the Jacksonville Beat.

WE are authorized to announce WM. MILLER, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN WHITESIDES, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

Our readers are no doubt anxious to receive some news from Congress. We can only inform them that up to the latest dates, within four weeks of the close of the session, not a single act of a public nature had been passed. A considerable portion of time appears to be occupied almost every day with debate on the Permanent Prospective Pre-emption Bill, which it is most probable will not pass. Should the members of Congress, during the last four weeks of the session, conclude to do any thing except make long speeches, our readers shall be duly apprised of the fact. It will be seen by reference to a short letter from the Correspondent of the Charleston Courier, that J. Q. Adams is becoming as troublesome as ever with his abolition petitions.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Dec 24, 1840.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst. with a question propounded by S. C. Newman, Esq. in reply and have to state, where two adjoining persons are situated on the same quarter section and one of the settlers purchases the interest of all the rest, [illegible] By the one so purchasing, he [illegible] to a right of pre-emption under the law of 1839, may not exceed one quarter. The law gives him a right to a quarter section or legal subdivisions not to exceed 160 acres, and the other settlers in selling by the sale thereof forfeited their right of pre-emption, if they had previously performed the requisitions necessary to entitle them the first mentioned settler has no legal or equitable claim of others to interfere with his right to the full quarter, granted by the law.

I am with much respect your Ob't Sev't
JA'S WHITCOMB, Comm's

Hon. C. C. Clay, Senate U. S.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

The Senate is still driving at the log Cabin bill of Mr. Benton, and some probability exists of its defeat. The New Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Bates, and two other new Whig Senators are daily expected, and as the majority in favor of the bill is but small, the oposition are staving off the question by debate, until the arrival of their friends.

In the house, we had quite a breeze during the morning hour about abolition petitions Mr. J. Q. ADAMS, as usual, kept the House in an uproar, in which he was assisted by Mr. Wise, of Virginia. Mr. Black, of Ga. and a dozen others endeavored to calm the storm; but it was only quiled by the arrival of the hour to proceed to the orders of the day. During its progress, a Chinese, direct from Canton, was on the floor, in his long blue robe, and small cap, resembling an Indian squaw, more than any thing else I can think of.—He does not speak English, but seemed to be amazingly tickled by the scene enacted before him. He is accompanied by a reverend gentleman, who is teaching him our language.

No cases of importance have ye'

SELECTED LACONICS.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

CONTINUED.

Ponder every subject which demands your consideration; with a careful and considerate attention—this is the only way to acquire knowledge.

What you do, do well, for if a thing be worth doing at all it is worth doing well.

Never defer that till to morrow which you can do to-day.

Push your capacity as far as it is able to extend.

Indolence and indecision of mind, though not in themselves vices, frequently prepare to much exquisite misery.

...strious in business, intrepid in dangerous in acting; prudent in concer... and prompt in executing.

...an idle man can never pass mediocrity.

If you believe a thing impossible, your spondency shall make it so; but he that ...sevenes shall overcome all difficulties.

...stious in your profession, and you ...lectual.

...over active in laudable pursits is ...guished characteristic of a man of

...your outset form a good plan of life, & ...t adhere with the ... inflexible con... and zeal.

Be industrious and frugal and you will be rich.

Knowledge may be communicated but never displayed.

When you cannot speak well of a person speak not of him at all.

To speak frequently and upon all subjects is an infallible mark of self conceit; and is often a sure evidence of moderate abilities.

Little geniuses are naturally great talk...

A good word is an easy obligation, but not to speak ill requires only silence, which costs us nothing.

Never say or do what you may possibly repent or be ashamed of afterwards.

Never tell a lie even in jest.

Never use a slighting expression to any one even in jest.

Never say what may lead you into a dispute with any one—if a person be in error and be obstinate, that is no reason why you should dispute with him and make yourself uncomfortable to put him right.

Never say what may hurt any one.

Wash be ye as careful of our words as our actions, and as far from speaking as from doing ill.

A wise man thinks all that he says, and a fool says all that he thinks.

Never speak of a man's virtues before his face nor his vices behind his back.

Never do nor say what you would not that the whole world should see and hear.

He who pea... of things that don't concern him, shall hear things that will not please him.

Obstinacy and vehemency in opinion are the surest signs of stupidity.

A man who talks little, and that little well, will soon acquire the reputation of a more extensive Knowledge than he realy possesses.

Make no remarks on the conduct of others.

Do not report in one company what you may have heard in another—all conversation is tacitly understood among the polished, the polite, and the honorably, to be confidential.

Never be angry with a person for not being of your opinion; he may as justly be angry with you—not being of his; besides the road is wide and will hold you both.

One characteristic of a gentleman is a delicate behaviour towards that sex whom nature has entitled to protection, and tenderness.

No man can be a gentleman without humanity and courage.

The man who secretely slanders the character of others, and by base insinuations impeaches the motives of his neighbours, will be found on trial a dastardly cowardly coward.

It is the part of wisdom to bear impertinence with patience, and to pity absurdity.

A good woman and a good look are excellent things for those who know justly how to appreciate their value, some men, however, judge of both from the beauty of the covering.

Great minds express a good deal in a few words; but little ones have the art of saying little in many words.

Imitate a good man but never counterfeit him.

He that is loudly praised will be clamorously censured. He that rises hastily into fame, will be in danger of sinking suddenly into oblivion.

Unprincipled men live slaves, and die beggars.

I know no friends more faithful, more inseparable, than hard-hearedness and pride, humility and love, lies and impudence.

LACON.

A man at Quebec, the other day, in attempting to drown a dog in the river, slipped in himself and was drowned. His body went under the floating ice and could not be recovered.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

When the rude hand of misfortune had ...ed hard upon me, and almost extinguished that sweet solace of life, hope, I wrote the following lines: which you may publish if you think them worthy a place in the "Republican."

'Tis vain to weep. I know 'tis vain,
Misfortune now has sealed my lot—
Nor would I wish or hope again,
But die forgetting and forgot.

A dreary wild and troubles past,
Is all remembrance brings to me;
I sink to wretchedness at last,
And die the child of misery.

O! mother Earth! of thee I crave,
The last fond boon the silent grave;
Take back again thy child.—
My aching bosom lay at rest,
And wrap the green sod on my breast,
With sedge and bramble wild.

For I am tired out with grief.
Come last fond hope to my relief;
Maternal parent come;—
No longer keep thy arms away,
Take back again thy creature clay;
Back to thy silent home.

B. F. B.

White Plains, 25 Jan. 1841.

Mr. Editor: As I have been frequently puzzled by them myself, as a sort of retaliation I propose the following Enigma:

I am composed of eleven (11) letters;
My 1 8 7 5 11 is a country on the eastern continent;
My 1 5 10 is what all gamblers like;
My 11 3 10 is what all men do;
My 8 7 5 is a kind of liquor;
My 5 8 11 5 is what every body loves;
My 6 9 10 11 is used by ladies in dressing;
My 11 7 8 4 5 is an article used in schools;
My 8 10 4 is a small insect;
My 6 5 8 11 is a vegetable diet;
My 1 3 10 5 is an excellent drink;
My 5 8 4 is what all living creatures do;
My 4 5 10 ten times will make a hundred;
My 3 4 is a Pronoun of the neuter gender;
My 5 7 8 4 5 is a piece of earthen ware;
My 8 6 6 7 5 is a good fruit;
My 11 8 4 3 10 is the Prince of Hell;
My whole is a village in one of the Southern States.

A week next week. B. F. B.

The Latch String pulled in.—An article in a Cincinnati Federal paper, warns office seekers not to crowd into the log cabin at North Bend to solicit office. And the editor says the General must have such control of such concerns of his time as to permit him to think. He says, from this, that even after election the friends of Old Tip will not allow him to think for himself.

The hungry expectations of the spoils are admonished that the latch string is pulled in and that they will hazard much if they are found prowling about the log cabin, in the following significant remarks:

"We speak advisedly, when we assure all applicants for office whether personally or by letter, that their claims will be prejudiced rather than advanced by such a course of conduct.

Albany Argus.

BETTING.

It is calculated that $500,000 has been lost and won in this city and N. York on the result of the recent election in Pennsylvania. How many widows hearts might have been made glad!—how many orphan's tears might have been dried—how many of the destitute poor might have been fed, clothed and warmed, during the coming winter, if this sum had been expended in deeds of charity. But, as it is, both losers and winners are worse off than ever. Those who have lost their money are chagrined and impoverished and those who have won, are in many instances, ruined forever.

American Sentinel.

FRONTIER TROUBLES.

We see, by the latest information from Montreal, that the question of the Northeast boundary line is likely to be settled by an appeal to arms, rather than the dictates of justice or common sense. The men who administer the affairs of Great Britain appears disposed to verify the language of Cæsar in his commentaries:—"Quem deus vult perdere, prius demantat." Not content that their countrymen should be burdened with all the expenses of carrying on a war on the shores of Syria, no doubt for the preservation of peace; on the coasts of China, for very honorable and just purpose of forcing her opium down the throats of the people of that country; and among the mountain rifles of Afghanistan for the purpose merely of quietly interfereing in the domestic concerns of her neighbors there; they are now endeavoring to kindle a blaze in the forests of Maine the light of which, if it must come, shall be reflected from her own chalky hills. A course so mad would well deserve the punishment that would certainly follow its adoption: that is, a total loss of all her North American possessions. We give our readers an extract from the Montreal Gazette, showing the light in which the Executive officers of the British Government in Canada look upon the question:—*Mont. Adv.*

"We understand that his Excellency the Governor General has most emphatically declared that he will not remove any of the troops recently sent by his order to the Madawaska territory, and that he considers Sir John Harvy too courteous by a great deal, in notifying the bragadocio Governor of Maine that a detachment of British troops had taken up a position. This augurs well, for his Excellency must have had positive instructions from the Imperial Government that the territory was to be kept, and the report of Messrs. Featherstonbaugh and Mudge to the contrary, or he would not have taken so bold a stand."

ELI C. JOINER,
AND
SAMUEL H. LIKENS.

HAVING formed a copartnership in the practice of law, and having determined to devote their entire time to their procession, any business confided to them will receive promt attention. Their office may be found on the North East corner of the public square, in the Town of McDonald Randolph County, Ala.

Feb. 3rd, 1841.—tf.

NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } Benton County.

EXECUTORS, Administrators and Guarians are required to make their annual report by the first of March in each and every year. Those who fail to comply with this requisition will not only be proceeded against at their own expense but will be allowed no commission upon a final settlement of the estates entrusted to their management. Office fees will be required to be paid at the time of making annual retuns.

E. T. SMITH, *Judge C. C.*

Jan. 29th, 1841.—td.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Cherokee County.
ORPHANS COURT SPECIAL TERM, January, 25, 1841.

WHEREAS Robert S. Cowan, Guardian of James Furgerson, Martha L. Furgerson, John Furgerson, Nancy K. Furgerson, Singleton Furgerson, Chesterfield Furgerson, Francis Furgerson, Thomas Furgerson, and Macajiesy S. Furgerson, Minor heirs of John Furgerson, deceased, has this day filed his accounts and Vouches for final settlement and the same being this day examined, audited and caused to be stated, are this day reported by the Judge of the Court, for allowance at a term of the said Court to be held on the third Monday in March next.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given by advertisment in the Jacksonville Republican, a paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, for forty days, requiring all persons interested in said final settlement, to appear at said Court to be held at the Court House in the Town of Jefferson, and shew cause if any they have why said accounts should not be allowed, and said final settlement made a matter of Record.

Copy from the Minutes.

JOHN S. WILSON, *Clk. C. C.*

Feb. 3rd 1841.—6t.—$10.50.

JACKSONVILLE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

S. H. COPELAND AND H. W. VON ALDEHOFF, take great pleasure in informing the Public that they have associated themselves as teachers and hope by their co-operation they may give ample satisfaction.

S. H. Copeland will take charge of the students in the Latin Language, English Sciences and Elocution.

H. W. von Aldehoff, principally of those in the Modern Languages, Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

Charges for tuition as follows,

Orthography, Reading and Writing, ... $8—
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History, ... $12—
Algebra, Geometry, Trignometry, Surveying, Belles-lettres, Logic, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, & German Languages, per session of 5 months $20.

Tuition will be charged from the time of entrance to the end of the session, no deduction for loss of time except in case of prolonged sickness.

Jacksonville, Febr. 1st, 1841.—tf.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Fi fa issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door, in the Town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in March next, one Negro Boy Gim Levied upon as the property of R. R. Kelley to satisfy said Fi fa in favor of W. C. McMahan.

WM. C. PRICE, *Sh'ff.*

Jan. 27, 1841.—tds.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JEFFERSON, ALA

WILL practice in all the Circuit and County Courts of the 9th Judicial Circuit, except the County Court of Cherokee.

He tenders his thanks to his friends for past favors, and his services to his friends and the public generally in future, and assures them that should he fail to render general satisfaction to his employers, it shall not be for the want of honest industry, close application, and prompt attention to all business that may be committed to his management. He would also say to them, that his appointment to the office of Judge of the County Court, will not interfere with, or hinder his practice, except in the court in which he presides as Judge.

January 20, 1841.—3m.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby forwarned from trading for certain promisary notes given by the undersigned to Wm. Dothard, a part due now, and a part the 25th Jan. next. The notes were given for land which is specified in the face of the notes, but owing to a failure of the consideration for which they were given, I do not intend to pay them unless compelled by law.

ROBERT FLEMING.

Feb. 3, 1841.—tf.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust Executed by John L. Thompson to the subscriber as trustee to secure Wm B Hutson for certain purposes therein mentioned which said deed is duly recorded in the office of the clerk of the County Court of Benton county Ala. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday the 2nd day of march next at the Town of White Plains the following described property to wit: Lot No. 29) also the Lot on which said Thompsons stable is upon a Lot lying between said Stable and the creek appertenances thereof persons wishing to purchase a good situation for a public House would do well to examine for themselves as then could not be a better situation acting as Trustee I will convey such Title only as is vested in me.

Jan. 27 1841.

Wm. C. PRICE, Trustee.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphans Court, January 4th, 1841.

WM. D. THOMPSON, Admr. of the estate of Alexander Thompson deceased, having reported said estate as ready for a final settlement—

It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court in Jacksonville, on Paid day the 12th day of March next, to shew cause if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the vouchers of the Administrator.

E. T. SMITH, *Judge C. C.*

January 26, 1841.—td.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a fi fa from the county court of Benton county, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in March next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Thos. J. Neely and A. W. Duncan has in and to the Lot known and designated as Lot No. 25, containing six Rods in front and thirteen back, in the town and plan of White Plains—Levied on as the property of said Neely and Duncan, to satisfy said fi fa in favor of Benj. Hollingsworth, this 26th Jan. 1841.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

By his deputy,

AND. WILKINS.

Jan 27, 1841.—5t.—$5.00.

NOTICE.

TO the voters of the Town Beat.—ON the first Monday in—and first day of March next, I will proceed to open and hold an Election (in the Court House) for two Justices of the Peace and one Constable; Vice Esq's Arnold and Estill and Bailiff Hillin whose terms of service will then expire

Jacksonville, Jan. 25th, 1841.

JOHN H. WHITE.

NOTICE.

THE purchasers of Town Lots in the town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Ala. are hereby notified to come forward by the first Monday in February next and renew their bonds and give additional and new securities, for the purchase money of said Lots, according to the provisions of an act of the Legislature passed in the year 1838.

JNO. C. RHEA, Sec. of Board of Com.

Jefferson, 24th Dec. 1840—3t.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned not to trade for a Note given by me to M. Abney, for one hundred and seventy dollars, due 25th Dec. 1840, as the consideration for which said note was given, has not been and cannot be complied with by said Abney I am therefore determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

WM. PHILIPS.

Dec. 30, 1840.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN
AND
JOHN FOSTER,

HAVE formed a Copartnership in the practice of Law. Having determined to devote their entire time to their profession, any business confided to them will receive prompt attention. Their Office is the one lately occupied by Messrs Martin and Martin, where one or both of them may at all times be found.

Jacksonville, Benton Co., Ala. }
September 23, 1840. } Sept. 30.—tf.

BLANKS

Of the following description, neatly and correctly executed, are kept constantly on hand for sale at this office.

For Magistrates.

Warrants,	Appeal Bonds,
Executions,	Stay Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Attachment Bonds,
Subpœnas,	" Affidavits,
Garnishments,	

For Sheriffs.

Forth coming Bonds,	Garnishments,
Bail Bonds,	Recognizances,
Replevin Bonds,	Deeds for Titles,

For Constables.

Delivery Bonds,	Prison Bound Bonds,
Bail Bonds,	Debtors Bail Bonds.

For Clerks.

Writs,	Witness Certificates,
Subpœnas,	Marriage License,
Certiorari Writs,	Retailers oath & Licenses,
" Bonds,	School Com. Bonds,
Executions,	Administrators Bonds,
Writs & Bonds of Error,	Guardians Bonds,
Com. to take Deposition,	Officer's Bonds,
Jury Certificates,	Oaths of Office,

Also, DEEDS OF TRUST, WARRANTY DEEDS, DECLARATIONS, BLANK NOTES, &c.

☞ A quantity of the above blanks will shortly be forwarded to the county seats of the adjoining counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee and Randolph where officers may obtain them by applying at the places of deposite.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber takes this method of offering his sincere thanks to the citizens of this County, for the liberal patronage heretofore received; and, to inform the public that he is prepared to Make Work at a short notice, and pledges himself that all business entrusted to his care, shall be punctually attended to.

JAMES M. LITTEN.

Alexandria, January, 6, 1841.—3m.

SEABORN WILLIAMS,
Attorney at Law;
McDONALD, ALABAMA,

January, 6, 1841.—3m.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Roads and Revenues for Benton County, wish to purchase, for the benefit of the poor of said County, a piece of Land not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres. A healthy situation, with good water, will be important considerations in the selection. Persons wishing to sell a place, suitable for the above mentioned object, will please call on some one of the commissioners, on or before the meeting of the commissioners court in February next at which time the purchase will be made.

E. T. SMITH,
A. CROZIER,
H. GRIFFIN,
Wm. JOHNSTON,
R. D. ROWLAND, } *Commissioners.*

January 9th, 1840.—td.

Jacksonville,
HOTEL.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Tavern Stand, known as the **Jacksonville Hotel,** on the West side of the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. B. Holingsworth. No pains or expense will be spared to render the establishment comfortable and attractive to all who may favor him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits a call, and pledges himself to a liberal public that his charges shall be moderated to suit the hardness of the times.

N. B. The Bar will be well supplied with choice Liquors.

JOHN RAMEY.

Jacksonville, Jan. 13, 1840.—3m.

TRUST SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust, executed by William G. Falkner to the Subscriber, as Trustee, for certain purposes therein mentioned which said Deed is duly recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of Randolph County, Alabama, I will expose to Public Sale, on the first Monday in February next, before the Court House door in said County, between the usual hours of sale for Cash, the following described property, or so much thereof as will satisfy said Trust Deed, viz: the East half of the North East quarter of Section No. eight in township No. twenty-two of Range No. thirteen east, in the Coosa Land District, with all the appurtenances thereof. Acting as Trustee, I will convey such title only as is vested in me. December 29th, 1840.

SAMUEL HOWARD, Trustee.

Jan. 6, 1841.—4t.—$6.00.

Negroes for Hire.

WILL be hired at the residence of the Subscriber, *ON THE FIRST SATURDAY IN FEBRUARY NEXT,* for one year

SIX LIKELY NEGROES,

Viz: one Man, a first rate Waggoner and Manager. Three Women, one Boy, and one Little Girl. Note with approved security will be required before the property is delivered.

Also, will be sold,

On the same day, about Twenty Head of Cattle, two Horses, two Cotton Gins, a quantity of Store Goods, and other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

JAMES ROBINSON,
Jan. 13, 1840—4t. Cane Creek.

WOOL CARDING.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally that he has just erected and has now in complete operation a new *WOOL CARDING MACHINE* on *CANE CREEK,* at Loyd's Mills, 13 miles south of Jacksonville, where all descriptions of carding will be done in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Persons bringing wool, will please be particular to have it clear of burrs and furnish one pound of lard clear of salt to every ten pounds of wool, in order that the wool may be eased at the factory.

PRICES For CARDING.

Mixed, per pound, ... 12½ cts.
Carding, " " ... 10 "

The above prices are charged for the weight of rolls after they are carded, as from experiments heretofore made, I have ascertained that the loss and wastage in carding will average about one pound in ten.

ELIJAH LOYD.

Cane creek, Jan. 27, 1841—4t.

R. E. W. McADAMS,
Clock & Watch Maker,
JACKSONVILLE,
ALABAMA.

Cash required for all Work when deli...

...ture Spring Ac...

HAVING been ... this School, ... to commence ... next (1841.)

Perhaps no ... vantages for an ... Spring Acade... ley, thirty m... South of the ... beauty of ... becoming ... pure atm... only a guar... as the most e... seek again his ...

A large and excellent ... spring, is within a convenient distance of the Academy; also, two Chalybeate Springs, a fine Lime-stone and Free-stone spring, all adjacent to the Academy.

When this place becomes generally known, it will offer as many inducements, as a watering place, as any in the state.

Two excellent Boarding-Houses will be kept in the vicinity of the Academy, where boarding can be had at one dollar and fifty cents per. week.

No pains will be spared on the part of the Trustees, to improve the singular advantages, which nature has so liberally bestowed upon this place; and, the undersigned, is only desirous that his patronage shall depend upon his exertions and competency.

Should circumstances seem to require it, the Trustees have made arrangements to secure a Female Teacher, in every way qualified to discharge the arduous duties of a Tutoress.

The branches taught will be as follows, and at the following rates (viz:)

Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, ...	$6,00
Geography, Grammar and History, ...	8,00
Natural, Moral and Mental Philosphy and Chemistry, so far as it may be taught without an apparatus, ...	10,00
Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Rhetoric, Elocution, Mythology, Botany, Astronomy, &c.	12,00

JAMES H. ROGERS.

January 6, 1841.—tf.

NOTICE.

I hereby notify all those indebted to the late firm of Heradon & Kelley, to make payment immediately or I shall put out their notes and accounts for collection.

WM. C. KELLY.

Dec. 5th 1840.—tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON the tenth day of February next I will sell at the late residence of David Golightly dec'd, in Cherokee county, Ala., a likely Young Negro man.—Note and good securities will be required, payable on the 23rd day of December next.

Dec. 26th, 1840.

HENRY O. GOLIGHTLY, Adm.

January 6, 1841.—3t.—$2.

Administrator's Notice.

THERE will be rented to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 30th January next, on the premises, the Plantation whereon Joseph McConnell, dec'd. lately resided, one mile north of Gaylesville, Cherokee County, Ala. There is about 70 acres of cleared Land, all fresh and first quality of Valley Land. Upon the premises are comfortable cabins for a dwelling and kitchen, and good stables, the Land to be rented until the first day of January, 1842.

At the same time and place there will be sold some personal property, too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day.

Cherokee co. Ala. } JNO. L. SENTER,
Dec. 30, 1840. } *Admr.*

Jan. 6, 1841.—4t.—$5.00.

Administrators' Notice.

THE undersigned having taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of Joel Reed, deceased, gives notice to all persons having claims against the said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will call and make immediate payment or they will be compelled to do so by law.—Dec. 13th 1840.

ERASMUS P. REED,
JAMES LAMAR,
Adm'rs.

Dec. 23, 1840—6t—$3 50.

NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of Jeremiah Walters, late of Cherokee County, and State of Alabama, are hereby notified to present them well authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. All those indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment—this 14th day of December, 1840.

GEORGE WEIR, *Administrator cum testamento annexo.*

Dec. 16, 1840—6t—$3 50.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned, having on the 19th day of October, 1840, in the orphans' court of Jefferson county, Alabama, qualified as Administrator of William White, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent, to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, being eighteen months from the said 19th day of October, 1840, otherwise they will be forever barred.

Those indebted to the estate will please make payment to me.

MITCHELL POOL, Admr.

Dec. 23, 1840.—6t—$3 50.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Dunlap Scott dec. hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. Also all persons indebted, will please make immediate payment.

WM. SCOTT, Adm'r.

Dec. 16.—tf.

NOTICE.

EDWARD L. WOODWARD, Adm'r. of the estate of James M. Mitchell dec'd. having reported himself ready for a final settlement; it is [illegible] by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days requiring all persons interested in a final settlement of said estate to appear at the office of the Clerk of the County court, at which time [illegible] will be [illegible]

[illegible] 22, [illegible] 1/4 of S. [illegible] Land District.

It is therefore ordered [illegible] that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, requiring all persons interested in the sale of said Real Estate, to be and appear before the Judge of the County court, at an Orphans' court to be holden in the Town of Ashville on the second Monday in January next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why said real estate should not then be ordered for sale.

Copy Test:

JOSHUA W. HOOPER,
Clerk.

(204—6t—$7 00.)

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, NOVEMBER 30th. 1840.

JOHN COLLINS, the Administrator of the Estate of Henry Box, deceased, has this day filed his papers and vouchers for final settlement of said Estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the first Monday in January next be set apart for settlement of said estate.

It is further ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days requiring all persons interested in the estate of said deceased to appear before the Judge of the County court, at the Court house in the town of Ashville, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why final settlement should not be made.

Copy Test:

JOSHUA W. HOOPER,
Clerk.

(204—3t—$6 00.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, NOVEMBER 28th, 1840.

