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POETRY.

THE INDIAN MAID'S FAREWELL.

Adieu! she cried, with aching heart,
The fondest ones are doomed to part!
The hour I long have viewed with fear,
The dreaded moment now is here,
Yet do I thank the pitying powers,
Who make this precious moment ours;
That here beneath this conscious shade,
Where our first vows of love were made,
After each pledge of fondness past,
I've given to bid farewell at last,
For such sweet boon, she sweetly said,
How grateful is thy Indian maid!

And shall yon broad, broad water's sever,
Wide as they roll, our hearts forever?
Ah! no! the farewell we are taking,
With tearful eye and bosom aching,
Is but the passing gloom that shrouds
The glorious sun; the parting cloud,
Before his splendor melts away,
And adds fresh lustre to the day;
So the fond hope to meet again,
Shall turn to joy the present pain,
And blessing in life, she smiling said,
The bosom of thy Indian maid!

Ah! no! this sweet sequestered spot,
Shall never, never be forgot;
The feelings of this hour, shall rise,
The scenes shall live before mine eyes,
Even as the warm reality;
That here I touch that here I see;
Again this arm shall clasp at once,
Again thy hand be clasped to mine;
Those eyes shall look on me as now,
Those lips breathe forth the self-same vow,
And yet, the vision fair, she said,
Comes but to cheat thy Indian maid!

And yet, how pleasing! though it may
Grieve but one moment and away!
Yet, ah! what feelings will o'ercast
The spirit, when it fades at last!
When flies the vision bright and fair,
And cold reality is there;
When of thy voice the magic flies,
And on my ear its music dies,
And harshly on my waking dream
Breaks the wild, sea-bird's startling scream,
It breaks the heart, she faltering said,
She feels it here—the Indian maid!

And when I see thy parting sail
Spread forth to catch the favoring gale;
That bears thee from my native strand
To that unknown and far off land;
Then will I climb my rocky steep
That widely overlooks the deep;
That sea—thy keepsake—still to you
Shall fondly wave a last adieu;
Forget not then—these eyes shall strain
To catch the farewell wave again;
Tears fall—with faltering voice she said,
Forget not then thy Indian maid!

This moss-green seat, this quiet spot
Shall never, never be forgot!
In hours when tender thoughts of thee
Come sadly o'er the memory,
I'll lie me hither, and renew
Fond moments that too swiftly flew.
Yes, here I'll wake to life again
These mingled hours of joy and pain;
And feelings all that now I feel,
In sighs my bursting heart reveal,
Such hours so passed, she sadly said,
Alone can cheer thy Indian maid!

But see below in yonder bay,
Thy messmates beckon, there away;
Se my impatient brethren too,
Push from the shore their light canoe.
They tell us 'tis the hour to part;
I feel it here—this sinking heart.
Is conscious that its gentlest stay,
Its only prop is torn away;
My spirit fails—one moment more
Support me, and the trials o'er.
One last embrace,—nor chide, she said,
The weakness of thy Indian maid!

"HIC JACET"

It will be seen that the Banks of Philadelphia, with a few exceptions, and the banks of Baltimore, it is believed, without exception, have adopted the example of the "GREAT REGULATOR," & again stopped payment.

If the evils to which the U. S. have of late years been subjected are ever traced to their true source they will be found to converge on this fatal institution. They will be traced to the possession and abuse of a power which no man, or body of men, should ever be permitted to exercise; a power greater than any which despotism ever usurped, and almost as inviolable as destiny itself. When or where did there ever exist a tyrant, who, by the mere breath of his nostrils, could cause money to be plenty or scarce; who could, by the exercise of his will alone, scatter ruin and dismay throughout the whole land he swayed; enhance or depress the value of labor, and every species of

property, sport, at pleasure, with the hopes and fears of millions of men; distribute prosperity or adversity, as the husbandman scatters his seed in the field; destroy all confidence between man and man, and all reliance in the stability of things?

Yet "Hic the People of the United States," created to ourselves a creature without a soul, who could do all, and more than man with souls can do. They voluntarily thrust their necks under the yoke; we set up, not a golden, but a paper calf, and fell down and worshipped it. Nay not content with this, after the idol was overthrown, they created it again, and now that it has sunk once more under the weight of its own enormities, there are these, high in the estimation of the people, who are striving to substitute another idol, more potent than all those which have gone before. Is it not strange that the descendants of a people, only one generation removed, who fought even years to escape from a galling yoke, should voluntarily submit to a domestic tyrant of their own creating?

It would, indeed, appear as if mankind were destined to be always slaves, in some form or other. They will wade through rivers of blood to resist open, barefaced oppression; and when they have achieved the victory, passively yield to covert intrigue or secret fraud. What cannot be done directly, may be imposed upon them indirectly; and it seems only necessary to approach from a new quarter, to take them by surprise. Like spendthrifts, one generation dissipates in a few years all that the vigor, industry and prudence of the forefathers has garnered up for their use; and the third generation is left to begin the world again.

But is the monster really dead? We doubt it. I have seen the monster, a collapse, and as after revived to a temporary existence. Like the cat it seems to have nine lives, and Hydra, a hundred heads. In the last expiring gasp, it prated about "resumption." It is evident, therefore, that it contemplates driving again, and outwitting its third fit (Apollon). Without doubt it looked to the grand pinacle, the legislative balsam, to perform, once more the miracle of raising the dead. And when we reflect on the cobweb it has woven around the Keystone State—on the foreign and domestic influence which will rally around it, on the great orators, politicians and editors, it has "accumulated" since once, twice, and thrice successfully employed on former occasions, and that at this moment the faltering of ONE MAN in the performance of his duty may give it a renovated existence, who shall say that it is dead?

Once the present monster received its death-blow at the hands of a single man, who, by that one act, even had he not performed others which place him in the foremost rank of mankind, would have towered above all the dragon slayers of old. Is there another man living who will inflict a similar coup de grace on the bastard offspring of that monster, bring it under the ruins it has stewed around, in its dying struggles, and engrave on the stone which covers its remains, "HIC JACET REVEREND RISK AGAIN?" We hope and believe there lives such a man, and that he will perform his duty without favor and without fear. By so doing he may possibly sacrifice himself; but, like Cincinnatus, it will be to save his country, and become immortal.—Globe.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

We call the attention of our readers to a brief extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Buchanan in the Senate on the present times. It shows clearly in what manner the Bank of the United States produced the suspension of specie payment in October 1859, and how it has reduced the solvent banks of Philadelphia to its own level.

"What is the true cause of this extraordinary proceeding? I think there will not be much difficulty in conjecturing. It is an attempt (and I mean neither to charge nor insinuate any thing improper against the Senator from Maryland) to carry the principle into practice here which produced the present suspension of specie payments throughout a large portion of the Union. It is an attempt to play the game over again upon a small scale, which was played upon a large scale in favor of the Bank of the United States. In order to save that Bank from immediate bankruptcy and ruin, the people of this country have been compelled to submit to a suspension of specie payments ever since October. The strong banks voluntarily reduced themselves to the same level with the Bank of the U. S., and they suspended simply because that Bank could no longer continue to pay specie.

"At the commencement of the suspension under which we are now suffering, there was no foreign demand for gold and silver. The rates of foreign exchange were not against us. There was no drain of specie from this country to Europe. Every thing in the State of Pennsylvania was calm as a summer morning, and the suspension surprised us as much as a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky.

"At the meeting of the banks in Philadelphia, nine voted against the suspension, whilst five only, including the Bank of the United States, voted in its favor. In the face of this vote, that Bank suspended on the next morning, and in order to save it from immediate ruin, all the other banks followed its example, and were willing to share its fate.

"The Bank of the United States, instead of preparing for a speedy resumption, by contracting its issues, took advantage of the suspension, for the purpose of expanding them. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. Benton] has informed us that it sent its agents throughout the West loaded with its irredeemable notes for the purpose of capturing specie with them. Such was its miserable condition, that it was compelled to obtain specie in this manner to send abroad for the purpose of paying its foreign debts. The notes of this Bank became the chief medium of circulation in Philadelphia and throughout many portions of the country. The other Philadelphia banks, after having suspended to save it from bankruptcy, could not discredit its notes; by refusing to receive them on deposit, and in payment of debts. In this manner it soon became so largely indebted to them, that, although they had not been under the necessity of suspending specie payments at the first, they were soon reduced to such a condition that they could not have resumed had this been their desire. The Bank of the U. S., by the process which I have just described, had reduced them to its own level, and placed them in such a situation that they could not resume until it should be able to pay the balances which it owed them in specie. Thus the country suffered and the Bank was then saved.

It is this spirit of combination among the banks which is one of the worst evils of our present very imperfect banking system. The effect of these combinations is never to elevate the weak banks to the level of the strong, but always to reduce the strong to the level of the weak. This evil can only be corrected by an instantaneous, absolute, and irreversible forfeiture of the charter of any and every bank which shall hereafter suspend specie payments; and by placing them at once in the hands of the commissioners for the purpose of winding up their affairs. The instinct of self-preservation will then counteract this spirit of combination and prevent the strong banks from suspending specie payments in order to accommodate the weak.

SPEECH OF DANIEL O'CONNELL.

The following speech was delivered by Mr. O'Connell at a recent meeting in Kilkenny, in reply to an address presented to him from the Ladies of that place, on the subject of the Repeal of the Union.

Mr. O'Connell said:—During the lengthened period of my existence, I have been in many relations with the higher and nobler sex. I am a grandfather, and know what it is to love, and how sweet it is to hear the chirping of a grand daughter to an old man's ear. One of mine, the eldest, is a bright-eyed girl, just entering into all the happiness which life can give to a young heart, bearing its first affections, and a kinder glow never warmed my heart than when she clasped the neck of her grandfather. I did enjoy the affections of a sister, who loved me more than I deserved, and when I could not love her half so much as I do now. I wept over the grave of my sainted mother, who early instructed and brought up my infant mind to the possibility of failure, but the impossibility that the lessons I received could tarnish the morals or virtue of her son, and I do sincerely believe that, when at her last expiring breath, her sainted soul poured forth a blessing on my head, whatever success I have had in my life was owing to the efficacy of her last pleading through me, an orphan child, of her paternal affection, I have deemed the first, as they certainly are among the gentlest of the sex. I have been a happy husband—did I say I have been? Oh, no! I am a widower, and the link that binds our souls is immortal, and my hope of eternal happiness, to which I fondly look, is linked with hers. I can, therefore, appreciate what they are who have done me the honor to address me; for never did a man love or respect the purity of the sex more than I—a purity which stripped them of vice and made celestial all the tender affections which so peculiarly belong to them. Oh, they watched, yep our childhood, soothed the cares of youth and the sorrows of manhood—cheered and supported old age, and even mouthed and supported the dreary path which leads to the grave. The poet has been mistaken when he sung—

"O, women in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please."

That is a calumny upon their virtues, but he does them justice when he adds—

"When pain and sorrow wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou."

Sir, I do protest, in the language of chivalry, I swear by the ladies of Kilkenny, that Ireland shall be a nation.

The reporter adds:—"Mr. O'Connell delivered this address with a tone of exquisite pathos which cannot be described, during which the vast assembly seemed spell bound, but, when he concluded, a burst of acclamation followed, which was more enthusiastic because of the restraint they had been subjected to, from the solemn tone and manner in which he replied."

Paper was first invented during the reign of Alexander the Great. About eight hundred years ago it was made of cotton, and about 500 years back of linen. The first manufactory was erected in England in 1588.

Muskets were invented by a German, named Swartz, in 1378, and by the Venetians in 1382. Cannon were first used at the battle of Cressy in 1346.

Coaches were first used in England, in 1115. According to an act, 43 of Elizabeth, in 1601, men were ordered not to use carriages, as it was too effeminate an enjoyment.

Flame is not the hottest part of the fire. Flame is gas ignited—that of a candle forms a hollow cone.

A cubic foot of air weighs 527 grains, of hydrogen gas only 20 grains; hence the latter is used for balloons.

The pressure of the atmosphere on a common sized man is about 32,400 pounds.

A cubic foot of water, on freezing, expands, with a force of 15 tons—hence bombs, cannon, &c., can be burst with a little water. Ice, being porous, rises to the top of the water.

Cann went round the globe, in 1519, in 1224 days; Drake, in 1577, in 1056 days; and Cavendish, in 1586, in 778 days.

An area of 145,600,000 square miles, being three-fourths of the surface of the earth, is occupied by the ocean, seas, bays, &c. La Place reckoned the depth of the sea at 2 miles, making 291,600,000 cubic miles for its contents.

The light of the sun is 300,000 times stronger than that of the moon.

St. Clairsville (Ohio) Gazette.

BANK DEBT OF THE COUNTRY.

Senator Walker in a late letter to the people of Mississippi, says:

"The loans now made by all the various banks of the Union, exceed, by the last official returns, five hundred and twenty millions of dollars, upon which, exclusive of exchange and other shavings (operations) is extracted, at the average rate of seven per cent. interest, an annual interest of thirty six millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, being an annual interest nearly equal to all the specie in all the vaults of all the banks in the Union; thus exhibiting an annual interest of one hundred per cent. upon all gold and silver held by the banks."

Importance of Newspapers.—Mr. Jefferson, while a minister in France, wrote to his friend in this country, Col. E. Carrington, "Were it left for me to decide whether we should have a government without a newspaper, or newspapers without government, I should not hesitate a moment to choose the latter."

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 4.
The following are the particulars of a most shocking murder, which were perpetrated in the vicinity of Sparta, Hancock county, within one mile, and a half of that village. The murder occurred on Thursday night last.

After supper, Mr. Robert Pettigrew, the overseer of M. J. Mitchell, left home, as he stated, to go to town for some tobacco, at about eight or nine o'clock. Next morning Mr. Pettigrew was found near the road side, evidently to have been murdered. A jury was immediately called, and an inquest held. On the examination of the body, the skull was found to be fractured in two or three places. Suspicion soon rested upon M. J. Mitchell's negroes. A number of citizens were detached to arrest the negroes, and other citizens to search the negro houses, boxes, trunks, &c. The club used by the murderer was found within 40 or 50 feet of the dead body, with some of the hair of Mr. P. on it. Three of the negroes were immediately placed in jail, and about the same time Mr. P. was found by the party who had been detached to search, in the box of one of the negroes, who had been secured. Mr. P. had left home with the watch in his pocket. The watch was shown to the negro in whose box it had been found, and he confessed his guilt, and now awaits his trial, which is to take place this day.

Many stages have been robbed, for some time past, of trunks, &c. in the very vicinity where this murder has been committed. A general search is now being made and progressing. Already many of the articles known to have belonged to stage passengers who have been robbed, have been found; and it is now hoped that the mystery which has so long hung over the depredations committed in that neighborhood, will soon be developed, and that the villainies so long perpetrated will be exposed, and the perpetrator brought to justice.

Bloody Doings.—We have heard from an authentic source, a history of a series of sanguinary acts in the neighboring county of Duplin, N. C. of which a brief account is as follows: there has been for some weeks three negro men, runaways, lurking about in the lower part of that county, and some short time ago, among other depredations committed by them, they killed a few hogs belonging to a Mr. Fountain. As soon as it was known, one of the sons of Fountain with several of his neighbors, went in pursuit of the negroes, whom they found in the woods and armed with guns. As the whites approached, also armed, and demanded their surrender, one of the negroes bid his fellows fire at the whites. They fired accordingly and killed young Fountain. The other whites then retreated. As the news of this outrage spread around, there were preparations made for a general turn-out of the people to take the murderer. Of this it is supposed the negroes were advised, as they came in voluntarily, gave themselves up, and were confined in the county jail at Kenansville. In a few days thereafter, one of the number made his escape through a window. The other two, supposed to be the most guilty, had been chained together and were therefore unable to get out. On one night of the week before last, appeared at the jail a party of twenty or twenty-five white men, broke down the outer and inner doors with axes, took the negroes out, carried them about half a mile from the village, and shot them dead—leaving their bodies in the road.

Such is the substance of what has been related to us, and we have thought duty impelled as to its publication. The highland out break against the supremacy of the laws, and the breach upon the peace of society involved in the commission of the last named act, cannot be too severely reprehended; and we trust that justice will be dealt out in a rigorous manner upon the participants when discovered. Their discovery cannot be, either, a very difficult matter.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Bloodless Duel.—The Boston Mercantile Journal gives the particulars of a bloodless duel which recently came off at Lancaster, Mass. The challenger was a young gentleman belonging to N. Y., a student at the Literary Institution at Lancaster. The challenged was a resident of the village. As the party having a right to the choice of weapons, the villager selected cow-hides, to which the challenger demurred. Pistols were at length fixed upon, and at the first fire the villager fell. The challenger bade him a long good night, and with all proper and usual marks of contrition, made tracks for breakfast, having made previous arrangements with the seconds that the expense of bullets should be saved in charging the pistols. Probably the runaway will feel small when he hears it—if he should ever stop running long enough for the news to overtake him.

If a dealer has any articles of which he wishes to make a quick turn, and consequently is willing to sell at small profit, he is sure to advertise it; but if he means to make a large profit, rather than his customers he is generally rather shy about it. Men and women who have their eye teeth cut, never trade at a store where they do not advertise.

Modern Justice.—A number of journey-men shoemakers have been prosecuted in Boston for associating together to raise the prices of their labor. What would become of our lawyers, physicians, and merchants, if the same course should be adopted against them? We hope that the time will yet come when there will be but one law, for the rich man who makes money by his profession, and the poor man who earns his bread upon the forge or the shoemaker's bench.—Crosby Democrat.

Indiana.—The American Sentinel states that the Indiana House of Representatives, with a strong whig majority, have adopted resolutions in favor of the Sub-Treasury law by a vote of 55 to 16. It would seem from this that the people of Indiana are not so much opposed to the ruinous Sub-Treasury scheme, after all, notwithstanding the large majority they gave Old Tip at the late election. What, too, becomes of Mr. Clay's declaration that nineteen States had instructed their Senators to vote for the repeal of that law? Here's at least one of the nineteen who says No to the assertion.

Kentucky.—The providing for a repeal of the existing law of Kentucky which prohibits the bringing into that state of slaves, for the purpose of sale, was negated by the House of Representatives, after long discussion, on the 9th ult. The vote on the passage of the bill of repeal was—yeas 34, noes 53. Referring to the question thus decided, the Louisville Journal says: "No question which has come before the Kentucky legislature for years has produced so much excitement as this."

Texas.—Texas papers of the 30th ult., states that "a General Bankrupt law had been passed by Congress, which it is believed would receive the sanction of the President. Heavy rains still continue, and such is the state of the roads, that travelling by land is nearly abandoned."

At a late Printers Festival at Concord, Mass. Harvey of Newport, sent the following sentiment:

Benjamin Franklin.—The only Printer that unlocked a thunder cloud with a key, and locked up lightning in a bottle without one.

The following was the 24th regular toast:

Woman.—Natures second Edition, with the errors of the first corrected.

Mr. Woodworth, a Printer, and a distinguished poet sent the following:

Woman.—The never failing font case of human felicity: While blest with her society, we shall never have occasion to turn for sorts.

Mortgage of Jerusalem.—It is now well authenticated that the Rothschilds hold a mortgage of the Holy City, a circumstance that gives extraordinary interest to the movement of the Jews, and the signs of the times.

The Northeast Boundary forms a prominent subject in the message delivered by Gov. Kent to the Legislature of Maine last week; and his sentiments on that subject will be regarded with interest. His language in relation to this matter is firm and decided. After alluding to the various obstacles and delays which have heretofore been interposed preventing an adjustment of the question, he says:

"The time cannot be distant when the question must define its shape, either peace as we deprecate it, or war, we ought if such after opponents, that they I not yield to the

of our fathers and rightful territory of our State. The unanimity which has characterized our State on this question, in the midst of all our political excitement, is a sure guarantee that the people are ready to sustain their rulers in all judicious, temperate, yet firm and decided measures, and that it is regarded by them as too sacred and too solemn a subject to be made the instrument of any mere party scenes or movements."

He adverts to the occupation, by order of the Governor General of Canada, of the posts at Tanisela Lake and Madawaska, by British troops, in direct violation of the stipulated agreement between the authorities of New Brunswick and Maine, and says:

"I cannot but view this proceeding, as my predecessor does, in his reply to Sir John Harvey, as a direct and palpable infringement of the subsisting arrangement, and as taking military possession of that portion of the contested territory. And if the suggestion of Lieut. Governor Harvey, who seems not to have been consulted in relation to this new act of jurisdiction, and who evidently regards it with regret, if not as an infringement of subsisting arrangements, is disregarded, and the British troops are permanently located at Madawaska, I shall feel it my duty to reiterate the request already made to the General Government, and to urge upon that Government the justice and expediency of taking military possession on the part of the United States of the territory in dispute. The General Government owes

it to Maine to move forward in this matter with promptness and energy, with a sincere and anxious desire to preserve peace, but with an equally firm determination to maintain subsisting engagements on our part, and to insist upon a full performance from the other party."—*Pennsylvania*.

FLORIDA NEWS.

From the *St. Augustine Herald*, 5th inst.
DEPREDAATION.

On Sunday, 17th inst., the inhabitants of Newnansville were alarmed by a horse running into town covered with blood, which was recognized as belonging to Henry Lindsey, a citizen of Fort Clark. Several of the inhabitants immediately went in search of Mr. L. and found him murdered by Indians near a deserted plantation about 4 miles distant. A ball had passed under the collar bone and cut the main artery of the heart. The body was brought to town.

On the afternoon of the 19th, a man supposed to be an Indian, was seen creeping up as a spy, near the residence of the widow Stantly, and in the evening the inhabitants were again alarmed by discovering the house of Capt. Bird, a member of the Legislature, to be on fire, with Indians hovering about the burning premises. Many families residing in the outskirts of the town looked to the residence of Col. F. R. Sanchez, where several persons met for the purpose of devising measures, and it being apprehended that the Indians were endeavoring to attract the people to one side of the town that they might make an easier conquest of the remainder, it was deemed more prudent that each head of a family should remain at his homestead to protect his own, while a

"Chosen few should hover over the enemy, and mark the road he took."

Accordingly six citizens, headed by Col. Sanchez, approached the fire to the edge of the reflected light, and then moved along to the house of Mr. Gideon Hague, about 100 yards distant, and learned that the Indians had made several attempts to burst the doors of his house previous to the attack on Capt. Bird's. Hague's family, when relieved, retired into the town. The night being very dark, the small party now thought it proper to let the enemy know that the inhabitants were on the alert; Col. Sanchez, calling in their own language dared them to come and fight and raised a war-hoop, which was answered by another band of Indians from the opposite side of the town. On hearing the whoop, the band about the fire broke out and in great trepidation, probably, imagining themselves surrounded—ones of them tumbling over a large stump, (where he dropped a tin pan that Mr. Hague had taken from an Indian whom he had shot some time since,) and in his fright running, but against a pine tree.

In the morning it was discovered that the attacking party must have been numerous; in their hasty departure they left some, prepared food, a pair of muskets, and some cooking utensils.

From the *Richester Democrat*.

Read.—A gentleman in this city has just received the following letter from his friend, a gentleman of Lockport, which he has kindly lent us to copy.—What the result will be is conjectured.

Lockport, Thursday, 19th October, 1841.

Dear Sir:—I have just been to the Court-house and have seen Judge Bowen and Captain Davidson, who say McLeod's attorney is in 40 minutes at the Court-house.

McLeod's attorney came with a letter, and said that he was not allowed to see Bowen.

A messenger has gone to Buffalo, that the owner of the Caroline may be here to prosecute for private damages, &c. Should the authorities insist on his liberation. The excitement is very great. Brockenstedt signed the bail bond for Buell.

Most of our best citizens are impatient at Judge Bowen for admitting him to bail, and also at the bail. If they let him go I mistake the men I left at the Court-house.

Half past 12.—I am going to the jail again. Two o'clock.—Morning.—I found Judge Bowen addressing the meeting, and attempting to exonerate himself.—Buell did not arrive, but I understand he will surrender him in the morning, to which time the meeting adjourned, although many will remain at the jail till morning.

The cannon was brought in front of the Court-house about 12 o'clock, and commenced firing, and made the glass fly in the courthouse, to the amusement of the *Patriots*, I will assure you. What must have been McLeod's feelings, not knowing what was going on during the seven hours the courthouse was full I must say he was much to be pitied if innocent. Your &c.

Some of the papers are trying very hard to get up a breeze between John Bull and Brother Jonathan. Bring out your big gun, gentlemen; we don't know how many shots McLeod has on his head, but if thousands of American lives are to atone for every one that is touched, we sincerely wish the fellow had been born bald.—*N. O. Pic.*

The population of Mississippi, according to the return of the Marshals, is 575,795, of which 178,667 are whites; 195,764 slaves, and 1,364 free negroes. Increase in three years 67,051.

For the *Jacksonville Republican*.

MR. EDITOR:—If it would not disgrace the columns of the Republican too much, perhaps some of your readers would be amused, although they might be astonished by looking over the following tables. For it will be seen that the Bank Liabilities of the last Legislature of this State, amounts to the sum of near seven hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars. Now, in the same proportion, the State owes to the Banks, over one hundred and sixty millions of dollars, (throwing off one half of the State, or voters, to balance against those Bank debtors, to whom the members of the Legislature are security.) But the people of the whole State owe, only, about nineteen millions of dollars; so it seems there is a difference some how or other, between the members of the Legislature, and other citizens of the State. From the signs of the times, I would venture to predict, (although I am not a prophet, nor the son of one,) that the period is not far distant when a man with the forty acre homestead, or in other words, when a man with four ins. (that is indebt, independent, insolvent, and intemperate) will be superlatively well-qualified to represent the people's interest, in the Legislature of the State of Alabama.

STEPHEN KELLEY.

The following table exhibits the Names, Party, County, Post Offices, and Bank Liabilities of each Senator of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, which met November-2d 1840.

Names and Parties.	Counties.	Post Offices.	Liabilities.
J. L. F. Cottrell, Dem.	Lowndes,	Haynesville,	\$ 800
W. J. Alston, Whig.	Marengo,	Antioch,	3,487
S. S. Andrews, w.	Monroe,	Turnbull,	4,449
J. Buford, w.	Barbour,	Irwinton,	
J. R. Clark, d.	Benton,	Alexandria,	
G. W. Creagh, d.	Clark,	Sugsville,	1,728
S. C. Dailey, d.	Tallapoosa,	Dudleyville,	1,350
D. Dent, w.	Tuscaloosa,	Tuscaloosa,	11,118
C. C. P. Farrer, d.	St. Clair,	Ashville,	
B. Hudson, d.	Franklin,	Tuscumbia,	4,163
D. Hall, d.	Autauga,	Milton,	14,399
J. E. Jones, d.	Sumpter,	Williams' X Roads,	950
King, w.	Pickens,	Pickensville,	
N. C. Leigh, w.	Perry,	Marion,	7,798
E. Lloyd, d.	Blount,	Brookville,	1,294
McAllister, d.	Henry,	Abbeville,	
F. G. McConnell, d.	Taladega,	Taladega,	1,500
H. McVay, w.	Lauderdale,	Florence,	
S. C. Oliver, w.	Montgomery,	Montgomery,	3,179
W. S. Phillips, w.	Dallas,	Calabwa,	4,409
J. Reere, d.	Chambers,	West Point,	270
G. P. Rice, d.	Morgan,	Somerville,	
H. M. Rodgers, d.	Lawrence,	Moulton,	4,437
W. R. Ross, w.	Wilcox,	Black Bluff,	3,963
S. C. Smith, d.	DeKalb,	Van Buren,	
N. Terry, w.	Limestone,	Sanders,	46,049
H. J. Thornton, w.	Green,	Bataw,	640
F. L. Toulmin, d.	Mobile,	Mobile,	5,154
D. B. Turner, d.	Madison,	Huntsville,	2,588
D. E. Wartrous, w.	Shelby,	Montevallo,	2,378
B. W. Wilson, d.	Fayette,	Fayetteville,	1,073
P. Wilson, d.	Jackson,	Bellefont,	1,125
Womack, w.	Butler,	Maningham,	

Democrat, 86,780

Whig, 41,416

Total, 128,196

All indebted to the Banks, but six Democrats, and three Whigs.

The name, vocation, Party, County, Post Office, native State, and Bank Liabilities of each member of the House of Representatives, of the State of Alabama, November-2d 1840.

Names.	Parties.	Counties.	P. Offices.	Na'l. Liabilities.
R. A. Baker Speaker, Farmer dem		Franklin,	Lieghton,	Tenn. 9,665
J. M. Adams, F & L d.		Marshall,	Marshall,	S. C. 1,185
F. F. Adrian, F d.		Oakfusky,	Oakfusky,	S. C. 2,706
J. R. Alexander, F d.		Lauderdale,	Mariana,	Penn. 10,529
M. Ashurst, F w.		Montgomery,	Perry,	S. C. 8,248
John Barron, F w.		Mobile,	Mobile,	Ala. 47,571
J. Bates, F w.		Conceh,		Ga. 550
Beil, F w.		Perry,		Ga. 470
Blackshear, F d.		Dale,		Va. 550
J. J. Blair, F w.		Tuscaloosa,		Va. 470
J. G. Blount, F w.		Butler,		Ga. 450
Bowen, F w.		Perry,		S. C. 8,816
A. Q. Bradley, Phy. w.		Monroe,		S. C. 540
Broughton, F w.		Lowndes,		Ala. 12,919
R. B. Campbell, Law. w.		Madison,	Huntsville,	Ala. 1,864
J. Clemens, Law. d.		Fayette,	Fayetteville,	N. C. 1,344
W. Cobb, F d.		Butler,		N. C. 639
Cresshaw, Law. w.		Marengo,		Ga. 7,800
J. M. Davenport, Phy. w.		Bibb,		S. C. 1,091
Davidson, F w.		Autauga,	Hamilton,	S. C. 7,275
Davis, F d.		Bibb,		Ala. 380
N. Davis, F d.		Limestone,	Athens,	N. C. 57,897
S. Dixon, F d.		Pike,	Monticello,	N. C. 3,750
A. Doster, F w.		Autauga,	Waterloo,	N. C. 321
Douglas, F d.		Lauderdale,	Auburn,	Ga. 3,000
Flipp-trick, F w.		Marion,		N. C. 3,286
Fleming, F w.		Covington,		Ga. 2,000
F. F. d.		Marshall,		Conn. 89,311
I. Garrett, F d.		Cherokee,		N. C. 12,931
W. M. Griffin, F w.		Marshall,		Ga. 285
Griffin, F w.		Shelby,		N. C. 1,087
Hale, Phy. d.		Cherokee,	Culstark,	Va. 509
G. B. Hall, Mer. w.		Baldwin,	Stackston,	Ala. 10,000
Hill, F d.		Talladega,	Syllogna,	Penn. 3,652
A. C. Hollinger, F w.		Mobile,	Mobile,	Ala. 380
S. Houston, Phy. d.		Washington,	Tuscaloosa,	N. H. 258
J. T. A. Hughes, F d.		Lowndes,	Jacksonville,	S. C. 1,427
J. S. Hunter, Law. w.		Montgomery,	Montgomery,	Ga. 509
J. J. Hutchinson, Law. w.		Sumpter,		N. C. 22,187
W. M. Inge, Law. w.		Tuscaloosa,	Tuscaloosa,	Ga. 3,286
R. Jamison, F w.		Clark,	Grove Hill,	N. C. 346
W. F. Jones, Law. d.		Benton,	Corn Grove,	Penn. 2,000
S. Kelley, F w.		Monroe,		Conn. 89,311
L. H. Kidd, F d.		Lauderdale,		N. C. 285
H. King, F d.		Mobile,		N. C. 1,087
C. C. Langdon, Editor, w.		Sumpter,		Ga. 509
B. Little, F w.		Russell,		N. C. 10,000
B. S. Mangum, Mer. w.		Walker,	Eldridge,	N. C. 3,652
F. Mallard, F d.		Barbour,	(in Marion),	S. C. 380
J. W. Mann, Mer. w.		Fayette,	Moscow,	Ky. 258
E. Marchbanks, F d.		Green,		Ga. 1,427
M. Alphin, Law. w.		Morgan,	Us. Store,	Tenn. 509
M. McCanahan, F w.		Chambers,		Ga. 10,000
L. M. Coy, F d.		Franklin,	Russellville,	N. C. 3,652
C. M. Cullough, F w.		Pickens,		Ga. 380
W. M. Gill, F w.		Chambers,		S. C. 258
C. M. Lenore, Mer. w.		Blount,		Va. 1,427
J. E. M. Millian, Mer. d.		Jefferson,	Elyton,	S. C. 258
L. G. McMillian, sch'l teach'r d		Tuscaloosa,		S. C. 1,427
I. Mitchell, F w.		Madison,	Huntsville,	Tenn. 5,933
O. Moore, F d.		Marion,		Penn. 509
Pho's C. Moore, F w.		Marengo,		N. C. 57,355
W. B. Monres, Law. d.		Coosa,	Ruckford,	N. C. 57,355
W. W. Morris, Law. w.		Greene,		
W. M. Murphy, Law. w.				

Norris,	F	w
Norwood.	Preacer	w
C M Pegues,	F	w
Perkins,	F	w
W J Peters,	F	w
J Peterson,	F	w
F M Prince,	Mer.	w.
T V Province,	F	d
Pynes,	F	d
Randolph.	Mechanic	d
B Reynolds,	F	d
S F Rice,	Law.	d
O M Roberts,	Law.	d
J Russell,	F	d
J E Saunders,	Law	d
Wm Seawell,	Law	w
Shanks,	Preacher	w
L A Simmons,	F	w
J Smith,	F	d
H D Smith,	F	d
J Spruill,	Phy	w
C Stone,	Mer	d
C E B Strude,	Law	d
T A Walker,	Law	d
T W Walker,	Phy	d
S Walker,	F	d
J Wann,	F	d
E W Williams,	F	d
A Wilson,	F	d
W O Winston,	Law	d
J A Winston,	F	d
Womack,	F	w
J H J Wynn,	F	d
E Young,	Law	w

Whig Total,	593,400
Democrat Total,	128,196
Grand Total, House of Representatives,	721,596
The Senate,	128,196

Making the immense sum of near seven hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars the liabilities of the last Legislature.

CONFESSION OF E. G. BOOKSHIER.

In Prison, Monday night, Feb. 22 1841.

I was born in Randolph county, N. C., in 1811—my father emigrated from thence to Kentucky, then to Tenn., and then from that State to Blount Co. Ala. I first left my father about the year 1833 and transacted business for Messrs. Ferrell & Feemster, about twelve miles from Gunder's landing, and lived with them something like nine months. After which I lived with Mr. S. K. Rayburn, near Red Hill, in Marshall county, and continued with him sixteen months. I then kept school at Red Hill for three months—lived as a clerk for three months with Parker & Johnson. After which time, in Dec'r. 1836, myself and brother commenced business on our own account in Camden, Dekalb Co., Ala., and continued in the business until 1838. I then lived with F. F. Roberts, and we sold goods in partnership until Nov'r. 1839, when we failed. From D. K. Co., I went to Ga. and N. C. collecting money, and returned by the way of Ross' Landing. I left my horse at Ross' Landing and came down to Gunder's Landing in a freighting boat. I remained at that place some two or three weeks, when I got on Samuel Hudson's (one of my victims) boat, intending to come to Huntsville. There were on the boat at the same time, with myself, S. Hudson, A. N. Woolsey, and Hackney. We came down to Fort Deposit, where Hackney left the boat. We then dropped down to the mouth of Paint Rock, and fastened the boat on the north bank of the river, intending to lay by all night. About two or three hours after dark, we (S. Hudson, A. N. Woolsey, and myself) lay down to sleep, all on one bed, and all as friendly as ever men were. I first thought of committing the fell deed soon after getting on the boat, I felt depressed in spirit—blood-thirsty—craved money and would have killed any time I thought I had money about him at times I felt as if I would have killed any one whether he had money or not. But at intervals my good feelings would get the better of my evil ones, and I would firmly resolve never to imbue my hands in the blood of my fellow man. These feelings, however, like the promises of the sinner to live a sober life, were but short-lived; and the old desire for money and blood would return with increased force. In short, I felt as if I was borne down, harassed, and depressed in mind, by some thing I did not know what, and could not shake it off.—In something like an hour or so after we all laid down to rest, I got up, believing my two victims to be asleep. I then got the axe, went back to where they (S. Hudson and A. N. Woolsey) were sleeping, and raised it twice to strike but my resolution failed me, and I laid down again. I lay on the bed and reflected on what I was so near doing—concluded not to kill them—was anxious to leave the boat for fear I should again attempt to kill them, but could not, as it was fastened to a projecting limb of a tree, and I could not reach the bank. I felt frightened at myself, and was anxious to leave the temptation, and was about to leave the boat, when I felt that I was about to be killed, and I shook Hudson, who was awake, intending to tell him that I had a notion of killing him, but could not awaken him. I then played my mind—took the axe, and made a third attempt which was successful. I struck Hudson first on the head several times, killing him before he got awake; Woolsey I struck on the head twice, and he never knew what hurt him, so effectually did I finish my work. After killing them, I rifled their pockets of the money they had with them, near \$300; \$80 of which I obtained from Woolsey, and the balance from Hudson. I then cut the boat loose, and on getting in the middle of the stream, threw the bodies overboard, without attaching any weight to them. I did not throw over their clothes, nor wash out the blood on the boat. I let the boat drift down the river, intending to land at Whitesburg, but owing to the high water, was unable to do so, and only succeeded in fastening the boat to a tree about a mile below that place on the south side, waded out to the bank, and walked back to Whitesburg on the opposite bank of the river. After daylight I crossed over and remained there that day. At night I came to Huntsville, and returned in the morning to Whitesburg, where I was immediately arrested. My examination, commitment, trial, and sentence, is known to the public.—Immediately after I had done the deed, I was very sorry for it, would have given the world if it had not been done. I made no attempt to escape—could easily have done so if it had been so disposed. I had done what I ought not to have done—felt careless about every thing—determined not to give myself up, but left every thing to chance. If I escaped I was satisfied—but if apprehended was indifferent to my fate, yet I had a tale coined in case the latter should be my fortune. When I killed them I did not know whether they had money or not—did not think they had more than \$100. While at Whitesburg, I concealed \$180 in the tavern, where it remained concealed until made known this day to Mr. Hunt, who in company with Mr. Hale, removed it from its place of concealment.—It is my wish that it shall be distributed among the heirs of the deceased. No person knew of it or its place of concealment until I described it to the above named gentlemen.

I am very certain that I was not in a sane state of mind when I committed the act for which I am so soon to atone: I was suffering under a temporary fit of insanity, produced by the state of my affairs, which harassed me much, and by the liquor I had drunk with Hackney before he left the boat, being about half drunk at the time. No individual whatever was concerned with me in the killing of Hudson and Woolsey.—I alone perpetrated the crime—I alone should bear the blame—and I alone must atone for it. In the name of that God, before whose awful bar I expect shortly to appear, I solemnly declare that this is the only crime I ever committed—of all other crimes my hands are pure—it was my first and last offence. My parents are as honest and sustain as high character for all that constitutes honest parents as any persons in the county in which they reside.—As they were themselves, so they endeavored their children should be. (But at the time of my arrest I had always borne a good character—was looked upon as an honest, peaceable man, unless excited.—) On the night of the 21st I obstinately refused to confess or make any revelations in relation to the killing of the two persons. My first confession was made to Mr. Hunt, the Jailor. This is my public confession as written out for me: & what is herein detailed is true, to the best of my recollection.—I acknowledge the justice of my sentence, and am willing that my life should atone to society (to the relatives of my victims nothing can) for the crime I have perpetrated. My only hope for the future is in the Lord Jesus Christ, who has made atonement for the wicked. I trust in the Lord that my fate will prove a warning to others, and that it may cause them not to do those things which are forbidden. To my friends—those who knew me when I was not what I am now—I bid Farewell, a long Farewell, and hope that we may all meet again in our Heavenly Father's Kingdom, where crime and trouble do not enter.—
AMEN!

ERVIN G. BROOKSHIER.

I certify that the foregoing confession of Ervin G. Brookshier was made voluntarily, in presence of G. G. Brookshier, (his brother), W. B. Figures, and myself, and that it is as he dictated it. Witness my hand this 22nd day of February, 1841.

W. R. HUNT, Jailor.

MURDERER ARRESTED.—A man by the name of Solomon White, from Autauga county, Alabama, was yesterday evening arraigned before Justice Purdue on a charge of assault and battery, and also charged with commission of murder. It appeared in evidence, that he had voluntarily confessed having murdered a man in the state and county above named, with a Bowie knife, which he struck through the right side of the murdered man and into a counter against which he was leaning at the time with such force as to compel him to break off the point of the knife in extracting it. He had a letter in his possession, from Wetumpka to his father, a resident of Arkansas, and one from his sister in Georgia, both corroborating and confirming the statement made. Two Bowie knives were found about his body, one of them, that with which he said he committed the murder, about sixteen inches in the blade. He also stated that he had been confined and escaped from the jail in Kingston Autauga Co. Ala. He was committed for trial on the 8th day of March next, so as to afford an opportunity for those interested in his conviction in Ala. to be present, identify him and take the necessary steps to secure his trial in that State.

Mobile and other papers in the State will do well to notice this.—*Natchez Free Trader.*

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.

Money Matters.—After a storm comes a calm. The general excitement and panic caused by the Suspension at Philadelphia and its consequences appears to be subsiding and matters already assume a brighter aspect. There is no probability of a Suspension in this State or New-England. New-York is a creditor to nine-tenths of the Union; New-England owes no other section. Between these two sections the utmost harmony with mutual confidence exists, and a firm resolution to maintain Specie Payment. It cannot be overcome by any contingency now probable.

Our City Banks were never so strong as now.—They have over five Millions of Specie, while their entire Circulation hardly exceeds that amount.—They have at least One Million more than on the 1st of January, and the influx is quite equal to the exportation. They cannot be shaken except by their depositors.

Money is of course not so easily procured as it was a month since. The approach of the Business Season accounts in part for this; the difficulties South of us cause the residue.

Aside from all apprehensions and precautions on the part of capitalists and Banks, the derangement of 'Exchanges,' and the reluctance of merchants to part with their Southern demands at current rates, would naturally create a temporary tightness in the Market. We believe our Banks are not curtailing their discounts.

At Philadelphia all is yet chaos, though meetings are daily held to devise measures for overcoming the existing difficulties. Party feeling seems almost entirely excluded. The prevalent opinion is that the Legislature will legalize the Suspension of the Banks, excepting the United States, the Girard and the Schuylkill. These are marked for destruction by a general consent. It is stated that Gov. Porter will veto any bill which favors the United States Bank.

The Banks of Maryland have suspended, and those of New Jersey and Delaware have virtually done so. The Virginia Bank had not at our last advice, though it was reported that the Bank of Petersburg had done so.

The Philadelphia Banks receive each others Notes except those of the United States, which the others reject. All of them (U. S. included) redeem their Five's with coin; some their Tens, and a few nearly or quite all their bills, but they refuse to their depositors and pursue the old plan of marking checks 'Good,' and settling balances with each other. Their Currency is 4 or 5 per cent. discount for specie; United States Bank 10 per cent.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.]
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
January 16, 1841.

Sir:—For the information of those interested, I send you the within Bill, as amended at my instance, by the Committee of Public Lands of this House, after a full consultation with my colleagues in both Houses, all of whom will use their exertions, if possible, to procure its passage at this session. Your obedient servant,
DIXON H. LEWIS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 6, 1841.
Committed to the committee of the whole House on the State of the Union.

Note.—Parts proposed to be stricken or inserted in [brackets] insertions in (parentheses).

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred bill from the Senate, No. 11 reported the same with amendments.
AN ACT

To relinquish to the State of Alabama the two per cent fund reserved by the act for her admission into the Union, to be applied to the making of a road or roads leading to said State.

(To relinquish to the States of Alabama and Mississippi the two per cent fund reserved by the acts of admission of the respective States into Union, to be applied to the making of a road or roads leading to said States.)

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. States of America, in Congress assembled, That the two per cent. of the proceeds of the land sold by the United States, in the State of Alabama, since the first day of September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and reserved by an act entitled "An act to enable the people of Alabama Territory to form a constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," for the making of a road or roads leading to said State, be and the same are hereby relinquished to the said State of Alabama, payable immediately, so far as the same has accrued, and quarterly, as the same may hereafter accrue. Provided, That the Legislature of said State shall first pass an act declaring their acceptance of said relinquishment, and also embracing a provision, to be unalterable without the consent of Congress, that the whole of said two per cent. fund shall be faithfully applied, [to the construction of a railroad to connect the Tennessee River with the bay of Mobile, or the navigable waters.] (under the direction of the Legislature of Alabama, to the connection, by some means of internal improvement, of the Tennessee River, and to the construction of a continuous line of internal improvements from a point on the Chattahoochee River, opposite West Point, in Georgia, across the State of Alabama, in a direction to Jackson, in the State of Mississippi.)

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the two per cent. of the net proceeds of the lands sold by the United States, in the State of Mississippi, since the first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and by the act entitled "An act to enable the people of the western part of the Mississippi Territory to form a constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," reserved for the making of a road or roads leading to said State, be, and the same is hereby relinquished to the State of Mississippi, payable on the first of March, eighteen hundred and forty-two; so far as the same may have accrued, and quarterly, as the same may accrue after said period: Provided, That the Legislature of said State first pass an act declaring their acceptance of said relinquishment in full of said fund, accrued and accruing, and also embracing a provision,

to be unalterable without the consent of Congress, that the whole of said two per cent. fund shall be faithfully applied to the construction of a railroad leading from Brandon in the State of Mississippi, in the direction of near as may be, of the town of Selma, Cahaba, and Montgomery, in the State of Alabama.)

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MAR. 3, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR.
COL. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK,
OF ALABAMA.

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

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

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

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

WE are authorized to announce M. J. WM. OREN, Esq. as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Benton County.

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

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

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

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

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

WE are authorized to announce Joseph E. POLES, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

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

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

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

WE are authorized to announce WM. R. D. BOWEN, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce J. B. CHAMBLIN, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

For the Republican.

Mr. GRANT: I had the pleasure to attend Mr. Copeland's second monthly examination on Friday last, and was much delighted by the performance of his pupils on that occasion, the class in Mental Philosophy did themselves as well as their preceptor for the greatest credit, by the readiness of their answers, and the perfect harmony they evinced with that very useful and delightful branch of education. The perfect knowledge another course exhibited in Orthography, was another source of pleasure to me; the compositions read on that day were exceedingly clever—and indeed every thing that was done, afforded the most pleasing anticipation of the success of Mr. Copeland's admirable plan of instruction. The patrons of the School, and citizens generally, would do well to attend these monthly examinations.

SPECTATOR.

Mr. GRANT:—Having seen a call in the last number of your paper, by many voters for me to become a candidate for tax collector of Benton county, and being perfectly resigned to the will of the people, or wish of my friends; you will allow me to say, "Many Voters," announce my name in your paper, as a candidate for tax collector of Benton county.

J. P. CHAMBLIN.

From the correspondent of the Charleston Mercury.
Yesterday Mr. Adams, according to appointment, came out with his axe, for the execution of Mr. Wise; and never was there a more cold blooded and inhuman butchery perpetrated since the days of Murat and Robespierre. I will not attempt to detail the abuse he heaped upon Mr. Wise, but you may have some conception of it, when you are told that he even brought up the Cilley affair. When he got to this part of the execution, even the Kentuckians who had hitherto looked on with the coolest indifference, could not stand the scene—several of them sprung to their feet, and called Mr. Adams to order. Mr. Wise, however, requested that he should go on, since they had not thought proper to interfere before, and he did go on, pouring out his venom, not only upon poor Wise, but upon the whole South. You will see it soon, for doubtless he will perpetrate his malignant enjoyments as long as possible.

Mr. Wise behaved admirably. His answer was temperate and judicious. If any other man on the floor had uttered such language, he should have been entirely silent, but Mr. Adams gave him immunity from either insult or redress. The Southern men are as you may suppose, exceedingly indignant, but none of them made any reply, excepting Mr. Johnson from Maryland, who, in his rage, challenged any gentleman on the floor to utter such language excepting two, (Mr. Adams and Dr. Duncan.) Some sharp shooting took place in debate, be-

tween Mr. Mallory of Virginia (a Whig) Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Wise. Mr. Mallory distinctly declared himself against all the Whig projects. He said these were to be the measures of Gen. Harrison's administration, he had been deceived, and had deceived others. He was a Virginia Republican, and intended to remain so. Mr. Adams, a Wood of Kentucky, said it was plain a split among the Whigs was inevitable. I believe Mr. Adams is now the only member from Virginia who goes for a Bank, Distribution, &c.

GENERAL AGENCY, FORWARDING AND Commission Business.

THE subscribers have taken two Stores in North's Pure Proof Brick Row, in the city of Weempka, where they will transact business as above. They expect to receive a regular supply of

GROCERIES, on consignment, suited to the Up Country trade, and solicit a share of public patronage. They expect to be able to pay the market price for cotton, or will receive it in store to sell for forward.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS & CO.
March 3rd, 1841.—3m.

Randolph Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of two F. F. issued from the County Court of Randolph County, in favor of James A. Williams also one from the Circuit Court for east, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in April next the following lot of land, to wit: The South East 1/4 of the South East quarter of Section 23, Township 17, Range 10, levied on as the property of Thomas Ables to satisfy the above named F. F.

SYLVANUS WALKER, SHF.
By J. T. MORRISON, Dep. SHF.
March 3rd 1841.—3m.

Randolph Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of a F. F. issued from the Circuit Court of Randolph County, State of Alabama, I will offer for sale before the Court House door, in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in April next, to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land, to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim that Matthewson Patman has in and to a 1/2 township 17, Range 11, east in the Court district, levied on to satisfy one F. F. in favor of Terry Riddle.

SYLVANUS WALKER, SHF.
By J. T. MORRISON, D. SHF.
March 3, 1841.—3m.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of one F. F. issued from the Circuit Court of Randolph County Ala., I will offer for sale before the Court House door, in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest and claim that Carter Wells has to the following lot of land, to wit: The South West half of the South West quarter of section 15, township 18, Range 9, east, levied on to satisfy a F. F. in favor of John A. Hunter.