THIS DAY came into court Thomas A. Morris, Adm'r. of the Estate of John R. Allen, dec'd. and filed his Petition, praying an order of sale for the following Real Estate, (viz.) The W. 1/2 of the N. E. 1/4 of S. 13, T. 14, R. 2 E. containing 80 25-100 acres. Also the N. E. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of S. 13, T. 14, R. 2 E. containing 40 13-100 acres. Also the N. E. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of Section 26, T. 14, R. 2 E. containing 40 29-100 acres.

And it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that said estate is Insolvent—

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for forty days, requiring all persons interested in the Sale of said Real Estate to be and appear before the Judge of the county court, at an Orphans' Court to be holden at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why said Real Estate should not then be Ordered for Sale.

Copy Test: *JOSHUA W. HOOPER,*
(104—6t—$10 50.) *Clerk Co. Co.*

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, Decr. 30, 1840.

THIS day came John C. Harris, and deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County Court an Instrument in writing, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Isabella Burns, deceased, and asked for probate of the same.

Whereupon it was ordered, by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for four weeks, requiring —— McGraw and his wife (Mary McGraw,) William Darby, and his wife, (Martha Burns,) James C. Moore, and his wife, Andrew Turnipseed, and his wife; Wilson McKinney and his wife, and James Burns, heirs at law, and next of kin to the said Isabella Burns, deceased, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in the Town of Jacksonville, on Friday the 5th day of March next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the Instrument of writing purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of the said Isabella Burns, deceased, should not be admitted to probate as the Last Will and Testament of said deceased.

Copy from the Minutes.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

Jan. 6, 1841.—4w.

Notice.

BY VIRTUE of four fi. fas. issued from the Circuit Court of Benton county, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for *CASH*, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in February next, FOUR LIKELY NEGROES, named as follows: one man named Oliver, one Boy named James, and one Berry, and a woman named Molly—levied on as the property of James Clarke, to satisfy said fi. fas. one in favor of Herndon and Kelly—one in favor of John Goodwin, use &c.—one in favor of T. Crutchfield, use of J. Forney, and one in favor of W. P. Chilton & Co.—15th Decr. 1840.

Wm. C. PRICE, Sheriff.

By his Deputy,

AND. WILKINS.

Dec. 16, 1840—5t—$6 00.

Notice.
Postponed Sale.

BY VIRTUE of one fi. fa [illegible] from the Circuit Court of Benton [illegible] I will offer for sale for *CA*[illegible] [illegible]ourt House door in the Town of [illegible] on the firs[illegible] Monday in February ne[illegible] [illegible]rnelius [illegible] interest, claim and de[illegible] [illegible] 1-4 of the S. [illegible] non has in and to [illegible] North east 1-4 E[illegible] Section fifte[illegible]n; Range six east [illegible] —Levied on as the prop[illegible], to satisfy said fi fa in favor [illegible]ielfield—7th Nov. 1840.

Wm. C. PRICE, Sheriff.

By his Deputy

AND. WILKINS.

Dec. 16, 1840—4t—$5 00

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a fi fa from the county court of Mobile county, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday of February next, the following described lots of Land, known as the N. E. fourth of Section twenty-eight, township fourteen, Range eight, containing 160 acres, and part of the south west fourth of section twenty-two, township fourteen & Range eight containing 120 acres—levied on as the property of James Clarke to satisfy said fi fa in favor of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Mobile.

Wm. C. PRICE Shff.

Dec. 30, 1840.—4t—$3 00.

Coroner's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an alias Execution to me, issued from the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Bentou county, State of Alabama I will offer for sale on the 1st day of Febuary next, at the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, to the highest bidder for *Cash*, the following tract of Land (to-wit:) the west half of Section fifteen, township fifteen, range nine east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of Halbert McClure to satisfy an Execution in my hands in favor of William T. Gould, assignee &c. against William Garrett, William C. Price and Halbert McClure—Sale within usual hours. Nov. 30th, 1840.

JAMES WOOD,
Coroner of Benton County.

January 6. 1841.—4t.—pr's fee $5 00.

TRUST SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust, executed by Jefferson Falkner to the subscriber, as Trustee, for certain purposes therein mentioned, which said Deed is duly recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of Randolph County, Alabama, I will expose to publick sale on the First Monday in February next, before the Court House door in said County between the usual hours of sale for Cash, the following described property, or so much thereof as shall satisfy said Trust Deed, (viz:) Bartley, a Negro Man, about forty-five years of age.—Sylvia, about 35 years of age.—Dorcas, a girl about thirteen years of age.—Mary a girl eighteen months old. Acting as Trustee I will convey such title only as is vested in me. Dec. 29th 1840.

SAMUEL HOWARD, Trustee.

Jan. 6, 1841.—5t.—$6 00.

COMMERCIAL.

A. B. HOLT, & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MOBILE.

ALFRED B. HOLT,
ROB'T AUGUSTUS HOLT,
JOHN N. ROSE.

WARE-HOUSE,
And Commission Business.

THE subscribers beg leave to return thanks for the patronage received last season from their friends, and solicit a continuance of the same, pledging themselves, that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. Their **Ware-House** is now in good order for the storage of Cotton, and Merchandise.

Advances made on Cotton as usual in Dry Goods and Groceries, at the very lowest market prices.

MILLER & PERSSE.

September 16, 1840.—tif.

The Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega Patriot will copy the above, till the 1st February, 1841, and forward their accounts to Persse and Miller.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have entered in copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general

Commission Business,

In Mobile, under the firm of WILLIAMS & JOHNSON. One or the other will always be found at their post in Mobile, after the first day of November next.—They deem it proper to state that no liabilities will be incurred by the parties; and pledge themselves that no use will be made of any funds which may be placed in their hands, for individual purposes; and that they will be governed strictly by all instructions received. The parties have had considerable experience in business, one having been engaged in the above business for four months in Virginia, and the other having dealt largely for several years in cotton and goods.—They deem it unnecessary to give reference, as they are both well known; and expect by promptness and punctuality to give general satisfaction in all business confided to them, and hope to share a liberal patronage.

CHAS. WILLIAMS,
T. JOHNSON.

September 9, 1840.—tf.

The Free Press, Selma, Flag, Tuscaloosa, Republican, Jacksonville, and Watchtower, Talladega, will publish the above till 1st January and forward their account to us. W. & J.

WARE-HOUSE
And Commission Business.

THE subscriber has engaged in the above business in the City of Wetumpka, and is prepared to store and sell Cotton and Country produce.

HOEMAN F. SIMMONS.

JUDGE BOYD, JAMES HAMPTON, DANIEL BUSH, LOUIS D. JONES, } Wetumpka.
MAJ. JOHN BUSH, JOHN BORDERS, Esq. REV. F. SHEEMAN, THOS. WILLIAMS, Esq. } Jacksonville.

September 23, 1840.—tf.

SATTINETS & KENTUCKY JEANS, some of very superior fabric and finish, Also *ROBROY JEANS, LINSEYS,* Red mixt and plaid *BROWN and BLEACHED DOMESTICS,* some very heavy. Besides a general assortment of **Fancy** *and* **Staple Goods,** BOOTS SHOES *Hats* *School Books* *Stationary* *Cutlery* and Queensware [illegible] for sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

Dec. 23, 1840.—t1a.

NEW GOODS, at the CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the patronage extended to the late firm of **SIMS & READY,** respectfully announces to the public, that he has moved from the old stand, to Hagerty's brick building on the corner, next door to the American Hotel, where he has just opened a new and extensive stock of Fall and Winter goods, purchased in New York and Boston, on such terms as will enable him to sell at prices to suit the times—which he offers at wholesale and retail, for CASH and CASH ONLY.

His stock comprises most articles in the **Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware, Cuttlery and Crockery** line, usually found in mercantile establishments in the interior, and will be replenished by frequent arrivals. He believes his facilities for purchasing are equal to those of others, and he is content with a moderate profit. He flatters himself therefore, that he can afford such inducements, as will make it the interest of those trading to Wetumpka, to supply themselves at his establishment.

Please call and examine.

A. READY.

Wetumpka, Nov. 25, 1840.

☞ The Jacksonville Republican and Talladega Watchtower, copy two months.

Dec. 2, 1840.—2m.

FACTORY YARN

OF superior quality and assorted sizes, just received and on sale for CASH, by

Dec. 21, 1840—t1a. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*

NOTICE.

I hereby notify all those indebted to the late firm of Herndon & Kelley, to make payment immediately or I shall put out their notes and accounts for collection.

WM. C. KELLY.

Dec. 5th 1840.—tf.

NOTICE.
LAND TO RENT.

WILL BE RENTED to the highest bidder on the premises, on

Saturday 20th February next,

The Plantation whereon Samuel M. Wilson, deceased lately resided, lying on Terrapin creek, in Cherokee County. Alabama. The cleared Land is under common Fence, and all of first quality. Upon the premises are a good comfortable *log cabin* dwelling, kitchen, smoke house, and stables, and other necessary out buildings, and at the same place and time will be sold, if not otherwise disposed of before the time, to the highest bidder, a quantity of Corn. Terms made known on the day.

THOMAS GROGAN, Adm.
in right of his wife Eliz. Grogan.

Jan. 20, 1841—5t.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Letters of Adminstration upon the Estate of Samuel M. Wilson, deceased, were on the 1st day of January, 1841, by the Hon. Matthew J. Turnley, Judge of the County court of Cherokee county, and State of Alabama, granted to Elizabeth Grogan—

These are therefore to notify all persons having claims against the said Estate to exhibit the same, within the time limited by law, or the same will be barred.

THOMAS GROGAN, Adm.
In right of his wife Eliz. Grogan.

Jefferson, Cherokee county, Ala. }
15th January, 1841.—6t. }

ALABAMA STATE

LOTTERY;
CLASS No. 1a

Authorized by the Legislature of the State for the benefit of Hiram Lodge No. 42.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Ala. on the second Saturday the 13th day of February, 1841, at 1 past 4 o'clock P. M.

$2000
CAPITAL PRIZE,
TICKETS ONLY FIVE DOLLARS.

J. CROW & CO. Managers,
Of the Lottery for the Hiram Lodge No. 42.
75 Numbers; 10 Drawn Ballots.

SPLEDID SCHEME

1	PRIZE OF	$2,000	$2,000
1	" "	1,000	1,000
2	" "	500	1,000
4	" "	250	1,000
5	" "	100	500
10	" "	50	500
20	" "	25	500
50	" "	10	[illegible]

All those tickets having on th[illegible] the drawn nu[illegible]

Whole tickets $5; Hal[illegible]

—For [illegible]

The [illegible] will be [illegible] bers, [illegible] ed up and [illegible] for the drawn [illegible] ran dom; and th[illegible] nation, the 1st, [illegible] drawn [illegible] secutively, will [illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible]

That ticket having on it the 2d 3d & 4th to [illegible] 1,000
That ticket " " " 3d 4th & 5th to [illegible] 500
That ticket " " " 3d 5th & 6th to [illegible] 500
Those 4 tickets having on them 1st 2d & 4th, 1st 3d & 5th, 1st 4th & 6th, 1st 5th & 7th, $250 00 each, 1,000.
Those 5 tickets having on them th 2d 5th & 6th, 2d 6th & 7th, 2d 7th & 8th, 2d 8th & 9th, 2d 9th 10th, each to $10 500
Those tickets having on them the 3 4 6 [illegible] each to $50 500
3 6 7
3 5 7
3 5 8
3 5 9
3 5 10

Those twenty tickets having on them the

1	2	5	1	2	10	1	3	9	1	4	9								
1	2	6	1	3	4	1	3	10	1	4	10								
1	2	7	1	3	6	1	4	5	1	5	6								
1	2	8	1	3	7	1	4	7	1	5	8								
1	2	9	1	3	8	1	4	8	1	5	9								

each to $25 500

Those fifty tickets having on them the

4	5	6	5	3	8	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	1	2	9	1	2					
4	5	7	5	4	9	7	[illegible]	3	8	1	3	9	1	3					
4	5	8	5	4	10	7	[illegible]	4	8	1	4	9	1	4					
4	5	9	6	1	2	7	2	5	8	1	5	9	1	5					
4	5	10	6	3	4	7	2	6	8	1	6	9	1	6					
5	4	1	6	4	5	7	2	8	8	1	7	9	1	7					
5	4	2	6	5	7	7	2	9	8	1	9	9	1	8					
5	4	3	6	5	8	7	2	10	8	1	10	9	1	10					
5	4	6	6	8	9	7	3	1	8	2	1	10	3	7					
5	4	7	6	8	10	7	4	1	8	2	3	10	7	9					

each to $10 500

And all those tickets having on them three of the drawn numbers consecutively to five dollars each.

Whole ticket will be entitled to all the prize that may be drawn to its number; Halves, to one half of whatever prize may be drawn to its number; Quarters, to one-fourth of whatever prize may be drawn to its number; subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. payable at the Managers' Office in Jacksonville.

No altered or mutilated tickets will be paid.

For Tickets apply at the Managers' Office in Jacksonville, or to their Agents.

J. CROW & CO. *Managers.*

Dec. 30 1840—td.

MONEY WANTED.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers will confer a favor by paying as early as possible as we are compelled to have money or forfeit our credit.

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

Dec. 23, 1840—t1a.

Factory Thread.

JUST received and for sale, a large supply of Factory Thread from No. 5 to 14, sold low for CASH ONLY.

The Agent of the Factory will not receive the bills of the Monroe Rail Road, Central, Hawkinsville, Ocmulgee Banks and others from us for Thread, neithyr will we receive them for thread or for debts due us.

FAIR WARNING.

ALL who owe us and do not pay soon, we think cannot blame us if they are called on for the money by an Officer, as we now consider that we have given fair warning to all. Therefore all who owe us would do well call soon and pay.

HUDSON & BROCKMAN.

Dec. 30, 1840—4t.

HORSE BILLS,

EXECUTED with Neatness & Despatch at this Office.

—*ALSO*—

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BLANKS, CARDS, &c.

NOTICE—TAKE WARNING.

ALL those that are indebted to us are notified that unless they come in and settle previous to the 25th of this inst. that their notes and accounts will be sued on at our next Magistrate's Court, as longer indulgence *CANNOT* be given.

CLAIBORNE & WARREN

Alexandria, Alabama, }
January 11th, 1840. } tf.

The State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Jany. [illegible]

THIS DAY came Joshua Milner, [illegible] tor of the estate of James D[illegible] and reported said estate ready [illegible] ment—

It is therefore ordered, [illegible] made in the Jacksonville R[illegible] Forty days requiring all [illegible] settlement of the Estate [illegible] deceased, to be and a[illegible] the Offic[illegible] Clerk of the County [illegible] and C[illegible] Jacksonville, on Frid[illegible] fifth day of M[illegible] next, at which tim[illegible] there will be [illegible] ual settlement of said estate.

True copy from the Minutes:

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

Jan. 20, 1841.—6t.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a House of Public Entertainment, in the Town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Alabama. He fully intends to give general satisfaction to all who may give him with a call. JACOB HOSS.

Jefferson, March 27th 1840.

[illegible] that he still continues [illegible] the public in gener[illegible]

[illegible] chased of C. [illegible] Camp, of Madison County, State of Alabama, his entire interest in the Thorough Bred Race Horse and Stallion

WHALEBONE

By old Sir Archie, his dam by old Packet. Whalebone is at this time at Col. Henry [illegible]ner's Stable in Benton County, Alabama he will make his next season, the Spring. Whalebone is in fine health and condition [illegible] ther particulars made known in due [illegible]

HENRY B. TURN[illegible]
JOSEPH H. BR[illegible]

Dec. 16, 1840—2m.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

FOR Practitioners and [illegible] [illegible]cted and warrant[illegible] [illegible] hand at our Store.

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

1841.

IS just at hand. We are consequently under the necessity of calling on our patrons for funds. This is certainly unpleasant to us as well as them. But it *must be done.* We therefore earnestly hope that they will remove the necessity impelling us to such a course by speedy payment.

COTTON will be received in discount at the market price if delivered early.

WOODWARD & BROTHER.

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of [illegible] BURT & Co. *must* come forward and [illegible] payment immediately. Our [illegible] to make collections, and further [illegible] be given.

[illegible]

Jacksonville, Dec. 9, 1840.

NOTICE.

The [illegible] election held in the [illegible] Court House in Jacksonville, on Saturday the [illegible] of February, 1841, for one Intendant and five Councilors for the year 1841—attendance by the Council.

VERNON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution take great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have lately secured the services of Messrs. James A. Johnson and Alfred Collins, as Teachers for the ensuing year.

The qualifications of these gentlemen are well known to many of the citizens of North Alabama, as to render it unnecessary to say anything upon the subject.

The prices of tuition per session, which have been reduced to suit the hard times of the times, are as follows:

For Spelling, Reading, and writing,	$10,00
Geography, Arithmetic, and English Grammar,	16,00
Rhetoric, Moral, Mental and Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry, so far as it may be taught without the use of an appartes,	12,00
For Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Astronomy, (including the calculation and projection of eclipses,) and the Latin and Greek languages,	15,00

The next session to commence on the 2nd Monday in January next.

Wills Valley, DeKalb Co. Ala., Dec. 19, 1840.

W. C. SMITH, }
T. J. ROGERS, } *Trustees*
S. B. WATTS. }

January 6, 1841.—tf.

A CARD.

DR. GRANT respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed his Office to the building on the public square, adjoining the store of Hudson and Brockman, opposite Spencer's Hotel, where he may be found at all times when not absent on professional business.

JACKSONVILLE Nov. 18, 1840.—6m.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. V. No. 6. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1841. Whole No. 214

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
BY J. F. GRANT,

At $2 50 in advance, or $3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less $1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Postage *must* be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

POETRY.

THE FATE OF THE BUCANIER.

Glynellen was a young Welsh adventurer who embarked for this country about the year 1690. Naturally of a roving disposition, he soon became dissatisfied with the monotony and tameness of a sedentary life; and, collecting together a number of congenial spirits, embraced the dangerous but lucrative profession of the pirate. After scouring the Atlantic for several years, during which he kept the Spanish colonies in a state of continual apprehension and alarm by the rapidity of his movements and the astonishing boldness of his adventures, he was at last surprised and attacked, whilst carousing with his companions on a beech of one of the West India Islands, by a large party of Spaniards, who had received secret information of his approach. A desperate resistance was made, but without avail. The Rover narrowly escaped with his life, after seeing his followers, one by one, overpowered and slaughtered around him; and his hitherto unconquered vessel, silently appropriated to the service of the victors. He wandered about for a while but, unwilling to survive the fate of his faithful comrades, and the prostration of his former power, he finally flung himself from a rock into the ocean. Glynellen possessed the rare gift of clemency, combined with all the fearless intrepidity peculiar to the Robber of the Seas.

Dark genius of the wind and flood,
Glynellen, where art thou?
Didst thou a thousand tempests brave
To perish calmly now?
Still breathes the ocean-swell to thee
A language of delight.
Oh! wilder than the wildest sea,
And darker than the night,
Thy spirit soaring, spurned its cell,
And frown'd where'er that wild eye fell.

Child of the blue wave, art thou gone?
Or where is now thy home?
Doth ocean waft thee onward still,
Or shroud thee in its foam?—
How wildly screams the sea-bird when
His pinions sweep the surge!
Sings he thy song of triumph then,
Or doth he wail thy dirge?
Or bears he in that fearful shriek
The prayer thy victim-foes would speak?

No more thy vessel moors the wave,
Along the strand no more
Rise wild and loud those bursts of glee
Above the billow's roar.
Thy comrades where are they? The tide
Now rolleth where they stood;
The echoes of their songs have died
In silent solitude.
—I rouse thee, Rover, rouse, and reign
Once more the monarch of the main.

The deck thy brave companions trod,
Is press'd by other feet;
But there is weakness in that step,
And in that eye deceit.
Oh! burst from thy inglorious sleep,
And wake to arms again!
Wilt yield the sceptre of the deep,
Thy kingdom—to such men?
Come, bid the vaunting dastard feel
The deepest vengeance of thy steel.

Vain, vain the call which would awake
One thought of former joys:
The rocks will echo back reply,
But not Glynellen's voice.
And if he scorned to sink beneath
The weapon of his foe,
Think not a moment's fleeting breath
Could chain his soul below.
He shrunk not—had he dared to shrink,
In meanness from the blow.
How had the feeling o'er him rushed
Of heart undone, and power crushed!

He fell not with those forms he lov'd
The fever of his life,
Unquenched by the shock of elements,
Still triumphed in the stife.
But when the sleep of evening sinks
On ocean's troubled breast,
And from the skies a thousand eyes
Seem watching o'er thy rest—
What brow is dark with passion here
Where all is loveliest?
—See! doth he leap—and none to save?
Glynellen, thou hast found a grave!

Sleep, Rover, on thy coral bed,
Thy realm was not more free—
The spirits of the waters breathe
Companionship to thee.
No prouder soul hath ever brav'd
The battle and the storm;
Nor ocean flung her snowy hand
Around a manlier form.
Then sleep, the freeman's rest is thine
Along thy native sea—
The curse of kin or friendship's tear,
Come to thee, young bucanier. W. H. L.

Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Southern Literary Messenger.

From the Ladies' Companion.

THE WAR-WOMAN'S CREEK.

In Georgia and N. C., there is hardly a river, creek, or stream, that has not connected with it some old Indian tradition. The title of the present sketch is taken from one of these; I believe one of the principal tributaries of the Natahalee river, in the Cherokee Nation, North Carolina. The story, as told by the few Indians remaining since the removal in the fall of 1838, runs thus:

Many years ago, in the first settlement of the country, a wandering party of their tribe attacked the house of a squatter somewhere upon their borders, during his absence, and massacred all his children, and left his wife covered with the mangled bodies of her butchered off-spring, scalped like them, and apparently dead. She was not, however, wounded so badly as they had supposed, and no sooner did she hear the sound of their retreating footsteps, than disengaging herself from the heap of slain, haggard, pale, and drenched with her own and the blood of her children, she peered steadily for the door, and finding her enemies no longer in sight hastily extinguished the fire, which, before leaving, they had applied to her cabin, but which had as yet made very little impression on the green logs of which it was composed.

Wiping from her eyes the warm blood which was still reeking from her scalpless head, she directed her agonised gaze to the bleeding and disfigured forms of those who scarce an hour before were playing at the door, and gladdening her maternal heart with merry laughter, and as she felt, in the full sense of her desolation, the last ray of hope die within her bosom, there stole over her ghastly face an expression as savage as was ever worn by the ruthless slayers of her innocent babes. Her eyes gleamed with the wild fury of the tigress robbed of its young, as closing her cabin carefully behind her, with a countenance animated by some desperate purpose, she started off in the same path by which the murderers had departed. Heedless of her wounds and wasting blood, and last to all sense of hunger and fatigue, in the one absorbing and fell purpose which actuated her, she pursued not upon the trail of her foes, until at night, she came up with them encamped at the side of the creek which is indebted to her for its present name.

Emerging from the gloom of the surrounding darkness, on her hands & knees, she crept noiselessly towards the fire the blaze of which as it flickered upwards, discovered to her the prostrate forms of the Indians, five in number, who, overcome by an unusually fatiguing day's travel, were wrapt in deep sleep, with their weapons, their tomahawks, in their belts. Her own stealthily advancing figure, as the uncertain light of the burning pine fell upon it with more or less distinctness—now exposing its limaments clotted with blood, and distorted by an expression which her wrongs, and the sight of the desolators of her hearthstone, exasperated to a degree almost fiendish; and now shading all save two gleaming, spectral eyes—was even more striking than the swarthy face which she glared upon. Assuring herself that they were fast asleep, she gently removed their tomahawks, and dropped all but one in the creek. With this remaining weapon in her hand, and cool resolution in her heart, she bent over the nearest enemy, and lifting the instrument, to which her own and children's blood still adhered, with no terrific and unerring blow, buried it in the temple of its owner. The savage moved no more than partly to turn upon his side, gasped a little, quivered a minute like an aspen, and sunk back to his former position, quite dead. Smiling ghastly in his right face, the avenging woman left him, and noiselessly as before despatched all of the sleepers, but one, to that long rest from which only the last trump can awaken them. The last devote victim, however, was aroused to a consciousness of his situation by the death-struggles of his companions. He sprang to his feet, and felt for his weapon. It was not there and one glance explained every thing to him. He evaded the blow aimed at him by the brave and revengeful mother, seized from the fire a burning brand, and with it succeeded partially in warding off the furious attack which followed. In a little time they fell struggling together, the Indian desperately wounded, and the unfortunate woman faint with the loss of blood and her extraordinary & heroic exertions. Both were too weak to harm each other now, and the wounded savage only availed himself of his remaining strength to crawl away. In this piteous plight, the poor woman remained until near noon on the following day, when she was accidentally discovered by a straggling party of whites, to whom she told her story, and then died. After burying her on the spot they made some exertions to overtake the fugitive Indian, but unsuccessfully. He succeeded in reaching his tribe, and from his tale the little stream before mentioned was ever afterwards known among the Cherokees, and also by the pale faces, as the "*War-Woman's Creek.*"

A CAPITAL STORY.

OF BOSWELL AND JOHNSON.