SYLVANUS WALKER, SHF.
By J. T. MORRISON, D. SHF.
March 3, 1841.—3m.

State of Alabama: } BENON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Special Term, March 1, 1841.
THIS day came John M. Crook, Executor of the last will and Testament, of James R. Ry, deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a final settlement.
It is therefore, ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, 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 the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause, if any, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the executor of said estate.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
March 3, 1841.—6m. Copy Test.

State of Alabama: } BENON COUNTY.

Special Term Orphan's Court, March 1, 1841.
THIS day came Thomas R. Williams, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth McCreless, deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a final settlement.
It is therefore, ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, 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 the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause, if any, they have, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the administrator of said estate.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
March 3, 1841.—6m. Copy Test.

State of Alabama: } BENON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Special Term, March 1, 1841.
THIS day came Martha Palmer, surviving executrix of the last will and Testament of William Palmer, deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a general settlement.
It is therefore, ordered, by the court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, 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 of said county, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause, if any they have, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the executrix of said estate.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
March 3, 1841.—6m. Copy Test.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the county 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 April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Stephen P. Hollingsworth has in and to lot No. 46 and south 1/2 of lot No. 47 in the town of Jacksonville, levied on as the property of said Hollingsworth to satisfy said execution in favor of Murdoch Brown.

WM. C. PRICE, SHF.
March 3, 1841.—5m.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of two Executions 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 April next, one tract of land, to wit: The N. E. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of section 4, and the S. E. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of section 4, township 15, Range 7, E. and N. E. 1/4 of section 27, township 12, Range 7, levied on as the property of said John L. Reid, to satisfy said F. F. in favor of John R. Clarke, &c., &c.

BY virtue of one F. F. issued from the county 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 April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that John L. Reid and Wm. P. Reid, his in and to the following described land, to wit: The N. E. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of section 4, and the S. E. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of section 4, township 15, Range 7, E. and N. E. 1/4 of section 27, township 12, Range 7, levied on as the property of said John L. Reid, to satisfy said F. F. in favor of John R. Clarke, &c., &c.

WM. C. PRICE, SHF.
March 3, 1841.—5m.

Coroner's Sale.

BY virtue of an alias F. F. to me issued from the County Court of Benton county, Alabama, I will offer for sale at the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville on the 1st Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Robert McCreless has in and to the following described lots and parcels of Land situated in the County aforesaid to-wit: Lot No. 29 in the town of White Plains—also the lot on which the stables are situated, known as the Tavern stable; also the Water lot, all situate in the Town of White Plains; Levied on as the property of Robert McCreless to satisfy an Execution in my hands in favor of William L. Gould assignee, vs. said McCreless, et al.

Sale within the usual hours.
JAS. WOOD, Coroner.
March 3rd. 1841.—5m.—5m 00.

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

Cash required for all Work when delivered.

THE FLY-BLOODED HORSE

CATAWBA,

WILL stand the present season one half of his time at Lodi and the remainder at White Plains, (public days excepted) and will be let to amateurs at fifteen dollars the season, if paid within the season, or twenty dollars out twenty-five dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, payable when the fact is ascertained by the mare traded; ten dollars the single visit, payable when the service is rendered. Those not attending regular with their mares forfeit the insurance. The season will commence on the 15th of March and end on the 15th of June. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents but no liability for any.

March 2d, 1841.—5m. G. C. PATTERLO.
N. B. All mares sent from a distance will be well attended to, and charged moderate.

Pedigree.

CATAWBA is a beautiful Mangany Day, eight years old this Spring upwards of sixteen hands high. He was got by the imported Arabian Horse Yemen, his dam by old Whip of Kentucky, out of a Diomed mare. ELISHA SIMMONS.

STATE OF ALABAMA. } RANDOLPH COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by Fielding Beecher, one Sorrel Horse, one white hind foot (the right) white in his forehead, and a small white spot on his nose, supposed to be eight years old. Appraised to Sixty five dollars before Wm. Ford & James Allen.

Wm. M. BUCHANAN, CLK.
March 4th. 1841.—3m.

STATE OF ALABAMA. } BENON COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by John Ramsey, Jr., a bay Filly, standing in her forehead, right hind foot black, about four years old, & barefooted, and appraised to seventy five Dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
Feb. 24, 1841.—3m.

NOTICE.

BEING very desirous of closing our business, we most 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. We have determined to **SELL OUT AT COST FOR CASH ONLY.** Persons wishing to avoid themselves of the advantages now offered, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

W. P. CHILTON & CO.
Feb. 24, 1841.—4m.

Administrators' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the estate of Owen Jenkins, deceased, 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, Admrs.
Feb. 24, 1841.—6m. M. W. JENKINS, Admrs.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the partnership 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.

KRITH & WEIR.
Jefferson Ala. Feb'y 19, 1841.

SEABORN WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, McDONALD, ALABAMA.

January, 6, 1841.—3m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } DEKALB COUNTY.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an alias F. F. to me issued from the County Court of Benton county, Alabama, I will offer for sale at the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville on the 1st Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Robert McCreless has in and to the following described lots and parcels of Land situated in the County aforesaid to-wit: Lot No. 29 in the town of White Plains—also the lot on which the stables are situated, known as the Tavern stable; also the Water lot, all situate in the Town of White Plains; Levied on as the property of Robert McCreless to satisfy an Execution in my hands in favor of William L. Gould assignee, vs. said McCreless, et al.

Sale within the usual hours.
JAS. WOOD, Coroner.
March 3rd. 1841.—5m.—5m 00.

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 2 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, 15 Branch Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

PRIZE OF \$2,000	\$2,000
1. " " " 1,000	1,000
2. " " " 500	1,000
3. " " " 250	1,000
4. " " " 100	500
5. " " " 50	500
6. " " " 25	500
7. " " " 10	500

All these 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, to \$250 00 each,
1st 3d & 5th, 1,000.
1st 4th & 6th,
1st 5th & 7th.

Those 5 tickets having on them the 2d 5th & 6th to 500
2d 6th & 7th
2d 7th & 8th
2d 8th & 9th
2d 9th & 10th

Those tickets having on them the 3 4 6 to 500
3 4 7
3 4 8
3 4 9
3 4 10
3 5 6
3 5 7
3 5 8
3 5 9
3 5 10

Those tickets having on them the 4 5 7 to 500
4 5 8
4 5 9
4 5 10
4 6 7
4 6 8
4 6 9
4 6 10
4 7 8
4 7 9
4 7 10

Those tickets having on them the 5 6 8 to 500
5 6 9
5 6 10
5 7 8
5 7 9
5 7 10
5 8 9
5 8 10
5 9 10

Those tickets having on them the 6 7 9 to 500
6 7 10
6 8 9
6 8 10
6 9 10

Those tickets having on them the 7 8 10 to 500
7 9 10

Those tickets having on them the 8 9 10 to 500

Those tickets having on them the 9 10 to 500

Those tickets having on them the 10 to 500

Those tickets having on them the 11 to 500

Those tickets having on them the 12 to 500

Those tickets having on them the 13 to 500

Those tickets having on them the 14 to 500

Those tickets having on them the 15 to 500

Those tickets having on them the 16 to 500

Those tickets having on them the 17 to 500

Those tickets having on them the 18 to 500

Those tickets having on them the 19 to 500

Those tickets having on them the 20 to 500

Those tickets having on them the 21 to 500

NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Cherokee County.

ORPHANS' COURT SPECIAL.

TERM, January, 1841.

WHEREAS Robert S. Cowan, Guardian of James Furgerson, Martha L. Furgerson, John Furgerson, Nancy K. Furgerson, Single Furgerson, Chesterfield Furgerson, Francis Furgerson, Thomas Furgerson, and Macias S. Furgerson, Minor heirs of John Furgerson deceased, has this day filed his accounts and Vouchers for final settlement and the same being this day examined 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 advertisement 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, C. C. C.

Feb. 3rd 1841.—6t.—\$10.50.

NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Benton County.

EXECUTORS, Administrators and Guardians, 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.

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.

ELI C. JOINER, AND SAMUEL H. LUKES.

HAVING formed a copartnership in the practice of law, and having determined to devote their entire time to their profession, any business confided to them, will receive prompt 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.—t.

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, 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 paid to the said Elizabeth Grogan, Adm.

THOMAS GROGAN, Adm.

Jan. 20, 1841.—5t.

at bidder

ext, Wilson, apin creek, The cleared, all of first good comfort, smoke house, and stables, and a very cut buildings, and at the same 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.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
FOR Practitioners and Family use, carefully selected and warranted good, now on hand at our Store.

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.—t.

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

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

Cash required for all Work when delivered.

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, Stationery, Cups & Saucers, Plates and Queens Ware** generally, for sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

Dec. 23, 1840.—11a.

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

Dec. 21, 1840.—11a. 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.

NEW GOODS, at the CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the patronage extended to the late firm of **SIMS & REEDY**, 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, Hardware, Cutlery 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.

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

Dec. 2, 1840.—2m.

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 greased at the factory.

PRICES For CARDING.

Mixing, per pound, 12 1/2 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.

ELIAH LOYD.

Cane creek, Jan. 27, 1841.—4t.

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.

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. LITTE.

Alexandria, January, 6, 1841.—3m.

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.—11a.

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. 10, 1841.—t.

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 transferred; mares will be taken care of at a small profit as I have large and extensive pasturage which is well watered, 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. 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 Dimed, 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 Flinnap, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Dianna by Claudius, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Sally Painter by Sterling, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Silver by the Belsize 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 entrance, two mile heats, with great ease at two heats; two weeks after he won the Jockey club purse at Huntsville, 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 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 choking 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.—t.

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, Fayetteville, " R. F. Ogilby, Rome.

Alexandria, Feb. 5th, 1841.—t.

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 —t.

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. 8th, 1841.—t.

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, 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, Feb. 1st, 1841.—t.

P. S. Mr. W. A. being compelled to be absent for some months, will not enter upon his duties until next Session.

Jacksonville, Feb. 15th, 1841.

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 acc. 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.

**The State of Alabama, }
Benton County.**

Orphans' Court, Jan. 1, 1841.

THIS DAY came Joshua Milner, Administrator of the estate of James Donaldson, deceased, 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, C. C.

Jan. 30, 1841.—6t.

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.

**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.

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 general 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.

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, 1841.—t.

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 favor of Robert Benton and the other in favor of Thomas Smith.

SYLVANUS WALKER, Shff.

Feb. 24, 1841.—5t.—\$5 00

BLANKS

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

For Magistrates.

Appeal Bonds,
Stay Bonds,
Attachment Bonds,
" Writs,
" Affidavits,

For Sheriffs.

Garnishments,
Recognizances,
Deeds for Titles,

For Constables.

Prison Bond Bonds,
Debtors Bail Bonds,

For Clerks.

Witness Certificates,
Marriage License,
Retailers oath & License,
School Com. Bonds,
Administrators Bonds,
Guardians Bonds,
Officers Bonds,
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 deposit.

**STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Benton County.**

SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, FEBRUARY 16th, 1841.

THIS DAY came John D. Lantip, Administrator 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 Friday 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, to 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 D. Lantip, Administrator of the Estate of K. Tharline 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 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 according to the vouchers and accounts of the Administrator.

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Benton County.**

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but without seeming to have noticed him, continued his discourse.—With the skill of a practiced orator, he reserved the incident for the proper place and time. He was expatiating at the moment on the power and the sovereignty of Divine grace. With gathering force and earnestness he told the unlikely objects it had often chosen, and the unlooked for triumphs it had often achieved. As he rose to the climax of his inspiring theme, and when in the full sweep of his eloquence, he suddenly paused, and turning round and pointing slowly at the wretch above him, exclaimed in a tone of deep thrilling pathos—“Even he may yet be the subject of that free, that resistless grace.” It was a shaft of the Almighty. Winged by the divine Spirit, it struck the scuffer to the heart and realized in his conversation the glorious truth it conveyed.

The Hartford Times has following paragraph in reference to the meeting of whig Senators, for the purpose of concerting measures for an extra session of Congress: Athens (Tenn.) Courier.

“The whig papers are declaring suddenly that an extra session of Congress is to be called. This is not a measure called for by the country, and the President elect knows nothing more of the fact than Prince Albert. This step has been decided on, at a drunken dinner party of Whig Senators resolved that an extra session should be called, not that the country required it, but the Whig party, or the demagogues of the Whig party, wanted it. The expense of an extra session will cost the country not less than half a million of dollars, and it is as needless as a special mission to Congo. But this is the way in which matters are to be managed on log cabin and hard cider principles, and the President elect will hear what the Senators have decided upon at a dinner party,” as others hear of it, and the Whig press appear to suppose that the doings of this drunken frolic is as obligatory as if decided in the halls of the nation, and under the solemnities of the Constitution.

This (says the Nashville Union) is treating old Tip in a very unceremonious and cavalier manner, we must say—imbecile as we believe him to be, something is due to decency, to his station, even if he has been elevated to it by fraud, deceit, and humbuggery. That whig members of Congress design to use him as a mere tool, a cats paw, a convenient cloak under which to assault the settled maxims, and change the policy of our Government, can no longer be a matter of doubt with any. They do not wait for his inauguration—they do not even await his arrival in the city, and far from sounding any of their schemes and projects in his ear first, they go on as if there were no such a man as William Henry Harrison on the face of the earth. Mr. Clay has so active first taking his seat in the present Congress. He has advanced opinions, suggested measures, and indicated a course of policy with the air of a man confident in his superior powers. If General Harrison approve the suggestions, or rather the commands which are imposed upon him with a boldness of audacity without a parallel. If not, it will make a bad matter worse. The whig old gentleman on the string through his nose, and on his part, of the—hence, if he will not lead us into a new era. What a commentary this upon the qualifications of the Hero and Saint, whose praises have been sung in our ears for months and months past, in the choicest Tipperary doggerel.

In another part of the same paper we find the following paragraph:

“Since drunken Whig dinner party at Washington, where it was decided over their cups, and not in their official stations, that an extra session should be held, letters have been sent abroad, urging the States which do not hold their elections till summer or fall to alter their laws, so as to meet the wishes of the dinner party.”

So, the States are also to be taxed with the expense of a called session, in order to work out the reform agreed upon by those gentlemen over the bottle. They are to be dictated to.—Their course of policy laid down by a few ennobles, who are already assuming the entire control of the Government. And for what is all this expense of an extra session of Congress and calling the Legislatures of some ten or a dozen States together. For no useful purpose under Heaven. Mr. Wise, and Mr. Pope, whigs, say there is no necessity for it. That the pretence of an empty treasury, if not absolutely false, could be obviated by passing the Treasury Note bill at the present session. The convivalists themselves admit that the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, in connection with an increase of the duties upon wines and silks could as well be acted upon at the present session, as at the called one. But still they must have a called session, because as they allege, it is desirable to make it a part of the policy of the new Administration.

Fanny Ellsler receives a thousand dollars a night for dancing at the Taron Theatre, Havana; and she has so enchanted them by the witchery of her motion and figure that they have raised by subscription \$50,000 in gold, which they mean to add as a present to her earnings.

THE NATIONAL SENATE CHAMBER.

This magnificent council-room is in the form of a crescent, the striking half dome, measuring its beautiful convexity from the three sides of the chamber, presenting a very bold and novel appearance to the spectator. You enter the door of the Gallery above the chamber—for no citizens' foot, unless he be a high judicial, executive, or representative dignitary, is permitted during the session, to come within its limits—and are at once arrested by the President of the Senate, the venerable Johnson, and the air of quiet which pervades around. If you have just left that representative Babel, “the House,” with the bold voice of the Clerk yet ringing in your ears and its two hundred and forty old tongues all in motion, the silence and dignity of the Senate chamber strike you with wonderful force. Over the Vice President's seat, is an eagle, crowning a beautiful device, and the stately flag of our country protruding on either side. After you have satisfied yourself by this view, you step around the gallery and enter that directly over the Speaker's head, and by which you have a view of the Senators in their seats, fancying the whole body.

To the left, in front of you, and on the last range of seats, is a grey-headed gentleman, of majestic form, with a remarkably fine forehead dressed in a full suit of black, and white cravat. You will observe that he is about replying to a Senator in the next row; and now he rises. “Who is that?” asks among the spectators on all sides of you. “That is James Buchanan,” Pennsylvania's favorite son.” Without an effort, you hear every word he says though he speaks in low tones. There is dignity and grace in his fine tall, majestic form; his right arm nails down his plain arguments, and his face flushes with the excitement of the debate. This is the first time he has spoken during the present session, and the whole Senate is still with attention. He takes his seat calmly, after a speech of twenty minutes, which has done more to enlighten the subject than all the four hour harangues that have yet been delivered, a speech that every man and woman in the chamber comprehends. To your extreme right, and on the front row of seats, is a gentleman that you will know, at once. His face is thin, and his hair straight as an arrow. He is now sitting with crossed legs, listening with sparkling eyes, to the reading of a bill. There is an air about him of repose and carelessness; but when he is roused, he is a very lion, and his deep husky tones come rolling forth like an unloosened torrent—a perfect flood of angry eloquence, sparing neither friend nor foe. This is the great Southern John C. Calhoun—the man who led off the nullification war. Directly in the rear of Mr. C. is a well formed gentleman, with grey hair, fine expressive countenance, a little florid and care-worn. He is writing; you will observe, very busy, and seems so much engrossed with his subject, though his ear is quick, and nothing escapes his unsleeping eye. That is Thomas H. Benton, the distinguished Missourian. To his left is a young looking Senator, in conversation with one of the members of the House. Mark his tall form, energetic movements, and flashing eye. That is Senator Allen, of Ohio—the youngest member of the Senate; and one of the most really eloquent of the body. He has endeared himself to the people by his effective labors in their behalf. That red haired gentleman, who is leaning against the Clerk's desk, with both hands in his pockets, and a queer lazy vacant look on his face, is Senator Preston, the great West-Be-Instructed of South Carolina. He is a very eloquent and finished speaker, and always attracts the attention of the ladies. On the last back seat but one to the extreme left, is a Senator with a hair combed back until his head looks quite bald; he has spoken on the bill now under debate, and seems to be at perfect leisure. He rises from his seat, and walks under the gallery, behind the Speaker's chair, where he goes to tell a joke to those Senators warming themselves at the fire. That is Henry Clay, of Kentucky; Lion of the Hair apparent and now secret counsellor of the new administration. He is more an eloquent than an able man; and his course this winter shows that he is “fading away.” Immediately in front of Mr. Clay, on the front seat, is a heavy duty looking, blue-bearded gentleman. That is Daniel Webster; “the big Beggars Man,” as the New York merchants call him; and the Secretary of State; that is to be, of Harrison's administration. He has said much that will live after him, both for good and for evil, and is certainly, a scholar and an orator, though I am sorry to say, he employs his talents in a bad if not unprofitable cause. On the same side, though nearer the middle of the chamber, is Senator Wright, of New York, the clear headed statesman and eloquent and forcible debater. On the back seat near the passage, is a tall robust gentleman, with heavy eyebrows, and thick hair. This is the firm and unflinching Dr. Sturgeon, the colleague of Mr. Buchanan. But there is one that we must not forget—Wm. R. King, of Alabama, the eloquent speaker, accomplished gentleman and firm republican—popular wherever he is known. You see him in his seat to the right, ready to battle, at any time, for the good cause.

The American who visits our National Legislature and is not struck with its appearance, and rejoiced by the contrast it affords by the deliberative assemblies of every nation on earth, must have a cold heart indeed. He sees no royal throne erected in the midst of the Council Hall to overawe and keep down the free spirit—there is no crimson wool sack, for a silk gown Lord Chancellor—no assemblage of hereditary peers, full of ignorance and titles—no Princess Royal lounging about the Senate, and tainting the free air with their effeminate hauteur. No, thank God! There is not a citizen who has ever looked upon the American Senate, who has not as good a chance to become a member of the greatest earthly convention, as those which now adorn it. James Buchanan used to run about the streets of Mercersburg, the son of a poor Irish farmer, clad in green linen pantaloons and a wool hat! Felix Grundy, recently deceased was the son of a very humble man; Wm. Allen fifteen years ago was not worth a copper, and had not a friend in the world; Henry Clay rose from the most obscure and humble rank; Richard M. Johnson was born in those trying days of the past, and fought his way to distinction; Judge Lippan was a poor man and one of the original settlers of Ohio—and so we doubt not, it was so with all. Here the boon of Freedom confers its blessings on all, and if we do not improve the glorious opportunity, the fault is our own.

Extract of a letter from Washington, Feb. 5. “Yesterday we had a high scene in the House. Representatives with some of the sons of the Old Dominion. Mr. Mallory came out and endorsed the principles avowed by Mr. Wise some days since, upon which he was told by the opposite side of the whig party, (not Mr. Wise's “Republican” portion of the whig party,) that those were not the principles of Gen. Harrison nor the party that elected him. In reply Mr. M. said that if an increase of the Tariff, in any shape or form, or the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, or the creation of a National Bank, was to be a leading measure of the coming administration, he had been deceived himself, and had deceived others; and if such were to be the principles as the ensuing Administration he gloried in the position which Virginia had taken, (including I presume to her stand in the Presidential election.) I do not think it hardly possible, that Mallory, Wise, or Hunter, or Alford, can co-operate with the whig party. The whigs are in great trouble here. The debate closed yesterday after a very violent crimination and recrimination by Messrs. Tenner and Wise, in relation to the principles of themselves and the next Administration. Let Virginia but stand united, and I have but the least doubt of an almost immediate revolution in almost every Southern State.”

How can it be otherwise? Now is it possible for Mallory and Hunter, to pursue a different course? Their State Right principles compel them to oppose a National Bank, a permanent loan, and a public debt, a distribution, an increased Tariff, and a called session, which is designated to facilitate the adoption of these measures, before the Universal Whig Nation to “cool and crumble to pieces.” The greater acknowledgments then are due to Messrs. Wise and Mallory, Hunter, Alford, &c., &c., who belong to “the Republican” portion of the Whig party, for coming forward now, and opposing the favorite policy of the Clique at Washington, who wish to rule the new President—Richmond Enq.

From the Flag of the Union.

The following letter is from a most respectable and intelligent gentleman, who was a witness to the extraordinary scene he describes. He saw and heard the whole of it. It addresses itself to the consideration of Southern men on all the topics of National politics in a way and manner so forcible, that we shall not attempt to strengthen its impressions it must make, or increase the fears it will excite, by any remarks of our own. Time will open the eyes of the deluded followers of the cider barrel hero, and tear the coon skin veil from them. If the revelation that will then be made, do not expose the Hero of North Bend, the log cabin mushroom of seventy years standing, with all his northern friends and supporters, in the modern guise of old fashioned federalism, then will we admit that our opposition to the log cabin humbug and red pepper enthusiasm, has not been well advised.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1841. Sir.—We have just been witnessing one of the most extraordinary debates perhaps ever heard in Congress. The old fashioned Federalist of the Hamiltonian school first came out, and several of them declared for a high rate of expenditure and an increase of taxes. They said that Gen. Harrison was expected to carry out their views—that he was elected for the purpose of reform, and was only in for one term—that he ought to lay the taxes and enforce their collection, offend whoever it might, or whatever quarter of the Union it might, and that for this purpose they wanted an extra session of Congress. This was aimed at the Rights' party of the South—that came Mr. Wise and defined his position. He was opposed to increasing the expenses of the Government, and taxes, these hard times—was opposed to making States not indebted, pay the debts of States, that were indebted—was against distributing the money arising from the sales of public lands for that purpose, and then having to tax the people to make up the deficiency; and making the people lose the expense of collection; besides making a burden fall so unequally upon different States, some paying a much greater share than others.

He said, he was told, and he told his constituents, that Mr. Van Buren had been extravagant, and wasted the public money, which he verily believed was true. He could not now turn round and tell them that he had not spent enough money. He told his constituents that Gen. Harrison would reform these abuses and extravagance; but now we are told, said he, by the whigs, that the objection to him was that he was too economical, pushing retrenchment too vigorously. He (Mr. Wise) believed that General Harrison would respect the South—that he would not go for a high Tariff Internal Improvement, and a great expenditure; and he said if the course marked out for Gen. Harrison, by Mr. Clay and his northern whig friends, is followed by Gen. Harrison, he, Mr. Wise would not support him.

Then comes out Mr. Adams (Ohio Q.) and undertakes to speak for Gen. Harrison. If he follows Mr. Wise's advice Mr. Adams will oppose him. The old man charged Wise with being a duellist, and spoke of Gilley's being killed by Graves—charged the Southern men with being bullies, and always insulting Northern men because they were opposed to duelling. He spoke of Southern men very bitterly, and particularly Mr. Wise—said they spoke to the Northern men in the Overseer style—that the Southern men were arrayed under three banners—first, the Over-seer's, which was black; second, the Duellist's banner, which was red; and third, the Nullification Banner, which was a dirty sickly white.—The old man made every exertion imaginable to destroy Wise's standing and influence, as well as all of the Southern Whigs who opposed high taxes and expenditure.