We have not met with a story for some time as well told as one in the new volume of Angelo's Reminiscences, of Boswell and Johnson. Angelo it seems gets it from the landlord of the inn where the lexicographer put up. Boswell had ordered a leg of mutton and also a pudding, and our author proceeds:

"Johnson gets off the poney, and the poor animal, relieved from the giant, sneak'd his way into the stable. Boswell ushered the doctor into the house and left him to prepare for his delicious treat. Johnson feeling his coat rather damp from the mist of the mountains, went into the kitchen, and threw his upper garment on a chair before the fire; he sat on the hob, near a little boy who was very busy attending the meat, and Johnson did not like the appearance of his head; when he shifted the basting ladel from one hand, the other was never idle; and the doctor thought at the same time he saw something fall on the meat, upon which he determined to eat no meat on that day. The dinner was announced. Boswell exclaimed "my dear doctor here comes the mutton—what a picture! done to a turn—and looks so beautifully brown. The doctor tittered. After a short grace, Boswell said—

"I suppose I am to carve as usual; what part shall I help you to?' The doctor replied:

'I did not like to tell you before, but I am determined to abstain from meat to day.'

'O dear! this is quite a disappointment, said Bozzy.

'Say no more I shall make myself ample amends with the pudding.'

Boswell commenced the attack and made the first cut at the mutton. 'How the gravy runs: what fine flavored fat, so nice and brown too. Oh, sir, you would have relished this fine piece of mutton.'

The meat removed, in came the long wished for pudding. The doctor looked joyous, fell eagerly to, and in a few minutes nearly finished the pudding. The table was cleared and Boswell said:

"Doctor while I was eating the mutton you seemed frequently inclined to laugh; pray tell me what tickled your fancy?'

The doctor then literally told him all that had passed at the kitchen fire about the boy and the basting. Boswell turned pale as a parsnip, and sick of himself and company, darted out of the room. Somewhat relieved on returning, he insisted on seeing the dirty little rascally boy, whom he severely reprimanded before Johnson; the boy cried the doctor laughed.

'You little filthy, snivelling hound,' said Boswell; 'when you basted the meat, why did you not put on the cap that I saw you have on this morning?'

'I could n't sir,' said the boy.

'No! why could'nt you?' said Boswell.

'Because mammy took it to boil the pudding in.'

The doctor, gathering up his herculanean frame, stood erect, touching the ceiling with his wig, he stared or squinted—indeed looking any way but the right way. At last with mouth wide open (none of the smallest) and stomach heaving, he with some difficulty recovered his breath, and looking at Boswell with the lungs of a Stentor:

'Mr. Boswell, sir, leave off laughing, and under pain of my eternal displeasure never utter a single syllable of this abominable adventure to any soul living while you breathe.'

'And so, sir,' said my host,' you have the receiver fact from the simple mouth of your humble servant.'

ON AGRICULTURE.

In this country no man need be idle, for its surface would afford agricultural employment for more than ten fold the number of its present inhabitants. Too many hands cannot be employed in this business. The learned callings may be crowded and trade overcome: when too great a number engage in it they starve each other, but in a new, extensive and fertile country, every one who industriously and skillfully tills his ground while he secures his own independence, is adding to the public stock, and while he enjoys the fruits of his labor, he may have the satisfaction to reflect that his fellow creatures in distant climes are fed from the produce of his fields. If the farmer's income be less abundant than that of the merchant, it is much more certain. If greater bodily fatigue is attached to his employment, he has much less anxiety of mind. If he has not an equal access to the elegancies of life he is better assured of its real necessaries and comforts.

Every farmer that is not in debt, and has in himself the fee of his land, is a prince within his domains; and provided his farm produces a competent support, there is in his power as much independence as can fall to the lot of man. When a farmer plants or sows he, as it were, loans his property; and, for seed that he puts into well cultivated soil, he receives twenty fold.—This is an interest of two thousand per. cent; and, at the same time such enormous interest is paid without impoverishing any one.

In old countries, by the monopoly and entailments of land, all but a few are excluded from the privilege of being owners of the soil. Here it is happily different.—Vast tracts of saleable land lie uncultivated—which can hardly be settled within a whole century to come. The abundance and cheapness & the fertility of American lands together with the easy access to markets from extensive seacoasts, and from the number of our fine navigable rivers, which intersect the whole country, offer a decent competency and independence to millions of families in the industrious pursuits of husbandry.

The two Farmers.—Two Farmers, who were neighbors, had their crops of early peas killed by the frost. One of them came to condole with the other on their misfortune.

'Ah,' cried he, how unfortunate we have been neighbor! Do you know I have done nothing but fret ever since. But bless me! you seem to have a fine healthy crop coming up just now. What are these?'

'These?' cried the other, 'why these are what I sowed immediately after my loss.'

"What, come up already!" cried the fretter.

'Yes, while you were fretting I was working.'

'What, and don't you fret when you have a loss?'

'Not until I have repaired the mischief.'

'Why, then you have no need to fret at all.

'True, replied the industrious gardener, and that's the very reason: in truth, it is very pleasant to have no longer reason to think of misfortune, and it is astonishing how many might be repaired by a little alacrity and energy.'

Georgia Silk.—It is stated in a Macon Telegraph, that at a late term of the inferior court of that county, one of the presiding judges appeared on the bench with silk stockings silk hankerchief, &c. made by his own family or some of his friends, of the production of their own cocooneries, the next day another of the judges, A. E. Earnest, Esq., appeared in a full suit of silk, including coat, vest, pantaloons, stockings, pocket handkerchief, and stock, produced and manufactured wholly & entirely in his own family. Judge E. is of the opinion that domestic silk, will, before many years, be found the most economical article for negro clothing as well as ladies and gentlemen's dresses.

Dialogue.—Belvidera—It seems cruel to kill so many animals for their fur: thirty six poor squirrels put to death to make a muff for us?'

Emily—'Yes it is cruel. Why don't the monsters take their skins off *without killing them!*'

A good wife exhibits her love for her husband by trying to promote his welfare, and by administering to his comforts.

A poor wife 'dears' and 'my loves' her husband, and would not sow a button on his coat to keep him from freezing.

The meeting of the Poets.—In the city well known to every body, if they can find out the name—a poetical genius was hauled up before a poetical magistrate for kissing a girl and kicking up a dust, and the following interesting dialogue ensued:—

Magistrate.—Is your name John Jay?

Prisoner.—Yes, your honor, so the people say?

Mag.—Was it you that kissed the girl, and raised the alarm?

Pris.—Yes, your honor, but I thought it was no harm.

Mag.—You rascal! did you come here to make rhymes?

Pris:—No, your honor, but it will happen sometimes.

Mag.—Be off, you scamp, get out of my sight:

Pris.—Thank'ee, your honor, then I'll bid you good night.—*Picayune.*

The road on which ambition travels has this disadvantage—the higher it ascends the more difficult it becomes, till at last it terminates on some elevation too narrow for friendship, too steep for safety, too sharp for repose; and where the occupant, above the sympathy of men, and below the friendship of angels, resembles in the solitude, if not the depth, of his sufferings, a Prometheus chained to the Caucessian rock.

Phil. North American.

THE OREGON TERRITORY.

The bill to authorize the adoption of measures for the occupation and settlement of the Oregon Territory, with the introductory remarks of the proposer, are given in our columns. The measure is one fraught with great importance, and does honor to the forecast of the public spirited Representative from Missouri. While Great Britain is encroaching on our Northern frontier—is seeking to obtain a new and commanding position and influence in the West Indies, to subject our whole Southern coast and the commerce of the valley of the Mississipi—and is at the same time extending its occupation and authority over the vast territory in our rear, which gives a point of controle over the trade of the ocean of the Northwest, as well as the interior trade with the Indians, it is certainly proper that our National Legislature should make some demonstration of its intention to assert the rights of the country against the far-reaching power which seems resolved to occupy every spot on the globe necessary to secure for it an universal commercial dominion.

England has seized every commanding place which she could render impregnable in the Mediterranean—such as Gibralter, Malta, &c. &c. and has reduced Portugal to a dependency. She has taken station at St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, and other points along the coast of Africa, and now propose, by treaty with the various tribes of negroes, to acquire title to such portions or continent as will enable her to introduce her commercial system there, as in India. This is under the pretence of getting foothold; for the purpose of abolishing the slave trade but it will end in the conquest and enslavement of all Africa, as Indostan is now enslaved by her commercial monopoly. While moving to the accomplishment of this object, we find her at the same time taking possession of New Zealand, and conquring an island on the coast of China, which, with her other possessions on the Pacific and Indian Oceans, gives her command of the whale fisheries, and all the commerce of the rich continents bounded by those seas.

The U. States, the rising rival of Great Britain in commercial enterprise, has not a spot on the globe where her commerce can fold its wings in security, beyond its own coasts, without consent of other nations. Under such circumstances, we should not yield those of the Northwest without a struggle.—*Globe.*

OFFICIAL POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Harrison.	Van Buren.
Maine,	46,613	46,200
New Hampshire,	25,483	31,919
Vermont,	32,445	18,009
Massachusetts,	72,874	51,944
Rhode Island,	5,213	3,263
Connecticut,	31,212	24,888
New York,	225,812	212,519
New Yersey,	33,351	31,034
Pennsylvania,	144,019	143,676
Delaware,	5,967	4,874
Maryland,	33,533	28,759
Virginia,	41,405	42,818
North Carolina,	46,376	33,782
South Carolina,*		
Georgia,	40,261	31,921
Alabama,	28,471	33,991
Louisiana,	11,297	7,617
Mississippi,	19,518	16,995
Tennessee,	59,054	47,482
Kentucky,	57,837	32,397
Missouri,	21,441	28,043
Ohio,	149,157	124,782
Indiana,		51,604
Illinois,		47,476
Michigan,		21,106
Arkausas,		5,958
		23,057

Harrison' [illegible] Carolina, 145,69[illegible]

*The Leg[illegible]na, elect electors; th[illegible]e of that State cannot [illegible]e election for members of C[illegible] October, 1840, there were Democratic majorities in every Congressional district in the State. There was one Whig member elected, owing to two Democrats runing against him. In several district there was no Whig condidate, so the popular Democratic majority at that election cannot be ascertained. We have seen various estimates of the popular vote, some as low as 12,000, and others as high as 23,000.

AN EARTHQUAKE AT ZANTE.

An awful earthquake took place at the ill-fated island of Zante, on Friday the 30th ult. Sir Howard Douglas and suits are still there, and have during the last week felt upwards of one hundred shock, and some very smart ones. The country has suffered severely, but providentially not more than seven lives have been lost. The inhabitants are all in the greatest state of alarm, and the damage is estimated at $1,500,000. Fortunately the weather was, up to Friday last, remarkably fine, or the sufferings of the poor would have been tenfold. A subscription has been opened for the immediate relief of the poor wretches whose houses are utterly destroyed. Gentlemen who have come from Zante say, that after the first tremendous shock, the town had the appearance of a place that had been bombarded for a month: and only fancy what it must look like now they have had one hundred and more shocks: which, it is said, have crumbled down these buildings which the first shock had rent. A small island in the harbor of Zante has disappeared. There were a few fishermen's huts upon it, but we know not whether any poor wretches were on it at the time.

DEFENCE OF THE MAJORITY.

In the House of Representatives, against the Protest of the Minority, against the passage of the General Ticket Bill.

The protest of the minority, purports to be against the passage of the General Ticket Bill; but its real object, is disclosed in the body of it; which is, to justify the violent and unconstitutional character, of their own proceedings, by exciting the belief, that the Majority have taken an oppressive and unconstitutional mode to pass the Bill, had exercised tyranny and usurpation:" had perverted and misconstrued the rule of the House. to suit their own purposes; and "that the law was passed over every barrier, which the constitution had interposed; to the reckless spirit of an infuriated party." That the main object of the minority to exculpate themselves; and to fasten on the majority these gross and unfounded charges, is evident from the fact that in the outset of the Protest. they disclaim the intention, of examining the *merits* of the General Ticket Bill.

It is known to the people of Alabama (for who has not heard it) that the present session of the General Asssembly, has been distinguished, by some of the most extraordinary and turbulent scenes which has perhaps ever occurred, in any legislative hall, in the U. S. It is a duty, which the majority owe to themselves, and their constituents, to explain the part which they have borne in these transactions, and it is a source of sincere gratification that a fit opportunity, has presented itself, to state the facts connected with the passage of the bill.

The bill having passed, the Senate, was sent to the House, and the message transmitting it having been laid on the table, on the 23d day of December 1840 a member from Lawrence, (Mr Saunders) moved to take it from the table, which motion after several hours resistance, on the part of the minority was carried about nightfall. It finally passed the house on the evening of the 30th of the same month; and was under consideration every legislative day, between the two dates except the 25th. The Bill being on its second reading, was open for amendment for three days, the 24th, 26th; and 28th, but no motion of that kind was made by the minority. The majority felt every disposition to have free discussion on the measure; and still think that if the time consumed in its consideration had been devoted to discussion on its merits, instead of being wasted, in fruitless attempts on the part of the minority to defeat the bill by indirection, it would have been sufficient for this purpose. As proof of this disposition on the part of the majority, we would mention that five gentlemen of the minority made speeches at length on the different stages of its passage, while but two speeches, were made in favor of it. These facts which are incontrovertable, will shew how far the allegations in the protest, that "the voice of the minority was strangled" and "freedom of speech was denied them" are founded in fact.

We will now proceed, to what the minority, very properly consider, the more important subject of their protest: the proceedings of the day on which the Bill finally passed. After the gentleman from Marengo (Mr. Moores) had made a long speech in opposition to the bill (Mr. Perkins) the gentleman from Tuscaloosa offered an amendment and the gentleman from DeKalb (Mr. Winston) rather for the previous QUESTION [illegible] relating to a contest for the Speaker [illegible] gentleman from Mr. Bates] on behalf [illegible] Mr. Winston [illegible] for [illegible] the [illegible] of the House [illegible] promptly [illegible] voluntarily with [illegible] that majority [illegible] the minority [illegible] unimportant [illegible] virulent [illegible] by the minority [illegible] presiding officer, is [illegible] of exasperated feeling [illegible] when the passions engendered by this exciting conflict, shall have subsided [illegible] reason shall resume her empire" be a subject of regret to many gentlemen, who have assisted in recording amongst the archives of the State, a calumny, against a gentleman, of the most unblemished character as a citizen; and of exemplary moderation & magnanimity as a politician.

When the *previous question* was called, and before the vote was taken upon it, a gentleman of the minority from Chambers [Mr. McLemore] called on every Whig to leave the house, which was done *to the letter*, and the promptitude with which the movement was performed, connected with other circumstances, leave no doubt on the minds of the majority, but that it was a preconcerted plan. The majority, although the retirement of the minority from the Hall to the lobby and rotunda, was productive of much noise and confusion, retained their places with dignity and firmness, and the vote was then taken on the *previous question*. There were 44 yeas and 5 nays, which made it clear that there was not a quorum of the House (51) present. When this was announced, the minority who had generally remained without voting, to hear the result, expressed their exultation in the most noisy and disorderly manner and left the Capitol.

On motion of the gentleman from Madison (Mr. Clemens) there was a call of the House, and the doorkeeper was sent for Mr. Walker of Madison and Mr. Garrett of Cherokee, who were absent for the purpose of forming a quorum, which was completed upon the attendance of these two gentlemen. When Mr. Smith from Lauderdale moved a call of the roll and the chair announced that there was a quorum present, 52 members having, answered to their names several of the minority came within the bar; and took their seats. The Speaker declared the question before the house, to be the *previous question*, moved by Mr. Winston, of DeKalb which was then put, and carried by a vote of 51 yeas and 0 nays; the members of the minority present refusing to vote. The question was then put on the final passage of the bill and carried—yeas 50, Nays 23—many of the minority declining to vote and one of them (Mr. Crenshaw) voting in the affirmative to enable him to move a reconsideration. At the moment that the gentleman from Cherokee (Mr. Garrett) who completed the quorum made his appearance, and also when the bill passed many of the minority, then in the house hissed and insulted the house by hallooing, striking the desks and floor with their sticks, and some few going even so far as to mount upon their desks, to render themselves more conspicuous the noise and uproar, like the roar of a mighty cataract, drowning the voice of the Hon. Speaker in his attempts to restore order. It is impossible to describe them—and yet it is a pleasing reflection to the majority that the business of legislation, amidst the din and confusion, and in defiance of the opposition of the minority, was not prevented or materially retarded.—Much has been said by the majority, against the general ticket Bill and the motives of those who sustained it. On this subject the majority will content themselves with saying that they resisted every lawless attempt to dissolve the House and thwart its action.—*that the majority in a free country should rule the minority.*

On the conduct of the minority so far as the same was riotous and disorderly, there can be but one opinion with all reflecting men. But the act which far above all others, deserves condemnation, was the deliberate attempt to arrest the action of the house and leave it without a quorum. The only principle on which a representative government can be practically carried into operation, is that in all conflicts of opinion, the majority should prevail. The duty of a member who may happen to be in a minority is performed, when he offers open and dignified opposition, in the House, to any measure & records his vote against it. To paralyze the action of the House by the mode adopted by the minority, amounts to its *dissolution*. It is revolutionary and disorganizing in its character and tendency. If such conduct is tolerated by the people of Alabama, her legislative halls, instead of being (as they *once* were) grave and dignified assemblies, for the despatch of the public business, will be converted into mobs and torn by violent and licentious, their authority will decay with the loss of public respect, which under such circumstances would be inevitable: and obedience to the laws could only be ultimately enforced at the point of the bayonet.

This spirit of stubborn resistance to the will of the majority, is incompatible with the nature of our government; in defiance of the people: and if persevered in, will eventually prostrate institutions founded on popular opinion, and end in despotism—for none *but* a despot can control this factious spirit. The majority regard the attempt of the minority to dissolve the House, as an outrage upon the constitution, which so far from licensing it, gives to a number less than a quorum the power to *compel* the attendance of absent members; and the solemn oath taken by each member of the General Assembly, upon entering upon the discharge of his duties, is, that "I will faithfully discharge, to the best of my abilities, the duties of member," &c. The majority are at all times willing to come before the tribunal, to which the minority have appealed: and abide the issue, whether *their* conduct or that of the minority is more consistent with the constitution and their solemn oaths of office.

The ground of justification, alledged by the minority for their conduct, was the motion for the *previous question*, made by the gentleman from DeKalb. It must be recollected that the minority left the House before the vote was taken upon it: and that although the motion *was* afterwards carried, it is doubtful whether it would have been but for the excitement which grew out of this step, on their part. On that day when the bill was taken from the table, on that motion there were 47 yeas and 40 nays. The first vote on the previous question showed 44 yeas and 5 nays; and if those voting in the negative were added to the number of the minority who voted in the negative on taking up the bill, it is more than probable that the motion for the *previous question* would not have been sustained. If the question had been carried, however, it would have furnished no apology for the withdrawal of the minority.

The *previous question* is a motion which is intended to cut off amendments, and put an end to debate. It has been long in use in legislative bodies, and is considered absolutely necessary to the despatch of business. The 22d Rule of the House, referred to by the minority, which provides that, the motion being sustained, shall cut off all amendment and for debate, was not *adopted*: and has not been *altered* and *amended* during the present session. As far as the majority have obtained information on this subject, it has been in force since the adoption of the State constitution, except for a few weeks at the commencement of the two sessions of 1838 and 1839, during both of which, on trial, it was found necessary to adopt the rule as it now stands, to proceed with business. The minority charge that the majority have attached an improper meaning to this rule for the purpose of stifling debate. The language of the rule is, that it "shall preclude all amendments and further debate." It is too plain and positive to admit of construction. It has but one meaning in this respect as acknowledged by all, and that it puts an end to debate.

The discovery made by the minority, that this rule is contrary to the constitution, after its being in operation for nearly twenty years in this State, may be convenient for their defence: but the plea cannot be sustained especially when other acts of the minority are brought to view. On the 29th day of December, the day before the passage of the General Ticket bill, the bill to amend the act for the organization of the chancery courts, being under discussion, and the gentleman from Macon [Mr. Fitzpatrick.] having offered an amendment, Mr. McLemore of Chambers, moved the *previous question*, and the mover, and 18 gentlemen, who noted in the affirmative, have also signed the protest of the minority, declaring the *previous question* unconstitutional and tyrannical. The names of these gentlemen, are Messrs. Barron, Blount, Bell, Bradly, Campbell, Crenshaw, Davenport, Davidson Davis of Bibb, Doster, [name not signed to the protest.] Fleming, Hollinger, Hunter, Kidd, McCoy, [name not signed to the protest.] McLemore, Murphy, Seawell, Shanks and Womack.

Without making, or intending to make any invidious distinctions, the majority feel authorized in saying, that the above list contains a large portion of the talented members of the minority party in the House. On the 29th December, they considered the *previous question* constitutional. On the next day, they have such a conviction of its unconstitutionality, and tyranny, that they deemed it a sufficient cause to justify their cession from, and dissolution of the House. Verily, their conversion, was more sudden than that of the Apostle to the Gentiles. There have been other instances of the like kind. The gentleman from Mobile, [Mr. Langdon,] voted for the *previous question* on the second reading of the Penitentiary Code; and other cases could be specified by an examination of the journal.

The majority have thought it proper in the above brief and plain remarks, to defend themselves against what they considered an unjust and uncalled for attack on the part of the minority. They feel an assurance in their own bosoms of having discharged their duties honestly and *firmly*, although surrounded with difficulties, and that they are not guilty of the charge alledged against them of "tyranny and usurpation."

THOMAS A. WALKER, of Benton,
J. E. SAUNDERS of Lawrence,
S. F. RICE of Talladega,
JAMES M. ADAMS of Marshall,
GEORGE HILL of Talladega,
L. G. McMILLION of J.
IRA E. McMILLION of B.,
O. M. ROBERTS of St. C.
W. O. WINSTON of De Kalb,
T. W. WALKER of Lawrence,
H. D. SMITH of Lauderdale,
BENJAMIN DAVIS,
W. M. GRIFFIN,
JOHN T. A. HUGHES,
FLEMING F. ADRIAN,
WILSON COBB,
JAMES SMITH,
HARTWELL KING,
JAMES RUSSELL,
B. MARCHBANKS of Fayette,
NATHAN DAVIS,
A. WILSON,
J. H. I. WYNN,
STEPHEN KELLY,
SHADRACH DIXON,
JOHN ANTHONY WINSTON,
BENJAMIN REYNOLDS,
MILTON McCLANAHAN,
ELDRIDGE MALLARD,
JONATHAN DOUGLASS.

From the Federal Union.

MONROE RAIL ROAD BANK.

We publish to-day, the state of this institution, as exhibited to the stock holders by its Presidents, on the 25th ult. Few institution have occupied so conspicous a place in the public attention as this—few have had warm er friends, and none perhaps, more violent opponents. Our business, at present is not to stir the strife which has unfortunately been brought around the Monroe Rail Road Bank. True, we are friendly to the Bank and its managers, but we would not allow this friendship to represent it in a better condition than we really think it occupies Our duty to our patrons is, to protect them from imposition, if we could see they were in danger. We know nothing beyond the statement itself; but for the benefit of those not accustomed to study such accounts, we offer some of the conclusions we arrive at. Two questions are of general interest. Is the Bank solvent? And can it sustain itself under the law requiring the payment of specie, and under the present excitement?

The solvency of the bank and its ability to discharge its liabilities, at some time, seem not to admit of a doubt. Its ability to sustain itself at the present time, cannot be positively known, as it depends upon the opinions of so many persons. Its published state of its affairs enables us to understand what it can accomplish, and we must judge for ourselves whether it is likely to be called on for more.

By the statement before us, it appears that the bank is liable to be called on for $550,861 14—the balance of its cash liabilities, being either not due or due to its stockholder or agents, and subject to be postponed by the directors. The item of conditional deposites, we do not understand. To pay these liabilities, it has now on hand, $190,798 14, of this sum, $14,643 56 may require a little time to convert it into redeeming funds; the balance $176,154 50, we suppose equal to cash. The bills of exchange running to maturity, amount to $120,745 23. These two sums which ought to be available in three months, amount to $296,896 81, which being taken from the liabilities, would leave to be provided for, $253,962 33. Their means of paying this sum, amount to $735,039, consisting of notes of individuals, lying over bills, and instalments on stock. This last item, $102,530, is perhaps of doubtful character, but if it fails to be collected, a forfeiture to the company renders the failure of less consequence. We have supposed the bills running to maturity might be all paid, but have not taken any thing for payments on $735,039, thinking that the collections on this large sum might make up for any deficiency on the bills. The assets of the bank besides what will discharge all its liabilities, will be $471,129, besides all its investment in the road and other property.

These calculations are not pretended to be very accurate, but they are sufficiently so to enable our readers to judge, for themselves of the solvency of the bank and of its ability to sustain a shock of specie payments. Their debt, except to their stockholders or themselves, is $550,861. They can pay of this sum: $176,154. They can continue payments so that in three months they will amount to $296,899. It is obvious that but for the panic in the public mind, and the heavy rate of exchange making it difficult to keep out any circulation, the bank could not be destressed. At all events it will require a great deal of business to bring to its counter more of its bills than it can discharge.

From the Constitutionalist.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

The Savannah Republican of last Thursday contains important news from Florida, which, owing, to the small space we have to spare in our columns, we are obliged to condense. The Republican says:

Important News from Florida.

We are indebted to Captain Nock of the steamer Florida, arrived yesterday from Garey's Ferry, from which we annex extracts.