He designs to carry General Harrison into the arms of abolitionists. If he went go there he will not support him. Thus you see the great division of the whig party already quarrelling among themselves about what is to be General Harrison's course—whether he will shape his policy to suit the old Federalists or Southern Whigs, or the abolition things it will be the object of the Whigs to support him. Perhaps he will occasionally support even in words, and thus keep them together.

Mr. Wise opposes an extra session on account of the needless expense. But the Federal Whigs of the North know to well their game to be turned aside. They intend to tax the people high, and get a great amount of money for extravagant expenditures. They want money badly, and are greedy for it, and Harrison must call Congress together again, or the whig office seekers and speculators would suffer for money before the regular session. So they go. Would any one have believed that a man, as old as Mr. Adams, would have been so wicked as to have refused to aid and assist in investigating the transaction when Gilley was killed in a duel, and that now after years have elapsed, he should take it up and charge it on the man who had been four or five years dead, and who was such however, has been the old man's constant enemy and he is about of a piece with the other two ancient fanatics, crafty, subtle and misrepresents. His instance was cherished and supported in Alabama for years; and yet he goes off and tells us that every man whose confidence he has once received has been disgraced and drunkennes.

Yours truly &c. P. S. Every southern whig who has the slightest feeling of Republicanism, who will not go for high taxes, will be cut down and disgraced. A gentleman of distinction, from the South who has held a prominent rank in the whig party, was in the Senate listening to the debates where Mr. Calhoun was defending the interest of the South against the attacks of Webster, Clay and others—he heard and saw Southern Whig Senators, Mangum and Preston, prompting and encouraging and countenancing these Federalists, and he exclaimed to a friend—“We have been betrayed in the South—these men, Mangum and Preston, have abandoned Southern interests and Southern principles.”

BY AND BY.—There is on point, says the Boston Mail, in the evidence introduced during the trial of Mrs. Kinney, or which the spectators who heard the testimony of the witnesses are quite underlaid: it is whether Mrs. Kinney, when her husband was lying, said “Good by George!” or “Good bye George!”

Post NOTES.—This notable scheme, renewed again in Philadelphia, to favor the BIDELE maxim—that our first duty is to foreigners—is thus scouted by the Ledger: “The banks will issue post notes, payable in twelve months! Can any body say that they will be redeemed at all? Of what value are the promises of the banks upon the subject? They violate their promises to pay on demand, and then ask us to confide in their promises on time! And to add insult to injury, as well as injury, they make this proposition as an act of condescension! But let the people look to the consequences. The banks are liable to prosecution for issuing notes under five dollars. Their post notes for five dollars or more, would immediately depreciate, and be used by the banks for buying specie; and the holders of specie would flock to brokers with their specie, and sell it for post notes, under the ridiculous delusion of gaining the difference! It would be a ready gain of a loss. But the specie being thus absorbed from circulation by the banks, and no currency being left but five dollar post notes, financiers would urge the want of change as a necessity for issuing ‘shin’ plasters,” and the abolitions of 1837 would be renewed. But if the people refuse to touch post notes, small notes, and any other paper promises, they will have specie in abundance.”

All the specie gathered up by the spurious issues of the Bank of the United States, will go abroad. The public will see where the mass of the stock lies, which controls the action of the Bank.

Prices of Produce.—The promise of high prices made by the Federalists to the farmers of Ohio, appears not to be realized. The Scotch (O.) Watchman, informs us of the state of the market. Flour \$3.00, wheat 50 cents, rye 25 cents, corn 24 cents, oats 12 cents, butter 81, eggs 42, flaxseed 50 cents, Buckwheat \$1.75. This is Harrison and better times with a vengeance.

Mr. Wise, in his remarks in the House of Representatives, assumes that Gen. Harrison is not committed by the measures proposed by his friends in Congress; and in this way he seeks to screen him from the consequences of the high toned Federal propositions already broached by Messrs. Webster and Clay. Hear Mr. Webster's organ, the Boston Patriot, on this subject, after stating Mr. Webster's doctrines on distribution, bank, and tariff.

Under this knowledge of the sentiments of Mr. Webster on this important subject, he is invited to take a place in the Cabinet, and other gentlemen, are invited, and agree to co-operate with him. It may be considered as settled, therefore, that under the new administration, this will be an administration measure, which will be supported with all their influence.

In the correspondence from Algiers, the Toulonnais the following singular story is related:—“During the Marshall's last expedition, one of our chasseurs found, near the tents of a tribe we were ravaging a sack of considerable magnitude. Without seeking to know its contents he fastened it on the crupper of his horse. Ere long, to his utter astonishment, he heard a human voice issue from his burden, and dismounted to solve the mystery. On opening the sack, he discovered a beautiful female between 16 and 17 years of age, and a child containing about 1000000. It appears that the young woman was the wife of an Arab, who had thus perished with her family as his two greatest treasures, but in his terror and abandonment. The soldier placed his living prize in one of the ammunition wagons, and divided the money with his comrades.”

Anecdote of the last war.—Colonel Miller, being ordered to the sortie from Fort Erie, to the last war, and finding he had not sufficient force for the enterprise, sent back to the commander for two hundred additional men.—They were immediately despatched to the fort, under the command of the gallant but rather headlong and eccentric Calbot Chambers. Eager to reach the scene of action in the shortest possible time, he started ahead with great rapidity.

Colonel Miller, in a moment of nervous anxiety, to report to you my arrival, with a hundred men.

“I have just been told,” said the Major, as he looked around and saw that not a single one of his men was in sight.

The Navy.—It is stated that we have, at the various naval yards throughout the country, materials for building twenty-six sail of the line, forty frigates, and a number of steamers.

A preacher who recently died up in the Red River country, is said to have left the following singular effects:—A Bible, two col-lars, a Bowie knife, a psalm book, deck of cards somewhat used, Bunyan's Pilgrims' Progress nearly new, a pocket flask or “tick-ler,” a collection of sacred music, a quartet bag with saddle and bridle, a pair of pistols and a copy of Hoyle's Games.” Queer fellows, some of these preachers of the far South-west.—Picayune.

ANIMALS. Before rain swallows fly low, dogs grow sleepy and eat grass, water fowls dive much, fish will not bite, flies are more troublesome, loads crawl about, moles, ants, bees, and many insects are very busy, birds fly low for insects, swine, sheep and cattle are uneasy, and even the human body.

When there has been no particular storm about the time of the spring equinox, March 21, if a storm arise from the east, on or before that day, or if a storm from any point of the compass arise near a week after the equinox, then, in either if these cases, the succeeding summer is generally dry, four times in five. But if a storm arise from the S. W. or W. S. W. on or just before the equinox, then the summer following is generally wet, five times in six.

TAKING TIME BY FORELOCK—NOT CONDEMNING BEFOREHAND. Although General Harrison has not yet embarked, there can be no doubt as to the course the ship will be steered. The pilots are at the helm, though the commander is not yet on board, and have already given such indications as an experienced mariner can mistake. No man in his senses, or who is not either wilfully blind or bent on mischief, others will venture now to express a doubt as to the future policy of the Reform Administration. The distribution of the public lands, and consequent augmentation of the tariff, not for protection, but for revenue—the necessity for which can always be created by a little wholesome extravagance the revival of a Bank of the United States, the repeal of the Independent Treasury law, and its indispensable appendage, a national debt are at this moment as indisputably the leading measures which General Harrison's administration will use every effort to accomplish, as if they were already accomplished.

An apt Illustration.—A person asking how it happened that many beautiful young ladies took up with indifferent husbands, after many fine offers, was thus aptly answered by a mountain maiden. A young friend of hers requested her to go into a canebrake & get him the handsomest reed. “She must get it at once, going through without turning. She went, and coming out, brought him quite a mean reed. When he asked her if it was the handsomest reed she saw—“Oh, no,” she replied, “I saw many finer as I went along, but I kept on in hope of one much better, until I got nearly through, and then I obliged to take up with any one I could find—and got a crooked one at last.”

From recent accounts received from Florida, it seems pretty certain that the everlasting Florida war, is likely to be brought to a close. Much credit it is said, is due to Col. Harney for his indefatigable exertions in bringing this much wished for about. The Col. it seems possesses a patent that is the only safe one to be put in use with such wretches—while other officers are in the habit of tying the captured Indians by the arms and legs, he ties them around the neck to the first tree he comes to, which silences them forever.

A chance for Glory and Plunder.—resolution has been passed by the House of Representatives of the Texians Congress, directing the military committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to accept of the services of one thousand men for the invasion of Mexico, offering them to have what they wish from the enemy, and a league of land as far as they may choose.

A History of the Devil. There is a playhouse in Chicago, Ill., nightly holding forth to large audiences, and giving, as he says, a history of the devil. The Democrat says that all who hear him are entirely convinced of his thorough acquaintance with the subject.

An Ohio editor, in recording the career of a mad dog, says: “We are grieved to say that the rabid animal before he could be killed, seriously bit Dr. Hagg and several other dogs.”

“I have a beautiful Mustang,” as an agent says in the Argonaut and Enterprise.

“I don't care,” said the man, “I don't care—my sister's dead.”

In an old Boston paper speaking of a celebration, we find the following:—“After the cloth was removed many excellent toasts and men were drunk.”

A man washing dishes, looks much more dignified than a woman making public orations on politics.

Jonathan stepped into a post office shortly time since, and inquired for a letter. “One was handed to him. “How much is it?” he asked. “Ninetyence was the reply. “Ninetyence, for such a little one as this: ‘Gorry! I've had em as big agin as this for fourpence. That's Uncle Sam's price, said the post master. “Well just ask your uncle to step here a minute,” said Jonathan opening the letter. “When he had finished the perusal, ‘Gumph well,’ said he handing out his ninetyence, ‘I don't care—my sister's dead.’”

NOTICE.

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

WHEAT, Robert S. Cowan, Guardian of James Ferguson, Martha L. Ferguson, John Ferguson, Nancy K. Ferguson, Single, John Ferguson, Charles K. Ferguson, Francis Ferguson, Thomas Ferguson, and Michael S. Ferguson, Minor heirs of John Ferguson, deceased, has this day filed his account and Vouchers 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 advertisement 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 show cause if any they have any said accounts should not be allowed, and said final settlement made a matter of Record.

Copy to the Minutes.

JOHN S. WILSON, CLK. C. C.

Feb. 3, 1841—6.—\$10.50

NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

EXECUTORS, Administrators and Guardians are required to make their annual report by the first of March in each and every year. Those who fail to comply with this requirement 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.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.
THE undersigned 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.

ELI C. JOINER, AND SAMUEL H. LUKES.
HAYING formed a partnership in the practice of law, and having determined to devote their entire time to their profession, any business confided to them will receive prompt attention. Their office may be found on the North-East corner of the public square, in the Town of McDonough, Randolph County, Ala.

Feb. 3rd, 1841.—td.

NOTICE.
WILLIAM, Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Samuel M. Wilson, deceased, dated 1st day of January, 1841, by the Hon. J. C. Turner, Judge of the Cherokee County, and State of Alabama, do hereby notify all persons having claims against said Estate, to exhibit the same limited by law, or

WILLIAM S. GREGAN, Adm.
of said Estate, Feb. 1841.—6c.

THE 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 Dr. Goods and Groceries, at the very lowest market prices.

MILLER & PERSSE.

September 16, 1840.—td.

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

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.—4c.

SATTINETS & KENTUCKY JEANS, some of very superior fabric and finish. Also **ROYAL JANS, 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 & Stationery; Cuffs & Suspenders, Plates and Queen's Ware** generally, for sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

Dec. 23, 1840.—11c.

SEABORN WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law;
McDONALD, ALABAMA,
January, 6, 1841.—3m.

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.—11c.

A CARD.
DR. GRAN, 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.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

Special Orphans' Court, January 26, 1841.
W. M. D. THOMPSON, Adm. of the Estate of Alexander Thompson, deceased, having reported said Estate, is 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 show 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.

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 of 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.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, residing in Jacksonville, Benton County Ala., on the 3rd Feb. 1841, a sorrel horse about twelve years old, of almost entire white, 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 and 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, 1841.—td.

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 McDonough 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 favor of Robert Benton and the other in favor of Thomas Smith.

SYLVANUS WALKER, Shff.

Feb. 24, 1841.—5c.—\$5.00.

BLANKS

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

For Magistrates.
Warrants, Executions, Ca. Sas, Subpoenas, Garnishments, Affidavits.

For Sheriffs.
Forth coming Bonds, Bail Bonds, Replevin Bonds, Delivery Bonds, Bail Bonds.

For Constables.
Writs, Subpoenas, Certiorari Writs, Bonds, Executions, Writs & Bonds of Error, Com. to take Deposition, Jury Certificates, Also, Deeds of Trust, WARRANTS 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 deposit.

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 studies in the Latin Language, English Sciences and Eloquence.

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

Charges for tuition as follows,
Orthographic Reading and Writing, \$8—
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History, \$12—
Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Belle-lettres, Logic, Eloquence, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, & German Languages, per session of 3 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, Feb. 1st, 1841.—td.

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.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.
FOR Practitioners and Family use, carefully selected and warranted good, now on hand at our Store.

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

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 transferred; mares will be taken care of at a small profit as I have large and extensive pasturage which is well watered, 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. 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 he by the Imported horse Citizen. Whalebone's grand dam was got by Alphaeus, 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 Dargdevil, his great grand dam by Wildart, the best son of Imported Fearnaught, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Jet was got by Elminap, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Dianna by Claudius, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Sally Painter by Sterling, his 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.

Performances of Whalebone.

IN the fall of 1832 he being 2 years old, he won the sweepstakes at Florence Ala. 7 subscribers 200 Dollars each entrance, two mile heats, with great ease at two heats; two weeks after he won the Jockey club purse at Huntsville, 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 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 ran him at Florence Ala. for the Jockey club purse; 3 mile heats and he was beaten by Hibernal in consequence of his choking 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.

MEDEICINAL.
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.

Dr. D. Johnston, Monroe, J. G. Waddle, J. G. Meadders, Fayetteville, R. F. Ogilby, Rome, Alexandria, Feb. 7, 1841.—td.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN

JOHN F. MARTIN.
HAVE formed a partnership 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. 7 September 23, 1840. Sept. 30.—td.

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—where pure mountain air and timely medicines may effect a cure. He has now and will keep a general supply of fresh Medicines.—Feb. 10, 1841.—td.

FACTORY WARE.
Superior quality and assorted sizes, just received and on sale for CASH, by

Dec. 21, 1840. **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.

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.

NEW GOODS, at the CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the patronage extended to the late firm of SIMS & REEDY, 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, Hardware, Cutlery 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.

Wetumpka, Nov. 25, 1840.

The Jacksonville Republican and Talladega Watchtower, copy two months.

Dec. 2, 1840.—2m.

WOOL CARDING.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally, that he has just erected and has now in completion a new **WOOL CARDING MACHINE** on CANE CREEK, at Loyd's Mills 15 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 hard clear of salted every ten pounds of wool, in order that the wool may be greased at the factory.

PRICES For CARDING.
Mixing, per pound, 12 1/2 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.—4c.

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 renders 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.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County, Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

THIS DAY came Benjamin Hollingsworth, Administrator, de bonis 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 Friday in April next, to show cause, if any they can, why a final settlement of said Estate should not be made, according to the vouchers and vouchers of the Administrator.

Copy Test: M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

Feb. 17, 1841.—6c.

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, to 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 show 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.—6c.

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 show 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.—6c.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for a certain promissory 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.—4c.

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 show 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.—6c.

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 E. 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.

THOMAS E. BROCKMAN.

Feb. 24, 1841.—4c.

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 McDonough, 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 Bezemore & Co.

SYLVANUS WALKER, Shff.

Feb. 24, 1841.—5c.—\$3.00.

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.—4c.

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.—6c. M. W. JENKINS, Adms.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the partnership 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. 19, 1841.

NOTICE.

males (public days) at fifteen dollars the season, if paid within the season, or twenty dollars out twenty-five dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, payable when the fact is ascertained on the mare traded; ten dollars the single visit, payable when the service is rendered. Those not attending regularly with their mares forfeit the insurance. The season will commence on the 15th of March and end on the 15th of June. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents but no liability for any. N. B. All mares sent from a distance will be well attended to, and charged moderate.

Pedigree.

CATAWBA is a beautiful Mahogany Bay, eight years old, the Spring of 1840, of a dark bay color, with a white blaze on his face, and a white star on his forehead, short tail, shod before, and appraised to Seventy Dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

Feb. 23rd, 1841.—3c.

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

Cash required for all Work when delivered.

HORSE BILLS,

EXECUTED WITH Neatness & Dispatch at this Office.

—ALSO—
PAMPHLETS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. V. No. 10.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1841.

Whole No 218.

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 arrears 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
forbidden 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.

"MUCH, BUT REMAINS UNDOING."

MACHINE POETRY.

Attraction—various kinds of it.
Attraction is a curious power.
That none can understand.
Its influence is every where.
In water, air and land.
It keeps the earth compact and tight.
As though strong bolts were through it.
And what is more mysterious yet,
It binds us mortals to it.
You throw a stone up in the air,
And down it comes—ker-whack!
The centrifugal cast it up—
The centripetal—back.
My eyes! I can't discover how
One object attracts another.
Unless they love each other, like
A sister and a brother.

I know the compass always points
Directly at the pole;
Some say the north star causes this,
And some say—Sphinx's Hole!
Perhaps it does—perhaps it don't;
Perhaps some other cause;
Keep on PERPLEXING—who can solve
Attraction's hidden laws?

A fly lights on a lasses cup—
Attraction bids him woo it;
And, when he's in, attraction keeps
The chap from paddling through it.
Attraction lures the sot to drink,
To all his troubles down;
But when his legs give way, he falls,
And 'traction keeps him down.

In yonder house there lives a lass,
Who's got a witching eye;
And always at the door I look,
Whenever I go by.
Because attraction turns my head
In a mysterious way.
The same as sun-flower heads are turned
Towards the god of day.

JUST SEVENTEEN.
Just seventeen! the sunlight throws
Its beauty on thee now,
And pleasure dance amid the beams
That burn upon thy brow.
Bright triumph clusters in thy way
Like grapes upon the vine;
O! that they ever might remain,
And o'er thy pathway shine.

Just seventeen! The bowers are green,
That woe thee to their shades,
And in the distance flowers of joy,
Bedeck the glooming glades;
Hope's brilliant meteor afar,
And bids the haste to share.
The glory of maturer years,
That thy fair form may wear.

Just seventeen! the temper's wiles,
The glowing path bestrew,
And fashion's false delusive star,
That happy heart may woo,
And in the gilded halls of pride,
Lured by its treacherous light,
Thou'lt find too soon in folly's race,
That pain succeeds delight.

Just seventeen! true wisdom waits,
To place thee near her throne,
Where gems of purest brilliancy
Have ever richly shone.
Then go, and at her princely feet,
Seek for her robe of white,
Which wearing, thou may'st win,
A throne of endless light.

SHORT PATENT SERMON.

My text, for this very particular occasion
is embodied in the words of George D. Prentice:
Gone forever!—like a rushing wave,
Another year has burst upon the shore,
Of earthly beings—and its last low tones,
Wandering in broken accents on the air,
Are dying to an echo.
My hearers—The occasion on which I
now hold forth is more than ordinarily, shaded
with the deep amber of solemnity. It
is an occasion calculated to call forth the
dressed in the sober guise of pensiveness, &
reflections appraised in the robe of solemnity,
ornamented with the gold and silver
trimmings of hope. Let there be silence
for another year has been entombed in the
dark sepulchre of the past—another quill
has been plucked from the fleet pinions of
Time—and Eternity has received another

loss of youth, by gulping into its insatiable
maw the contaminated carcass of 1840.
Don't ask why you should mourn over the
grave of the past year, or joy over the cradle
of the infant of 1841.—You should mourn for
the past year, one and all.

The young should mourn because in her
femine, another flower has faded in the bu-
quet of their youthful delights, and another
leaf has been turned over in the only volume
of romance which the vast library of life af-
fords, and the aged should mourn, because
another foothold has given away on the sand-
bank of existence, leaving them to pull them-
selves up by the brittle weeds that grow
upon the margin of their own graves. You
should all rejoice, my friends—because,
through the aid of Tempe's swollen flood, the
ten thousand ills that have heretofore chok-
ed us, your rivulets of happiness have been
swept into the sea of oblivion, and there to
die and rot, unheeded, like so many potatoe
skins at the latter end of a gutter. What is
a single year? me thinks I hear you ask.
It is of more importance, than you seem to
apprehend. In its dying struggle it lures us
a kick in our arduous regions, and sends us
another notch nearer to our everlasting
home; it deepens the furrows that Time has
gently marked out upon the comely features
of manhood, and crops white hairs from the
barren poll of age. Since I last addressed
you, my friends, the end of my conspicu-
ous nose has been shoved two inches further
into the portal of the tomb, and another
wrinkle has been added to my corrugated
brow; and so it is with the whole of you.
Every annual circling of the sun by the
earth, you inhabit, winds up a fiftieth or a
seventy, as the case may be, of the cord of
existence, and you will all kick the axe
sooner than you expect, I fear, long ere you
are prepared, for the agonizing squeeze.

My dear hearers—Another year has gone
—gone forever! like a rushing wave! it has
burst upon the shore of earthly being, and fled
back into the eternal ocean of nothingness
from whence it sprang. The last echoes of
its expiring moans now faintly echo upon
the wintry air; and Nature dons her mantle
of mourning, while a frozen teardrop rolls
down her distorted phiz. Yes, the old year
is now buried in the charnel yard of by gone
ages; but the lovely damsel Spring will soon
strew its grave with the budding blossoms
of promise, and the thorns of future sorrow
and woe shall be covered by the sweetest of
roses. But dear hearers, beware of this
witching delusion! If you grab too hastily
at the flowers of anticipation, you may stand
a chance of getting your digits scratched by
the obtruding briars of reality. The purest
objects of this world are merely glided with
beauty, which vanishes with the first ex-
posed embrace—even as the artificial bloom which
too many of our young ladies wear is kissed
away with the first rapturous smack of the
lover. The little space which is allotted to
you all between this and your final jumping
off place, can easily be surveyed by the
watchful eye of prudence; and if you don't
steer straight over the mountain, meadow,
bog, and marsh, you will be likely to enter
upon the threshold of hereafter with torn
trousers and weather-beaten souls.

This, my friends, is a time for solemn
reflection. Look back to the dawn of the
past year, and see what changes since
then, have taken place in the social world!
Behold! how the friends of your youth have
resigned life's ephemeral breath—how many
have shed their last tear of dejection? and
closed their dim peepers in the thick dark-
ness of death. 'Tis but a few short months
since the late year rose as bright as a tea-
pot on the happy, the careless and the blythe
—but where are they now? they have ended
life's pilgrimage ere it had hardly commenced,
& are now soundly slumbering on their
pillows of dust in Death's lonesome valley,
where the sod presses cold on their crum-
pling bosoms of clay! When we look back
upon those happy hours which oblivion has
cancelled forever, O, how beautiful they seem
and we cannot but wish that we had taken
pains to secure their fat and tallow, as well
as the hide and hair, when they were pres-
ent with us. But, what is gone, is gone for
good—There is no use in trying to number
the wrecks that Time in his flight has left
behind him, or in attempting to scrape up,
with the spoon of recollection, the vast quan-
tity of milk he has upset in his frolics. You
must now look out for the future, and let the
past perish in the sterile kingdom of forget-
fulness. Commence a clean page in the
journal of existence, and if a single blot of
vice should per chance stain its unsullied
whiteness, rub it out; I pray you, before it
becomes dried and fixed forever. Many of
you profess as much religion as you can well
carry off without grunting; but I want to see
you practice more morality—and now is
the time to commence it. It is my particu-
lar desire that you should henceforth avoid
all hypocrisy, cupidity, venality, jealousy
and revenge; and take up the weapons of
honesty, truth, charity, temperance, and
love; knock the devil himself down, should
he presume to cross your path, and pushing

straight ahead for the goal of the righteous,
as though the Hell Hounds of Hades were
barking at your heels.

My dear friends! yet a little while longer
and no season will flourish around us. Old
Time will fold his grey wings and expire
with the general burstification of the uni-
verse; silence for us all will prepare her dark
mansions, when beauty no longer shall nour-
ish her rose, nor the lily overpread the
cheek of Despair! But we have this
consolation, the eye shall be brightened with
the unfading lustre, when it wakes to true
bliss in that everlasting realm of glory,
where the sun never more shall go down on
the grave of the year. So mote it be!