We always are satisfied to give good news from Florida, and considering the almost hopeless nature of the warfare, it has been in our power to communicate more refreshing intelligence lately than reasonably could have anticipated. If the news continues to come in as it has done, we shall be convinced that either through fighting or treaty-making the war will soon end. The recapitulation of our last advices, eleven Indians have been killed, forty Indians and six negroes taken prisoners, making a total of fifty seven.

"Now by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on."

On the 8th of January, Col. Harney captured and killed, in the Everglades 12 Indians. On the 10th, at Indian River the command under Maj. Childs, Lieut. Taylor, Steptoe, Van Vliet, and Dr. Simmons captured 34 Indians and negroes, killed 4—On the 11th, on the St. Johns, Lieuts. Taylor and Van Vliet captured 5 Indians, killed 1. Col. Harney had to return for additional force, and is again in pursuit of the enemy.

The Tallahasse Floridian of the 23d says that letters from the Suwannee had been received, stating that Gen. Read, with 200 men, was scouring the country between the Suwanee and the Ocilla. Eight or ten Indians had been captured or killed.

About these informations the St. Augustine News says:

"The news from the South is truly cheering, the successes of Col. Harney, and the prompt and gallant conduct of Major Childs and officers of 3d Artillery, are entitled to all praise Major Childs is a brave officer, and already distinguished for good conduct at Fort Drane. We say God speed such men as are operating south—they have large claims upon the gratitude of the country."

The Oswego (N. Y.) Advertiser gives an account of a fire, by which a whole family, except one absent child, were cut off. From appearance it is supposed that the sufferers were suffocated in their beds by the smoke One of the most heart rending calamities we ever heard of occurred in Berkshire, on Monday night, the 21st ultimo. The house of Jesse Smith, a respectable inhabitant of that town, took fire and was burned to the ground, together with all the inmates, consisting of Mr. Smith, his wife, and children, the youngest of which was 8 years old.'

It is remarkable that the fire was not discovered by the neighbors until they arose the morning, when the building was nearly burned down. Not a single individual saw the fire: and the house and family were consumed by the devouring element, without knowledge of any, save him who seeth all things. How the fire originated is left to conjecture, none being left to tell the story. One child, a girl of ten years, was absent from home, and she alone is left of this hapless family.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. FEB. 17, 1841

FOR GOVERNOR,
COL. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK,
OF AUTAUGA.

☞ WE are authorised to announce [illegible] GRAHAM Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce ROBERT S. P[illegible] candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce NATHAN HILLIN, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce WILLIAM H. CUNNYNGHAM, Esq. as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

☞ WE are authorized to announce ANDERSON WILKINS, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce WM. J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce Maj. Wm. Crear, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorized to announce JOHN D. BOWEN, as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit court of Randolph County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce WM. F. MEANS, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce LEWIS D. JONES, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce Capt. J. H. WHITE, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce FRANCIS M. HARRIS, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorised to announce Joseph F. POLLS, as a canidate for Tax Collector of Benton County

☞ WE are authorised to announce J. M. CANNON, Esq. as a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

☞ WE are authorized to announce Lieut. JAMES P. CANNON, as a candidate for Constable of the Jacksonville Beat.

☞ WE are authorized to announce WM. MILLER, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞ WE are authorized to announce JOHN WHITESIDES, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the Democratic party of Benton County, is requested at the Court House on Friday the 26th inst. for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District convention to be held at Talladega on the 1st Monday in March, to [illegible] candidate for Congress in this district.

We have [illegible] for the past several weeks, [illegible] the editorial department of this paper to be conducted by John Foster, Esq. of this place. This arrangement will not only be an advantage to our readers, but make amends in part for the attention which a multiplicity of other engagements prevented us from giving the paper for several weeks past.

Editorial Convention.—Once more we make a call upon the corps Editorial of Alabama, to meet and enact some rules by which to protect themselves from loss and imposition—What say you, brother editors? —Pass it round.—*Wetumpka Argus.*

We think the above suggestion a good one, and that some such movement is imperiously required. For our own part, we would prefer to meet at Wetumpka, but will meet at any time and place agreed upon by a majority.

WETUMPKA, Feb. 10. 1840.

COTTON —Owing to the very bad and almost impassible state of the roads, but little of this article has reached our market during the past week; though we understand that the roads above are literally lined with wagons struggling through them. We quote the article as meeting ready sale at 8½ to 10¾ cts.

It commands in Mobile from 9¼ 11¼ cts.

COUNTY TREASURY.

Report of the Committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the Treasury of Benton County.

To the Honorable E. T. Smith Judge of the County Court and the Commissioners of Roads & Revenues of Benton County.

In compliance with an order passed at the last Commissioner's Court for the undersigned to examine

he Treasury of Benton
to report that in discharg
find that there has been
Treasury since D c. 22d,
n, 1841 $8448, 11¼, and we al-
er's as set forth of Moni-s paid
the same date amounting to $7,-
together with his commissions on
ant to $6623,70¼ showing a ballance
Treasurer of $175,58¼ and we also beg
report that after a careful examination of
oks of the Treasurer we find the County in-
ed as follows;

laims filed amounting to	$6169,34
Ballance due the Treasurer	$175,58¼
T. Crutchfield holds a claim of	$1736,87
Total Indebtedness of the County up to Feb'r 8th, 1841	$8081,79

We would further report that in examining that of the Treasurer we find nothing but what is set forth correctly. In conclusion your committee feel it due the Treasurer to say that he was at all times ready and prompt to render any assistance in his power to your committee in the prosecution of their labors all of which is respectfully submitted for your consideration

SPARTAN ALLEN.
D. C. BANCROFT.
JOHN MOORE.

Business in New Orleans is represented as unprecedently dull. The provision market is glutted, the receipts of some descriptions of western produce rising to a thousand per cent more than those of the same period last year. The table of comparative imports in the N. Orleans Price-Currents present some curious contrasts. In the article of bacon in bulk, for instance, the receipts from 1st Oct., 1839, to 9th Jan., 1840, were 70,300 pounds; this year 274,586. The import of beef in barrels has risen from 1363 last year to the enormous disparity of 24,063 barrels this year: lard, from 20,000, to nearly 100,000 kegs; oats has more than doubled. The greatest difference is in pork, in bulk, being an increase of 1,423,404 pounds over last year, or 1,575,794 this year against 152,300 last year. Whiskey has come forward in a six-fold greater quantity than last year; and in potatoes, onions, tobacco, and in st every article of internal production, except cotton, the increase has been immense.

Prices have fallen with the great supply. Prime pork is down to $5,90 per barrel; flour $4 25; bacon from 6 to 8 cents, whiskey 50 per cent below last year's prices; and beef in barrels does not command the cost of packing and transporta-

will be great sufferers: they
fair prices, and more (o
) for produce than it is
now worth in the New Orleans market.

Will some kind Harrison editor be good enough to inform us whose fault it is! upon whom the world is to throw the blame for low prices and consequent hard times? Ruinous losses will dog the heels of the western traders in all the articles above enumerated. But ought it to be so, in view of the great "change" which has taken place? Were we not told that the bare prospect of the establishment of whig domination would produce the highest effects upon prices, the business of individuals and the solvency of banks, that bad measures of the administration had done all the mischief, and the expectation that a period was about to be put to them would re-animate trade, and create a bud under the very ribs of death!" Now the thing is certain for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and we ask the reader, are these not proper, bright and sterling times? Look out upon the country, at home and abroad, north, south, east and west, and see the value of whig promises in the glowing prosperity which smiles upon the land. See the b[illegible] of the United States struggling, begging and borrowing, to meet her engagements and evade the penalties of the laws; see more than one sovereign state of the confederacy trembling on the verge of protest and commercial dishonor in Wall street and on Lombard Change. Look at your own doors; a stagnation in business, great difficulty in the adjustment of debts, a total lack of confidence between commercial men; a broken paper system fixed upon us for Heaven knows how long and two stock banks not *daring* to carry on the legitimate of their charters.

If these are the ruins of the 'change,' we would give none of them. We are not *yet* at least so prodigiously bettered in our condition as was to have been expected. We wish to the Lord that the Harrison people, who have the secret, would let it out, and bring on the long promised relief and prosperity. We are panting for it. Do it, and do it quickly, lest we will haunt you with the ghost of your broken promises, until you cry out, 'Avaunt, Van is the injured man.'—*Mobile Reg.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

The latest arrivals from Europe bring favorable intelligence of the Cotton markets. An advance has taken place, and the state of the market hitherto has been slow, and the demand for manufacture articles has become so steady, that there is no probability of any reduction in the price this season, while there is some prospect of a still further increase in the value of our staple commodity.

The European Journals seem to be under the impression that though every thing now wears the appearance of peace, they, the Syrian war being at an end, and Mehemet Ali having submitted to the terms of the Allied Powers, yet that there are signs abroad, which, like straws upon the surface of a stream, indicate the great probability, if not certainty, of approaching war in the spring. The chief causes seems to be the great jealousy on the part of France of the all-grasping disposition of England, and the jealousy on the part of the other Continental powers of the military preparations of France.

Russia has been again defeated by the Circassians in a severe battle, and lost some of the most important forts in that country. If ever a race deserved freedom for their bravery, these people do. They have contended now for some years against the whole power of Russia, undismayed by the terror of her arms or the number of her forces, and in every contest, where there was anything like an equality of strength, they have been invariably victorious. We wish them success, though we fear numbers at last may prevail.

There was some talk of a rupture between Spain and Portugal, arising from some misunderstanding as to the navigation of the Douro, but it was supposed that some amicable terms would be established through the intervention of England.

STILL FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.

[From the London Times, Jan. 6]

We have received, by extraordinary express from Paris, the Messenger of Monday last. It contains the following most important.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 2, 6 o'clock in the evening.

Received in the afternoon of the 4th.

MALTA, Dec. 28.

The Consul of France to the Minister for Foreign Affairs:—Kurruck Singh, King of Lahore, died on the 5th of November. During the funeral ceremony his successor, Nou Nehal Singh was killed by accident. Shere Singh was to mount the throne.

"The affairs of China are on the point of being settled. The English are to receive three millions sterling as an indemnity.

"Dost Mahomed has definitely surrendered to the English."

In these three pieces of intelligence, brought no doubt by the Indian Mail, are comprised, the settlement of the Chinese quarrel, the termination of the Cabool war, and the menaced hostility of the Seiks removed. The prince announced as having died during the funeral of his relative, was he who was considered likely to make use of his power against the English.

We find in the Alexandria Gazette the following highly flattering and just notice of Gov. Clay, whose public services, both in the District of Columbia, and his own State, seem to be appreciated by the writer as they should be by all honorable men. Gov. Clay however, with all his usefulness, is not without his enemies—and there are those amongst us who permit no opportunity to escape to give vent to their jealous and bitter feelings against him.—This was particularly exhibited during the last summer, when the *hard cider* gentry hereabouts were convicted of a base attempt to detract from his merits by insinuations charges that were at once refuted and which even the federalists, who propagated them, were forced to acknowledge were destitute of truth.—*Huntsville Dem.*

MR. CLAY, OF ALABAMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Among the gentlemen of the Administration party in Congress, most deserving of the respect of their opponents, Gov. Clay holds a high rank.

It is a pleasant duty at all times to render the just meed of praise, to an honorable and high-minded opponent; especially is it so in this case, after the course of the above named gentleman during the last session of Congress, on a question of vital importance to this District, when disdaining to look at the question in a party light, he was willing to consider the citizens of this disfranchised District as his constituents instead of a worthless one who had filled the honorable office of chief magistrate of the patriotic and gallant State of Alabama.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you have heard it remarked that "Governor Clay is a firm Administration man, but if any thing small is to be done for the party, they must not ask him to do it."

Gov. Clay has rendered his country more service than generally known in this section;—he was Governor of Alabama when the Creek war commenced in the spring of 1836 he immediately called for volunteers to serve as mounted infantry—the patriotic city of Mobile (well do I have the dust and the stone thereof.) advanced, I believe, $40,000 to purchase horses and equipments for her quota consisting of 200 men—the artillery and rifle companies—which sum I am afraid has not yet been reimbursed to the city.

The gallant Captain, now General Walker Smith, whose maiden sword was drawn at Plattsburg, when a mere boy, commanded the Artillery Company, and chosen Colonel of the regiment when the companies raised in that part of the State rendezvoused at Greenville. This regiment was pushed forward into the Creek country, and in few days came upon a large party of Indians while in council, deliberating whether they should join the hostile party. This prompt movement of the troops at once decided them on peace; by thus vigorously executing the plan of Governor Clay, a bloody and expensive Indian war was avoided, and although some of the Creeks escaped into Florida and joined the Seminoles, many thousands, perhaps, were prevented, and the Indians removed—and all this by a man who was not a general. Gen. Jessup told Gov. Clay that, "he had made his arrangements for the campaign like a *field marshal*." How much blood and treasure might have been saved to the nation, if such energetic means had been taken to strengthen the gallant Gen. Clinch at the beginning of the Florida war, and how different might have been the result of that war at this time!

Gov. Clay is as much esteemed in private as respected in public life, and he has on several occasions rendered his good offices in behalf of those who were almost friendless when he was satisfied of their respectability.

I am afraid Mr. Editor, I have made this article too long, but I hope you will pardon me, as I trouble you but seldom.

ALABAMA.

Alexandria Jan, 18, 1841.

Gen. HARRISON reached Wheeling on the 20th January, on his route to Washington The Gazette says—

He was waited on by the Committee of Reception, and escorted in an open carriage to the U. S. Hotel, where a cordial welcome and the hospitalities of the city were tendered to him by S. Sprigg, Esq., in a neat and appropriate address. The General responded in a forcible and happy manner.

During the afternoon he received the congratulations of thousands of our fellow-citizens from every point for miles around, and in the evening he was escorted to the residence of Mr. E. Dorsey, where a splendid entertainment was provided, and here was waited upon by hundreds more, including our fair country women. Gen. H. left for Pittsburg at a late hour last night.

The Editor of the New York Herald intimates that the scenes for the next six weeks will be most disgraceful, from the horde of office beggars that are likely to congregate about the cities and public high ways. Hear him:

In Europe, when a distinguished personage travels from one part of a country, to another, all the poor beggars that can, by hook or crook, crawl or get themselves carried thither, crowd the roadside, towns, and houses, along which the grandee travels or wherever he stops. Here these beggars are sure to be found, with their hat in one hand and a long dirty petition in the other, soliciting alms. As in monarchical countries so will it be here. All the office beggars from Boston, New York and elsewhere, will crowd into and through Philadelphia in the course of the next week or two, with their hats and dirty petitions in their hands, begging whatever they can get. The whole of these scenes for the next six weeks will be disgraceful, in the extreme; and the more so as they will resemble the scenes in which the beggars and lazaroni of Europe play the principal parts. We pray heaven that Gen. Harrison may survive the scourge.

Further particulars.

Extract of a letter from Zante, 30th Nov. in the Mediterranean off Malta:

On the 30th ult. at half past nine in the morning, a violent earthquake overthrew numerous houses in this city, and eight persons were buried in the ruins. The total number of houses that have fallen is 840; but all the others, without exception, have been more or less injured, and in the fortress only two or three have been left standing. The damage caused to the country is immense. Some villages may be almost said no longer exist as only some portions were left to mark the spots that have been inhabited. Some have suffered less in proportion than these, but have not been free from great loss. Of the country houses of Santa Maura nothing need be made, for they are all in ruins. It is sufficient to state that Count Sonna, who was the proprietor of so many, has only one remaining. Fortunately the day being fine, the inhabitants of the country were out of doors, and up to the present hour it is not known that any in the country districts have been killed. The loss is enormous, and many years must elapse before Zante will recover from the blow. The Lord High Commissioner, Sir Howard Douglas, arrived in our port just at the time of the catastrophe.

The following is from Sir Howard Douglass, dated on the day of the earthquake:

"I arrived on this island just at the moment of a terrible catastrophe—an earthquake, more violent than any which has happened since 1775. We were within three miles of the island when the engine of the steamer was agitated in a very extraordinary manner, which the captain declared to be the effect of an earthquake. His opinion was soon confirmed, by the appearance of columns of sand dust along the coast. On coming close in with the land, we saw the enormous masses had been detached from the hills, and the island is of Trenta five and Corfu Nero. On reaching the town we discovered the ravages caused by the visitation. Very few houses remained standing, the prison was damaged and the Resident's house no longer habitable. Whole streets were choaked up with ruins, and their inhabitants fled to other parts of the town which had suffered less. The local government is preparing a detailed report of these misfortunes, but it is already known that seven or eight lives have been lost.'

Another letter of the 12th says—

"We arrived here on the 30th of last month, a quarter of an hour after the great shock of the earthquake, which we ourselves felt most sensibly on board. The effects of it on shore are most lamentable. Whole villages have been ruined; and at this season of the year, when the rains are hourly expected, it is sad, indeed, to see the poor wretches sitting on the ruins of their dwellings, hundreds and hundreds of them without a farthing to assist in rebuilding. Government has done much, and charity is exerting itself all it can to render help to the destitute. There is not a house in the town of Zante which has not, more or less, suffered and many to a considerable extent. Two and a half millions of dollars in the lowest estimate of damages done altogether. We have had at least fifty shocks since, which keep the people in constant alarm."

CONGRESS.

The leaders of the Federal party seem to have made up their minds to have an extra session, at the expense of two or three hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of commencing early with a developement of the policy of the coming Administration. The Sub Treasury is to be thrown overboard, the Public Lands to be distributed among the States to pay their debts; a National Bank to be established; a new debt to be incurred, when the revenue will be diminished by the squandering of the proceeds of the public lands to buy up the States; and then, instead of decreased appropriations to meet a diminished revenue, we are to have increased taxation, to pay the interest of the debt. In other words, the principles of the assumption of State debts by the General Government and Internal Improvement, are both involved in this question of distribution, and the principles of Protective Tariffs is involved in the question of increased taxation. This, indeed, is the shadowing forth of the great triumph of the Whig *Democracy* which has thrown the country and its liberties, for four years, at the mercy of a Federal Administration. Some of the Southern Whigs are, however, beginning to show that they are not quite such good Federalists as Clay and Webster would wish! Mr. Wise of Virginia, the other day, in the House, announced himself opposed to an extra Session to the distribution plan of Mr. Clay, to any premature modification of the Tariff provisions to 1842, and in favor of the Treasury Note bill then before the House.

Montgomery Advertiser.

MARRIED.—On Friday evening, the fifth of this instant, by Thomas B. Wafer, Esq. Mr. Ephraim Carpenter, Esq. of McDonald to Miss Dicy daughter of William Clements of this county.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

THIS DAY came John Pike, Administrator of the Estate of Alexander W. Fowler, deceased and reported said Estate as ready for final settlement—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for six weeks, requiring all those interested in a final settlement of said Estate be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why there should not be a final settlement of said Estate made according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.

Copy Test:

M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 17, 1841—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

THIS day came John Dearmon, Administrator of the Estate of Katharine McKaskle, deceased, and reported said Estate as ready for final settlement—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for six weeks, requiring all those interested in a final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court, in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why there should not be a final settlement of said Estate according to the vouchers and accounts of the Administrator.

COPY TEST:

M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 17, 1841—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

This day came John D. Lantrip, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Lantrip, Deceased.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, at Jacksonville, on the first Friday in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement should not be made of said Estate, according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.

Copy Test:

M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 17, 1841.—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton county.

TAKEN Up and posted by WYLIE J. Sorelle one Sorrel Horse with a Blaze face Eight years old with some saddle marks on his Back appraised to Thirty Dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CPK.

Feb'r 2, 1841.—3t.—$2,00.

JACKSONVILLE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

S. H COPELAND AND H. W. VON ALDEHOFF. Take great pleasure in informing the Public that they have associated themselves as teachers and hope by their co-operation they may give ample satisfaction.

S. H. Copeland will take charge of the students in the Latin Language, English Sciences and Elocution.

H. W. von Aldehoff, principally of those in the Modern Languages, Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

Charges for tuition as follows,

Orthography, Reading and Writing, $8—
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History, $12—
Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying Bellesletres, Logic, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Latin, Franch, Spanish, Italian, & German Languages, per session of 5 months $20.

Tuition will be charged from the time of entrance to the end of the session, no deduction for loss of time except in case of prolonged sickness.

Jacksonville, Febr. 1st, 1841.—tf

P. S. Mr. v. A. being compelled to be absent for some months, will not enter upon his duties until next Session.

Jacksonville, Feb. 13th, 1841.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have entered in copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general

Commission Business,

In Mobile, under the firm of WILLIAMS & JOHNSON. One or the other will always be found at their post in Mobile, after the first day of November next.—They deem it proper to state that no liabilities will be incurred by the parties; and pledge themselves that no use will be made of any funds which may be placed in their hands, for individual purposes; and that they will be governed strictly by all instructions received. The parties have had considerable experience in business, one having been engaged in the above business for four months in Virginia, and the other having dealt largely for several years in cotton and goods.—They deem it unnecessary to give reference, as they are both well known; and expect by promptness and punctuality to give general satisfaction in all business confided to them, and hope to share a liberal patronage.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
T. JOHNSON.

September 2, 1840.—1j.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, FEBRUARY 16th 1841.

THIS DAY came Benjamin Hillingsworth, Administrator, debonis non of the Estate of John Gay, deceased, and reported said Estate ready for final settlement—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for six weeks, requiring all those interested in a final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville, on the first Fridap in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made, according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.

Copy Test:

M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 17, 1841.—6t.

ALABAMA STATE

LOTTERY;

CLASS NO. 1.

Authorized by the Legislature of the State for the benefit of Hiram Lodge No. 42.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Ala. on the second Saturday the 24th day of April, 1841, at ½ past 4 o'clock P. M.

$2000

CAPITAL PRIZE,

TICKETS ONLY FIVE DOLLARS.

J. CROW & CO. Managers,

Of the Lottery for the Hiram Lodge No. 42.

75 Numbers, 10 Drawn Ballots.

SPLEDID SCHEME

1 PRIZE OF	$2,000	$2,000
1 " "	1,000	1,000
2 " "	500	1,000
4 " "	250	1,000
5 " "	100	500
10 " "	50	500
20 " "	25	500
50 " "	10	500

All those tickets having on them any three of the drawn numbers consecutively to five dollars each.

Whole Tickets $5, Halves $2,50 Quarters $1 25.

For packages or single tickets apply at the MANAGERS' OFFICE.

The Tickets entitled to prizes in this Lottery will be determined as follows: Seventy-five numbers, from 1 to 75 inclusive will be severally rolled up and placed in a wheel at the time advertised for the drawing, and ten of them drawn out at random; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2nd and 3d drawn numbers, consecutively, will be entitled to the capital prize of $2,000

That ticket having on it the 2d 3d & 4th to 1,000
That ticket " " " " 3d 4th & 5th to 500
That ticket " " " " 3d 5th & 6th to 500
Those 4 tickets having on them
1st 2d & 4th,
1st 3d & 5th, } to $250 00 each,
1st 4th & 6th, 1,000.
1st 5th & 7th,
Those 5 tickets having on them the 2d 5th & 6th
2d 6th & 7th
2d 7th & 8th
2d 8th & 9th
2d 9th 10th
each to $100——500
Those tickets having on them the 3 4 6
3 4 7
3 4 8
3 4 9
3 4 [illegible] each to $50 500
3 6 7
3 5 7
3 5 8
3 5 9
3 5 [illegible]
Those twenty ti[illegible]

1 2 5	1 2 10		
1 2 6	1 3		
1 2 7	1 3		
1 2 8	1 3		
1 2 9	1 3		

Those fifty ti[illegible] ——500

4 5 6	5 4 8									9 1 2			
4 5 7	5 4 9	7 2				1 3				9 1 3			
4 5 8	5 4 10	7 2	4	8	1	4				9 1 4			
4 5 9	6 1 2	7 2	5	8	1	5				9 1 5			
4 5 10	6 3 4	7 2	6	8	1	6				9 1 6			
5 4 1	6 4 5	7 2	8	8	1	7				9 1 7			
5 4 2	6 5 7	7 2	9	8	1	9				9 1 8			
5 4 3	6 5 8	7 2	10	8	1	10				9 1 10			
5 4 6	6 8 9	7 3	1	8	2	1				10 3 7			
5 4 7	6 8 10	7 4	1	8	2	3				10 7 9			

each to $10——500

And all these tickets having on them three of the drawn numbers consecutively to five dollars each.

Whole tickets will be entitled to all the prize that may be drawn to its number; Halves, to one half of whatever prize may be drawn to its number; Quarters, to one-fourth of whatever prize may be drawn to its number; subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent, payable at the Managers' Office in Jacksonville.

No altered or mutilated tickets will be paid.

For Tickets apply at the Managers' Office in Jacksonville, or to their Agents.

J. CROW & CO. *Managers.*

Dec. 30, 1840—td.

WARE-HOUSE,

And Commission Business.

THE subscribers beg leave to return thanks for the patronage received last season from their friends, and solicit a continuance of the same, pledging themselves, that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. Their **Ware-House** is now in good order for the storage of Cotton, and Merchandise.

Advances made on Cotton as usual in Dry Goods and Groceries, at the very lowest market prices.

MILLER & PERSSE.

September 16, 1840.—tf.

The Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega Patriot will copy the above, till the 1st February, 1841, and forward their accounts to Persse & Miller.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of Jeremiah Walters, late of Cherokee County, and State of Alabama, dec. will present them well authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred—also all those indebted to said estate, will please come forward and make immediate payment—this 11th day of December, 1840.