Love my friends, is neither a fluid nor a
solid: it is a sort of a compound quintessence
of something indescribable. I never experi-
enced its effects myself; I only speak from
observation. It has an attractive power,
like the magnet, not fully understood. (Sil-
ence those boys in the gallery.) Like elec-
tricity, it pervades all bodies; comes before
you know it; creates a flutter in the breast;
produces a fondness for poetry, romantic
places, and shady groves; makes a person
feel queer for a time, and finally departs, as
calmly as a christian dies. Not unfortun-
ately it makes complete fools of people, as in
the case of Werter; cause to commit suicide,
fight duels, take to drink, and become vag-
abonds. O! my heart sinks clear into my
trousers' pocket, when I think of all the
mischief that love has stirred up in this am-
orous world! Go ask those shattered wrecks
of humanity who are now swarming in our
mad asylums, what it was that fired their
city of their senses, drove Reason from her
throne and spread anarchy over the vast em-
pire of the mind, and they might answer truly,
"Love, the tyrant Love." Behold the
miserable sot suffering a self-martyrdom
with the liquid fire of damnation gleaming
through his carbuncle nose! Ask him why
he is in the prime of life, is about to throw him-
self upon the funeral pyre of his hopes—and
he will say, it is all for love! Go read up
on the stones of yonder churchyard how many
of Love's victims have been consigned to
the dark chambers of death, and have taken
the worms of the clod as their bosom com-
panions! Behold lovers are weeping, upon
the very turf where their lovers are sleeping;
I grieve for the sleepers, and O! my friends
tremble for the weepers! They are made
of soft material; kisses, saw-dust, and soft
soap; and heaven only knows how soon they
too, may dissolve, and amalgamate with
their original clay. —Dow.

From the N. O. Picayune.
LETTER FROM PARDON JONES.
UP THE COAST, January 14, 1841.

DEAR PIC—Jerushy has cum, and the
thing will soon be opened—that school I told
you about in my last letter. We're going to
get married about ten days from now, and I
shall open it just as soon as that job is over.
Jerushy cum clean down here, by see, long
with her brother who's a see captaining; and
a ruf time on't she had, tu. She ketchen an
awful cold cumin' long, a settin up nights to
look out for the *Hole in the Wall*. She had
a great curiosity to see that ar hole, and
that wall tu, but she says that she couldn't
see nuthin on it when they got to it—for ther
had been a fresher fore they ariv to it an
the hull on't was overflowed! Artless critter!
I'll explain all that tu her, tho' some of
these days.

Jerushy looks as fresh as a dallya, tho',
arter all. Wasn't I glad to see her? wasn't
I. But I shant expose that sene to the
world—it was too sacred for "vulgar eyes
to gaze on," and I'll keep it to myself. You
ought to see what that gall has brought
down here, for hosen stuff! She's got every
thing that ever was produced for sin-
purposes—bedquills, cumfutters, sheets, tow-
els, hankitchers, bedstids, and bed furniture
kittles, pots, a jonycake board, troth to mix
rue-injin bred in, crock'ry of all sorts, sev-
en new gownds that she never wore, beside
all old ones, and a weddin gown that cost
ten dollars and thirty tu cents! And ther
she's got a little trunk full of sumthin she
won't show me, tho' I peeked into it tother
day and se sum fancy articles, such as little
caps and lette dresses, that can't be of no
manner of use to nobody. She run and push-
ed me away when she seed me peekin, in and
it sheldn't blush! "What be you duin' with
them ar things, Jerushy?" says I. "Noth-
in!" says she; "I'm goin to give them to the
ladies fair—that's all." Well, I helped her
rummidge over every thing she'd got, great
chest, where we found sumthin done up
in an old newspaper, "There Pardning," says
she, (she's a mity perlitte spoken gall, Jeru-
shy is), "There Pardning is sumthin for you,
I unrolled it, and what do you think it was?
"Jerushy," says I, "what under the sun
did you bring this here life-preserver clean
down here, all packed up that way for?"
"Wy," says she, "I got the Picayune just a-
fore I started from hum, that had your letter
in it about the narrers' scape you made from

that ar Tucker paw beak and I knowed how
well you liked to hunt round the lots arter
birds, so I jist thought I'd bring this here
for you to wear when you went into the lots
where these beels was runnin—you will
wear it, next time you go huntin, won't you
Pardning?" Dang my buttons if I didn't like
to bust, when she told me that! but I look-
ed as sober as a deacon, and told her she
was an angel—and—but *nom port*, as the
French say, Jerushy is a faithful, true-
hearted gall, or she'd never a follered me
clean down here. She's a second *Ruth*, that
she is, and she must a felt lonesome 'nuff ar-
ter I come away and left her to the Bay
State, las fall. She even got to ritin *varses*
about it—but she won't show me none on-
em, more! she will them things in the little
trunk. She dropped to little bits er paper
tother day, in the parlor, and I picked
'em up and opened 'em. One on 'em begun
with—

POETRY.
TUNE—"O Cruil was the Press-Gang."
"There's po'try in the river, and tere's po'try in
the skies,
"And tere's po'try in the snow-banks that on
the mountain lies,
"There's po'try in the greenwoods, and in the
garden tu—
"And Pardn Jones, tere's po'try in all my love
for you."
"Tere's po'try!"

Jist then Jerushy ketchen the paper out er
my hand, and throwed it in the fire. I turn-
ed round and hild her off with one hand, and
begun to read tother piece:
"Dearest Pardn, we'er severed by far distant
seas—
"And you're in a country with mud to your nose;
"Whist Jerushy forlon one, is left here behind,
"To see out her spe rits and love to the wind.
"O say dearest Pardn, d'ye ear think of me,
"When sparkle-eyed Creole gals round you ye see?
"O say don't you falter and"—
But Jerushy tugged so hard that she got it
away from me, and burnt that up, tu. I'll
write you soon's ye git married, and tell
you all about it that's proper for you to know
—and until then I am.

Your ever loving friend
PARDON JONES.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.

"Truth is strange—stranger than Fiction."
Under this name the Long Island Star
published an interesting tale, for the extended
details of which we cannot find room, but
must content ourselves with giving the lead-
ing facts in a condensed form for the bene-
fit of our readers.

A young grocer of good character and cor-
rect habits, commenced business in a good
and improved neighbourhood. His stock
was small as were his means, and his stock
of customers were still smaller. His sales
hardly met his expenses and he was evident-
ly going "down hill," and an old grocer on
the opposite corner predicted that he would
soon be at the bottom.

That the young grocer had reason to re-
gret this opinion of the old grocer will ap-
pear. The latter had a daughter who had
won the heart of the former. He offered
himself to her and was rejected. It was
done, however, with the assurance that he
was the man of her choice, but that she ac-
ted in obedience to her father's commands.

Assured of the affections of the woman of
his choice, he set himself about removing the
only obstacle in the way of their union.
A year had elapsed, & lo! what a change!
The young grocer was now going up hill
with the power of a steam locomotive; peo-
ple flocked to his store from all quarters and
even many had left the old established stand
on the opposite corner, for the younger favo-
rite. There was a mystery about it which
puzzled the old grocer sorely, but which he
could not unravel. He at length became
nearly sick with losses and aggravations,
and vain attempts to discover the secret of
his neighbor's success.

At this juncture—Angelica—for that was
the daughter's name—contrived to bring a-
bout an apparently accidental interview be-
tween the parties. After the old man had
become, through the intervention of the
daughter, tolerably good humored, he in-
quired with great earnestness of the young
man, how he had contrived to effect so much
in a single year, to thus extend his business
and draw off the customers from the older
stand.

The young man evaded an answer—but
inquired if he had any further objections to
his union with Angelica, "None," replied
he, "provided you reveal the secret of your
success." This the young man promised,
when his happiness was made complete. The
old man commended his prudence on this.
The affair was all settled and the marriage
soon took place.

The friends of the young couple were all
assembled, and among them many of the cus-
tomers of the stores. Angelica and Thom-
as as happy as they well could be, and the old
gentleman was, if possible, happier than
they. The bridal cake was about to be cut,
when the old maid called out for "THE SE-
CRET."
"Aye, the secret," "the secret," exclaim-
ed fifty others.

"It is a very simple matter," says Thom-
as, "I ADVERTISE!"
The old gentleman was very, very old
fashioned, and while he shook Thomas
heartily by the hand, and kissed Angelica
fifty times over, he merely muttered "Why
the dickens didn't I think of that?"

A SCREAMER.—A gentle piece of female
humanity yelet Green—by courtesy, Miss
Green—delivered an oration, or more pro-
perly speaking a stump speech, at Augusta,
Maine, on the 4th of July last. The con-
cluding remarks furnish a sample of "real
grit."

"If I shall have been so happy as to have
gained the approbation of those for whose
sake I have so far departed from the strict
limit which ancient prejudices have so long
proscribed to our sex, I shall be amply paid
for the saena of wifings & fools.—(Cheers.)
I have been only desirous of winning the ap-
proving smiles of the nobler sex for my sen-
timents not for myself, and I say unto you,
words of creation as you call yourselves, if
you doubt my sincerity—I proclaim it here,
in the face of all Augusta, now assembled
around me, and you may believe me or not,
just as you please—that there is not one
among you, Tom, Dick, or Harry, that I
would give a brass thimble to call husband
to-morrow."

THE TRUANT HUSBAND.

"The painful vigil may I never know,
That anxious watches e'er a wandering heart."
Mrs. Tigale.

It was past midnight, and she sat leaning
her pale cheek on her hand, counting the
dull ticking of the French clock that stood on
the marble chimney-piece, and ever and anon
lifting her weary eye to its dial to mark the
lapse of another hour. It was past midnight
and yet he returned not! She arose; and
taking up the lamp, whose pale rays alone
illumed the solitary chamber, proceed with
noiseless step to a small inner apartment.
The curtains of his little bed were drawn
aside, and the young mother gazed on her
sleeping child: What a vivid contrast did
that glowing cheek and smiling brow pre-
sent, as he lay in rosy slumber, to the faded,
yet beautiful face that hung over him in
tears? "Will he resemble his father?" was
the thought that passed for a moment through
her devoted heart, and a sigh was the only
answer!

"Is his well known knock—and the steps
of the drowsy porter echoed through the lofty
hall, as with a murmur on his lip, he drew
the massy bolts and admitted his thoughtless
master, "Four o'clock, Willis, is it not?"
and he sprang up the staircase—another
moment he is in her chamber—in her
arms!

No reproach met the truant husband, and none
—save those she could not spare him, in her
heavy eye and faded cheek—yet these spoke
to his heart.
"Julia, I have been a wandering husband."
"But you are come now, Charles, and all
is well."

And all was well, for, from that hour,
Charles Danvers became an altered man.
Had his wife met him with frowns and sullen
tears, he had become a hardened libertine,
but her affectionate caresses, the joy that
danced in her sunken eye, the hectic flush that
lit up her pallid cheek at his approach, were
arguments he could not withstand. Married
in early life, while he felt all the ardor, but
not the esteem of love; possessed of a splen-
did fortune, and having hitherto had the en-
tire command of his own pleasure, Danvers
fell into that common error, of newly mar-
ried men—the dread of being controlled. In
vain did his parents who beheld with sorrow
the reproaches and misery he was heaping
for himself in after life, remonstrate; Charles
Danvers turned a deaf ear to advice, and
pursued, with companions every way unwor-
thy of his society, the path of folly is not
absolute guilt. The tavern the club-room,
the race course, too often left his wife a soli-
tary mourner, or midnight watcher.

Thus the first three years of their wedded
life had passed—to him in fevered and rest-
less pleasure, to her in blighted hope, or un-
murmuring regret. But this night crowned
the patient forbearance of the neglected Ju-
lia with its just reward, and gave the death
blow to folly in the bosom of Danvers.
Returning with disgust from the losses of the
hazard table her meekness, and long suffer-
ing touched him to the soul; the film fell
from his eyes, and Vice, in her own hideous
deformity; stood unmasked before him.

Ten years have passed since that solitary
midnight, when the young matron bent in
tears over her sleeping boy. Behold her
now! still in the pride of womanhood, sur-
rounded by their cherub faces, who are list-
ening ere they go to rest to her sweet voice,
as it pours forth to the accompaniment of
her harp an evening song of joy and melody;
while a manly form is bending over the mu-
sic page, to hide the fear of happiness and
triumph that springs from a swelling bosom,
as he contemplates the interesting group.
Youthful matrons! ye who watch over a
wandering, perhaps an erring heart—when a

approach trembles on your lips towards a true husband, imitate Julia Danvers, and remember, though hymen has chains, like the sword of Hamadryas, they may be covered with flowers, that unkindness and irritability do but harden, if not wholly estrange the heart—while on the contrary patience and gentleness of manner (as water dropping on the flinty rock will in time wear it into softness) seldom fail to reclaim to happiness and virtue the Truant Husband.

From the Farmer's Companion. THE IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE TO A NATION.

There is no business of life which so highly conduces to the prosperity of a nation, and to the happiness of its entire population as that of cultivating the soil. Agriculture may be regarded, says the great Sully, as the breasts from which the State derives support and nourishment. Agriculture is truly our nursing mother, which gives food, and growth, and wealth, and moral health and character, to our country. It may be considered the great wheel which moves all the machinery of society; and that whatever gives to this a new impulse, communicates a corresponding impetus to the thousand minor wheels of interest which it propels and regulates. While the other classes of the community are directly dependent upon agriculture, for a regular and sufficient supply of means of subsistence, the agriculturist is able to supply all the absolute wants of life from his own labors; though he derives most of his pleasures and profits from an interchange of the products of labor with the other classes of society. Agriculture is called the parent of arts, not only because it was the first art practised by men, but because the other arts are its legitimate

prices have been so exceedingly depressed, as to call forth loud complaints from the whole agricultural interest of the country. England is at this moment, so far from wanting any of our bread stuffs, if we had them to export, that she has been supplying us all winter liberally from her own granaries; and, according to the latest advices, she has still bread enough, and to spare. Again it is estimated by the British writers of high authority, that the subsistence of 9,000,000 people costs, in raw produce, no less than £2,000,000, or £8 for each individual, per annum. According to this estimate, the annual product of this great branch of national industry is \$350,000,000 more at present, than it was in 1775; which is more than twice the value of the whole cotton manufacture, of the country, in 1831. Now it costs \$350,000,000 to feed the increased population of 9,000,000, then to feed the present population of 17,500,000 must cost near 700,000,000! What an amazing agricultural product for so small a territory! And yet it is the opinion of practical men of the highest respectability in England, that the raw produce of the Island might be well nigh doubled, without any greater proportional expense being incurred in its production; that is to say, 35,000,000 people might draw their subsistence from that one little speck in the ocean! Now we have a territory more than fifteen times as large as the Island of Great Britain; and what should hinder it, when it comes to be brought under no higher cultivation than some parts of England and Scotland, from sustaining a population of five or six hundred millions of people? This would give to Virginia, something like thirty millions; to Illinois and Missouri about the same.

New York.

struct his mind, and awaken him to industry, by the hope of distinction and reward, so that he pringles the produce of his labor, the value of his lands is increased in a corresponding ratio, his comforts are multiplied, his mind disenthralled, and two thirds of his products go to augment the business and tolls of our canals and roads. If such a change in the situation of one farm, would and one hundred dollars to the wealth, and one dollar to the tolls of the State, what an astonishing aggregate would be produced, both in capital and in revenue, by a similar improvement upon 250,000 farms, the assumed number in the State of New York. The capital would be augmented 25 millions, and the revenue two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum.

Agriculture is the principal source of our wealth.—It furnishes more productive labor, the legitimate source of wealth, than all the other employments in society combined. The more it is enlightened by science, the more elevated its character, the stronger the inducements to pursue it. Whatever, therefore, tends to enlighten the agriculturist, tends to increase the wealth of the State, and the means for the successful prosecution of the other arts, and the science, now indispensable to their profitable management.

Agriculturists are the guardians of our freedom.—They are the fountain of political power. If the fountains become impure, the stream will be defiled. If the agriculturist is slothful, and ignorant, and poor, he will be spiritless and servile. If he is enlightened, industrious, and in prosperous circumstances, he will be independent in mind, jealous of his rights, and

To propagate by cutting, chose a slip of recent growth, from five to eight inches in length. If the buds at the base of the petiole or common stalk of the leaflets is well developed, the slip is sufficiently old enough; otherwise it is too young. The ends of the cutting may be either transverse or oblique, and may be planted in any month of the year while the sap is up, or in the month of November, I usually prefer the month of April, August or September, and place two inches of the cutting in an oblique manner beneath the surface, leaving above only one or two inches, or one or two buds; if the cutting is planted early in the spring it will take root and blossom on the following summer. Damp, cloudy weather is most favorable for planting, and the cuttings should be shaded until they take root. The smallest cuttings are sometimes the best, especially in the months of June, July and August. Those at the extremity of which the rose has first dropped its petals are generally to be preferred, and when the buds above alluded to are full and well formed, will generally succeed with more certainty than those of a larger size. The cuttings need not exceed more than four inches in length, or contain more than three buds. In planting it is sufficient to leave only one bud above ground. They should be well watered in very hot weather, the moisture may be retained about them by inverting a glass over them during the day. The process of budding is also a favorite and speedy mode of propagating the rose, but may be readily seen by consulting any of the works on gardening, as also the manner of

From the Globe.
REVIEW OF THE LATE DEBATES.
To apprise the country of what is to be expected from the administration, it is only necessary to look into the late debates in Congress. The discussion of immediate measures before them has not been the object of Federalists in either end of the capital. The whole purpose of their speeches is to drill the majority they expect to command in the next Congress, for the immediate execution of the work which Mr. Clay has already cut out for Harrison's administration. Mr. Tappan, in reply to Mr. Clay, endeavored to reach the idea, that in opposing these measures of the administration, he was in advance of the measures of the President elect. But we think Mr. Tappan will find that he mistakes. Mr. Tappan said: "Sir, the Senator charged us upon this side, with opposing in advance the measures of the administration—Shakespeare, 'Come on McDuff,' as though we were actually in battle array against him. We have opposing the Senators unconstitutional project for distribution among the several States the revenue, arising from the public lands, and Senators upon his side have given as their opinion, and have demonstrated that a special session of Congress will not be necessary. We have been told by Senators on the other side, that these things with some others, would be supplied by the next administration. We have seen and heard the Senator from Kentucky, when he has assured us that his land-bill (as he called it) would pass, when that gentleman and his friends come into power; that unless we repealed the Independent Treasury Bill, the next administration would call an extra session of Congress to repeal it. We have also heard the Senators describe, in his graphic way, how the administration would make a clear sweep of all office holders, with probably no exceptions; but we are ignorant of this authority to pronounce ex-cathedra upon the course to be pursued by Gen. Harrison; and for myself, I confess that, having some knowledge of Gen. Harrison, I have doubts whether he was to be governed, dedicated to, and led by, the nose by the honorable Senator, as he seemed to promise us. He exhibited to us no authority for the assumption of the dictatorship. If the Harrison Convention, nominating one of the gentlemen and rejecting the other, did secretly determine, while one should vice versa, a good people of these United States, the other should be viceroy over him, how we were to know that important fact? You give us no evidence of this. We are excusable, then, I should think, for opposing such measures as the Senator's Land Bill, which we think unconstitutional, without being chargeable with anticipated hostility to the next administration." We think Mr. Tappan will find that the Harrison Convention, in nominating one as the gentleman and rejecting the other, did secretly determine that while one should be viceroy [nominally] over the good people of these United States, the other should be viceroy over him. Why else did Gen. Harrison, as soon as he had seen returns enough to satisfy him that he was elected President, immediately proceeded to Lexington to see Mr. Clay? Why, also, did he proclaim in a public speech immediately after this interview, that he had for years sought to make Mr. Clay, President, and that he would resign if it were possible to effect the object? Mr. Clay shows by anticipating on his own responsibility, all the measures of the new administration, that Harrison under the Harrison arrangement, is President de jure, to make (Mr. Clay) President de facto, and Harrison thus accomplishing by holding, what he could not accomplish by resigning, the office of President. The General gets, too, the advantage of "the thundering certificate" of the people in his favor, (which he says is all he wanted), the addition of the hundred thousand dollars salary. With this he seems to be more than content, and will of course make up a cabinet to suit Mr. Clay, and devote on him as chief of the party, in the controlling branch of the government (Congress) the whole responsibility of the administration of public affairs. This is but another step in the adoption of the British system, which is the *beau ideal* of the Government in the eyes of Federalism. The man to whom the monarch in England resigns his trust, must have the lead in Parliament. With it he takes the whole responsibility of the government, and the moment he fails to command a majority of the two Houses his administration ceases. Mr. Clay already assumes the attitude of the representative of the Harrison administration and head of the government in Congress. He proclaims in addresses of the inauguration a called session, and indicates the measures he will propose. Harrison, on his part has already announced that he will not interfere with the legislation of Congress. He has publicly disclaimed the legislative functions conferred on the President by the Constitution, and has declared that he will neither propose nor veto any legislative measures of Congress. In this he adapts himself to British precedent, and he is no doubt complying with his covenants to the Harrison Convention.

We may look upon the 4th of March as making a new British era, and the second accession of Mr. Clay to the administration of public affairs, under his fortunate bargains. His second term we think will be more absolute than the first; for Mr. Adams undertook to take some share in the business himself. He would not turn out all whom Mr. Clay insisted he should turn out, nor appoint all he was required to appoint. In principles and measures they got along pretty well together; but now all points are guarded by Mr. Clay. Before the bargain was for the first office in the Cabinet, as sufficient to secure present authority, and a subsequent succession to the Chief Magistracy; now he is to have the whole Cabinet at his devotion, and the President is himself pledged to oppose nothing that he, as leader in Congress, may pass through that body. "Give me patronage," said Mr. Clay, on entering his career with Mr. Adams, and I will make myself popular." He has taken a guarantee for this patronage, in having the Cabinet constructed of the most pliant materials. But he has resolved to make assurance doubly sure on this point, by projecting a vast scheme of legislative patronage. He proposes to distribute the immense public domain, to reduce the indebted States to his support, and to bribe the whole stock-jobbing and speculating tribe at home and abroad. He proposes a National Bank of at least fifty millions, which will not only increase the subvency of the capitalist—the stockholders and stock-jobbers—but will give him his old machinery to accommodate majorities in both branches of Congress to the purposes, and at the same time hold a *lien* on their fidelity. Besides all this, we should not be astonished if new bounties were to be given to this New England firming their allegiance, and raising capital for his bank on the deposit surplus. This may be fairly inferred from the annexed article, which we quote from the Richmond Whig. It is put forward we doubt not, to feel the pulse of the South.

"The Tariff."—Movements are making in the legislature of Pennsylvania to receive to some extent at least, the PROTECTIVE POLICY, and in these movements, both political parties, and indeed the whole people are understood generally to concur. The reasons are very powerfully embodied by Mr. Ewing, a member in the House, in a preamble, of which there is a summary below. "So little benefit has been realized to the country from a reduction and duties and discharge of duties under the compromise of 1835—in truth, so wretched has been its condition for the period, and is now, that we verily believe the tariff policy will be revived with little opposition and with the approval of the immense majority of the States and the people. Whether the reason be true or false, men will reason thus. With

try and wealth. Commerce and manufactures may give temporary consequence to a State, but these are always a precarious dependence. They are effminating and corrupting, and unless backed by a prosperous agricultural population, they engender the elements of speedy decay and ruin. Venice, Genoa, Portugal, Spain, &c., each in turn, rose to wealth and power, by commercial enterprise. But they all now exhibit melancholy evidences of fallen greatness. They have fallen in succession, from their high standing, victims to the more robust energies of rival powers, or to the enervating and corrupting influence of commercial cupidity. They exhibit nothing now in their political and social institutions, and but little in their agriculture, or in the useful arts that can be admitted or coveted, by the citizens of our free country. Great Britain has now become ascendant in commerce and manufactures, yet her greatness in these sources of power and opulence, is primarily and principally owing to the excellent condition of her agriculture, without which she would not be able to sustain her manufactures or her commerce, in their present flourishing state, or long retain her immense foreign possessions, or any thing like her present population. Only one third of her inhabitants are said to be employed in agriculture, yet the labors of this one third, such is the high condition of her husbandry, suffice to furnish subsistence for the whole. Five millions, of all ages, produce annually from her limited soil, seven millions' worth of agricultural produce, averaging about one hundred and forty dollars for each man, woman, and child of her agricultural population. The recently published letters of the Rev. Dr. Humphrey, are so conclusive and so instructive upon this subject, not only in regard to the importance of agriculture to a nation; but as showing the susceptibility of this art of high improvement and great productivity, that we here quote an extract in relation of what we have stated.

"It is the opinion of competent judges," says Dr. Humphrey, "that the advances made in the agriculture of Great Britain, during the last century or eighty years, are scarcely exceeded by the improvement and extension of its manufactures within the same period, and that to these advances, no other old settled country furnishes any parallel. That they have been very rapid indeed, the following figures and comparisons abundantly show. In 1760, the total growth of all kinds of grain in England and Wales, was about 120,000,000 bushels. To this should be added 50,000,000 for Scotland—making a total of 170,000,000. In 1836 the quantity in both Kingdoms could not have been less than 340,000,000 bushels. In 1776, the population of the whole Island did not much if any, exceed 7,500,000.—In 1831, it had risen to 16,525,180, being an increase of 9,000,000 or 120 per cent! Now, the improvements in agriculture, have more than kept pace with this prodigious increase of demand for its various productions; for it is agreed on all hands that the 16,500,000, or rather the 17,500,000, (for more than a million has been added since 1831) are much fuller fed, and on provision of a better quality, than the 7,500,000 were in 1775. Nor is Great Britain indebted at all, at present, to foreign markets for her supplies. Since 1833, she has imported no grain worth mentioning and till within the last six months

of the last century, that England, Scotland, and Wales, could ever be made to sustain thirty-five, or even thirty millions? A city may flourish by foreign commerce—by becoming the carrier of other nations, as Venice and Genoa have once done;—till foreign aggression, or foreign rivalry—contingencies of no unfrequent occurrence in the history of nations—shall blast its prospects, and reduce it, like the cities we have named to ostentatious beggary, or consign it like Tyre, Persopolis, Petra, and other cities of the East to ruin and oblivion.