GEORGE WEIR, *Administrator cum testamento annexo.*

Dec. 16, 1840—6t—$3 50.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned, having on the 19th day of October, 1840, in the orphans' court of Jefferson county, Alabama, qualified as Administrator of William White, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent, to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, being eighteen months from the said 19th day of October, 1840, otherwise they will be forever barred.

Those indebted to the estate will please make payment to me.

MITCHELL POOL, Admr.

Dec. 23, 1840.—6t—$3 50.

The State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Jany. 1, 1841.

THIS DAY came Joshua Milner, Administrator of the estate of James Donaldson, dec'd. and reported said estate ready for final settlement—

It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican weekly for Forty days requiring all those interested in the settlement of the Estate of James Donaldson, deceased, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville, on Friday the fifth day of March next, at which time and place there will be a final settlement of said estate.

True copy from the Minutes:

M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.

Jan. 20, 1841.—6t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, NOVEMBER 23d, 1840.

THIS DAY came into court, Thomas A. Morris, Adm'r of the Estate of John R. Allen, dec'd and filed his Petition, praying an order of sale for the following Real Estate, (viz:)

The W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of S. 13, T. 14, R. 2 E. containing 80 25-100 acres. Also, the N. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of S. 13, T. 14, R. 2, E. containing 40 13-100 acres. Also the N. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Section 26, T. 14, R. 2 E containing 40 29-100 acres.

And it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that said estate is Insolvent—

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for forty days, requiring all persons interested in the Sale of said Real Estate to be and appear before the Judge of the county court, at an Orphans' Court to be holden at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why said Real Estate should not then be Ordered for Sale.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER,

(104—6t—$10 50.) *Clerk Co. Co.*

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Cherokee County.

ORPHANS COURT SPECIAL TERM, January, 25, 1841.

WHEREAS Robert S. Cowan, Guardian of James Furgerson, Martha L. Furgerson, John Furgerson, Nancy K. Furgerson, Singleton Furgerson, Chesterfield Furgerson, [illegible] cis Furgerson, Thomas Furgerson, [illegible] ness S. Furgerson. Minor heirs of John [illegible] son deceased. has this day filed his account [illegible] Vouches [illegible] the [illegible] Jud[illegible]

[illegible] Jackson[illegible] Town [illegible] ail per[illegible], to be [illegible] at the [illegible] son, and [illegible] accounts [illegible] settlement [illegible]

[illegible] *k C. C.*

[illegible]

BY virtue of a [illegible] from the Circuit Court [illegible], and to me directed I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in March next, one Negro Boy Gim Levied upon as the property of R. B. Kelley to satisfy said Fi fa in favor of W. C. McMahan.

Wm. C. PRICE, *Sh'ff.*

Jan. 27, 1841.—tds.

NOTICE.

EDWARD L. WOODWARD, Adm'r. of the estate of James M. Mitchell dec'd. having reported himself ready for a final settlement; it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days requiring all persons interested in a final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County court in Jacksonville, on Monday the 22d day of February next, at which time a final settlement will be made of said estate.

True copy from the minutes.

M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*

January 13th, 1841.—6t.

NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

EXECUTORS, Administrators and Guarians, are required to make their annual report by the first of March in each and every year. Those who fail to comply with this requisition will not only be proceeded against at their own expense but will be allowed no commission upon a final settlement of the estates entrusted to their management. Office fees will be required to be paid at the time of making annual retns.

E. T. SMITH, *Judge C. C.*

Jan. 29th, 1841.—td.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust Executed by John L. Thompson to the subscriber as trustee to secure Wm B Hutson for certain purposes therein mentioned which said deed is duly recorded in the office of the clerk of the County Court of Benton county Ala. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday the 2nd day of march next at the Town of White Plains the following described property to wit: Lot No. 29) also the Lot on which said Thompsons stable is upon, a Lot lying between said Stable and the creek, appertenances thereof persons wishing to purchase a good situation for for a public House would do well to examine for themselves as then could not be a better situation acting as Trustee I will convey such Title only as is vested in me.

Jan. 27 1841. *Wm. C. PRICE, Trustee.*

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, January 26, 1841.

WM. D. THOMPSON, Adm'r of the estate of Alexander Thompson, deceased, having reported said estate, as ready for a final settlement—

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court, in Jacksonville, on Friday the 12th day of March next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the vouchers of the Administrator.

E. T. SMITH, *Judge C. C.*

January 26, 1841.—td.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a fi fa from the county court of Benton county, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in March next; all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Thos. J. Neely and A. W. Dunegan has in and to the Lot known and designated as Lot No. 25, containing six Rods in front and thirteen back, in the town and plan of White Plains—Levied on as the property of said Neely and Dunegan, to satisfy said fi fa in favor of Benj. Hollingsworth, this 26th Jan, 1841.

N. B. The above Lot is well improved having suitable buildings for public business, out houses &c.

Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

By his deputy, AND. WILKINS.

Jan. 27, 1841.—5t.—$5 00.

A. B. HOLT, & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MOBILE.

ALFRED B. HOLT,
ROB'T AUGUSTUS HOLT,
JOHN N. ROSE.

NEW GOODS, at the CHEAP *CASH STORE.*

THE Subscriber, grateful for the patronage extended to the late firm of **SIMS & READY**, respectfully announces to the public, that he has moved from the old stand, to Hagerty's, brick building on the corner, next door to the American Hotel, where he has just opened a new and extensive stock of Fall and Winter goods, purchased in New York and Boston, on such terms as will enable him to sell at prices to suit the times—which he offers at wholesale and retail, for CASH and CASH ONLY.

His stock comprises most articles in the **Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware, Cuttlery and Crockery** line, usually found in mercantile establishments in the interior, and will be replenished by frequent arrivals. He believes his facilities for purchasing are equal to those of others, and he is content with [illegible]

[illegible] two months.

[illegible] 2, 1840.—2m.

FACTORY YARN

OF superior quality and assorted sizes, just received and on sale for CASH, by

Dec. 21, 1840—t1a. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*

Jacksonville, HOTEL.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Tavern Stand, known as the **Jacksonville Hotel,** on the West side of the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. B. Hollingsworth. No pains or expense will be spared to render the establishment comfortable and attractive to all who may favor him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits a call, and pledges himself to a liberal public that his charges shall be moderated to suit the hardness of the times.

N. B. The Bar will be well supplied with choice Liquors.

JOHN RAMEY.

Jacksonville, Jan. 13, 1840.—3m.

JACKSONVILLE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

S. H COPELAND AND H. W. VON ALDEHOFF, Take great pleasure in informing the Public that they have associated themselves as teachers and hope by their co-operation they may give ample satisfaction.

S. H. Copeland will take charge of the students in the Latin Language, English Sciences and Elocution.

H. W. von Aldehoff, principally of those in the Modern Languages, Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

Charges for tuition as follows,

Orthography, Reading and Writing, $8—

Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History. $12—

Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Belleslettres, Logic, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, & German Languages, per session of 5 months $20.

Tuition will be charged from the time of entrance to the end of the session, no deduction for loss of time except in case of prolonged sickness.

Jacksonville, Febr. 1st, 1841.—tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

FOR Practitioners and Family use, carefully selected and warranted good, now on hand at our Store. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*

R. E. W. McADAMS, *Clock & Watch Maker,* JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Cash required for all Work when delivered.

NOTICE. *LAND TO RENT.*

WILL BE RENTED to the highest bidder on the premises, on

Saturday 20th February next,

The Plantation whereon Samuel M. Wilson, deceased, lately resided, lying on Terrapin creek, in Cherokee County, Alabama. The cleared Land is under common Fence, and all of first quality. Upon the premises are a good comfortable *log cabin* dwelling, kitchen, smoke house, and stables, and other necessary out buildings, and at the same place and time will be sold, if not otherwise disposed of before the time, to the highest bidder, a quantity of Corn. Terms made known on the day.

THOMAS GROGAN, Adm. in right of his wife Eliz. Grogan.

Jan. 20, 1841—5t.

WOOL CARDING.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally that he has just erected and has now in complete opperation a new *WOOL CARDING MACHINE* on *CANE CREEK,* at Loyd's Mills 13 miles south of Jacksonville, where all descriptions of carding will be done in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Persons bringing wool, will please be particular to have it clear of burrs and furnish one pound of lard clear of salt to every ten pounds of wool, in order that the wool may be greased at the factory.

PRICES For CARDING.

Mixing, per pound, 12½ cts.
Carding, " " 10 "

The above prices are charged for the weight of rolls after they are carded, as from experiments heretofore made, I have ascertained that the loss and wastage in carding will average about one pound in ten.

ELIJAH LOYD.

Can creek, Jan. 27, 1841—4t.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby forwarned from trading for certain promisary notes given by the undersigned to Wm Dothard, a part due now, and a part the 25th Jan. next. The notes were given for land which is specified in the face of the notes; but owing to a failure of the consideration for which they were given, I do not intend to pay them unless compelled by law.

ROBERT FLEMING.

Feb. 3, 1841.—tf.

A CARD.

DR. GRANT respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed his Office to the building on the public square, adjoining the store of Hudson and Brockman, and opposite to Spencer's Hotel, where he may be found at all times when not absent on professional business.

JACKSONVILLE Nov. 18, 1840.—6m.

HORSE BILLS,

EXECUTED WITH Neatness & Despatch at this Office.

—ALSO—

PAMPHLETS, BLANKS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c.

NOTICE—TAKE WARNING.

[illegible] that are indebted to us are notified [illegible] and settle [illegible]

[illegible] Alexandria, Ala. January 11th, 1840. } tf.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a House of Public Entertainment, in the Town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Alabama. He fully intends to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. JACOB HOSS

Jefferson, March 27th, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT* in the Town of Jacksonville. Benton Co. Ala. at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

1841

IS just at hand. We are consequently under the necessity of calling on our patrons for funds. This is certainly unpleasant to us as well as them But it *must be done:* We therefore earnestly hope that they will remove the necessity impelling us to such a course by speedy payment.

COTTON will be received in discount at the market price if delivered early.

WOODWARD & BROTHER.

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of O. E. BURT & Co. *must* come forward and make payment immediately. Our necessities compel us to make collections, and further indulgence cannot be given.

O. E. BURT & Co.

Jacksonville, Dec. 30, 1840.

ELI C. JOINER, AND SAMUEL H. LIKENS.

HAVING formed a copartnership in the practice of law, and having determined to devote their entire time to their prosession, any business confided to them will receive promt attention. Their office may be found on the North East corner of the public square, in the Town of McDonald Randolph County Ala.

Feb. 3rd, 1841.—tf.

NOTICE.

TO the voters of the Town-Beat.—ON the first Monday in [illegible]—and first day of March next, I will proceed to open and hold an Election, (at the Court House) for two Justices of the Peace and one Constable; Vice Esqr's Arnold and Estill and David Hillin whose terms of service will then expire

Jacksonville, Jan. 25th, 1841.

JOHN H. WHITE.

NOTICE.

THE purchasers of Town Lots in the town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Ala. are hereby notified to come forward by the first Monday in February next and renew their bonds and give additional and new securities, for the purchase money of said Lots, according to the provisions of an act of the Legislature passed in the year 1838.

JNO. C. RHEA, Sec. of Board of Com.

Jefferson, 24th Dec. 1840—3t.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to trade for a Note given by me, to M. Abney for one hundred and seventy dollars, due 25th Dec. 1840, as the consideration for which said note was given, has not been and cannot be complied with by said Abney I am therefore determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

WM. PHILIPS.

Dec. 30, 1840.

MONEY WANTED.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers will confer a favor by paying as early as possible as we are compelled to have money or forfeit our credit. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*

Dec. 23, 1840—t1a.

Factory Thread.

JUST received and for sale, a large supply of Factory Thread from No. 5 to 14, sold low for CASH ONLY.

The Agent of the Factory will not receive the bills of the Monroe Rail Road, Central, Hawkinsville, Ocmulgee Banks and others from us for Thread, neither will we receive them for thread or for debts due us.

FAIR WARNING.

ALL who owe us and do not pay soon, we think cannot blame us if they are called on for the money by an Officer, as we now consider that we have given fair warning to all. Therefore all who owe us would do well call soon and pay.

HUDSON & BROCKMAN.

Dec. 30, 1840—4t.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Letters of Adminstration upon the Estate of Samuel M. Wilson, deceased, were on the 1st day of January, 1841, by the Hon. Matthew J. Turnley, Judge of the County court of Cherokee county, and State of Alabama, granted to Elizabeth Grogan—

These are therefore to notify all persons having claims against the said Estate to exhibit the same, within the time limited by law, or the same will be barred.

THOMAS GROGAN, Adm. In right of his wife Eliz. Grogan.

Jefferson, Cherokee county, Ala. 15th January, 1841.—6t.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Agent of a Land Company Offers for sale a quantity of land of various qualities and different sized pieces, which will be sold on accommodating terms. Persons wishing to examine the land can do so by applying to the undersigned, living on the McIntosh Road, 2 miles west of Sawyer's Ferry.

Z. REYNOLDS.

Randolph Co, February 10, 1841.—4t.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership [illegible] heretofore [illegible] CLAIBORNE [illegible] mutual [illegible] persons [illegible] are hereby notified to [illegible] D. Claiborne, who is authorized to receive the same, and all demands against said firm will be settled at the Counting room of D. D. Claiborne, by him alone.

D. D. CLAIBORNE.
G. W. WARREN.

The undersigned having purchased the entire interest of Mr. G. W. Warren, in the above firm would here return his sincere thanks to his customers, and hopes to merit a continuation of those favors which he has so liberally received at their hands heretofore.

DANIEL D. CLAIBORNE.

Alexandria, Ala. Feb'r 8th, 1841.—tf.

MEDICINES.

DR. R. F. STUART, late of Monroe Georgia. Having permanently Settled at Alexandria, respectfully offers his professional Services to the citizens of Benton County Ala.

Reference: Dr. D. Johnston, Monroe. " J. G. Waddle, " " A. Meadders, Fayetteville. " R. F. Ogilby, Rome.

Alexandria, Feb'r, 5th, 1841.—tf.

DR. DAVID SHELTON.

HAVING located on the top of the Sand Mountain, five miles from Gunter's Landing, Marshall county, Ala, offers his professional services to the public. All complaints will receive prompt and unremitting attention. Those persons afflicted with chronic diseases will find an asylum at his residence—who knows what pure mountain air and timely medicines may effect? He has now and will keep a general supply of fresh Medicines.—Feb'r, 10, 1841.—tf.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN AND JOHN FOSTER,

HAVE formed a Copartnership in the practice of Law. Having determined to devote their entire time to their profession; any business confided to them will receive prompt attention. Their Office is the one lately occupied by Messrs Martin and Martin, where one or both of them may at all times be found.

Jacksonville, Benton Co., Ala. September 23, 1840. } Sept. 30.—tf.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber takes this method of offering his sincere thanks to the citizens of this County, for the liberal patronage heretofore received; and, to inform the public that he is prepared to Make Work at a short notice, and pledges himself that all business entrusted to his care, shall be punctually attended to.

JAMES M. LITTEN.

Alexandria, January, 6, 1841.—3m.

HE THOROUGH B[illegible]

WHA[illegible]

WILL stand the [illegible] ber's in Bent[illegible] of Jacksonville, and [illegible] town, at the low pri[illegible] single leap, which will be [illegible] of service, and $50 to insure [illegible] payable when that is ascertained [illegible] property is transferred: mares [illegible] at a small profit as I have large [illegible] xt turage which is well watered, and I my own pers[illegible] attention to the brood st will guarantee care, but will not be liable capes or accidents of any k[illegible] fares and shall be fed at discretion or as directed, and charged at a reasonable rate, the fees to be paid when the mares are taken away, the season to commence on the first day of March next and to end on the first day of July thereafter.

Benton Co. Ala. Feb'r 1st 1841.

HENRY W. TURNER.

WHALEBONE,

Is twelve years old this spring, [illegible] beautiful strong bay, & of fine size being upwards of [illegible] possessing fine bone and muscle [illegible]

PEDIGREE.

Whalebone was got by the Janus celebrated horse old Sir Archie, and he by the old Imported horse Diomed, and Whalebone's dam was got by old Packolet, and he by the Imported horse Citizen. Whalebone's grand dam was got by Alpheus, and he by the Imported horse Janus, out of Green's old Celer mare one of the best racers of her day; the Celer mare was got by old Celer, the best son of old Janus out of a Partner mare. Whalebone's great grand dam was got by the Imported horse Daredevil, his great great grand dam by Wildair, the best son of Imported Fleetnaught, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam [illegible] Flimnap, his gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam [illegible] Claudius, his gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam [illegible] Painter by Sterling, his gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Silver by the Bellsire [illegible] in Ireland. This pedigree could be traced much farther but I deem it unnecessary as it is here shown that this horse has not one drop of cross in him &c.

Performances of Whalebone.

IN the fall of 1832 he being 3 years old, he won the sweepstakes at [illegible] 200 Dollars each. [illegible] great race at [illegible] the Jockey club [illegible] mile heats at three [illegible] beat Priam and Molly Long, although Whalebone was but three years old at that time. Mr. J. C. Beasley and myself gave him the preference over Polly Powell, Longwaist, and Anvalina Smith, all of which we had in the stable at that time. From thence we travelled him to Montgomery Ala. and won the Jockey club purse two mile heats, at which place we refused 3,000 Dollars for him; two weeks after he won the Jockey club purse at Benton Ala. after this race he was taken with the distemper and travelled home in that condition, which materially injured him that we were unable to run him the next season. In the fall of 183[illegible] we trained and run him at Florence Ala. for the Jockey club purse, 3 mile heats and he was beaten by Hibernia in consequence of his choaking from the effects of the distemper. The above is an unvarnished statement of facts as we raised him and had the entire management of him in training and running &c.

JAMES W. CAMP,
HENRY B. TURNER.

February, 10th, 1841—tf

[illegible]BORN WILL[illegible]

Attorney at Law,

McD[illegible]ALD, ALABAMA,

[illegible]—3m.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Jefferson, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Circuit and County Courts of the 9th Judicial Circuit, except the County Court of Cherokee.

He tenders his thanks to his friends for past favors, and his services to his friends and the public generally in future, and assures them that should he fail to render general satisfaction to his employers, it shall not be for the want of [illegible] diligence, application, and prompt attention to business that may be committed to [illegible]

He would also say to those [illegible] to the office of Judge of the [illegible] interfere with, or hinder his practice [illegible] court in which he presides as Judge.

January 20, 1841.—3m.

BLANKS

Of the following description, neatly and correctly executed, are kept constantly on hand for sale at this office.

For Magistrates.

Warrants,	Appeal Bonds,
Executions,	Stay Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Atachment Bonds,
Subpœnas,	" Writs,
Garnishments,	" Affidavits,

For Sheriffs.

Forthcoming Bonds,	Garnishments,
Bail Bonds,	Recognizances,
Replevin Bonds,	Deeds for Titles,

For Constables.

Delivery Bonds,	Prison Bound Bonds,
Bail Bonds,	Debtors Bail Bonds.

For Clerks.

Writs,	Witness Certificates,
Subpœnas,	Marriage License,
Certiorari Writs,	Retailers oath & License,
" Bonds,	School Com. Bonds,
Executions,	Administrators Bonds,
Writs & Bonds of Error,	Guardians Bonds,
Com. to take Deposition,	Officer's Bonds,
Jury Certificates,	Oaths of Office,

Also, DEEDS OF TRUST, WARRANTY DEEDS, DECLARATIONS, BLANK NOTES, &c.

☞ A quantity of the above blanks will shortly be forwarded to the county seats of the adjoining counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee and Randolph, where officers may obtain them by applying at the places of deposite.

SATTINETS & KENTUCKY JEANS, some of very superior fabric and finish, Also *ROB ROY JEANS, LINSEYS,* Red mixt and plaid; *BROWN and BLEACHED DOMESTICS,* some very heavy. Besides a general assortment of **Fancy and Staple Goods,** BOOTS and SHOES; *Hats and Caps, School Books & Stationary; Cups & Saucers, Plates* and Queen's Ware generally, for sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

Dec. 23, 1840.—t1a.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. V. No. 7. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1841. Whole No. 215

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
BY J. F. GRANT,

At $2 50 in advance, or $3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less $1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Postage *must* be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

POETRY.

THE DAWN IS BREAKING O'ER US.

[BY T. MOORE.]

The dawn is breaking o'er us,
See, heaven has caught its hue!
We've day's light before us,
What sport shall we pursue?

The hunt o'er hill and lea?
The sail o'er summer sea?
Oh let no hour so sweet
Unwing'd by pleasure fleet.

Then [illegible]
See, [illegible]
We've day [illegible]
What sport shall we [illegible]

But see, while we're deciding,
What morning sport to play,
The dial's hand is gliding,
And morn hath passed away.

Ah, who'd have thought that noon
Would o'er us steal so soon,
That morn's sweet h ur of prime
Would last so short a time?

But come, we've day before us.
Still heaven looks bright and blue;
Quick, quick, e'er eve comes o'er us,
What sports shall we pursue?

Alas, why thus delaying?
We're now at evening's hour;
It's farewell beam is playing
O'er hill and wave and bower.

That light we thought would last,
Behold, ev'n now 'tis past:
And all our morning dreams
Have vanished with its beams!

But come! 'twere vain to borrow
A lesson from this lay,
For man will be to-morrow,
Just what he's been to-day.

SABBATH BELLS.

[BY WILLIS C. CLARE.]

Sweet Sabbath! to my ear
Thy bells with mingling tone,
Tell of the distant and the dear
In yon far blue unknown.

Of happier days they tell,
When o'er the vernal ground,
Fairer than Ocean's richest shell,
Young Nature breathed around;

When hope, as at a shrine,
To Fancy pour'd her lay;
And hues, inspiring and divine,
Painted the live-long day,

Sweet bells! They have a voice,
Lost to the usual air,
Which bids the sorrowing heart rejoice,
Though life no more be fair.

Though dust to dust has gone,
They speak of brighter hours,
When Memory, as from a throne,
Surveyed her path of flowers,

Of sunny spots, where Love
Unfurled his purple wings,
And filled the spirit and the grave
With glorious offerings!

An editor hard run.—A Western editor advertises for two journeymen and two devils. None need apply unless they can afford to work for nothing and treat him to boot. He says the times are so hard that he can't afford to make a more liberal offer.

Eastern Parable.—A man was travelling in Syria, leading his camel by the bridle. Suddenly the animal is seized with a panic of fear—he raises himself with impetuosity, foams and bounds in a manner so horrible, that his master abandons him in anguish and tries to save himself. He perceived at some distance from the road a deep stream, and as still heard the fearful neighing of the camel, he sought a refuge there and fell over the precipice. But a shrub held him up. He clung to it with both hands, and cast every side his anxious eyes. Above him is the terrible camel, of which he does not lose sight for a moment. In the abyss below is a dragon, who opens his monstrous jaws, and seems ready to devour him. At the side of him, he perceives two mice, one white and the other black, who gnaw in turn at the root of the shrub, which serves him for support. The unfortunate man remains there frozen with terror, and sees no retreat no means of safety. Suddenly, on a little branch of his shrub he discovers some fruit. At that moment he ceases to observe the rage of the camel, the jaws of the dragon, the frightful activity of the mice. He reaches out his hand towards the fruit, he gathers it and in the sweet taste forgets his fears and his dangers.

Do you ask who is this madman who can forget so quickly a mortal peril? learn then, friend, this is thyself. The dragon of the stream is the over-open abyss of death. The camel represents the sorrow of life. The two mice who are gnawing at the root of the shrub are day and night, and in this situation the fruit of pleasure attracts you. You forget the anxieties of life, the threatening of death, the rapid succession of day and night, to seek the plant voluptuousness on the border of the tomb!

A DEAF AND DUMB MAN of Louisville, who has been educated at one of our Northern asylums having satisfied himself after some reading on the subject, that his infirmity might be remedied, recently procured the drum of his ear with an instrument of his own, and restored his lost sense. The most remarkable feature in the case is, that from not being able to articulate a sound at the time of the operation, he acquired the use of the language in a few hours, and in four days was capable of taking part in a substantial conversation.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

NAPOLEAN.

We take from the Journal of Commerce an extract from a long and interesting letter of a correspondent at St. Helena, giving an account of the disinterment of Napoleon's remains.—Great care, it seems, was taken to preserve them from violation and from decay. The precise account of the condition of the body when the coffins were opened (which we subjoin) will be read with much greater interest than all the vaunting of the ostentatious pageantry which attended their deposite in the invalides.

From the letter to the Journal of Commerce, dated at St. Helena, November 2, 1840

The tomb was at this time, in the presence of the above named persons, found as entire and perfect as it was immediately after the interment of Napoleon, on the 9th of May, 1821. The first thing removed was the iron railing which encompassed the top part of the tomb; and the stone coping in which it had been inserted. The surface occupied a space of about 12 feet by 8, covered with three slabs of Portland stone, half a foot in thickness, resting upon masonry embraced by iron bands. These slabs were displaced a little before two o'clock.—Immediately was exposed to view a wall, being the four sides of the vault; 1 foot 4 inches thick; width of the vault 4 feet and 8 inches, depth 11 feet, lenght 8 feet. Under the three slabs there was a vacuum of 6 inches. When the earth was taken away, there was a solid layer of Roman cement to the extent of 6 feet 10 inches. In a short time this was all taken away, by much exertion, with chisels. The Commissioners, all the time watchful, with a number of lighted lanterns, then descended as far as the progress of the work would allow them, for the purpose of ascertaining whether all was right. At this moment, when the layer of cement had been removed, a bed of 10½ inches of masonry of hard stone was exposed to view, strongly secured by iron clamps, and well cemented. Nearly five hours were expended in accomplishing this part of the work, which at one time the English commissioner thought he would not be able to accomplish, and he therefore saw fit to issue orders to clear away the exterior earth and commence taking down the north side of the vault, in order to effect an entrance to the chamber in which lay the remains of the great deceased; but by eight o'clock the object (without this operation) being finally accomplished, he gave directions to desist. At this time the workmen had got to the depth of nearly six feet.