A town or district may flourish by its manufacturing industry, as many have done in ancient and modern times, as long as it can exchange its merchandise for the means of subsistence and of wealth, but if its dependence for these contingencies is upon foreign lands; its prosperity is unstable. The interchange may be interrupted or destroyed by war, by the want of a demand for its commodities, or a failure in a supply of the necessities of life.

A country can only continue long prosperous, and betrays independent, when it is sustained by agricultural industry, and agricultural intelligence. Though its commerce may be swept from the ocean—and its manufactures perish—yet, if its soil is tilled by an independent yeomanry, it can still be made to yield all the necessities of life;—it can sustain its population and its independence;—and when its misfortunes abate, it can, like the trunkless roots of a recently cut down tree, firmly braced in, and deriving nourishment from the soil, send forth a new trunk, new branches, new foliage, and new fruits,—it can rear again the edifice of its manufactures, and spread again the sails of its commerce.

But agriculture is beneficial to a State, in proportion as its labors are encouraged, enlightened and honored—for in that proportion does it add to national wealth and happiness.

Agriculture feeds all. Were agriculture to be neglected population would diminish, because the necessities of life would be wanting. Did it not supply more than is necessary for its own wants, every other art would not only be at a stand, but every science, and every kind of mental improvement would be neglected. Manufactures and commerce, originally owed their existence to agriculture. Agriculture furnishes in agriculture, raw materials and subsistence for the one, and commodities for barter and exchange for the other. In proportion as these raw materials and commodities are multiplied, by the intelligence and industry of the farmer, and the consequent improvement of the soil, in the same proportion are manufactures and commerce benefited—not only being furnished with more abundant supplies, but in the increased demand for their fabrics and merchandize. The more agriculture produces, the more she sells—the more she buys; and the business and comfort of society are mainly influenced and controlled by the results of her labors.

Agriculture directly or indirectly, pays the burdens of our taxes and our tolls.—which support the Government, and sustain our internal improvements; and the more abundant her means, the greater will be her contributions. The farmer who manages his business ignorantly and slothfully, and who produces from it, only just enough for the subsistence of his family, pays no tolls on the transit of his produce, and but a small tax upon the nominal value of his lands. In

the temperance pledge, in this unhappy country, has received daily confirmation. From a late letter to the editors of Keble's Erbecker, we copy the following paragraphs. The writer says: "It is some four or five years since I was in this quarter of the world, and the change that is now perceptible on the face of men and things is astonishing. It is ascertained that upwards of three millions in Ireland have taken the pledge; the consequence of which is, that instead of the hundreds and thousands of beggars, that were wont to infest the streets, some of them with scarcely any thing upon them, you now rarely see one. It used to be difficult to discover what was, or had been, the original color of the texture of a poor Irishman's coat; in fact, it was a thing to baffle all research. It is now far different. The lower orders are comparatively, well clad, and clean. The distilleries are all turned into flour mills, and the public houses have vanished. On last St. Patrick's Day, although the streets were covered with dense crowds of people, there was not a 'tipsy' man to be seen. In former times an Irishman would have considered himself disgracing his saint, his country and himself, if he did not get beastly drunk on that day. All this reformation has arisen out of the exertions of Father Matthew, who I hear is an excellent fellow, and any thing but a bigot. He is now erecting a chapel in Cork, out of the proceeds of the sale of a shilling testotal pledge-medals, that will cost nearly eighty thousand pounds, and which when finished, will rival in magnificence of design and beauty of architecture, any other building in Europe. The taking of the pledge is not confined to the lower orders. Many who move in the first circles of society have taken it; and what astonishes me most of all, is that many of the carmen have taken it, who used to be 'screamers in the drinking way.'"

Agriculture is the parent of physical and moral health to the State.—It is the salt which preserves from moral corruption. Not only are her labors useful in administering to our wants, and in dispensing the blessing of abundance to others, but she is constantly exercising a salutary influence upon the moral and physical health of the State, and in perpetuating the republican habits and good order of society. While rural labor is the great source of physical health and constitutional vigor to our population, it interposes the most formidable barrier to the demoralizing influence of luxury and vice. We seldom hear of civil commotions, of crimes, or of hereditary disease, among those who are steadily engaged in the business of agriculture. Men who are satisfied with the abundant and certain resources of their own labor, and their own farms, are not willing to jeopard those enjoyments, by promoting popular tumult or tolerating crime. The more we promote the interest of the agriculturist, by developing the powers of his mind, and elevating his moral views, the more we shall promote the virtue and happiness of society.

The facts which are here submitted, must afford ample proof, that agriculture is all important to us as a nation, and that our prosperity in manufactures, in commerce, and in the other pursuits of life, will depend, in a great measure, upon the returns which the soil makes to agricultural labor. It therefore becomes the interest of every class, to cherish, to encourage, to enlighten, to honor, and to reward those who engage in agricultural pursuits. Our independence was won by our yeomanry, and it can only be preserved by them.

From the Southern Cultivator. PROPAGATION OF THE ROSE.

There are reckoned by the botanists about fifty species of the rose, and from twelve to fifteen hundred varieties. Many of the most choice kinds that I have seen are hardy shrubs, capable of standing our winter weather in the open garden, and, as before observed, bearing buds from April to November. Any of these may be propagated either by layers or cuttings, or seed. If you desire to propagate by layers, (which is one of the surest methods,) in the month of April or May, or even later, bend to the earth a small branch or shoot of last year's growth, and bury it three or four inches beneath the surface, leaving its extreme end out of the ground, and the other end in connection with the bush; it is also necessary to place a flannel, or other weight over the part which is under the ground, to prevent it from rising up, also to retain the moisture about it. If the weather is dry, it may be watered with advantage. The layer will take root in a few weeks, when it may be separated from the parent stem. In the month of October or in the early part of November, it may be transplanted into any rich soil where it will maintain an independent existence. Sometimes it is very difficult to get a layer to take root; when this is the case you will be very apt to succeed by cutting the layer half in two and splitting it up about an inch and introducing a small wedge, and then proceeding as above directed.

A Blind Boy in College.—The last annual report of the Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, at Boston, has the following notice of a pupil who has entered Harvard University at Cambridge:

One of the pupils Joseph B. Smith, blind from his cradle, was presented last commencement for admission at Cambridge University, passed a satisfactory examination and has thus far maintained a respectable rank in his class. He has no favor shown him, and has been excused from no studies on account of his blindness, but is able to grapple with and master all of them. He is likewise organist at the chapel. His age is 17; and, as without any extraordinary natural ability, he has been enabled to acquire the attainments necessary for entering College, and an acquaintance with many collateral subjects besides, his case may serve as an encouragement to any young blind person who may desire to cultivate their intellect. He gets his lessons by help of his chum who reads them over to him carefully, and seeks out in the lexicon the meaning of those words which he does not understand. Smith carries his grammar in his head, and applies the rules in analyzing the sentences, and when once he has learned their meaning and structure, he does not easily forget it. So in mathematics; his chum reads the demonstrations aloud, and fixes his eye upon the figure in order to understand it; but Smith has his figure before his mind's eye, and by strong effort fixes it there until the demonstration is perfectly clear. There are 68 blind persons in the Asylum of whom 37 are beneficiaries of Massachusetts.

the tariff the country was prosperous since its repeal there has been an unvarying period of pressure and embarrassment and the very articles made duty free are dear to the consumer. Can South Carolina lay her finger on the item of benefit that has accrued to her even from the repeal?

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MAR. 17, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR,

COL. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK,

WE are authorized to announce Nolen Giffin as a candidate for sheriff of DeKalb county, at the ensuing August election.

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

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

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

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

WE are authorized to announce Major Wm. O'neal as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce JAMES D. BOWEN as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Randolph County.

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

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

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

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

WE are authorized to announce Joseph E. POITS as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

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

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

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

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

WE are authorized to announce J. B. CHAMBLIN as a candidate for tax collector of Benton County.

The temporary absence of Mr. Foster, who conducts the editorial of this paper, during the absence of the editor, will we hope, be sufficient excuse to our patrons for the want of editorial, until his (Mr. Foster's) return to his post.

"Fatstaff" has been received, but cannot be admitted in our columns without a responsible name being left with the editor.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

Mr. Editor:—I understand from the best authority in the town of White Plains, that the Rev. David Bryan declared in the pulpit, after preaching on Sabbath the 14th instant: that I was preaching without authority, calling my name infidel. This I am bound to contradict, and I wish it distinctly understood, that I am not a member of the Cumberland Church; it is well known that I joined the Protestant Methodist Church, on the 18th of October 1840, and that I became a member of the annual conference on the 29th of the same month, and my name now stands on record in the minutes of that conference; and I was appointed this year on the Talladega circuit, which embraces Benton county, a copy of the minutes I have now in my possession, which can be seen by any person, and must be regarded as full and complete authority to preach the gospel anywhere I wish this community to understand that Mr. Bryan is very much mistaken, and his malignant arrows have fallen harmless at my feet, and I hope the young brother will make no more such unqualified declarations against an old minister of the gospel, who was preaching before he was born. C. KELLY.

OBITUARY.

Died at White Plains, Benton county, on the 24th ult., Elizabeth Virginia, daughter of Col. William Garrett of Tuskegee, aged two years, "who a sorrow come, they come not as single spies, but in battalions" which has been truly verified in the present instance, and there is no cup of consolation to be offered sufficient to allay the grief of one who now is desolate and lone. The heart which so recently beat warm in this little bosom, that bound a widowed father's affections to earthly objects, is stilled in death.

In Benton county is now deposited in the stillness of the earth, a wife and five youthful children. Is this world what grief so poignant? Alas! to be bereft of all earth's most sacred ties; words of unmeaning consolation would be but mockery to the purity of the feelings of one laboring under the sensations produced by the withdrawing of the beams of the sun from the heart of one so lately joyous in the possession of a wife and children; but now bereaved by the latest dispensation of Heaven in removing the little daughter around which all the soul's affection clung with fond idolatry, we seek not to console, but with tears of unfeigned friendship swells the spinnethetic tide and be a participant with others in the feeling of sorrow, for him who though young in years has drained misfortune's cup. But if earthly things cannot console, 'tis pleasing to reflect that there is one

who in the still small voice of consoling joy, whispers beyond the starry heavens, thy departed ones are safely housed in the bosom of their God.

"The voices of my home,
I hear them not—they are not in my ear,
Why don't they come?
Those low toned voices exquisitely dear."

"How should our chastened spirits come,
And humbly bless the rod,
That leads our lost affections home,
And fixes them on God."

ELEGY.

On the death of a little girl, who died at White Plains on the 9th of February 1841. The daughter of Col. William Garrett. The body was decently interred in the grave yard near the Baptist Church on the day following.

I followed the procession to the grave yard, and when I looked upon some of the plain undecorated graves, I could but exclaim "with the wise Solomon, For the memory of them is forgotten."
Thy sufferings are over, dear little babe,
Thy sufferings are over, to rest thou art laid;
Thou art freed from all sorrow, all pain and distress,
Thou art gone to thy Jesus on his bosom to rest.

"Little children" he's bless'd, and calls them his own,
His purchase he's took thee, then why should we mourn?
In sorrow we part thee, but hope we may meet
In the kingdom of Heaven, and there have a seat.

Farewell to Virginia! we must be resigned,
Though the joy and the hopes of a parent so kind—
But alas! death has blighted those hopes very soon,
For she's gone, from whence travellers can never return.

That God who has made thee, and sees all the ends,
Saw proper to take thee from kndred and friends,
Will keep thy young spirit in Heaven above,
Till thy friends shall be call'd on to meet thee in love.

That all seeing, power who knows when to call,
Saw the dangers and trouble, that's common to all,
To whom long life is given and business to do,
Has determined that those things should not trouble you.

The thousands of perils, to which we're exposed
Who survive long, after thy eyelids are closed—
They never can trouble or cross thy young breast,
Thou art gone to thy Father in Heaven to rest.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court, March 15th 1841.

APPLICATION having been made to the Orphan's Court of Benton County, to appoint an administrator on the estate of Richard Adams deceased. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring James Adams, Epoch Adams, Nancy Littleton and Calah Littleton, and all others the next of kin and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court of Benton county, in the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the second day of April 1841, to take upon themselves the administration of said estate, or show cause, if any they can, why the court should not proceed to appoint an administrator of the said estate of Richard Adams deceased. (copy test.) M. M. HOUSTON, Ck. March 17, 1841.—td.

Dancing School.

MR. IRVINE takes pleasure in announcing, to the young ladies and gentlemen of Jacksonville, that he will commence giving dancing lessons to his pupils on Thursday the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. tuition for young men in Judge Ramey's long Room. Young ladies will receive instructions on Friday evenings, from 3 o'clock until 5 P. M., and Saturday mornings from 10 until 12 o'clock A. M.

March 17, 1841.—2t

NOTICE.
BY virtue of an execution 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 April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand, which Thomas Roden and John C. Cahley, has in and to the N.W. 1/4 of sec. 28, township 15 range 9, east, also one negro by Thorington, to satisfy said executions, two in favor of D. M. Edmundson's use, &c. and the other in favor of J. M. Ryan's use, &c.

March 10, 1841.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court, March 15th, 1841.

WILLIAM BAKER Administrator of the Estate of John R. B. D. deceased having applied himself ready for final settlement of said Estate. It is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all persons claiming against said Estate to file their claims in the office of the Clerk of the county court of Benton county, on Thursday the 18th inst. or show cause why they should not be admitted to the account of said Estate.

March 10, 1841.—td.

Abacoochee Town Lots FOR SALE.

THE proprietors of the Randolph Gold Mines have had about 20 town lots, and wish to sell them to the highest bidder on Monday the 31st of May 1841. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN GOODEN, & Co., Proprietors. Abacoochee, March 17th, 1841.—2t.

NOTICE.
THE commissioners of roads and revenue for the county of Benton, will meet at the place purchased for the use of the poor, nine miles north of Jacksonville on the road leading to Ludaga, on Monday the 29th of March inst., for the purpose of employing a superintendent to take charge of the pampers. Those wishing to be employed in said establishment will hand in their proposals to any of the commissioners, on or before the meeting, specifying for what sum they will give their services, the commissioners finding every thing; Also, for how much per head they will keep the pampers, finding every thing themselves, &c. having the use of the land. Also at the same time and place, will be let to the lowest bidder, the building of some comfortable cabins on the place; the cabins, their location, the time when they must be completed, and when they will be paid for will be made known on the day.

March 3, 1841.—td

E. T. SMITH,
A. CROZIER,
H. GRIFFIN,
WM. JOHNSON,
M. W. ABERNATHY,
Commissioners

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution 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 April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand, which Stephen P. Hollingsworth has in and to lot No. 46 and south 1/4 of lot No. 47 in the town of Jacksonville—levied on as the property of said Hollingsworth to satisfy said execution in favor of Mordred Brown.

March 3, 1841.—5t—\$3

NOTICE.
BY virtue of an execution 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 Monday the 5th of April next all the right, title, interest, claim or demand that G. H. Bandum and Wm. O'Neal has in and to the N.E. 1/4 of the N.E. 1/4 of sec. 3, township 16 range 6 to satisfy said execution in favor of A. P. Wade.

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of an alias execution from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 5th of April next one negro by Ned as the property of W. R. Davidson, to satisfy said execution in favor of Hiram Little.

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of an execution 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 Monday the 5th day of April next, all the right, title, interest, claim, or demand that James B. Nye has in and to the S.E. 1/4 of the S.E. 1/4 of sec. 14, range 6 east, to satisfy said execution in favor of A. R. Cullton's use &c., and the other in favor of A. Roseman.

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of an execution 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 Monday the 5th day of April next, all the right, title, interest, claim, or demand that John U. Whitesides has in and to the S.W. 1/4 of sec. 13, range 8, east, to satisfy said execution in favor of John U. Whitesides.

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of an execution from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 5th of April next, two negroes in and to said S.W. 1/4, levied on as the property of Susan Ayres, to satisfy said execution in favor of C. H. Ayres.

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of an execution 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 Monday the 5th day of April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Zachariah Reynolds has to the following described lots of land, to wit: the S.W. 1/4 of the S.E. 1/4 of sec. 14, township 17 range 9, east, in the Coosa land district, levied on as the property of said Reynolds to satisfy said execution in favor of T. & W. D. Hard.

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of one of the circuit court of Randolph County, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Zachariah Reynolds has to the following described lots of land, to wit: the S.W. 1/4 of the S.E. 1/4 of sec. 14, township 17 range 9, east, in the Coosa land district, levied on as the property of said Reynolds to satisfy said execution in favor of T. & W. D. Hard.

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of three executions, 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 April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand, which Thomas Roden and John C. Cahley, has in and to the N.W. 1/4 of sec. 28, township 15 range 9, east, also one negro by Thorington, to satisfy said executions, two in favor of D. M. Edmundson's use, &c. and the other in favor of J. M. Ryan's use, &c.

March 10, 1841.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court, March 15th, 1841.

WILLIAM BAKER Administrator of the Estate of John R. B. D. deceased having applied himself ready for final settlement of said Estate. It is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all persons claiming against said Estate to file their claims in the office of the Clerk of the county court of Benton county, on Thursday the 18th inst. or show cause why they should not be admitted to the account of said Estate.

March 10, 1841.—td.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of one of the circuit court of Randolph County, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Zachariah Reynolds has to the following described lots of land, to wit: the S.W. 1/4 of the S.E. 1/4 of sec. 14, township 17 range 9, east, in the Coosa land district, levied on as the property of said Reynolds to satisfy said execution in favor of T. & W. D. Hard.

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of three executions, 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 April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand, which Thomas Roden and John C. Cahley, has in and to the N.W. 1/4 of sec. 28, township 15 range 9, east, also one negro by Thorington, to satisfy said executions, two in favor of D. M. Edmundson's use, &c. and the other in favor of J. M. Ryan's use, &c.

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of one of the circuit court of Randolph County, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Zachariah Reynolds has to the following described lots of land, to wit: the S.W. 1/4 of the S.E. 1/4 of sec. 14, township 17 range 9, east, in the Coosa land district, levied on as the property of said Reynolds to satisfy said execution in favor of T. & W. D. Hard.

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of three executions, 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 April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand, which Thomas Roden and John C. Cahley, has in and to the N.W. 1/4 of sec. 28, township 15 range 9, east, also one negro by Thorington, to satisfy said executions, two in favor of D. M. Edmundson's use, &c. and the other in favor of J. M. Ryan's use, &c.

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of one of the circuit court of Randolph County, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Zachariah Reynolds has to the following described lots of land, to wit: the S.W. 1/4 of the S.E. 1/4 of sec. 14, township 17 range 9, east, in the Coosa land district, levied on as the property of said Reynolds to satisfy said execution in favor of T. & W. D. Hard.

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of three executions, 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 April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand, which Thomas Roden and John C. Cahley, has in and to the N.W. 1/4 of sec. 28, township 15 range 9, east, also one negro by Thorington, to satisfy said executions, two in favor of D. M. Edmundson's use, &c. and the other in favor of J. M. Ryan's use, &c.

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of one of the circuit court of Randolph County, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Zachariah Reynolds has to the following described lots of land, to wit: the S.W. 1/4 of the S.E. 1/4 of sec. 14, township 17 range 9, east, in the Coosa land district, levied on as the property of said Reynolds to satisfy said execution in favor of T. & W. D. Hard.

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of three executions, 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 April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand, which Thomas Roden and John C. Cahley, has in and to the N.W. 1/4 of sec. 28, township 15 range 9, east, also one negro by Thorington, to satisfy said executions, two in favor of D. M. Edmundson's use, &c. and the other in favor of J. M. Ryan's use, &c.

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of one of the circuit court of Randolph County, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Zachariah Reynolds has to the following described lots of land, to wit: the S.W. 1/4 of the S.E. 1/4 of sec. 14, township 17 range 9, east, in the Coosa land district, levied on as the property of said Reynolds to satisfy said execution in favor of T. & W. D. Hard.

March 10, 1841.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN up and posted by John Ramey, Jr. a day after, in her forehead, right hand, four white, some saddle spots on the back, about four years old, & barefooted, and appraised to seventy five Dollars.

March 3, 1841.—5t.

GENERAL AGENCY, FORWARDING AND Commission Business.

THE subscribers have taken two Stores in Northrup Fire Proof Brick Row, in the city of Wetumpka where they will transact business as above. They expect to receive a regular supply of

GROCERIES.

on consignment, suited to the Up Country trade, and a full supply of public patronage. They expect to be able to pay the market price for cotton, or will receive it in store to sell or forward.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 3rd, 1841.—3t.

Randolph Sheriff sales.

BY virtue of two F. F. Es. issued from the County Court of Randolph County in favor of James A. Williams also one from the Circuit Court for cash, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that James A. Williams has in and to the S.W. 1/4 of sec. 17, range 10, east, in the Coosa land district, levied on as the property of said Williams to satisfy said execution in favor of John L. Clark, &c., &c.

March 3, 1841.—5t—\$3

Randolph Sheriff sales.

BY virtue of two F. F. Es. issued from the County Court of Randolph County, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that James A. Williams has in and to the S.W. 1/4 of sec. 17, range 10, east, in the Coosa land district, levied on as the property of said Williams to satisfy said execution in favor of John L. Clark, &c., &c.

March 3, 1841.—5t—\$3

State of Alabama:
BENTON COUNTY.

Special Term Orphan's Court, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came Thomas R. Williams, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth McCreless deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, 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 the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause, if any, they have, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the administrator of said estate.

March 3, 1841.—6t M. M. HOUSTON, Ck.

State of Alabama:
BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Special Term, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came Martha Palmer, surviving executrix of the last will and testament of William Palmer, deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a general settlement.

It is therefore, ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, 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 the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause, if any, they have, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the executrix of said Estate.

March 3, 1841.—6t M. M. HOUSTON, Ck.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of one F. F. issued from the County Court of Randolph County Ala., I will offer for sale before the Court House door, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest and claim that Carter Wells has to the following lot of land, to wit: the South West half of the South West quarter of section 13, township 18, Range 9, east, levied on to satisfy a F. F. in favor of John A. Palmer.

March 3, 1841.—5t—\$3

State of Alabama:
BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Special Term, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came John M. Crook, Executor of the last will and Testament, of James Ray, deceased and reported said estate in readiness for final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, 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 the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause, if any, they have, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the executor of said Estate.

March 3, 1841.—6t M. M. HOUSTON, Ck.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of two executions 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 April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand, which Thomas Roden and John C. Cahley, has in and to the N.W. 1/4 of sec. 28, township 15 range 9, east, also one negro by Thorington, to satisfy said executions, two in favor of D. M. Edmundson's use, &c. and the other in favor of J. M. Ryan's use, &c.

March 3, 1841.—5t.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of one F. F. issued from the County Court of Randolph County Ala., I will offer for sale before the Court House door, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest and claim that Carter Wells has to the following lot of land, to wit: the South West half of the South West quarter of section 13, township 18, Range 9, east, levied on to satisfy a F. F. in favor of John A. Palmer.

March 3, 1841.—5t.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of two executions 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 April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand, which Thomas Roden and John C. Cahley, has in and to the N.W. 1/4 of sec. 28, township 15 range 9, east, also one negro by Thorington, to satisfy said executions, two in favor of D. M. Edmundson's use, &c. and the other in favor of J. M. Ryan's use, &c.

March 3, 1841.

Coroner's Sale.

BY virtue of an alias F. F. issued from the County Court of Benton county, Ala., I will offer for sale at the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville on the 1st Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim, demand that Herbert McCreless has in and to the following described Lots and parcels of land situated in the County aforesaid to wit: Lot No. 29 in the town of White Plains—also the lot on which the Stables are situated, known as the Tavern stable; also the Water lot, all situate in the Town of White Plains: Levied on as the property of Herbert McCreless to satisfy an Execution in my hands in favor of William T. Gould assignee, vs. said McCreless, et. al.

March 3rd, 1841.—5t.—\$6.00.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of one F. F. 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 April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that John L. Reid and Wm. P. Reid, has in and to the following described land, to wit: The N. E. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of sec. 4, and the S. E. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of sec. 27, township 13, Range 7, E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 of sec. 27, township 12, Range 7, levied on as the property of said John L. and Wm. P. Reid, to satisfy said F. F. in favor of John R. Clark, &c., &c.

March 3, 1841.—5t—\$3

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 23rd day of April, 1

NOTICE.
ESTATE 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, Francis Furgerson, Chesterfield Furgerson, Francis S. Furgerson, Thomas Furgerson, and Mac-
deceased, has this day filed his accounts and
for final settlement and the same being
this day examined, audited and caused to be
tuted, 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 advertisement in the Jackson-
ville Republican, a paper published in the Town
of Jacksonville, for forty days, requiring all per-
sons interested in said final settlement, to be
present at said Court to be held at the
Court House in the Town of Jefferson, and
new 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, Clerk C. C.
Feb. 3rd 1841—6t.—\$10.50.

NOTICE.
STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.
EXECUTORS, Administrators and Guardians,
are required to make their annual report by
the first of March in each and every year. Those
who fail to comply with this requirement 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 man-
agement. 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.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends
and the public generally, that he continues
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 gener-
al, 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 pub-
lic square, where he expects to remain perma-
nently—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.

ELI C. JOINER,
AND
SAMUEL H. LILES.
HAVING formed a partnership in the prac-
tice of Law, and having determined to devote
entire time to their profession, any business
connected to them will receive prompt attention.
Their office may be found on the North East cor-
ner of the public square, in the Town of McDon-
ald County, Ala.
Feb. 3rd, 1841.—td.

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. Turner, Judge of the
County Court of Cherokee County, and State of
Alabama, granted to Elizabeth Grogan—
It is therefore to notify all persons hav-
ing 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 Elizabeth Grogan.
Jefferson, Cherokee County, Ala.
15th January, 1841.—6t.

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 satisfac-
tion. Their Ware-House is now in good order
for the storage of Cotton, and Merchand-
ise.
Advances made on Cotton as usual in Dry
Goods and Groceries, at the very lowest mar-
ket prices.
MILLER & PERSSE.
September 15, 1840.—td.

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

LAND FOR SALE.
THE undersigned, as Agent of a Land Company
Offers for sale a quantity of land of various
qualities and of different sized pieces, which will
be sold on accommodation 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.

SATTINETS & KENTUCKY JEANS, some
of very superior fabric and finish. Also **RO-**
YAL JANS, 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 & Sta-
tionary: Cuffs & Suspenders, Plates and Queen's
Ware generally, for sale by
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
Dec. 23, 1840.—td.

SEADORN WILLIAMS,
Attorney at Law;
McDONALD,
January, 6, 1841.—3m.
ALABAMA.

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.
Feb. 23, 1840.—td.

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.

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 settle-
ment—
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.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.
THE subscribers have
entered in copart-
nership 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 ref-
erence, as they are both well known; and expect
by promptness and punctuality to give general sat-
isfaction in all business confided to them, and hope
to share a liberal patronage.
JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
T. JOHNSON.
September 2, 1840.—td.

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 white; 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 ex-
pense.
E. T. SMITH.
Feb. 23rd, 1841.—td.

NOTICE.
BY VIRTUE of three Executions issued from
the Circuit Court of Randolph County, and
to me directed, I will sell to the highest bid-
der for Cash, before the Court House Door in
the Town of McDonal 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 Execu-
tions, 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.

BLANKS
Of the following description, neatly and correctly
executed, are kept constantly on hand for sale at
this office.
For Magistrates.
Warrants, Executions,
On Sas, Subpoenas,
Garnishments,
Appeal Bonds,
Stay Bonds,
Attachment Bonds,
Writs, Affidavits,
For Sheriffs.
Garnishments,
Recognizances,
Deeds for Titles,
For Constables.
Prison Bound Bonds,
Debtors Bail Bonds,
For Clerks.
Witness Certificates,
Marriage License,
Retailers oath & License,
School Comm. Bonds,
Administrators Bonds,
Guardians Bonds,
Officers Bonds,
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 coun-
ties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee and Randolph.
where officers may obtain them by applying at the
places of deposit.

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 Elo-
cution.
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,
Belles Lettres, Logic, Eloquence, Natural Philoso-
phy, Chemistry, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian,
& German Languages, per session of 5 months \$20.
Tuition will be charged from the time of enter-
ance to the end of the session, no deduction for
loss of time except in case of prolonged sickness.
Jacksonville, Feb. 1st, 1841.—td.
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.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.
FOR Practitioners and Family use, carefully se-
lected and warranted good, now on hand at our
Store.
HOKE & ABERNATHY.

THE THOROUGH BRED RACE HORSE & STALLION
WHALEBONE.
WILL stand the ensuing Season at the Subscri-
ber'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 transferred; mares will be taken care of
at a small profit as I have large and extensive pas-
turage which is well watered, and I shall give
my own personal attention to the brood stock, and
will guarantee care, but will not be liable for es-
capes 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 Packet, and he by the Imported horse Citizen.
Whalebone's grand dam was got by Alphaus,
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 grand dam
dam by Wildair, the best son of Imported Fear-
naught, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Jet was got by
Flanagan, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Dianna by
Claudius, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Sally
Painter by Sterling, his gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr.
grand dam Silver by the Beltsize Arabian in Eng-
land. 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 entrance, two mile heats, with
great ease at two heats; two weeks after he won
the Jockey club purse at Huntsville, 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. Bensley and myself
gave him the preference over Polly-Powell, Long-
waist, and Angeline 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 re-
fused 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 materi-
ally 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 Hiber-
nia in consequence of his choking from the ef-
fects of the distemper. The above is an unvar-
nished 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.—td.
MEDICAL.
DR. R. F. STUART, late of Mon-
roe 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. Meadler, Fayetteville,
" R. F. Ogilby, Rome,
Alexandria, Feb'r, 5th, 1841.—td.

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 con-
fided to them will receive prompt attention.
Their Office is the one lately occupied by Messrs
Martin and Foster, where one or both of them
may at all times be found.
Jacksonville, Benton Co., Ala.
September 23, 1840. } Sept. 30.—td.

DR. DAVID SHELTON.
HAVING located on the top of the Sand Moun-
tain, five miles from Gunter's Landing,
Marshall County, Ala., offers his professional ser-
vices to the public. All complaints will receive
prompt and unremitted attention. Those persons
afflicted with chronic diseases will find an asy-
lum at his residence—who knows what pure moun-
tain air and timely medicines may effect? He
has now and will keep a general supply of fresh
Medicines.—Feb'r, 10, 1841.—td.

FACTORY YARN
OF superior quality and assorted sizes, just receiv-
ed and on sale for CASH, by
Dec. 21, 1840—td. 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. Hol-
lingsworth. 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. 12, 1840.—3m.

Tailoring Business.
THE Subscriber takes this method of offering
his sincere thanks to the citizens of this
County, for the liberal patronage heretofore re-
ceived; and to inform the public that he is pre-
pared to Make Work at a short notice, and pledges
himself that all business entrusted to his care,
shall be punctually attended to.
JAMES M. LITTELL.
Alexandria, January, 6, 1841.—3m.

NEW GOODS, at the CHEAP
CASH STORE.
THE Subscriber, grateful for the patronage ex-
tended to the late firm of SIMS & REA-
DY, 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 exten-
sive stock of Fall and Winter goods, purchased in
New York and Boston, on such terms as will en-
able 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, Hardware, Cutlery
and Crockery line, usually found in mercantile
establishments in the interior, and will be replen-
ished by frequent arrivals. He believes his facili-
ties 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.
177 The Jacksonville Republican and Talladega
Watchtower, copy two months.
Dec. 2, 1840.—2m.

WOOL CARDING.
THE Undersigned would re-
spectfully inform the pub-
lic generally, that he has just
erected and has now in com-
plete operation a new **WOOL CARDING**
MACHINE on CANE CREEK, at Lloyd's Mills
13 miles south of Jacksonville, where all descrip-
tions 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
en pounds of wool, in order that the wool may be
greased at the factory.
PRICES FOR CARDING.
Mixing, per pound, 12 1/2 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.

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 fa-
vors, 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 employ-
ers, it shall not be for the want of honest industry,
close application, and prompt attention to all busi-
ness 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.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.
SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, FEBRU-
ARY 16th 1841.
THIS DAY came Benjamin Hollingsworth, Ad-
ministrator, de bonis non of the Estate of John
Gay, deceased, and reported said Estate ready
for final settlement—
It is therefore ordered by the Court, that pub-
lication 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 Friday in April next, to shew cause,
if any they can, why a final settlement of said
estate should not be made, according to the ac-
counts and vouchers of the Administrator.
Copy Test: M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
Feb. 17, 1841.—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.
SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, FEBRU-
ARY 16th, 1841.
THIS DAY came John Pike, Administrator of
the Estate of Alexander W. Fowler, deca-
sed and reported said Estate as ready for final
settlement—
It is therefore ordered by the Court, that pub-
lication be made in the Jacksonville Republi-
can, once a week for six weeks, requiring all
those interested in a final settlement of said Es-
tate be and appear at the office of the Clerk of
the County Court of said County, in Jackso-
ville, 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 accord-
ing to the accounts and vouchers of the Ad-
ministrator.
Copy Test: M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
Feb. 17, 1841.—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.
SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, FEB-
ruary 16th, 1841.
THIS day came John Dearmon, Adminis-
trator 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 Re-
publican, 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.

CAUTION.
ALL persons are hereby forewarned from tra-
ding for a certain promissory 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.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.
Special Orphans' Court, Febru-
ary 16th, 1841.
THIS day came John D. Lantrip, Administrator
of the Estate of Thomas Lantrip, Deceased.
It is therefore ordered by the Court, that pub-
lication 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, ac-
cording to the accounts and vouchers of the Ad-
ministrator.
Copy Test: M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
Feb. 17, 1841.—6t.

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 Thom-
as 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 be-
fore that time and pay.
HUDSON & BROCKMAN.
Feb. 24, 1841.—4t.

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 Mc-
Donald, on the first Monday in April next, all the
right, title, interest, claim or demand that Jef-
ferson 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 Bezemore use &c.
SYLVANUS WALKER, Shff.
Feb. 24, 1841—5t.—\$3 00.

NOTICE.
BEING very desirous of closing our business,
we must again request all those indebted
to call and close their accounts either by pay-
ment or note, as longer indulgence cannot be giv-
en.

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 de-
termined to **SELL OUT AT COST FOR**
CASH ONLY. Persons wishing to avail them-
selves 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 Ad-
ministrators of the estate of Owen Jenkins,
decd'd by the Judge of the Orphan's Court of Ben-
ton county, on the 11th January, 1841, notify all
persons indebted to said estate, to come forward
and make payment immediately: those having de-
mands against said estate will present them, regu-
larly proven, to the undersigned within the time
prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
REUBEN JENKINS,
Feb. 24, 1841—6t. M. W. JENKINS, Adm.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS the partnership between Keith
& Weir has this day dissolved, all those in-
debted 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 FULL BLOODED HORSE
CATAWBA,
WILL stand the present season one half of his
time at Ludiga and the remainder at White
Plaines, (public days excepted) and will be let
to mares at fifteen dollars the season, if paid within
the season, or twenty dollars out twenty-five dol-
lars to insure a mare to be with foal, payable
when the fact is ascertained or the mare traded;
ten dollars the single visit, payable when the ser-
vice is rendered. Those not attending regular
with their mares forfeit the insurance. The sea-
son will commence on the 15th of March and end
on the 15th of June. All possible care will be
taken to prevent accidents but no liability for any.
March 24, 1841—5t. G. C. PATTILLO.
N. B. All mares sent from a distance will be
well attended to, and charged moderate.

Pedigree.
CATAWBA is a beautiful Mahogany Bay, eight
years old this Spring upwards of sixteen hands
high. He was got by the Imported Arabian Horse
Yemen, his dam by old Whip of Kentucky, out
of a Diomed mare. ELISHA SIMMONS.

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 fore-
head, Short tail, shod before, and appraised to
Seventy Dollars.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
Feb. 23rd, 1841.—3t.

R. E. W. McADAMS,
Clock & Watch Maker,
JACKSONVILLE,
ALABAMA.
(Cash required for all Work when delivered.)
EXECUTED
WITH
Neatness & Des-
patch at this Office.
—ALSO—
PAMPHLETS, BLANKS,
TRICULARS, CARDS, &c.

balance, in which is weighed the powers conceded to this Government, and the rights reserved to the State People. It is its province to concede what has been granted, to withhold what has been denied; thus, in all its features exhibiting a true type of the glorious Confederacy under which it is our happiness to live. Should the spirit of faction—that destructive spirit which recklessly walks over prostrate rights and tramples laws and Constitutions in the dust—ever find an abiding place within this hall, then indeed will a sentence of condemnation be issued against the peace and happiness of this people, and their political institutions be made to tumble to their foundations. But while this body shall continue to be what by its framers it was designed to be—deliberative in its character, unbiased in its course, and independent in its action—then may liberty be regarded as entrenched in safety behind the sacred ramparts of the Constitution.

While I occupy this chair, Senators, I shall have frequent occasion to invoke your indulgence for my defects, and your charity for my errors. I am but little skilled in parliamentary law, and have been unused to preside over deliberative assemblies. All that I can urge in excuse for my defects is, that I bring with me to this chair an earnest wish to discharge properly its duties, and a fixed determination to preside over your deliberations with entire impartiality.

Interesting.—The editor of the Delaware Sentinel says he will not attempt to publish all the horrid murders, but will select the "most interesting."

MARRIED.
On Thursday evening the 11th instant in Floyd county, Georgia, by the Rev. John Womack, Mr. Jacob Smyre, to Miss Rose Ann, daughter of Mr. Matthew Smith.

OBITUARY.
Died of consumption in the village of Jefferson, Cherokee county, on the morning of the 28th ult., at the residence of her father Capt. Joel Thorp, Mrs. Mary Ann Merzinski, aged nineteen years, and nine months.

Seldom if ever has it fallen to our lot to witness and record the dissolution of one so truly to be regretted, when surrounded by every domestic comfort, and in the very morning of her existence, to see her called to the presence of her creator, impressed us most solemnly with the truth of saying, that in the midst of life we are in death. Throughout her protracted and distressed illness we do not recollect of ever having witnessed more patience and submission than was continually given by the subject of this brief notice; and as late as when it was announced to her through a friend that in the opinion of her medical advisers it was probable that the disease would shortly terminate in death, she gave no manifestation other than a quiet calmness which seemed to say, "thy will and not mine, O God be done."

Modest and retiring in her manners, long will the remembrance of the amiable and affectionate disposition be cherished in the bosom of her friends.

In her death society has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and her parents one of the most dutiful and affectionate children, and to them and her desolate husband, we would say why should we weep.

We are all on a journey, and Mary Ann is but a short distance ahead of us, we shall soon overtake her, and around our father's throne we hope, in her own select and expressive language,

To read our titles clear
To mansions in the skies;
And bid farewell to every fear
And wipe my weeping eyes. J. C. H.

WE are authorized to announce Nolen Griffin as a candidate for sheriff of Dekalb county, at the ensuing August election.

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

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

WE are authorized to announce NATHANIEL HALLIN Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

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

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

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

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

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

WE are authorized to announce JOSEPH E. POIS, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

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

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

WE are authorized to announce I. B. Chamblin as a candidate for tax collector of Benton County.

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

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

State of Alabama: BENTON COUNTY.
Special Orphan's Court March 22 1841.

THIS day came Abner W. Keeling, administrator of the estate of John Keeling, deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, 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 the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the 17th day of May next, to show 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 of said estate. Copy Test.

March 24—61 M. M. HOUSTON, Ck.

State of Alabama: BENTON COUNTY.
Special Orphan's Court, March 22d 1841.

THIS day came Lewis Nabors and Thomas A. Walker, and applied for letters testamentary upon the estate of Nathan Nabors deceased.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all the next of kin, and creditors, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court, in Jacksonville, on Friday the 23d day of April next, to show cause if any they can, why letters of administration upon the estate of the said Nathan Nabors should not be granted, to the said Lewis Nabors and Thomas A. Walker. True copy from the minutes.

March 24—td M. M. HOUSTON, Ck.

Administrator's Notice.
THE undersigned having taken letters of administration on the 25th of January 1841; on the estate of Laughlin McIntosh, deceased, notifies all persons having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery. Also, all persons indebted to the said estate, by note or otherwise, to come forward and make settlement.

ELIJAH MUCKELROY, Adm'r.

March 24—61.

Administrator's Notice.
WHEREAS letters of administration has been granted by the Judge of the county court of Cherokee county, on the 1st day of Nov. last, to the undersigned as administrators of the estate of Randolph Allsup, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, authenticated in the time prescribed by law, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned administrators.

RANDOLPH ALLSUP, JAS. R. ALLSUP, Adm'rs.

March 24—61.

State of Alabama: BENTON COUNTY.
Special Orphan's Court, March 15th 1841.

APPLICATION having been made to the Orphan's court of Benton county, to appoint an administrator on the estate of Richard Adams deceased. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring James Adams, Enoch Adams, Nancy Littleton, and Caleb Littleton, and all others the next of kin and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court of Benton county, in the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the second day of April 1841, to take upon themselves the administration of said estate, or show cause, if any they can, why the court should not proceed to appoint an administrator of the said estate of Richard Adams deceased. (copy test.)

M. M. HOUSTON, Ck.

March 17, 1841.—td.

State of Alabama: BENTON COUNTY.
Special Orphan's Court, March 15th 1841.

APPLICATION having been made to the Orphan's court of Benton county, to appoint an administrator on the estate of Richard Adams deceased. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring James Adams, Enoch Adams, Nancy Littleton, and Caleb Littleton, and all others the next of kin and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court of Benton county, in the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the second day of April 1841, to take upon themselves the administration of said estate, or show cause, if any they can, why the court should not proceed to appoint an administrator of the said estate of Richard Adams deceased. (copy test.)

M. M. HOUSTON, Ck.

March 17, 1841.—td.

Dancing School.
MR. IRVINE takes pleasure in announcing, to the young ladies and gentlemen of Jacksonville, that he will commence giving dancing lessons to his pupils on Thursday the 18th inst, at 7 o'clock P. M. tuition for young men in Judge Ramsey's long Room. Young ladies will receive instructions on Friday evenings, from 3 o'clock until 5 P. M., and Saturday mornings from 10 until 12 o'clock A. M.

March 17, 1841.—2-t

NOTICE.
BY virtue of an execution from the county court of Benton county, and to me directed, 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 May next, all the right, title, claim and interest that James G. Houston has to the following described lands: the S W 1/4 of the N V 1/4 of sec. 14 frac. township 13 range 6; the N E 1/4 of N W 1/4 also, the S E 1/4 of N W 1/4 all in the same section and township and range, also three forties including the farm where the said Houston now lives, the numbers will be given on the day of sale, to satisfy said execution in favor of Wm. Orear.

Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'f.

March 17, 1841.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of an execution from the county court of Benton county, and to me directed, 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 May next, all the right, title, claim and interest that James G. Houston has to the following described lands: the S W 1/4 of the N V 1/4 of sec. 14 frac. township 13 range 6; the N E 1/4 of N W 1/4 also, the S E 1/4 of N W 1/4 all in the same section and township and range, also three forties including the farm where the said Houston now lives, the numbers will be given on the day of sale, to satisfy said execution in favor of Wm. Orear.

Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'f.

March 17, 1841.

NOTICE.
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Abacoochee Town Lots FOR SALE.

THE proprietors of the Randolph Cold Mines have laid off about 200 town lots, and will sell them to the highest bidder on Monday the 3d of May 1841. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

The proprietors deem it entirely unnecessary to say any thing in regard to the many advantages which offer themselves to persons who want a neatly situated, and to capitalists who are desirous of investing their means profitably, as the place has sufficiently recommended itself to a scrutinizing community.

JOHN GOODEN, & Co., Proprietors.
Abacoochee, March 17th, 1841.—2t.

The "Georgian," Rome Ga. will please give the above advertisements, and forward their accounts to this office.

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NOTICE.
THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Cherokee County.
ORPHANS' COURT SPECIAL
February 16th, 1841.
WHEREAS Robert S. Cowan, Guardian of James Furgerson, Martha L. Furgerson, John Furgerson, Nancy K. Furgerson, Single-son Furgerson, Chesterfield Furgerson, Francis Furgerson, Thomas Furgerson, and Mac-ness S. Furgerson, Minor heirs of John Fur-son deceased, has this day filed his accounts and Vouchers 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 advertisement in the Jack-sonville Republican 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, C. J. C. C.
Feb. 3rd 1841.—6t.—\$10.50.

NOTICE.
STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.
EXECUTORS. Administrators and Guardians, 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.

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.

ELI C. JOINER,
AND
SAMUEL H. LIKES.
HAVING formed a partnership in the practice of law, and having determined to devote their entire time to their profession, any business confided to them will receive prompt 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.—td.

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, granted to Elizabeth Grogan—
These are therefore to notify all persons having claims against 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 Elizabeth Grogan.
Jefferson, Cherokee County, Ala.
15th January, 1841.—6t.

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 & PERSE.
September 16, 1840.—td.

SATTINETTS & KENTUCKY JEANS, some of very superior fabric and finish. Also **ROE 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: Cuffs and Suspenders, Plates and Queens' Ware** generally, for sale by
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
Dec. 23, 1840.—td.

SEABORN WILLIAMS,
Attorney at Law,
McDONALD,
January, 6, 1841.—3m.
ALABAMA.

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.—td.

HORSE BILLS,
EXECUTED
WITH
Neatness & Des-
patch at this Office.
—ALSO—
PAMPHLETS, BLANKS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c.

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 Elo-cution.
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, Belles Lettres, Logic, Eloquence, Natural Philo-sophy, Climatology, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, & German Language, 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, Feb. 1st 1841.—td.
P. S. Mr. v. A. being compelled to be absent for some months, will not enter upon his duties until next Session.
Jacksonville, Feb. 15th, 1841.

BLANKS.
Of the following description, neatly and correctly executed, are kept constantly on hand for sale at this office.
For Magistrates.
Warrants, Executions, Ca Sas, Subpoenas, Garnishments, Affidavits.
For Sheriffs.
Forth coming Bonds, Bail Bonds, Replevin Bonds, Delivry Bonds, Bail Bonds.
For Constables.
Witness Certificates, Marriage License, Retailers oath & License, School Com. Bonds, Administrators Bonds, Guardians Bonds, Officer's Bonds, Oaths of Office.
For Clerks.
Writs, Subpoenas, Certiorari Writs, Bonds, Executions, Writs & Bonds of Error, Com. to take Deposition, Jury Certificates, Also, Oaths 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 coun-ties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee and Randolph, where officers may obtain them by applying at the places of deposit.

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 his trouble and ex-pense.
Feb. 23rd, 1841.—td.
E. T. SMITH.

NOTICE.
BY VIRTUE of three Executions issued from the Circuit Court of Randolph County, and der 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.—\$3 00.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.
THE subscribers have entered in copart-nership 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 sat-isfaction in all business confided to them, and hope to share a liberal patronage.
JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
T. JOHNSON.
September 2, 1840.—td.

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.—Gm.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.
Special Orphans' Court, January 26, 1841.
W. M. D. THOMPSON, Adm'r of the estate of Alexander Thompson deceased, having reported said estate as ready for a final settle-ment—
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.

FACTORY WARE.
OF superior quality and assorted sizes, just recd-ved and on sale for CASH, by
Dec. 21, 1840.—td. HOKE & ABERNATHY.

Jacksonville,
HOTEL.
THE undersigned takes this method generally to inform his friends and the public known as Tavern Stand, known as the Jacksonville Hotel, on the West side of the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. B. Hol-lingsworth. 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.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN
AND
JOHN FOSTER.
HAVE formed a Partnership in the practice of Law. Having determined to devote their entire time to their profession; any business con-fided 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.—td.

DR. DAVID SHELTON.
HAVING located on the top of the Sand Moun-tain, five miles from Gunter's Landing, Marshall county, Ala. offers his professional ser-vices 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 moun-tain air and timely medicines may effect? He has now and will keep a general supply of fresh Medicines.—Feb. 10, 1841.—td.

WHALEBONE.
WILL stand the ensuing Season at the Subscri-bers 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 full payable when that is ascertained or the right of property is transferred; mares will be taken care of at a small profit as I have large and extensive pas-turage which is well watered, and I shall give my own personal attention to the brood stock and will guarantee care, but will not be liable for es-capes 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. 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 Alpha, and he by the Imported horse Jonah; cut 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 Jinnus out of a Partner mare. Whalebone's great grand dam was got by the old Imported horse Daredevil, his great grand dam by Wildair, the best son of Imported Fear-naught; his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Jet was got by Flimnap, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Diana by Claudius, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Sally Painter by Sterling, his gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Silver by the Bellesize Arabian in Eng-land. 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 entrance, two mile heats, with great ease at two heats; two weeks after he won the Jockey club purse at Huntsville, 450 Dollars 3 mile heats, at three heats, beat Piano and Mohr Long, although Whalebone was but three years old at that time. Mr. J. C. Beasley and myself gave him the preference over Pully Powell, Long-waist, and Anvalma 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 re-fused 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 materi-ally 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 Hiber-nia in consequence of his choking from the ef-fects of the distemper. The above is an unvar-nished 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.—td.

EDICTORIAL.
DR. R. F. STUART, late of Mon-roe 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. Meaders, Fayetteville, R. P. Ogilby, Rome.
Alexandria, Feb. 5th, 1841.—td.

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 Mc-Donald, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim or demand that Jef-ferson 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 Bozmore use &c.
SYLVANUS WALKER, Shff.
Feb. 24, 1841.—td.—\$3 00.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.
Special Orphans' Court, Feb-
ruary 16th, 1841.
THIS day came John Dearmon, Adminis-trator 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 Re-publican, 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 set-tlement of said Estate according to the vouchers and accounts of the Administrator.
COPY TEST:
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
Feb. 17, 1841.—6t.