When this masonry had been finally removed, there was found immediately under a Portland stone slab, about half a foot thick 6 feet 7½ inches long, by 3 feet wide, covering and forming the upper surface of the chamber. All around this was as perfect as it was on the day it was laid. Into these slabs, in order to raise them, holes were drilled by means of chisels, and iron rings were put in, so as to lift them out. It was now nearly 10 o'clock, and Dr. Guillard purified the tomb with certain preparations he had previously got ready. The slabs were then lifted to the surface of the earth with tackles fastened to spars, and put at the side of the vault, and as soon as Napoleon's coffin came into sight, the French chaplain sprinkled holy water (*Eau Benite*) all over the tomb; and then read a psalm "de profundis" at which moment all persons present, out of respect, took off their hats. The commissioners, with their wonted watchfulness, again descended into the vault; when they found the coffin of Napoleon as sound as it was on the first day of its deposite there, with the exception only of a small part of the bottom, which was slightly decayed. It must be observed that the bottom of this chamber rested upon several small stone pillars equidistant from each other, so placed that the package from the adjoining hill might pass off without injuring the chamber.—This proved to be an excellent precautionary measure. The Governor being unwell at Plantation house, had given Captain Alexander orders to proceed thus far without his presence—therefore, having got to this extent, an officer was sent to report progress. In the mean time, precautionary measures were adopted by the surgeon. The coffin was raised to the surface untouched, slings and hooks having been carefully introduced under its bottom sides, and it was afterwards taken to a tent, which had been pitched close by for its reception, at which moment the priest read a laconic prayer (La Levée du Corps) agreeably to the Roman Catholic forms.

When the coffin had been thus removed the commissioners stepped into the chamber in which had rested his coffin for upwards of 19½ years, which chamber was as perfect & as dry as it was on the 9th of May 1821. The outside coffin (mahogany) was separated and taken asunder, next to which was one of lead in the highest state of preservation. Arrangements having been previously directed by His Excellency, in consequence of his indisposition,—this leaden coffin was hoisted up and placed within the sarcophagus sent from France for that purpose. This done, the Governor with his Staff made their appearance to witness the opening of the innermost coffin. The upper surface of the leaden coffin was then carefully removed, when another mahogany one was discovered in a most excellent state. The lid of the the inner one immedivtely next the remains of Napoleon, made of sheet tin, superficially corroded, was next lifted. There appeared a white satin enveloping the body which satin was by the surgeon himself removed, and the mortal remains of the great deceased were exposed to view, to several who knew him & several who knew him not. The features of the Corsican Lieutenat had to all appearance suffered but very little, for they were readily recognised. Gen. Gourgaud, on beholding them exclaimed, "Good! very good!!" And the several articles, pictures, &c. &c. which had been placed around him within the coffin, appeared as they were on the day of interment. Napoleon's hand were in the same position and place in which his faithful Bertrand had nearly twenty years before placed them, and looked in a high state of preservation. His order, his uniform, his cocked hat, which has ever been identified with his person, were but very little injured by the hand of time, and the whole wore the air of very recent deposite; but part of the satin appeared to have insinuated itself into the skin of the face

Two minutes only elapsed for this exposure which was chiefly to afford the surgeon time to use certain preventives to further decomposition. The tin coffin was then closed and soldered, the mahogany one secured and the leaden one soldered. The other leaden one within and belonging to the sarcophagus sent from France, was likewise soldered and sealed, when the sarcophagus was locked, and the key then handed to Comte Chabat, the French Commissioner, by Captain Alexander, the English Commissioner. The sarcophagus, after some formalities of expression between the Commissioners, was then placed on the hearse and covered with the pall (a very rich one made of crimson velvet) and between 3 and 4 o'clock the procession moved from the tomb.

THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.

Dr. Guillard who accompanied the Prince De Joinville in the expedition to St. Helena, has published an account of the exhumation of Napoleon, from which the following are extracts.

"The upper part of the leaden coffin was then cut and raised with the greatest precaution; within it was found a coffin of wood, in very good state, and corresponding to the descriptions and recollections of the persons present who had assisted at the burial.

The lid of the third coffin having been cut through and raised, allowed us to see a sheet of white satin.—This sheet was raised with the greatest precaution by the hands of the doctor only, and the entire body of Napoleon appeared. The features had suffered so little, as to be immediately recognised.—The different objects deposited in the coffin were remarked in the exact positions where they had been placed, the hands were singularly well preserved; the uniform, the orders, the hat, but little changed: the whole person, in fact, seemed to indicate a recent inumation. The body remained exposed to the air for only at most, the two minutes necessary for the surgeon to take the measures prescribed by his instructions, in order to preserve it from all further alteration."

"Something white, which appeared to have become detached from the lining, covered, as if with a thin gauze, all that the contained. The cranium and forehead, which adhered strongly to the satin, were particularly stained with it, but very little was seen on the lower part of the face, on the hands, or on the toes. The body of the Emperor was in an easy position, as when it was placed in the coffin: the upper members were laid at length, the left arm and hand resting on the left thigh; the lower limbs were slightly bent; the head, a little raised on a cushion. The voluminious skull, the high & broad forehead, presented themselves covered with hard and yellow teguments closely adhered to them. Such appeared also the contour of the orbits, the upper edges of which were furnished with the eyebrows. Under the eyelids were still to be distinguished the ocular globes, which had lost very little of their volume or form. The eyelids were completely closed, adhered to the subjacent parts, and were hard under the pressure of the finger. Some eyelashes were to be seen on their edges.—The bones of the nose and the tegument which covered them were well preserved; the tubes and nostrils alone has suffered. The cheeks were full. The teguments of this part of the face were remarkable for their softness to the touch and their whiteness. Those of the chin were slightly blue, a tint they had borrowed from the beard, which had grown after death. The chin itself had undergone no change, and still preserved the peculiar type of the face of Napoleon.

The thin lips were parted, and three of the incisive teeth, very white, appeared under the upper lip, which was a little raised towards the left. The hands were perfect, not having undergone the least change.—Although the joints were stiff, the skin preserved that peculiar color which is only to be found in the living man. The nails of the fingers were long and adherent, and very white. The legs were in boots; but in consequence of the opening of the seams, the last four toes were out on each side. The skin of these toes were of a dead white, and furnished with nails. The anterior region of the throat was much depressed in the middle, and the sides of the belly hard and sunk. All the members covered by the clothing appeared to have preserved their shapes. I pressed the left arm which I found to be hard and diminished in thickness.—As to the clothes, they appeared with their colors, so that the uniform of the horse chasseurs of the old guard was to be recognised by the dark green of the coat and its bright red facings. The grand cordon of the legion of honor was across the waist coat, and the white breeches were partly covered by the hat, which was placed on the thighs. The epaulettes, the star, and other decorations attached to the breast, had lost their brilliancy and turned black. The gold crown of the cross of officer of the Legion of Honor had alone preserved its polish.—Vases of silver appeared between the legs; one surrounded by an eagle, which rose above the knees; they were found entire, and closed. As there were adhesions between these vases and the parts they touched, I uncovered them a little, the King's commissioner not thinking it right that they should be removed for the purpose of a clearer examination.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON IN THE SEINE.

The Havre journal gives an account of the entrance of the remains of Napoleon, into the Seine, and their passing in front of that port. On Tuesday the weather was stormy, and fears were entertained that the passage from Cherbourg would be difficult; but as night came on, the wind subsided, and the weather cleared. The convoy arrived at Havre in the evening, and remained in the roads. At six yesterday morning the drums of the National Guard and the garrison beat the reveille, and by half past six nearly the whole population of the town and environs were assembled on the piers, on the heights, and along the shore, eagerly looking out for the funeral cortege.

As the light increased, the vessels became perceptible. The Normandie steamer with the body on board, was distinguished taking the lead, dressed in her colors. She was followed by the Seine and the Courier, the Roceur cutter remaining at large. At seven the convoy passed within a short distance of the jetty, running a quick rate, impelled by the wind and tide, with very little steam on. General attraction was turned exclusively to the Normandie, which made a majestic appearance. The coffin covered with an embroidered pall, and surrounded by burning lights, was the most striking object. The sun coming out just at this moment, added greatly to the effect of the scene. The Journal add that, unfortunately, the arrangements made for lining the jetties with National Guards, for firing salutes &c. were either badly made or tardily executed, so that the National Guards were not present when the convoy passed, and the municipal and other authorities came running out to the pier just as the steamers were going round to the end of it. The salutes were not fired until after the vessels had passed.

It appears that the steamer which has been fitted up to receive the remains of Emperor at Rouen cannot be sent down the river, and is left at St. Denis. It was found to expose too great a surface to the wind, and was too wide and high too pas under some of the bridges. The Dorade has proceeded alone to Rouen, where it will receive the remains of Napoleon, and bring them as far as St. Denis. At this place the coffin will be put on board the steamer above mentioned and will be conveyed in it to Courbevoie.

THE FUNERAL CAR.—The car which is to convey the remains of Napoleon from Courbevoie to the Invalides is finished. The effect of it may now be judged of as well by its draperies and decorations as by its form, which is much more gigantic than that of the car of the victims of July. It is 35 feet in heigh, 34 in length and 15½ feet in width. It is upon four massive gilded wheels. The car is composed of a basement with panels between columns. The platform upon which the coffin is to be placed, is covered with a violet colored velvet, embroidered in gold with bees, stars and eagles. The under carriages, both before and behind, are of a semicircular form decorated with the four trophies of flags taken from different nations. The bier has similar drapery to the pedestal, decorated with the imperial mantal, sceptre, and crow and is supported by fourteen figures, representing the principal victories of the French. The base of the cars is covered with garlands and crowns of *immortalles.*

Over the whole is an immense crape drapery, which hangs down to the ground. This prodigious hearse is to be drawn by sixteen horses, dressed with feathers, and housings embroidered in gold, with the arms of the Emperor. The supporters will be three Marshals and Admiral, all on horseback. An immense temporary wharf and a lofty temple are erecting at Courbevoie for the reception of the remains on their landing.

The officers of the National Guard of Paris have drawn lots for the legion which is to escort the funeral car of Napoleon from Courbeole to the Invalides, and the honor has fallen on the 3d legion. The 10th will be stationed round the Invalides, and the rest will line the rout to the cortege.

The Minister of the Inferior intends proceeding, with the authorities of the Department of the Seines, to the limits of the department beyond St. Denis, on the river, in order to receive the remains of Napoleon with imperial honors. Two steamers are repairing for this purpose.

FUNERAL OF NAPOLEON.

PARIS, December 15.

At eight o'clock this morning numbers of persons were already assembled at the door leading to the Church of the Invalides, which was not opened till nine. Great confusion was occassioned by carts of sand that went in every five min[illegible] wing back the crowd and fright[illegible] to death. At last the door we[illegible] nd after rushing about [illegible] ssages we found curse[illegible] of the beautiful cha[illegible] e effect was most st[illegible] ve carpeted in bla[illegible] ed on amphitheatre [illegible] military, and up the [illegible] e pillars, were numer[illegible] s all occupied by a multitude in deep mourning. Between the pillars were hung black draperies embroidered in silver borders and deep silver fringe: a large lustre hung in the centre of each, whose many lights shone brilliantry in relief against the draperies. The pillers were ornamented with gilded trophies, the names of Napoleon's victories, Austerlitz. Wagram, &c. and on each side of the pillears were three large tri-colored flags. The upper tribunes, containg thousands of people, were also hung with black, embroidered with silver border and golden emblems, and surmounting each division in these tribunes, was a black medallion, surrounded with laurels, on which were inscribed in golden letters the principal acts of the Emperor's life, such as the peace of Amiens, and Louisville. Above these medallions, and extending all round the nave, were immense numbers of flags taken from the enemy in different battles. From the door of enterence up to the rails of the choir were were placed a short distances enormous candelabras, twelve or fourteen feet high, from which issued brilliant colored flames.

The choir and dome, which form perhaps more than half the church, seperated from nave by a flight of steps, were hung with purple cloth from the ground to the summit and brilliantly lighted with hundreds of lustres. In the centre of the choir, in front of the altar, was erected the slendid catafalque, a representation in gilded wood of the tomb that is to be erected in marble, supported by four pillers and surmounted by

a golden eagle with out spread wings. At 1 o'clock the cannon announced the departure of the King for the Tuileries, and at 2 the procession entered the church, headed by the Price de Joinville, with the four hundred mariners of the Belle Paule, remarkably handsome looking men. The clergy, headed by the Archbishop of Paris, awaited the arrival of the body. This was decidedly the most beautiful moment of the whole ceremony; the steps leading up to the choir lined on both sides with the military and old invalids, so many of whom had fought under Napoleon; the whole of the aisle filled on both troops, and all down the centre of the steps and part of the aisle, the body of clergy standing in religious silence, awaiting the enterance of the *cortege*. The archbishop's attitude would have made a lovely picture—his eyes fixed on the cross, that was carried on high before him, and his hands joined in prayer, apparently heedless of the crowds around him, called one's thoughts from the pageantry of the scene to higher things.

Most of the cures of Paris were also in the procession, and the appearence of so many of those good ministers of peace among the multitude of military, formed a beautiful and striking contrast. The drums rolled, the cannons shook the old walls of the Invalides, and then the muffled drums came slowly and solemnly up the aisle. At last the coffin came in sight, borne by several of the marines of the Belle Paule and some of the old invalids, and the four corners by his old friends Bertrand, Marchand, Lascases, and ——. The coffin was covered with purple velvet and large white cross, and the imperial crown was laid on it, covered with black crape. The moment the coffin passed there was a strong demonstration of enthusiasm and acute feeling; every one rose up and bent forward, but not a word was uttered; a religious silence prevailed. In front of the magnificent white and gold organ was erected a large platform for the musicians, and as soon as the body was brought up to the choir, and the mass began, Mozart's celebrated requiem was performed by all the principal singers of the Italian and French operas. An interesting sight also was the arrival of the venerable old Marechal Moncey, who had long since expressed his ardent wish that he might live to see this day. He is in a very infirm state, and they say has been nursing himself with great care to be able to encounter the fatigue of being present to receive the remains of his beloved master. He arrived in a chair on wheels, and was with great difficulty lifted up the steps into the chair. It was a curious incident in the beginning of the day to see the little bustling M Thiers strutting about in his cloak, and collecting a crowd around him in the middle of the church to hear him talk with M. Molé, as if he had been a *salon* The crowd augmented every moment, and on every side people whispered *voyez la coua autogr de* M. Thiers. I must not forget to mention the effect of the altar, which was glorious; numbers of silver hanging lamps of the most elegant form, were suspended in front of it, and the altarpiece, itself, was of silver, a sort of chiselled silver on a purple velvet ground. On each side of the altar and round the catafalque were tribunes and benches: in one of the tribunes hung with purple cloth, were the King and the Ministers, and in [illegible] the Infanta of Spain; and every [illegible] of the immense building was [illegible] till half past five, [illegible] was intense.

The [illegible] for those to [illegible] for the tribunes [illegible] the avenue leading [illegible] the side from the [illegible] the crowd [illegible] ce for it [illegible] best positions for seeing the procession pass. The stands were already filled by 11 o'c, and it was not until 2 o'clock that the procession reached the quay. Never was sight during this interval of three mortal hours less appropriate to the occasion than the spectacle we had before us. The intense cold rendered movement necessary for fear of being frozen to the spot, and to keep themselves warm, the spectators in the stands began to dance. The mania gained the crowd below, and for a long time the troops of the line and the National Guards were joining in one general *contradance* or an enormous *ronde a la main*. This preliminary *orgie* while waiting for the body of the great hero of their nation, and in the face of the long line of statues of their greatest warriors, struck us as peculiarly French—perhaps we mean inconsistent. *Appropos* of the long line of warrior statues that lined the avenues the idea struck us as good. These heroes seemed placed there to receive the last, and perhaps greatest, warrior of the nation, as he was restored in death to his country. They may have been coarsely executed for the greater part, but this succession of warriors, from Charlemagne and Clovis down to the last Generals of the Empire, placed upon the passage of the Emperor to salute him as he passed to his last home, was well conceived. But why place Napoleon in his imperial robes, at the end, to greet himself? A *gamin* near us shouted, as the procession passed. "*Tiens viola comme Empereur fait la queue a lui meme!!*" Till the procession really reached this spot, the hours of impatient waiting were long: the dancing, however, which we have already described, whiled away the time of some, and the cannon fired from the first court of the Invalides every quarter of an hour seemed to warm the hearts, if not the limbs, of others.

For our parts, the cannon had one great advantage; the rich clouds of rolling smoke that they sent forth hid from our eyes for a time the bare poles and skeleton scaffolding of the half-draped spars that were annouced in the programme as a triumphal funeral entrance to the Invalides. Nothing could be more paltry, more ugly, more disgraceful than this ragged looking curtain to the great drama that was to be acted. Ten workmen might have completed in time what it was impossible for three to finish, as they went through their lazy movements, seemingly as if they had received orders not to have it done in time. The very fire-pots that occupied the tripods at the top of the two enterance gate posts of plated half gilt wood, seemed as if they, too, had received orders not to burn and only to smoke.

The same *ordre de jour* was zealously observed by the other candelabras alternated with the statues along the avenue leading to the Invalides, and that smoked instead of blazing, and went out before the funeral procession arrived. The day, before the procession reached us, had cleared up beautifully, a small quantity of snow had fallen, but the Heavens did more for the solemnity of the ceremony than man had done. The day as far as the season of the year would admit of, was a day such as proverbially graced Napoleon's fetes in his imperial splendor, and greeted him again as he received his last honors. We heard it called a Napoleon day.

From the point of view of the esplanade of the Invalides the coup d'œil of the procession was magnificent. It was perhaps the best situation for seeing it pass. The sight was really grand as the procession headed the funeral car along the vista leading at its termination. The funeral car we have said—but this epithet might have been left aside for, splendid as was the machines that bore Emperor's coffin, it was a triumphal car in truth, but had but few attributes of a funeral nature.

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

We have been denounced through all the Federal journals, and on the floor of the Senate, for daring to intimate that the hand of England was felt in giving direction to the moneyed, the commercial, the political, and even domestic affairs of this country. We copy in another column the testimony of Mr. Wickliffe on this subject of foreign interference. This gentleman is pre-eminent among the Federal party of Kentucky, for his great ability, his immense wealth, and high standing, both in judicial and Legislative forum of the State. In authority with his party, he is second only to Mr. Clay in the State; and Mr. Clay has only won the first place, by enlisting the State pride in his early and continued attempts to it or rather to himself, the Presidential honor. All these efforts Mr. Wickliffe gave his faculties and influence to support; but it would seem that he is unwilling to lend himself to Mr. Clay, at the expense of the domestic institutions of the State, in the project of getting rid of the Abolition ban, which has decreed that "*no man from a slaveholding State shall ever be President*"—and this, too, by subjecting the independence of the country to British interference.

It is not our object now however, to descant on the changed phases which Mr. Clay's politics seem likely to assume in his new bargainings for the presidency. We quote Mr. Wickliffe's emphatic testimony, simply to exhibit the fact of British interference, even beyond the pale of politics, to disturb our domestic institutions, with which the Government of the Union itself is forbidden to intermeddle.—*Globe.*

PASSAGE OF THE PRE-EMPTION BILL—DEFEAT OF THE DISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

Our Congressional columns show the result of the long debate on the subject of the public lands. Every hour that the question was argued, showed more and more distinctly the dangerous tendency of Mr. Clay's new bids to purchase, to the suppurt of his ambitious views, the indebted States. It was evidently working to the result in which the high protective tariff, contrived by him to bribe the manfacturing States, had well nigh terminated. Duties laid for support of Government, no matter how high nor how oppressive, would never have goaded the patrioic South into a hostile feeling towards the Government. But the encouragement of the industry of one section by the utter prostration of another, threatened the most fatal consequences to the country.

The great question of the disposition of the public lands is fraught with similar dangers; if it ever shall appear that the rising prosperity of the new States is to be sacrificed to the sinister ambition of any man—to the interest of British stockjobbers, or the cupidity of the speculators in the old States who have fortunes depending on their power of holstering up and turning to account the credit of Government for their own advantage. The new States, we are sure, will never revolt so long as they see the General Government disposing of the public lands according to the Constitution, *as a common fund for the benefit of the United States.* They feel satisfied that the representatives of the nation can never, while acting on their own responsibility, in the administration of this great estate, do otherwise than foster the rising generations—promoting the growth of the new States, at the same time that they take care of the interests of the old. But the moment that Congress surrenders its parental duty, and distributes the lande among the States for the express purpose of surrendering them to foreign creditors in settling accounts, from that moment trouble may be expected from the States in whose borders the public domain lies. They will be apt to consider that Congress, in abandoning its constitutional duty, surrenders all rightful contr l; and they may probably insist, that in resigning its authority derived from compacts and the Constitution, to an alien power their own sovereign title as State must come in to exclude what they might possibly consider an usurpation. To this point Mr Clay might drive the new States as the only means to prevent private monopoly of their soil, and the consequent repression of their improvements and in this way he might renew the quarrel in another quarter, which disturbed and threatened the American Union so long under the operation of his first American system. His ungovernable ambition has kept the nation in turmoil for the last twenty years, and would now embark it again on "a new sea of troubles." We are happy to believe, however, from the vote given to-day, that his selfish schemes of mercenary innovation are likely to be crushed this time in embryo.—*Globe.*

TO THE VOTERS OF ALABAMA.

As a candidate for the the highest office within your gift, I deem no apology necessary for presenting you with an outline of my views on the subjects likely to engage your attention in the approaching canvass.

Until within the last few years, candidates were announced on their own responsibility, from supposed indications of popular sentiment in their favor. But a new order of things is introduced, and it would seem that the office to which I aspire "should neither be sought nor declined." This sentiment, in relation to the Presidency, emanating, from the lamented Lowndes, and afterwards adopted by the late President, seems in theory to indicate an amiable modesty, at war with the practices of modern politicians.

Having been announced as a candidate for Governor without asking permission from those who arrogate to themselves the right of dictating to the people, I claim nothing more than a fair hearing on my own principles. If they are such as are not approved by a majority of my fellow-citizens, they would be no better if presented through the medium of a convention according to the most approved forms of party discipline. Such nominations, as they are *procured* at Tuscaloosa, afford no evidence of popular sentiment. Their tendency is to "steal power from the many to the few"—to impair if not to destroy the independence and purity of the elective franchise.

If we are compelled to vote for a man because he has been thus nominated, would it not be as well to surrender at once all the power of making the election, to these self constituted conventions, and thus save the people the trouble of going through the useless ceremony of voting? I appeal to the independent voters of Alabama, and ask, were they represented at the Democratic Convention which professed to be the organ of their sentimeents? What number of them attended the primary meetings which were called? What opportunity had the delegates of knowing the wishes of those whom they pretended to represent? And are they prepared tamely to surrender this most sacred right of freemen, into the hands of political managers who kindly wish to save them the trouble of thinking and voting for themselves?

My opinions in relation to the powers of the General Government, were formed at an early day, in the Jeffersonian School, and in no instance have I had occasion to change them.

The following Resolutions were passed by the legislature of 1820, and may be found in the pamphlet acts of that year, page 121,

"Resolved, That in conjunction with the States of Virginia and South Carolina, as appears by resolutions passed during the last sessions of their respective legislatures, we strongly protest against the exercise by the Government, of implied and constructive powers, as having a tendency to destroy those rights which were reserved by the States respectively, as essential to their sovereignty, and being in their very nature unlimited in extent, and uncontrollable in their operations.

Resolved, That we approve of the course pursued by the Republican party during the eventful crisis of '98 and '99, in opposition to the usurpations of the General Government, claimed under the above described powers.

Resolved, That the imposition of taxes and duties by the Congress of the United States for the purpose of protecting and encouraging domestic manufactures, is an unconstiiutional exercise of power, and is highly oppressive and partial in its operations.

Resolved, That Congress has not the right under the constitution to adopt a general system of internal improvement in the States, as a national measure, and that it has not the right to tax the citizens of one State to carry on internal improvements in another.

Resolved, That the President of the United States has not the constitutional power to originate any foreign mission, or to appoint any foreign minister on such newly originated mission, but by and with the consent of the Senate of the United States."

I was then a member of the House of Representatives, and voted for the above Resolutions.—See Journal of 1826, page 261.

By reference to the Journal of the House of Representatives for the year 1838, page 30, the following resolotions will be found:—"Therefore, be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly Convened, that our Representatives be requested, to oppose, and vote against the re-charter of a Bank of the U. S., or the establishment of any other Bank of a similar character." On the adoption of this resolution, (page 134) it will be seen that I voted in the affirmative.

Recapitulating the substance of the resolutions of 1826 and 1828, I say.

1. That I am opposed to the doctrine of implied and constructive powers by the General Government.

2. To a National Bank.

3. To a system of Internal Improvement by the Federal authorities, and

4. To a Protective tariff.

In the contest of 1824, I voted for Willirm H. Crawford, for President—In 1828 and 1832 for General Jacksson—In 1836, for Hugh L. White—At the late election, I did not vote for either of the candidates, and for refusing to do so have been assailed in prose and in verse by some of the small politicians of the day.

In this course I was not alone. Many others of the States Rights party, took no part in the controversy. But I disdain to cite the authority of others for exercising the undoubted right of a freeman, in refusing to vote between two aspirants, neither of whom entertain sentiments in unison with his own. I am opposed to the Sub-Treasury System, and to the prospective policy of the present administration, and if a similar policy should be resorted to by the President elect, I shall not fail to denounce *his* administration as having failed in the reform promised by his friends.

In the days of Jefferson—the palmy days of the Republic, integrity, capacity, and fidelity to the Constitution constituted the only acknowledged claims to office. No other standard was known.

If on the election of a new Chief Magistrate, honest and efficient public agents are retained in office contests for the presidency will be less violent than the late canvass through which we have passed. There will be no motive for extraordinary exertions by the friends of the different aspirants. All the angry passions which have lately convulsed the nation, will be subjected to the empire of reason; and designing men will cease to inflame the public mind, when they cease to expect rewards commensurate with their partisan efforts.

Both the candidates for the Presidency had voted for the Protective Tariff of eighteen hundred and 28, and it was but too obvious that General Harrison no longer entertained Constitutional scruples against the establishment of a National Bank.

In voting for a President of the U. S. every freeman should be governed by principle; and if as I have shown, both candidates entertain opinions in regard to the powers of the General Government widely different from those cherished by myself, and inconsistent with the genius of our institutions, I could not consistently have voted for either.

In relation to the coming administration, I entertain no prejudice which could induce me to condemn in advance.—Such an opposition would be factious and unprincipled. I am prepared therefore to yield to such of its measures as my judgment approves a cheerful support, and fearlessly to denounce such as I believe to be in opposition to the true interests of the country.

The friends of an administration are too much inclined to approve all its measures, without examining into their correctness, while those in the opposion are too prone to indulge in indiscriminate censure—each forgetting that the purest public functionaries may, with the best intentions, fall occasionally into errors, while the worst may sometimes do right from policy, or accident.

A tame and servile acquiescence in all the acts of our political rulers would soon sap the foundation of our free institutions, and leave us slaves to the worst of despotisms, mocked by the mere shadow of liberty—the name of a Republic.

It too frequently happens that candidates for offices not connected with Federal affairs, rely for success on their devotion or opposition to the administration in power, while their peculiar qualifications for the employment which they seek, are kept out of view. Those who seek to represent us in the State Legislature, seem indeed to be candidates for Congress; for in their addresses and circulars they lose sight of every thing appertaining to domestic legislation, and only give us their opinions of our national administration.

Such is the utter neglect of our home affairs, that a stranger on visiting our State Capitol, during a session of our General Assembly, and listening to the debates on the policy of the Federal Government, might readily imagine himself in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington.—Hence our banks are permitted to languish in hopeless insolvency. Our literary institutions, though munificently endowed, are pining away under the influence of mischievous or inefficient legislation. Internal improvements are at a stand, and the moral, intellectual, and physical energies of our State, are paralyzed by the all absorbing consideration of national politics.

Permit me to ask every independent voter of Alabama—has every sentiment of state pride become extinct in his bosom?—And are the chivalrous sons of the South to bow in obsequious servility to the powers that be—or may be, at Washington. Or will they not attempt to arrest this fearful tendency to centralization which threatens to degrade us into mere feudatories of a consolidated government?

Let us look then for a moment into the aspect of things at home. To what a miserable condition are our Banking affairs reduced by the disastrous legislation of the extra session of eighteen hundred and thirty seven; and to the omission of subsequent legislatures to provide a suitable corrective?

However honest the projectors of our State Bank System may have been in their glowing descriptions of the benefits to be derived from its experience, the infallible test of the usefulness of human institutions, proves the melancholy fact, that it has been a disastrous—not even a splendid failure.

Immense losses have been sustained by the State Funds which ought to have been consecrated to the purposes of education and of internal improvements have been drawn into the vortex, and perverted from their legitimate destination. And heavy debts have been contracted by the State, threatening the necessity of taxing indiscriminately all classes of our citizens to pay for the extravagance of those who brought these calamities upon us.

In this dilemma, it is useless to indulge in unavailing regrets, or to remain pasive spectators of the dreary spectacle. What then is to be done! We must meet the crisis like men. Not attempt to elude the storm by bending to its violence, in the vain hope that it may blow over. The plighted faith of our State, calls for energy and action. We must adopt the necessary means to sustain our credit, and if we are unable to retrieve our losses, all is not lost while yet our honor is untarnished.

What then is the remedy? I propose that such of our institutions as are hopeleasly insolvet, shall immediately cease all opperations Let commissioners be appointed to wind up their concerns, invested with such powers as many be requisite to secure and collect all outstanding debts, giving if necessary such indulgence as the Directors are now authorized to extend. Where, let me ask, is the necessity of continuing in existence at an enormous annual expense such banks as are unable to pay their debts, or to afford any facilities to the community?

Our Banking system is radically defective. Such institutions never can be safely and prudently managed by agents or directors having no *personal interest* in their success. But where directors are elected by *members* of the legislature, *themselves* deply indebted to the banks, and representing communities laboring under similar embarrassments, the inevitable tendency is, to subject them in a great degree *to the controle of their own debtors.*

There is a necesity however that we shall keep up and supply a wholesome, and sufficient circulating medium; and to prevent as far as possible the inconveniences arising from closing the business of the banks Some means must be devised for infusing new life and vigor into the operations of those that are in a situation to be continued. This can only be done by grafting individual interests upon them.

Our constitution provides that in the establishment of Banks, "at least two-fifths of the capital stock shall be reserved for the State." Then, when Banks have already been established, owned solely by the State, the charters might be so modified, as to authorize individuals to become the purchasers of three-fifths of the stock. By this arrangement the funds arising from the sale of stock could be appropriated to the payment in part, of our foreiglin debt, and by securing in the directory the vigilence of individual interests, the best guaranty would be afforded for the successful management of our remaining institutions.

The successful operations of the "Bank of Mobile," owned jointly by the State and by individuals, afford the best evidence of the propriety of the proposed change. Conducting its business in the same city with the Branch of the State bank, this instrument has survived the calamities of these disastrous times, while the Branch Bank is hopelessly insolvent.

One Bank thus organized and remodeled, on the principles contemplated by the framers of our constitution, would be free from the objections which usually exist against monied Corporations, and institutions purely individual in their character. Guarded as they would be, from running in to excesses, by the influence of the State Directors, they would possess that happy combination of interests which, would enable them to furnish a sound circulating medium adequate to all the reasonable wants of the community.

To the assumption of the debts of the States by the General Government, I am opposed. Such a measure would be unequal, unjust and unconstitutional.

It seems to be now conceded by all political parties, that the great interests of Internal Improvements are left to the management of the State were they legitimately belong. So soon then as our means will justify appropriations for these great and important objects they should receive prompt and efficient encouragement.

Nor should the important interests of education be overlooked or neglected. While under some of the despotic governments of Europe, means of instruction are furnished at the public expese, and parents are even compelled to send their children to school, let it not be said to the disgrace of our boasted free institutions, that we not only refuse to give to the rising generations such facilities as are necessary for their intellectual improvement, but that we actually withold from them, funds furnished for that purpose by the liberality of the General Government. It is but a mockery to the poor, to tell them that their children will be entitled to a full participation in the honors and offices of our country, unless we consecrate to their moral and intellectual culture, the means given to them in trust for their benefit.

Before concluding this address, I shall briefly notice the late act of our legislature on the subject of electing Representatives to Congress. This act has awakened a deep interest among the people and I deem it my duty to delare my sentiments in relation to it. Every citizen is familiar with the district system, as it is coeval with our existence as a States. The act of the last session, as we are informed, authorizes every free white man above the age of twenty-one years (being a citizen) to vote for as many representatives in congress, as the State may be entittled to, and provides that at the next election, one member may be chosen from each district.

To this innovation on the established usages of Alabama, I am decidedly opposed. By reference to the Journal of the House of Representatives for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, page 105, it will be seen that an attempt was made to pass a similar law during that year, and that on a motion to postpone the Bill to a day beyond the duration of the session, the motion prevailed, ayes 52—nayes 26—I voted for the postponement.

This radical change was recommended by the Governor in his last message, as the true States Rights doctrine. At what time his Excellency became enamored of the doctrine of the States Rights, it is unnecessary now to inquire. But every man in the least conversant with the history of the Federal Compact, must know that our *Senators* are the peculiar representatives of the Sovereignty of the States, and that our representatives are the *servants of the people.* It is a matter of history, known to every political tyro, that this is the true reason why each State has *two* Senators without regard to the extent of its population—the small State of Delaware, being in the higher branch of our national Legislature, on an equality with the *empire* State. But in the House of Representatives, where population is the criterion, Delaware has but one member, and New York has forty.

Mr. Madison on this subject will be acknowledged to be good authority. No man better knew the objects of the framers of the Constitution, than this venerable Patriot. In the 56th number of the Federalist he says: "Divide the largest State into ten or twelve districts, and it will be found that there will be no peculiar interest in either, which will not lie within the knowledge of the Representative of the district."

It was obviously then the understanding of Mr Madison, that Representatives should be chosen by districts, and they should be the peculiar Guardians of the local interest of the people.

But it is kindly provided in the General Ticket law, that one representative may be chosen from each district. It may be however, that of the five candidates having the highest number of votes, *two* might be inhabitants of the same district, and thus the peculiar local interests of one district would be entirely unrepresented!

The Representative should be responsible immediately and solely to the people of his district—otherwise, according to the general ticket saystem, if he should obtain a larger vote in some other district, he might, and probably would, consult the interests of those who had contributed most to his election, in utter disregard of the wishes of the district in which he resided.

Above will be seen a faithful sketch of my political sentiments, and of my views on most of the subjects of interest to the voteres of the State. Without any allusion whatever to my honorable opponent, I may be permitted to say, that though in these times, there are many more loyal in their allegiance to partarticular *men*, than myself, there are none more devoted to the *Democratic principles of the Constitution*, as expounded by the purest Patriots in the better days of the Republic.

I am respectfully.

Your Fellow Citizen,

JAMES W. McCLUNG.

Huntsville, 8th February, 1841.

Editors throughout the State will at least do me the justice to publish the foregoing address.

J. W. McCLUNG.

Bailing of McLeod.—We understand that the required bail in this case was given yesterday by Messrs. Brotherton of Queenston, and Bull of Lockport, and McLeod was forthwith discharge from custody. We learn in addition that no sooner was he released, than a very numerous band of armed men—one account says two or three hundred—interposed and forcibly reconducted him to jail, where he is yet confined. The avowed object of this disorderly and unlawful proceeding, is, to afford the owner of the Caro-

line an opportunity to arrest McLeod for the destruction of that boat, and thereby detain him on this side of the river. We hope this account will prove to be exaggerated, but if true, no time should be lost in asserting and enforcing, in a proper and ample manner the supremacy of the laws. The property of admitting McLeod to bail at all, under the circumstances, we will not stop to discuss, but the proper legal authority having decided in favor of so doing, and bail having been legally entered, those who have retained and re-imprisoned him by lawless violence should be promptly and severly punished.

Buffalo Com. Adv.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. FEB. 24, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR,
COL. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK,
OF AUTAUGA.

WE are authorised to announce JOEL GRAHAM Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce ROBERT S. PORTER Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce NATHANIEL HILLIN, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce WILLIAM H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq. as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

WE are authorized to announce ANDERSON WILKINS, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce WM. J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce Maj Wm. Orear, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN D. BOWEN, as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit court of Randolph County.

WE are authorised to announce WM. F. MEANS, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

WE are authorised to announce LEWIS D. JONES, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce Capt. J. H. WHITE, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce FRANCIS M. HARRIS, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce Joseph E. Poits, as a canidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorised to announce J. M. CANNON, Esq. as a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

WE are authorized to announce Lieut JAMES P. CANNON, as a candidate for Constable of the Jacksonville Beat.

WE are authorized to announce WM. MILLER, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN WHITESIDES, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

The table furnished by S. Kelly, Esq. exhibiting the indebtedness of certain individuals to the State Bank and branches, is unavoidably postponed this week. It shall appear in the next paper.

BANK SUSPENSION.—The Banks of Philadelphia, Wilmington, Delaware and Baltimore, have again suspended specie payments—the United States Bank, "*the great regulator,*" taking the lead, after having in the short space of about twenty days paid out an amount little short of six millions of dollars.

The following items will give some idea of the progress which the Georgia Banks are making in fulfilling the requirements of the late law of that State.

The Resumption.—So far as we have learned the demands for specie have been promptly met by the Banks, and we do not anticipate any serious difficulty will be felt, either by the banks or community, in consequence of an act of the Legislature on the subject. The calls upon the banks in this place have been light, evincing the confidence of the community in their solvency. One effect of the resumption, as will be seen under the commercial head, has been to reduce the rate of exchange: thus proving as we have always contended, that specie payments and not a National Bank, is all that is needed to make exchanges what they should be.—*Athens Banner Ga.*

AUGUSTA, Feb. 4

Resumption in Augusta.—On Monday the banks of our city resumed specie payments, and it is with pleasure we state, that there was no difference between yesterday, when specie could have been demanded than any day of last week.

Resumption.—The Savannah Georgian of Tuesday says: "Yesterday was the day, designated by law, for the resumption by our banks of specie payments. As far as we have heard, there was not the least excitement, and but trifling amounts were drawn from the banks, and those by transient persons.

"Our Savannah Banks have the confidence of the community in their ability to sustain demands upon them, and when such confidence, so honorably acquired, is strengthened by a response to reasonable calls, we would expect, as heretofore, to see the specie flowing in their vaults, rather than ebbing out."

COLUMBUS, GA. Feb. 3.

Resumption.—The Banks of this city all resumed on Monday, and as we expected, no stir of excitement was visible. But little demand was made for specie, and that chiefly by the drovers. The Farmers Bank of Chattahoochee resumed, and its bills are now at par, and bankable. Rhodam A. Greene, Cashier of the Western Bank of Georgia, redeems the bills of that bank payable at Rome, in current funds of this city.—*Argus.*

For the Jacksonville Republican.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democratic citizens of Cherokee county, at the Court House in the town of Jefferson, on Saturday the 13th day of February 1841, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the District Convention, on the first Monday in March next, at Marshall.

On motion of Col. James Gastin, Col. John Henslee was called to the Chair.

The Chairman called upon Col. John Lowry to explain the object of the meeting, this he done in a concise and forcible manner.

On motion of B. F. Davis, Matthew J. Turnley was appointed Secretary.

It was moved and seconded that the county send three delegates to the District Convention, which passed without opposition. On motion of Col. Gastin, it was resolved, that the Chairman appoint a committee of five, to draft suitable preamble and resolutions, an l select three delegates to attend the Convention at Marshall.

Whereupon the following named persons were appointed said committee, viz: Col. John Lowry, Col. Hiram Rosseau, Col. James Gastin, B. F. Davis and George Weir, Esqrs., who retired, and after a short absence, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, At the last session of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, a law was passed changing the manner of electing Representatives to Congress from the District to *the General Ticket* system.

And *whereas*, it has been recommended that the Democratic party in each Congressional District, hold a District Convention for the purpose of nominating a suitable person as a candidate.

And *whereas*, the first Monday in March next was recommended as a suitable time for the Delegates from each county in the Congressional District to Convene.

In order to unite and concentrate the Democratic party of this Congressional District, as well as of the State of Alabama,

1st. *Therefore be it resolved*, That we fully concur in the recommendation of the Democratic party in regard to said Convention.

2nd. *Resolved*, That we will cordially support any individual who may be nominated by said convention.

3rd. *Resolved*, That John J. Means, Esq., Hon George Chilton and B. J. Davis be appoined delegates to represent the Democratic party of this county in said convention.

4th. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Jacksonville Republican.

5th. *Resolved*, That this meeting adjourn *sine die.*

JOHN HENSLEE, Char'n.
M. J. TURNLEY, Sec'y.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

It is particularly requested by many voters of Benton County, that JAMES B. CHAMBLIN would become a candidate for the office of tax collector of Benton county, at the ensuing election, as we think him a gentleman every way qualified for that office, and would make us a good collector; we hope to hear from him soon.

MANY VOTERS.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

We are glad to perceive that the suggestion of Gov Bagby, in his last message, has been responded to from highly respectable quarters. The Louisville [Kentucky] Advertiser, the Richmond Enquirer, and the Charleston Mercury, speak, not only of the advantage, but of the necessity of such a measure. Indeed, it apaers to us that no true hearted Southron, unless blinded by unhappy party prejudices, can fail to see that the period is fast approaching when the South, the whole South, must decide what course she will adopt, to check the evil that threatens her. For a long time we have been convinced that danger to the south lurked in the anti-slavery meetings, societies, discussions and petitions of the North, but we believed it distant, and that the returning reason and sound good sense, for which our Northern brethern are usually distinguished, would yet save us the necessity of standing upon our defence. But we have been disappointed sadly disappointed—The signs of the times have become too clear, the manifestations too strong, to be mistaken. The handwriting is already upon the wall, and he whose eyes are too dim to see the darkness of the gathering cloud, and whose ears are too dull to hear the increasing rumblings of the coming storm must be both blind and deaf indeed. Already have the rights of the South been violated, the majesty of two sovereign and independent States, within her borders insulted, and the Constitution of the United States, that sacred document handed down to us by our fathers, the Magna Charta of our rights and liberties that should shield us from the spirit of Fanaticism, trampled under foot and set at naught, by the supple tools of dangerous, reckless faction. In vain have the citizens of Georgia and Virginia applied to the judicial powers of Maine and New York for the recovery of their property restitution as been refused them: in vain have the authorities of the former endeavored to procure justice for their citizens by appealing to the latter in language of moderation & forbearance; but justice is denied them, the requisitions of the Constitution are disregarded, and the palsying touch of the fanatic has withered up every feeling of social relations & brotherly love. In such a case as this can we stardily by, with folded arms, and see violated the rights of two States so nearly allied to us in habits, feelings, and institution? No! no! over: if a sense of duty did not command prudence would forbid us. The same issue inevitably awaits us, and, when it comes could we expect the sympathy and aid of those whom we had deserted in the hour of trial. What is to be done, then? The first thing to be done is, to see how far the South is in favor of united action, for unless we oppose the enamy unitedly, we might as well bend our heads submissively to the coming tempest. A committee of our legislature responded, to the suggestion of Gov. Bagby, and reported in favor of a Southern Convention. This, and this alone, we conceive to be the best means, not only of preparing to maintain our rights, but of showing our unanimity to our enemies. Let measures, then, be taken to bring about a Convention, and once united, in action as well as sentiment, we can then, with all due forbearance and that respect for the rights of others which we demand for our own, adopt such measures, and such measures only, as may be consistent with those powers which we have reserved to us as States under the Constitution. Whatever is to be done however, let the South act *together.*

In making the above remarks, we have no reference to party politics. Upon this question, at least, we hope all are united. Upon it we make no differance between whig and democrats: all we shall ask of our fellow-citizens is, *which of you is a Southron.* Whatever causes may have contributed to produce or hasten this crisis in our affairs we, for one, are willing to forget, if its recollection should tend to keep open the breach that has sundered us from our friends. Let the Press of Alabama speak more unanimously upon the subject; let us appeal to the Press in our sister Southern States: let us ask, in tones loud enough to be heard from the Potomac to the Sabine, *who is for the South?—who is for the Constitution?*

Tuscaloosa Flag.

NOTICE.

BEING very desirous of closing our business, we must again request all those indebted to call and close their accounts either by payment or note, as longer indulgence *cannot* be given.

NO MISTAKE.
Cheaper than ever.

WISHING to dispose of our present STOCK OF GOODS, we now offer them upon terms more advantageous, than Goods have ever been offered in this market—in fact we have determined to *SELL OUT AT COST FOR CASH ONLY.* Persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantages now offered, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

W. P. CHILTON & Co.

Feb. 24, 1841.—4t.

Administrators' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the estate of Owen Jenkins, dec'd by the Judge of the Orphan's court of Benton county, on the 11th January, 1841, notify all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make payment immediately: those having demands against said estate will present them, regularly proven, to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

REUBEN JENKINS,
Feb. 24, 1841—6t. M. W. JENKINS, *Adms.*

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the copartnership between Keith & Weir has this day dissolved, all those indebted are requested to come forward and pay up or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

KEITH & WEIR.

Jefferson Ala. Feb'y 19, 1841.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALB COUNTY.

SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, FEBRUARY 8th, 1841

THIS DAY came Thomas J. Rogers, and deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, an Instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of John Jacobs deceased, and asked for probate of the same—

Whereupon it was ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for two weeks, requiring Mrs. Matilda Jacobs and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Clarkson, heirs at law, and next of kin to the said John Jacobs, deceased, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in the Town of Lebanon, on the first Monday in March next, to shew cause, if any they can, why said Instrument of writing, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of the said John Jacobs, deceased, should not be admitted to record as the Last Will and Testament of said deceased, &c.

Copy taken from the Minutes:

ATTEST:

A. W. MAJORS, CLERK.

Feb'y 17, 1841—2t.—$4 50

Notice.

BY Virtue of one Execution issued from the County court of Randolph county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of McDonald, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim or demand that Jefferson Falkner has in and to the following described Lots in said town to-wit: Lots No 110, 111 & 48 Levied on as the property of said Falkner to satisfy said Execution in favor of Moore Bozemore use &c

SYLVANUS WALKER, *Shff.*

Feb. 24. 1841—5t—$3 00.

CAUTION

ALL persons are hereby forwarned from trading for a certain promisory note given by the undersigned to H. L. Martin for ten dollars, due as well as I recollect, six months after date. The consideration for which said note was given has not been complied with, and I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

F. T. MORELAND.

Feb. 24, 1841—4t.

LAST NOTICE.

BY arrangements made between the partners of the firm of Hudson & Brockman, all the notes and accounts due them that are not paid by the first of April next will be assigned over to Thomas P. Brockman, and he will place them in the hands of an officer for collection. All those who are desirous to *save cost*, will do well to call before that time and pay.

HUDSON & BROCKMAN.

Feb. 24, 1841—4t.

Notice.

BY VIRTUE of three Executions issued from the Circuit Court of Randolph County, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for Cash, before the Court House Door in the Town of McDonald on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Jefferson Falkner has in and to the following described Lots in said Town, to-wit: Lots No. 110, 111 and 48, Levied on as the property of said Falkner, to satisfy said Executions, one in favor of Ware & Co. for the use of Marcus A. Mills, one in favour of Robert Benton and the other in favor of Thomas Smith.

SYLVANUS WALKER, *Shff.*

Feb. 24, 1841—5t—$5 00

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber residing in Jacksonville Benton County Ala. on the 3rd Feb. inst., a sorrel horse about twelve years old paces almost entirely; his mane has been reached but is nearly grown out to its usual length; has a white spot on one side near the flank, is blind in one eye and without shoes.

Any person taking up said horse & bringing him to me or giving me information so that I get him shall be paid for all their trouble and expense.

E. T. SMITH.

Feb. 23rd. 1341.—tf.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by Jesse Bechum, a dark Brown Bay Horse, Fifteen hands high, 8 or 9 years old, Star in his forehead, Short tail, shod before, and appraised to Seventy Dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 23rd. 1841.—3t.

ALABAMA STATE

LOTTERY;
CLASS No. 1.

Authorized by the Legislature of the State for the benefit of Hiram Lodge No. 42.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Ala. on the second Saturday the 24th day of April, 1841—at ½ past 4 o'clock P. M.

$2000
CAPITAL PRIZE,

TICKETS ONLY FIVE DOLLARS.

J. CROW & CO. Managers.

Of the Lottery for the Hiram Lodge No. 42.

75 Numbers, 10 Drawn Ballots.

SPLEDID SCHEME

1 PRIZE OF	$2 000		$2 000
1 "	"	1,000	1,000
2 "	"	500	1,000
4 "	"	250	1,000
5 "	"	100	500
10 "	"	50	500
20 "	"	25	500
50 "	"	10	500

All those tickets having on them any three of the drawn numbers consecutively to five dollars each.

Whole Tickets $5, Halves $2,50 Quarters $1 25.

For packages or single tickets apply at the MANAGERS' OFFICE.

The Tickets entitled to prizes in this Lottery will be determined as follows: Seventy-five numbers, from 1 to 75 inclusive will be severally rolled up and placed in a wheel at the time advertised for the drawing, and ten of them drawn out at random; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2nd and 3d drawn numbers, consecutively, will be entitled to the capital prize of $2,000

That ticket having on it the 2d 3d & 4th to 1,000
That ticket " " " 3d 4th & 5th to 500
That ticket " " " 3d 5th & 6th to 500
Those 4 tickets having on them 1st 2d & 4th, 1st 3d & 5th, 1st 4th & 6th, 1st 5th & 7th, to $250 00 each, 1,000.
These 5 tickets having on them the 2d 5th & 6th, 2d 6th & 7th, 2d 7th & 8th, 2d 8th & 9th, 2d 9th 10th, each to $100——500
Those tickets having on them the 3 4 6, 3 4 7, 3 4 8, 3 4 9, 3 4 10, 3 6 7, 3 5 7, 3 5 8, 3 5 9, 3 5 10, each to $50 500

Those twenty tickets having on them the

1	2	5	1	2	10	1	3	9	1	4	9
1	2	6	1	3	4	1	3	10	1	4	10
1	2	7	1	3	6	1	4	5	1	5	6
1	2	8	1	3	7	1	4	7	1	5	8
1	2	9	1	3	8	1	4	8	1	5	9

each to $25——500

Those fifty tickets having on them the

4	5	6	5	4	8	7	2	1	8	1	2
4	5	7	5	4	9	7	2	3	8	1	3
4	5	8	5	4	10	7	2	4	8	1	4
4	5	9	6	1	2	7	2	5	8	1	5
4	5	10	6	3	4	7	2	6	8	1	6
5	4	1	6	4	5	7	2	8	8	1	7
5	4	2	6	5	7	7	2	9	8	1	9
5	4	3	6	5	8	7	2	10	8	1	10
5	4	6	6	8	9	7	3	1	8	2	1
5	4	7	6	8	10	7	4	1	8	2	3

9	1	2	9	1	2	10	3	7
9	1	3	9	1	3	10	7	9
9	1	4	9	1	4	10		
9	1	5	9	1	5	10		
9	1	6	9	1	6	10		
9	1	7	9	1	7	10		
9	1	8	9	1	8	10		
9	1	9	9	1	9	10		
9	1	10	9	1	10	10		

each to $10——500

And all those tickets having on them three of the drawn numbers consecutively to five dollars each.

Whole tickets will be entitled to all the prize that may be drawn to its number; Halves, to one half of whatever prize may be drawn to its number; Quarters, to one-fourth of whatever prize may be drawn to its number; subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. payable at the Managers' Office in Jacksonville.

No altered or mutilated tickets will be paid.

For Tickets apply at the Managers' Office in Jacksonville, or to their Agents.

J. CROW & CO. *Managers.*

Dec. 30, 1840—td.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, FEBRUARY 16th 1841.

THIS DAY came Benjamin Hollingsworth, Administrator, debonis non of the Estate of John Gay, deceased, and reported said Estate ready for final settlement—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week, for six weeks, requiring all those interested in a final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville, on the first Fridap in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made, according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.

Copy Test:

M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 17, 1841.—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

THIS DAY came John Pike, Administrator of the Estate of Alexander W. Fowler, deceased and reported said Estate as ready for final settlement—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for six weeks, requiring all those interested in a final settlement of said Estate be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why there should not be a final settlement of said Estate made according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.

Copy Test:

M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 17, 1841—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

THIS day came John Dearmon, Administrator of the Estate of Katharine McKaskle, deceased, and reported said Estate as ready for final settlement—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for six weeks, requiring all those interested in a final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court, in Jacksonville on the first Friday in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why there should not be a final settlement of said Estate according to the vouchers and accounts of the Administrator.

COPY TEST:

M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 17. 1841—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

This day came John D. Lantrip, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Lantrip, Deceased.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, at Jacksonville, on the first Friday in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement should not be made of said Estate, according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.

Copy Test:

M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 17. 1841.—6t.

STATE OE ALABAMA,
Benton county.

TAKEN Up and posted by WYLIE J. Sorelle one Sorrel Horse, with a Blaze face Eight years old with some saddle marks on his Back appreised to Thirty Dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

Feb'r 2, 1841.—3t.—$2,00.

JACKSONVILLE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

S. H COPELAND AN[illegible] W. VON ALDEHOFF, Take great pleasure [illegible] g the Public that they have associate[illegible] as teachers and hope by their co-o[illegible] give ampl[illegible] satisfaction.

S. H. Copeland [illegible] idents in the Latin Lang[illegible] and Elocution.

H. W. von [illegible] those in the Modern Lan[illegible] and Natural Sciences.

Charges f[illegible]
Orthograp[illegible] ng, $8—
Arithmetic, L[illegible] eography and History, $12—
Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Belle-lettres, Logic, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, & German Languages, per session of 5 months $20.

Tuition will be charged from the time of enterance to the end of the session, no deduction for loss of time except in case of prolonged sickness.

Jacksonville, Febr. 1st, 1841.—tf

P. S. Mr. v. A. being compelled to be absent for some months, will not enter upon his duties until next Session

Jacksonville, Feb. 18th, 1841.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have entered in copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general

Commission Business,

In Mobile, under the firm of WILLIAMS & JOHNSON. One or the other will always be found at their post in Mobile, after the first day of November next.—They deem it proper to state that no liabilities will be incurred by the parties; and pledge themselves that no use will be made of any funds which may be placed in their hands, for individual purposes; and that they will be governed strictly by all instructions received. The parties have had considerable experience in business, one having been engaged in the above business for four months in Virginia, and the other having dealt largely for several years in cotton and goods.—They deem it unnecessary to give reference, as they are both well known; and expect by promptness and punctuality to give general satisfaction in all business confided to them, and hope to share a liberal patronage.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
E. JOHNSON.

September 2. 1840.—1j.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of Jeremiah Walters, late of Cherokee County, and State of Alabama, dec. will present them well authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred—also all those indebted to said estate, will please come forward and make immediate payment—this 11th day of December, 1840.

GEORGE WEIR, *Administrator cum testamento annexo.*

Dec. 16, 1840—6t—$3 50.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned, having on the 19th day of October, 1840, in the orphans' court of Jefferson county, Alabama, qualified as Administrator of William White, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent, to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, being eighteen months from the said 19th day of October, 1840, otherwise they will be forever barred.

Those indebted to the estate will please make payment to me.

MITCHELL POOL, Admr.

Dec. 23, 1840.—6t—$3 50.

The State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Jany. 1, 1841.

THIS DAY came Joshua Milner, Administrator of the estate of James Donaldson, dec'd and reported said estate ready for final settlement—

It is therefore ordered, that publication be made, in the Jacksonville Republican weekly for Forty days requiring all those interested in the settlement of the Estate of James Donaldson, deceased, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville, on Friday the fifth day of March next, at which time and place there will be a final settlement of said estate.

True copy from the Minutes:

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

Jan. 20, 1841.—6t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, *St. Clair County.*

SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, NOVEMBER 23d, 1840.

THIS DAY came into court, Thomas A. Morris, Adm'r of the Estate of John R. Allen, dec'd and filed his Petition, praying an order of sale for the following Real Estate, (viz:)

The W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of S. 13, T. 14, R. 2 E. containing 80 25-100 acres. Also, the N. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of S. 13, T. 14, R. 2, E. containing 40 13-100 acres. Also the N. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Section 26, T. 14, R. 3, E. containing 40 29-100 acres.

And it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that said estate is Insolvent—

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for forty days, requiring all persons interested in the Sale of said Real Estate to be and appear before the Judge of the county court, at an Orphans' Court to be holden at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why said Real Estate should not then be Ordered for Sale.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, *Clerk Co. Co.*

(104—6t—$10 50)

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Cherokee County.

ORPHANS COURT SPECIAL TERM, January, 25, 1841.

WHEREAS Robert S. Cowan, Guardian of James Furgerson, Martha L. Furgerson, John Furgerson, Nancy K. Furgerson, Single[illegible]gerson, Chesterfield Fulgerson, Fran[illegible], Thomas Furgerson, and Maca[illegible]son, Minor heirs of John Furger[illegible] this day filed his accounts and [illegible] settlement and the same be[illegible] audited and caused to be [illegible]ported by the Judge of the [illegible]m of the said Court [illegible] Monday in March next. [illegible] Court that no[illegible] in the Jackson[illegible] in the Town [illegible] ring all per[illegible]nent, to be [illegible] held at the [illegible]rson, and [illegible] accounts [illegible] settlement [illegible]

[illegible] C. C.

[illegible]

BY virtue of a [illegible] from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in March next, one Negro Boy Gim Levied upon as the property of R. B. Kelley to satisfy said Fi fa in favor of W. C. McMahan.

WM. C. PRICE, *Sh'ff.*

Jan. 27, 1841.—tds.

NOTICE.

EDWARD L. WOODWARD, Adm'r. of the estate of James M. Mitchell dec'd. having reported himself ready for a final settlement; it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days requiring all persons interested in a final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County court in Jacksonville, on Monday the 22d day of February next, at which time a final settlement will be made of said estate.

True copy from the minutes.

M. M. HOUSTON, *Clerk.*

January 13th, 1841.—6t.

NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

EXECUTORS, Administrators and Guarians, are required to make their annual report by the first of March in each and every year. Those who fail to comply with this requisition will not only be proceeded against at their own expense but will be allowed no commission upon a final settlement of the estates entrusted to their management. Office fees will be required to be paid at the time of making annual returns.

E. T. SMITH, *Judge C. C.*

Jan. 29th, 1841.—td.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust Executed by John L. Thompson to the subscribers as trustee to secure Wm B Hutson for certain purposes therein mentioned which said deed is duly recorded in the office of the clerk of the County Court of Benton county Ala, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday the 2nd day of march next at the Town of White Plains the following described property to wit: Lot No. 29) also the Lot on which said Thompsons stable is upon a Lot lying between said Stable and the creek appertenances thereof persons wishing to purchase a good situation for for a public House would do well to examine for themselves as then could not be a better situation acting as Trustee I will convey such Title only as is vested in me.

Jan. 27 1841. *Wm. C. PRICE Trustee.*

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, January 26, 1841.

WM. D. THOMPSON, Adm'r of the estate of Alexander Thompson, deceased, having reported said estate as ready for a final settlement—

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court, in Jacksonville, on Friday the 12th day of March next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the vouchers of the Administrator.

E. T. SMITH, *Judge C. C.*

January 26, 1841.—td.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a fi fa from the county court of Benton county, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the firs Monday in March next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Thos J. Neely and A. W. Dunegan has in and to the Lot known and designated as Lot No. 25, containing six Rods in front and thirteen back, in the town and plan of White Plains—Levied on as the property of said Neely and Dunegan, to satisfy said fi fa in favor of Benj. Hollingsworth, this 26th Jan. 1841.

N. B. The above Lot is well improved having suitable buildings for public business, out houses &c.

Wm. C. PRICE. Sh'ff.

By his deputy,

AND. WILKINS.

Jan. 27, 1841.—5t.—$5 00.

A. B. HOLT, & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MOBILE.

ALFRED B. HOLT,
ROB'T AUGUSTUS HOLT,
JOHN N. ROSE.

NEW GOODS, at the CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the patronage extended to the late firm of **SIMS & READY**, respectfully announces to the public, that he has moved from the old stand, to Hagerty's brick building on the corner, next door to the American Hotel, where he has just opened a new and extensive stock of Fall and Winter goods, purchased in New York and Boston, on such terms as will enable him to sell at prices to suit the times—which he offers at wholesale and retail, for CASH and CASH ONLY.

His stock comprises most articles in the **Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware, Cuttlery and Crockery** line, usually found in mercantile establishments in the interior, and will be replenished by frequent arrivals. He believes his facilities for purchasing are equal to those of others, and he is content with a moderate profit. He flatters himself therefore, that he can afford such inducements, as will make it the interest of those trading to Wetumpka, to supply themselves at his establishment.

Please call and examine.

A. READY.

Wetumpka, Nov. 25, 1840.

☞ The Jacksonville Republican and Talladega Watchtower, copy two months.

Dec. 2, 1840.—2m.

FACTORY YARN

OF superior quality and assorted sizes, just received and on sale for CASH, by

Dec. 21, 1840—t1a. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*

Jacksonville, HOTEL.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Tavern Stand, known as the **Jacksonville Hotel,** on the West side of the Public square, formerly occupied by W. B. Hollingsworth. No pains or expense will be spared to render the establishment comfortable and attractive to all who may favor him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits a call, and pledges himself to a liberal public that his charges shall be moderated to suit the hardness of the times.

N. B. The Bar will be well supplied with choice Liquors.

JOHN RAMEY.

Jacksonville, Jan. 13, 1840.—3m.

R. E. W. McADAMS, *Clock & Watch Maker,* JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Cash required for all Work when delivered.

NOTICE. *LAND TO RENT.*

WILL BE RENTED to the highest bidder on the premises, on

Saturday 20th February next,

The Plantation whereon Samuel M. Wilson, deceased lately resided, lying on Terrapin creek, in Cherokee County, Alabama. The cleared Land is under common Fence, and all of first quality. Upon the premises are a good comfortable *log cabin* dwelling, kitchen, smoke house, and stables, and other necessary out buildings, and at the same place and time will be sold, if not otherwise disposed of before the time, to the highest bidder, a quantity of Corn. Terms made known on the day.

THOMAS GROGAN, Adm. in right of his wife Eliz. Grogan.

Jan. 20, 1841—5t.

WOOL CARDING.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally that he has just erected and has now in complete opperation a new *WOOL CARDING MACHINE* on *CANE CREEK*, at Loyd's Mills 13 miles south of Jacksonville, where all descriptions of carding will be done in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Persons bringing wool, will please be particular to have it clear of burrs and furnish one pound of lard clear of salt to every ten pounds of wool, in order that the wool may be greased at the factory.

PRICES For CARDING.

Mixing, per pound,	12½ cts.
Carding, " "	10 "

The above prices are charged for the weight of rolls after they are carded, as from experiments heretofore made, I have ascertained that the loss and wastage in carding will average about one pound in ten.

ELIJAH LOYD.

Can creek, Jan. 27, 1841—4t.

A CARD.

DR. GRANT respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed his Office to the building on the public square, adjoining the store of Hudson and Brockman, and opposite to Spencer's Hotel, where he may be found at all times when not absent on professional business.

JACKSONVILLE Nov. 18, 1840.—6m.

HORSE BILLS,

EXECUTED WITH Neatness & Despatch at this Office.

—ALSO—

PAMPHLETS, BLANKS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c.

NOTICE—TAKE WARNING.

ALL those that are indebted to us are notified that unless they come in, and settle before long that their notes and accounts will be sued on at our next Magistrates Court, as longer indulgence *CANNOT* be given.

CLAIBORNE & WARREN.

Alexandria, Alabama, January 11th, 1840. } tf.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber respecfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a House of Public Entertainment, in the Town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Alabama. He fully intends to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. JACOB HOSS

Jefferson, March 27th, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT* in the Town of Jacksonville. Benton Co. Ala. at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

☞ 1841 ☜

IS just at hand. We are consequently under the necessity of calling on our patrons for funds. This is certainly unpleasant to us as well as them. But it *must be done.* We therefore earnestly hope that they will remove the necessity impelling us to such a course by speedy payment.

COTTON will be received in discount at the market price if delivered early.

WOODWARD & BROTHER.

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of O. E. BURT & Co. *must* come forward and make payment immediately. Our necessities compel us to make collections, and further indulgence cannot be given.

O. E. BURT & Co.

Jacksonville, Dec. 30, 1840.

ELI C. JOINER, and SAMUEL H. LIKENS.

HAVING formed a copartnership in the practice of law, and having determined to devote their entire time to their prosession, any business confided to them will receive promt attention. Their office may be found on the North East corner of the public square, in the Town of McDonald Randolph County, Ala.

Feb. 3rd, 1841.—tf.

NOTICE.

TO the voters of the Town-Beat.—ON the first Monday in—and first day of March next, I will proceed to open and hold an Election (in the Court House) for two Justices of the Peace and one Constable; Vice Esqr's Arnold and Estill and Bailiff Hillin whose terms of service will then expire

Jacksonville, Jan. 25th, 1841.

JOHN H. WHITE.

NOTICE.

THE purchasers of Town Lots in the town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Ala. are hereby notified to come forward by the first Monday in February next and renew their bonds and give additional and new securities, for the purchase money of said Lots, according to the provisions of an act of the Legislature passed in the year 1838.

JNO. C. RHEA, Sec. of Board of Com.

Jefferson, 24th Dec. 1840—3t.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Letters of Adminstration upon the Estate of Samuel M. Wilson, deceased, were on the 1st day of January, 1841, by the Hon. Matthew J. Turnley, Judge of the County court of Cherokee county, and State of Alabama, grauted to Elizabeth Grogan—

These are therefore to notify all persons having claims against the said Estate to exhibit the same, within the time limited by law, or the same will be barred.

THOMAS GROGAN, Adm. In right of his wife Eliz. Grogan.

Jefferson, Cherokee county, Ala. 15th January, 1841.—6t.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to trade for a Note given by me to M. Abney, for one hundred and seventy dollars, due 25th Dec. 1840, as the consideration for which said note was given, has not been and cannot be complied with by said Abney I am therefore determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

WM. PHILIPS.

Dec. 30, 1840.

MONEY WANTED.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers will confer a favor by paying as early as possible as we are compelled to have money or forfeit our credit. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*

Dec. 23, 1840—t1a.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Agent of a Land Company Offers for sale a quantity of land of various qualities and different sized pieces, which will be sold on accommodating terms. Persons wishing to examine the land can do so by applying to the undersigned, living on the McIntosh Road, 2 miles west of Sawyer's Ferry.

Z. REYNOLDS.

Randolph Co, February 10, 1841.—4t.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the style of CLAIBORNE & WARREN is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the said firm are hereby notified to make payment to Daniel D. Claiborne, who is alone authorized to receive the same, and all demands against said firm will be settled at the Counting room of D. D. Claiborne, by him alone.

D. D. CLAIBORNE.
G. W. WARREN.

The undersigned having purchased the entire interest of Mr. G. W. Warren, in the above firm would here return his sincere thanks to his customers, and hopes to merit a continuation of those favors which he has so liberally received at their hands heretofore.

DANIEL D. CLAIBORNE.

Alexandria, Ala. Feb'r 8th, 1841.—tf.

MEDICINAL.

DR. R. F. STUART, late of Monroe Georgia. Having permanently Settled at Alexandria, respectfully offers his professional Services to the citizens of Benton County Ala.

Reference: Dr. D. Johnston, Monroe, " J. G. Waddle, " " A. Meadders, Fayettville, " R. F. Ogilby, Rome.

Alexandria, Feb'r, 5th, 1841.—tf.

DR. DAVID SHELTON.

HAVING located on the top of the Sand Mountain, five miles from Gunter's Landing, Marshall county, Ala, offers his professional services to the public. All complaints will receive prompt and unremitting attention. Those persons afflicted with chronic diseases will find an asylum at his residence—who knows what pure mountain air and timely medicines may effect? He has now and will keep a general supply of fresh Medicines.—Feb'r, 10, 1841.—tf.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN AND JOHN FOSTER,

HAVE formed a Copartnership in the practice of Law. Having determined to devote their entire time to their profession; any business confided to them will receive prompt attention. Their Office is the one lately occupied by Messrs Martin and Martin, where one or both of them may at all times be found.

Jacksonville, Benton Co., Ala. September 23, 1840. } Sept. 30.—tf.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber takes this method of offering his sincere thanks to the citizens of this County, for the liberal patronage heretofore received; and, to inform the public that he is prepared to Make Work at a short notice, and pledges himself that all business entrusted to his care, shall be punctually attended to.

JAMES M. LITTEN.

Alexandria, January, 6, 1841.—3m.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Jefferson, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Circuit and County Courts of the 9th Judicial Circuit, except the County Court of Cherokee.

He tenders his thanks to his friends for past favors, and his services to his friends and the public generally in future, and assures them that should he fail to render general satisfaction to his employers, it shall not be for the want of honest industry, close application, and prompt attention to all business that may be committed to his management He would also say to them, that his appointment to the office of Judge of the County Court, will not interfere with, or hinder his practice, except in the court in which he presides as Judge.

January 20, 1841.—3m.

BLANKS

Of the following description, neatly and correctly executed, are kept constantly on hand for sale at this office.

For Magistrates.

Warrants,	Appeal Bonds,
Executions.	Stay Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Atachment Bonds,
Subpœnas,	" Writs,
Garnishments,	" Affidavits,

For Sheriffs.

Forth coming Bonds,	Garnishments,
Bail Bonds,	Recognizances,
Replevin Bonds,	Deeds for Titles,

For Constables.

Delivery Bonds,	Prison Bound Bonds,
Bail Bonds,	Debtors Bail Bonds.

For Clerks.

Writs,	Witness Certificates,
Subpœnas,	Marriage License,
Certiorari Writs,	Retailers oath & License,
" Bonds,	School Com. Bonds,
Executions,	Administrators Bonds,
Writs & Bonds of Error,	Guardians Bonds,
Com. to take Deposition,	Officer's Bonds,
Jury Certificates,	Oaths of Office,

Also, DEEDS OF TRUST, WARRANTY DEEDS, DECLARATIONS, BLANK NOTES, &c.

☞ A quantity of the above blanks will shortly be forwarded to the county seats of the adjoining counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee and Randolph, where officers may obtain them by applying at the places of deposite.

THE THOROUGH BRED RACE HORSE & STALL 10M

WHALEBONE,

WILL stand the ensuing Season at the Subscriber's in Benton County Ala. 20 miles South of Jacksonville, and 16 miles north of Talladega town, at the low price of $30 the Season, $20 the single leap, which will be demaded at the time of service, and $50 to insure a mare to be in foal payable when that is ascertained or the right of property is transfered; mares will be taken care of at a small profit as I have large and extensive pasturage which is well wartered, and I shall give my own personal attention to the brood stock, and will guarantee care, but will not be liable for escapes or accidents of any kind. Mares and foals shall be fed at discretion or as directed, and charged at a reasonable rate, the keep to be paid when the mares are taken away; the season to commence on the first day of March next and to end on the first day of July thereafter.

Benton Co. Ala. Feb'r 1st 1841.

HENRY B. TURNER.

WHALEBONE,

Is twelve years old this spring, a beautiful blood bay, & of fine size being upwards of 16 hands high, possessing fine bone and uncommon beauty.

PEDIGREE.

Whalebone was got by the Justly celebrated horse old Sir Archie, and he by the old Imported horse Diomed, and Whalebone's dam was got by old Packolet, and he by the Imported horse Citizen. Whalebone's grand dam was got by Alpheus, and he by the Imported horse Jonah, out of Green's old Celer mare one of the best racers in her day, the Celer mare was got by old Celer, the best son of old Janus out of a Partner mare, Whalebone's great grand dam was got by the old Imported horse Duredevil, his great great grand dam by Wildair, the best son of Imported Fearnaught, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Jet, was got by Flimnap, his gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Dianna by Claudius, his gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Sally Painter by Sterling, his gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Silver by the Bellsize, Arabian in England. This pedigree could be traced back much farther but I deem it unnecessary as it is here shown that this horse has not one bad cross in him &c.

Performances of Whalebone.

IN the fall of 1832 he being 3 years old, he won the sweepstakes at Florence Ala. 7 subscribers 200 Dollars each enterance, two mile heats, with great ease at two heats. [illegible] weeks after he won the Jockey club purse at Huntsvill, 450 Dollars 3 mile heats, at three heats, beat Piano and Molly Long, although Whalebone was but three years old at that time. Mr. J. C. Beasley and myself gave him the preference over Polly Powell; Longwaist; and Anvalina Smith, all of which we had in the stable at that time. From thence we travelled him to Montgomery Ala. and won the Jockey club purse two mile heats, at which place we refused 3,000 Dollars for him, two weeks after he won the Jockey club purse at Benton Ala., after this race he was taken with the distemper and travelled home in that condition, which so materially injured him that we were unable to run him the next season. In the fall of 1834 we trained and run him at Florence Ala. for the Jockey club purse, 3 mile heats and he was beaten by Hibernia in consequence of his choaking from the effects of the distemper. The above is an unvarnished statement of facts as we raised him and had the entire management of him in training and running &c.

JAMES W. CAMP,
HENRY B. TURNER.

February, 10th, 1841.—tf.

SEABORN WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law;

McDONALD, ALABAMA.

January, 6, 1841.—3m.

SATTINETS & KENTUCKY JEANS, some of very superior fabric and finish, Also *ROBROY JEANS, LINSEYS,* Red mixt and plaid: *BROWN and BLEACHED DOMESTICS,* some very heavy. Besides a general assortment of **Fancy** *and* **Staple Goods,** BOOTS and SHOES: *Hats and Caps, School Books & Stationary; Cups & Saucers, Plates* and Queen's Ware generally, for sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

Dec. 23, 1840.—t1a.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

FOR Practitioners and Family use, carefully selected and warranted good, now on hand at our Store. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have entered in copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general

Commission Business,

In Mobile, under the firm of WILLIAMS & JOHNSON. One or the other will always be found at their post in Mobile, after the first day of November next.—They deem it proper to state that no liabilities will be incurred by the parties; and pledge themselves that no use will be made of any funds which may be placed in their hands, for individual purposes; and that they will be governed strictly by all instructions received. The parties have had considerable experience in business, one having been engaged in the above business for four months in Virginia, and the other having dealt largely for several years in cotton and goods.—They deem it unnecessary to give reference, as they are both well known; and expect by promptness and punctuality to give general satisfaction in all business confided to them, and hope to share a liberal patronage.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
T. JOHNSON.

September 2, 1840.—1j.

WARE-HOUSE, *And Commission Business.*

THE subscribers beg leave to return thanks for the patronage received last season from their friends, and solicit a continuance of the same, pledging themselves, that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. Their **Ware-House** is now in good order for the storage of Cotton, and Merchandise.

Advances made on Cotton as usual in Dry Goods and Groceries, at the very lowest market prices.

MILLER & PERSSE.

September 16, 1840.—tf.

The Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega Patriot will copy the above, till the 1st February, 1841, and forward their accounts to Persse and Miller.