Tailoring Business.
THE Subscriber takes this method of offering his sincere thanks to the citizens of this County, for the liberal patronage heretofore re-ceived; and to inform the public that he is pre-pared 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.

CAUTION.
ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trad-ing for a certain promissory 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 have determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.
Feb. 24, 1841.—td.
F. T. MORELAND.

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

Cash required for all Work when delivered

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.

Special Orphans' Court, Febru-
ary 16th, 1841.
THIS DAY came John Pike, Administrator of the Estate of Alexander W. Fowler, de-cased, and reported said Estate as ready for final settlement—
It is therefore ordered by the Court, that pub-lication be made in the Jacksonville Republi-can, once a week for six weeks, requiring all those interested in a final settlement of said Es-tate to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jack-sonville, 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 ac-cording to the accounts and vouchers of the Ad-ministrator.
Copy Test:
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
Feb. 17, 1841.—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.
SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, FEBRU-
ARY 16th 1841.

THIS DAY came Benjamin Hollingsworth, Ad-ministrator, deobis non of the Estate of John Gay, deceased, and reported said Estate ready for final settlement—
It is therefore ordered by the Court, that pub-lication be made in the Jacksonville Republi-can, 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 Friday in April next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made, according to the ac-counts and vouchers of the Administrator.
Copy Test:
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
Feb. 17, 1841.—6t.

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 fa-vors, 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 employ-ers, it shall not be for the want of honest industry, close application, and prompt attention to all busi-ness 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.

WOOL CARDING.
THE Undersigned would re-spectfully inform the pub-lic generally that he has just erected and has now in com-plete operation a new **WOOL CARDING MACHINE** on CANE CREEK, at Loyd's Mills 13 miles south of Jacksonville, where all descrip-tions 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, 12 1/2 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.—td.

Administrators' Notice.
THE undersigned having been appointed Ad-ministrators of the estate of Owen Jenkins, de-ced by the Judge of the Orphan's court of Ben-ton county, on the 11th January, 1841, notify all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make payment immediately; those having de-mands against said estate will present them, regu-larly proven, to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
REUBEN JENKINS,
Adms.
Feb. 24, 1841.—5t. M. W. JENKINS.

NEW GOODS, at the CHEAP CASH STORE.
THE Subscriber, grateful for the patronage ex-tended to the late firm of SIMS & REA-DY, 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 exten-sive 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, Hardware, Cutlery and Crockery line, usually found in mercantile establishments in the interior, and will be replen-ished by frequent arrivals. He believes his facili-ties 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.
177 The Jacksonville Republican and Talladega Watchtower, copy two months.
Dec. 2, 1840.—2m.

NOTICE.
BEING very desirous of closing our business, we must, at all times, request all those indebted to call and close their accounts either by pay-ment or note, as longer indulgence cannot be giv-en.
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 to this market—in fact we have de-termined to **SELL OUT AT COST FOR CASH ONLY.** Persons wishing to avail them-selves of the advantages now offered, would do well to call and examine for themselves.
W. P. CHILTON & Co.
Feb. 24, 1841.—td.

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 Thom-as 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 be-fore that time and pay.
HUDSON & BROCKMAN.
Feb. 24, 1841.—td.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.
Special Orphans' Court, Febru-
ary 16th, 1841.
THIS day came John D. Lantrip, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Lantrip, Deceased. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that pub-lication 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 Coun-ty, 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, ac-cording to the accounts and vouchers of the Ad-ministrator.
Copy Test:
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
Feb. 17, 1841.—6t.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS the partnership between Keith & Weir has this day dissolved, all those in-debted 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 FULL BLOODED HORSE
CATAWBA,
WILL stand the present season one half of his time at Ladiga and the remainder at White Plains, (public days excepted) and will be let to mares at fifteen dollars the season, if paid within the season, or twenty dollars out twenty-five dol-lars to insure a mare to be with foal, payable when the fact is ascertained or the mare traded; ten dollars the single visit, payable when the ser-vice is rendered. Those not attending regular with their mares forfeit the insurance. The sea-son will commence on the 15th of March and end on the 15th of June. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents but no liability for any.
March 24, 1841.—5t. G. C. PATILLO.
N. B. All mares sent from a distance will be well attended to, and charged moderate.

Pedigree.
CATAWBA is a beautiful Mahogany Bay, eight years old this Spring upwards of sixteen hands high. He was got by the Imported Arabian Horse Yemen, his dam by old Whip of Kentucky, out of a Diomed mare. ELISHA SIMMONS.
STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.
TAKEN up and posted by Fielding Beecher, one Sorrel Horse, one white hind foot (the right) white in his forehead, and a small white spot on his nose, supposed to be eight years old. Appraised to: Sixty-five dollars before Wm. Ford & James Allen.
Wm. M. BUCHANAN, CPE.
March 4th, 1841.—3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.
TAKEN up and posted by Fielding Beecher, one Sorrel Horse, one white hind foot (the right) white in his forehead, and a small white spot on his nose, supposed to be eight years old. Appraised to: Sixty-five dollars before Wm. Ford & James Allen.
Wm. M. BUCHANAN, CPE.
March 4th, 1841.—3t.

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.—td.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. V. No. 12.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. WEDNESDAY.

MARCH 31, 1841.

Whole No 220.

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 arrears 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.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

From the Louisville Journal.

THE RAINBOW.

BY ANIELA.

I sometimes have thought in my loneliest hours,
That lie on my heart like the dew on the flowers,
Of a ramble I took one bright afternoon,
When my heart was as light as a blossom in June;

The green earth was moist with the late fallen
showers,
The breeze fluttered down and blew open the
flowers,
While a single white cloud in its haven of rest,
On the white wing of peace, floated off in the west.

As I threw back my tresses to catch the cool
breeze,
That scattered the rain-drops and dimpled the
seas,
Far up the blue sky a fair rainbow unrolled
Its soft-tinted pinions of purple and gold;

'Twas born in a moment, yet, quick as its birth,
It had stretched to the uttermost ends of the
earth,
And, fair as an angel, it floated all free,
With a wing on the earth and a wing on the sea.

How calm was the ocean! how gentle its swell!
Like a woman's soft bosom, it rose and it fell.
While its light sparkling waves, stealing laugh-
ingly o'er,

When they saw the fair rainbow knelt down on
the shore;
No sweet hymn ascended, no murmur of prayer,
Yet I felt that the spirit of worship was there,
And bent my young head in devotion and love,
'Neath the form of the angel that floated above.

How wide was the sweep of its beautiful wings!
How boundless its circle! how radiant its rings!
If I looked on the sky 'twas suspended in air,
If I looked on the ocean the rainbow was there;
Thus forming a garland as brilliant and whole
As the thoughts of the rainbow that circled my
soul.

Like the wings of the Deity, calmly unfurled,
It bent from the cloud and encircled the world.

There are moments, I think, when the spirit
receives,
Whole volumes of thought on its unwritten
leaves,
When the fold of the heart in a moment unfolds,
Like the innermost leaves from the heart of a
rose;

And thus when the rainbow had passed from the
sky,
The thoughts it awoke were too deep to pass by;
It left my full bosom like the wing of a dove,
All fluttering with pleasure, and fluttering with
love.

I knew that each moment of rapture and pain
But shortens the links in life's mystical chain;
I know that my form, like that bow from the
wave,
Must pass from the earth and lie cold in the
grave;

Yet, oh! when death's shadows my bosom en-
fold,
When I shrink from the thought of the coffin
and shroud,
May hope like the rainbow, my spirit enfold
In her beautiful pinions of purple and gold.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Feb. 13.

Alexander McLeod and the Steamboat Caro-
line.

Mr. Pickens, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, asked leave to make a report from that committee in relation to correspondence between the government of the United States and Great Britain in relation to the destruction of the steamboat Caroline during the troubles on the Canada frontier in the winter of 1838-9, as also in relation to the arrest and imprisonment of Alexander McLeod, a British subject, for being concerned in the destruction of that boat.

No objection being made—

Mr. PICKENS sent in the report as follows:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the Message of the President, transmitting a correspondence with the British Minister in relation to the burning of the Steam boat Caroline, and the demand made for the liberation of Mr. Alexander McLeod, respectfully report:

It appears that the steamboat "Caroline" was seized and destroyed in the month of

December, 1837. The committee are induced to believe that the facts of this case are as follows: The boat was owned by, and in possession of a citizen of New York, and she was cleared from the city of Buffalo, and, on the morning of the 29th of December, 1837 she left the port of Buffalo, bound for Schlosser, upon the American side of the Niagara river, and within the territory of the United States. The original intention seemed to be to run the boat between Buffalo and Schlosser, or perhaps from Black Rock dam to Schlosser, and should it seem profitable, it was intended to run her also to Navy Island, and touch at Grand Island and Tonawanda. Her owner was Mr. Wells, said to be a respectable citizen of Buffalo, and it is obvious his intention in putting up the boat was one of speculation and profit entirely. The excitement upon that portion of the frontier, at this period, had collected a great many in the neighborhood, some from curiosity, some from idleness, and others from taking an interest in the unusual and extraordinary collection of adventurous men gathered together at the time on Navy Island. Navy Island was "nominally" in the British "territory."

The owner of the Caroline took advantage of these circumstances to make some money with his boat, by running her as a ferry boat over to Navy Island. All these facts appear from the testimony regularly taken, (see H. R. Do. No. 302, pages 46 and 39, 2d session, 25th Congress,) and the committee know of no legal evidence to contradict them. There is no proof that any arms or munitions of war were carried in the boat, except perhaps, one small six pounder field piece belonging to a passenger. The principal object was to run the boat as a ferry boat from Schlosser, on the American side, to Navy Island, on the British side. It is believed that, even in war, a neutral power has the right to trade in contraband articles, subject, of course, to seizure and confiscation if taken within the jurisdiction of either of the contending parties. What is contraband of war is not always certain. Treaty stipulations frequently include some articles, and exclude others recognised in the law of nations. Trading in contraband articles is no excuse for invading the territory and soil of a neutral and independent power whose private citizens may choose to run the hazards of such a trade. In this instance there were no two foreign powers engaged in war; but all concerned in the outbreak or excitement within the British jurisdiction claimed to be British subjects, in resistance of the authorities of Canada, a province of the British empire. Even admitting, then, that the Caroline was engaged in contraband trade, yet it was with citizens who claimed to be subjects of the same empire with those who were styled the legitimate officers of the Province. Abstractly speaking, now was a private citizen to decide who were right and who wrong in these local disputes? And which portion of citizens of the same province must our citizens refuse to have any communion with? But the boat was merely used for one day as a ferry boat, and on the night of the day she commenced running she was seized, while moored at the wharf in Schlosser, and burnt. Several men were assassinated, certainly one, who fell died upon the dock. Now the insinuation of the British Minister that Schlosser was "nominally" within the territory of the United States may well be retorted, as we can with equal truth say that Navy Island was "nominally" within the "territory" of the British Government; for, at the period to which we allude, the people collected there has as effectually defined Canada authorities as any portion of our people had disregarded ours. Yet British authority thought proper to pass by Navy Island, then its "nominal" territory, and, in the plenitude of its power, to cast the ag- gress of British jurisdiction over American soil. This was truly extending over us that kind of guardianship which they had not the ability at that time to extend to a portion of their own territory, and which recommends itself to us, full as much from its assumption as from its love of right or law.

The British Minister is pleased, also, to call the Caroline a "piratical steamboat." The loose epithets of any one, no matter how high in place, cannot make that piracy which the law of nations does not recognize as such. Pirates are freebooters, enemies of the human race; and eminent jurists describe them as ravaging every sea and coast, with no flag and no home. Piracy comes under the concurrent jurisdiction of all nations. Even in the worst point of view that it can be considered, those connected with the steamboat Caroline were but aiders and abettors of others engaged in rebellion. And the committee are totally at a loss to know upon what authority rebellion is recognized as piracy. Such confounding of terms as resting the case upon epithets, instead of sound law or facts. But even supposing it to be "a piratical boat," as the Ministers assert it to be, yet the moment it touched our soil it fell under our sovereignty, and no power on earth could rightfully invade it.

There is no doctrine more consecrated in English history than that every human being who touched the soil of Great Britain is immediately covered by British law. Suppose one of her vessels were cut from the banks of the Thames and burnt by Frenchmen, and British citizens were assassinated at night, and the French Minister were to avow that they acted under the orders of his Government, and that the vessel was "piratical," and the citizens murdered were outlaws—then there is not an Englishman whose heart would not beat high to avenge the wrong, and vindicate the rights of his country. The law there is the law here. And there is no international law consistent with the separate independence of nations, that sanctions the pursuits of even pirates to murder and arson over the soil and jurisdiction of one of the States of this confederacy. No greater wrong can be done to a country than invasion of soil. If it can be done with impunity at one point, and on one occasion, it can be done, at another, and the nation that submits to it, finally sinks down into drivelling imbecility. "If a representation of the state of things at Schlosser, and the conduct of these had Control of the Caroline had first been made to the proper authorities of New York, or of the United States, then there would have been some show at least of respect for her sovereignty and independence, and a disposition to treat us as an equal. But in this case, as if to treat our authorities with contempt, there was no preliminary demand or representation made.

It was hoped that the outrage was perpetrated by a party in sudden heat and excitement, upon their own responsibility. But the British Minister now avows that "the act was the public act of persons obeying the constituted authorities of her Majesty's Province," and again affirms that "it was a public act of persons in her Majesty's service, obeying the orders of their superior authorities."

It has had been the first and only point of collision with Great Britain, it might not have excited such interest; but there is an assumption in most of our intercourse with that great Power, revolving to the pride and spirit independence in a free people. It is her desire to preserve peace, her true policy would be to do justice, and show that courtesy to equals which she has always demanded from others. The committee do not desire, to press views on this part of the subject, particularly as a demand has been made by our Government upon the Government of Great Britain for explanation as to the outrage committed, the answer to which, it is hoped, will prove satisfactory.

As to the other points presented in the demand made by the British Minister for the "liberation" of Alexander McLeod, the committee believe the facts of the case to be that the steamboat was seized and burnt as stated before, and that a citizen or citizens of New York were murdered in the affray. And there were reasons to induce the belief that McLeod was *particeps criminis*. He was at first arrested, and upon various testimony being taken, was then discharged. He was afterwards arrested a second time. Upon the evidence then presented, he was imprisoned to await his trial. There was no invasion of British territory to seize or take him. But, upon his being voluntarily within our territory, he was arrested as any citizen of the United States, charged with a similar offence, might have been. We know of no law of nations that would exempt a man from arrest and imprisonment for offences charged to be committed against the "peace and dignity" of a State, because he is a subject of Great Britain, or because he committed the crime at the instigation or under the authority of British Provincial officers; much less do we know any law that would justify the President to deliver him up without trial, at the demand, and upon the assertion as to facts, of any agent of the British Government. If we had been at open war with Great Britain, and McLeod had committed the offences charged, then he might have fallen under the regulations of war, and been treated as a prisoner of the United States Government, and would have been subject to the laws of nations in war. But as the alleged criminal acts, in which McLeod is charged to be implicated, were committed in profound peace, it is a crime, as far as he may be concerned, solely against the "peace and dignity" of the State of New York, and her criminal jurisdiction is complete and exclusive. If the crimes committed be such as to make a man *hostis humani generis*—an outlaw—a pirate in the legal conception of the term, then, under the law of nations, the United States Courts and tribunals would have jurisdiction. But the offence charged in this case, committed as it was in time of peace, as far as this individual was concerned, was one purely against the *lex loci*, and coming exclusively within the criminal jurisdiction of the tribunals of New York.

The Minister, in his letter of the 13th December, 1840: "says it is quite notorious that Mr. McLeod was not one of party en-

gaged in the destruction of the steamboat Caroline; and that the pretended charge upon which he has been imprisoned rests only on the perjured testimony of certain Canadians, outlaws and their abettors," &c. This may, perchance, all be so; but it would be acting a great deal to require an American court to yield jurisdiction, and surrender up a prisoner charged with offences against the law, upon the mere *ipse dixit* of any man, no matter how high in authority. Whether McLeod be guilty or not guilty, is the very point upon which an American jury alone have the right to decide. Jurisdiction in State tribunals over criminal cases, and trial by jury of the venue, are essential points in American jurisprudence. And it is a total misapprehension as to the nature of our system to suppose that there is any right in the Federal Executive to arrest the verdict of the one, or thwart the jurisdiction of the other. If such a power existed, and were exercised, it would effectually overthrow, and upon a vital point, the separate sovereignty and independence of these States. The Federal Executive might be clothed with power to deliver up fugitives from justice for offences committed against a foreign State, but even then it might not be obligatory to do so unless it were made matter of treaty stipulation. The duty and right in an executive is generally considered as dormant, until made binding by treaty arrangement. But when the matter is reversed, and demand is made, not as fugitives from justice for offences committed against a foreign power, but for the liberation of a man charged with offences against the peace & dignity of one of our own States, then it is that the demand becomes preposterous in the extreme. The fact that offences were committed under the sanction of provincial authorities, does not alter the case, unless we were in a state of war, in such cases as the present, the power to deliver up could not be conferred upon the Federal Executive by treaty stipulation. It could only be conferred in those cases over which jurisdiction is clearly delegated by the Constitution; such for instance, as treason, which is an offence against the continued sovereignty of the States; as defined in the constitution. Over all cases except those defined in the constitution, and those coming under the laws of nations, the states have exclusive jurisdiction, and the trial and punishment of offences against them are incident to their separate sovereignty. It is not pretended in this case that there is any treaty stipulation under which the demand is made, and the Federal Executive, under our system, has no power but what is conferred by the constitution, or by special law of Congress.

In the former, it is declared that the "Executive power is vested in a President of the United States," and that power is then to be pointed out and defined by special laws passed from time to time, imposing such duties as are thought proper and expedient by Congress.

Your committee deem it dangerous for the Executive to exercise any power over a subject matter not conferred by treaty or law; and to exercise it in any case in conflict with State jurisdiction, would be worse than dangerous; it would be usurpation.

But your committee forbear to press these points further at present, and they would not have said as much on such clear questions of international law, but that in this case the demand for liberation has been made by the accredited agent of a great Power, and under circumstances of peculiar aggravation and excitement.

We have other points of difference with Great Britain, which add interest to every question that arises between us at present. Neither our Northeastern or Northwestern boundaries are yet settled with her, and the subject is not entirely free from difficulty. She has recently seized our vessels and exercised a power involving the right of search, under the pretext of suppressing the foreign slave trade, which, if preserved in, will sweep our commerce from the coast of Africa, and which is incompatible with our rights as a maritime power. She has recently, in her intercourse with us, refused indemnity and denied our rights to property, on a subject matter vital to near one half the States of this Confederacy, and which considering her military position at Bermuda and her growing power in the West Indies, is of the last importance to our national independence.

All these subjects makes every question between us, at this peculiar juncture, of the deepest interest.

Besides this, we are both permanently destined to have perhaps the most extensive commerce of modern nations. Our flags float side by side, over every sea, and bay, and inlet of the known globe.

She moves steadily upon her objects with an ambition that knows no bounds; and wherever she has had a conflict of interest she has rarely yielded to any power.

At this moment she presents to the civilized world the spectacle of the greatest military and commercial power in combination.

From her vast possessions in every quarter of the globe, and her peculiar commercial

system she has been the reservoir of the wealth of nations. Her internal resources, skill, labor, and machinery, with her capital are beyond calculation. Her natural position being about midway the coast of Europe gives her great controls over the outlets and currents of commerce. Her military occupation of Gibraltar, Malta, the Indian islands, and recently of St. Jean d' Acre, gives her ascendancy on the Mediterranean and the Levant, while St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope give her possession over the currents of trade along these extensive coasts. Then Bombay, Calcutta, and her immense possessions in the East Indies, together with her recent movements in the China seas and islands, enable her to extend her power over the vast regions that have slumbered for ages in solitary and enervated magnificence. She possesses Falkland island but to control the commerce that passes around Cape Horn, while Trinidad gives her all she desires in the Caribbean sea. Halifax at one point, and Bermuda at another, stand out in great force over our coast from one extremity to the other.

Her positions all over the world are at this moment, in a military point of view, equal to a million of men under arms. Her continual conflicts in the mighty regions of the East only enable her officers to become skillful and to improve in the art of war, while her great armies and extensive fleets draw their support from the immense countries seized and occupied. In the present juncture of affairs, no statesman can overlook these things. Steam power has recently brought us so near together that, in the event of any future conflict, war, with its effects, will be precipitated upon us with much more rapidity than formerly.

Avarice and ambition are the ruling passions of modern times, and it is vain to shut our eyes to the state of things around us. It remains to be seen what effect steam power is to have upon changing and modifying the whole art of defence and war. It may be a great engine in again leveling mankind, and reducing every thing to a mere contest of physical force. In that event it might be difficult to conjecture what system of national defence will stand the test of time and experience.

We have a deep stake at peace, and fondly hope the repose of the world will not be disturbed. We have certainly not the least desire for any rupture. Firmness and a wise preparation, will long preserve us from such a catastrophe. But while no temptation should ever prompt us to do injustice on the one hand, so no consideration, on the other hand, should ever induce us to submit to permanent wrong from any power on earth, no matter what the consequences may be.

Your committee would conclude by expressing a firm belief that all our points of difficulty may be honorably and amicably adjusted, and that harmony may long be preserved by the governments pursuing a liberal and generous policy, congenial to the interests and feelings of both Peoples, and compatible with the spirit and genius of an enlightened age.

Pat, do you know what it is they call a president? Faith don't I, sure? It is a fellow that they blackguard out of his senses, and call him every thing but an honest fellow.

A lisping bashful sort of a genius went to see his sweetheart one night, and being rather hard run for matter of conversation, said to her, after a long pause, "Tally, did you ever then an owl? what catted big eyes they got, haunt they?"

They do say that the eyes of the New Orleans creole ladies are bright as the stars of night and their hearts as warm as their own sunny sky. Without "cincing" a fellow, they can set his heart bumping, his head swimming, his veins burning, his fingers itching, his heels dancing, his nerves trembling, his hair standing and his mouth watering!

Dignified Legislation.—The Legislature of New Jersey is discussing a bill to suppress horse-racing—that of Virginia, a bill to protect terrapins—of Massachusetts and Indiana, discussing the propriety of permitting the blacks and whites to marry—of Michigan for the benefit of the Bank of Michigan—of Ohio, to cheat the State Printer—of Kentucky, to provide for an extra session of congress, and to pay eight millions of dollars with one hundred thousand.

Low Advertiser.

The Bench—the Bar—the Press.—In these three words, say some one, consists the germ of a nation's liberty. If the first is pure and just, the second independent and firm, and the third free and untrammelled, no people can ever be permanently enslaved; but if either the bench or the bar attempt to control the press, they will find their own power shaken to the very centre.

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From the National Intelligence.
THE SENATE.
AND THE LATE VICE PRESIDENT
OF THE U. S.

Owing to the heavy pressure on our columns, we have not before had an opportunity of giving our readers any account of the scene described below, which exhibited a feeling honorable to all the parties concerned in it.

IN SENATE:—March 2.—Evening.
The Vice President rose, and addressed the Senate as follows:

Yesterday, I intimated to the Senate that I should, sometime during the session of this year, feel it my duty to retire from my seat, for the purpose of giving the Senate an opportunity of selecting a presiding officer, for the convenience of organization on the 4th of March; and I have selected this moment for that purpose, and to separate the official ties which have existed between myself and the members of this body for the last four years. I have much doubted the propriety of making any remarks on this occasion. When I say, therefore, shall be very brief, because the time would not permit nor would it be proper for me to give utterance to all that my feelings suggest.

In taking my leave of the members of this body, language is inadequate to express the feeling which agitates my bosom. I have been associated with a very great majority of the members of the Senate, not only here during the last four years, but for many years in the councils of our common country, and it has been my great happiness during that period, whatever diversity of opinion or sentiment has existed between me and my fellow members, to know that my personal relations with them have ever been of a friendly character. I was elected to the place of Vice President by a majority of the votes of the Senate, after having served my term for the term of thirty-two years in my native State as member of the Legislature, and thirty years in the Congress of the United States, either as a member of the House of Representatives or as a member of the Senate; and in the discharge of the labor and toil which devolved upon me in this chair—humble as was the attempt to discharge them faithfully—my station has been rendered pleasant and agreeable; and I must not omit to say that, whatever momentary agitation or excitement in debate may have interrupted the harmony and quietude of the body, I can declare, with truth and candor, that such has been the generous, the magnanimous course of the individual members, of the body, and particularly such has been their indulgence towards me, who never studied the rules of order technically, that my station here has been rendered pleasant and agreeable. And if, in the discharge of my official duties, I have ever failed to gain your approbation or to meet your acquiescence in the course I have pursued, it has always arisen, not from any want of inclination, but from a want of ability on my part to have formed them better. It has been my constant endeavor to act with perfect impartiality towards the members of this body. I view each Senator as the representative of a sovereign and independent State, and as entitled to equal consideration from me. The place from which I am about to retire will be occupied by a distinguished citizen of Virginia, who has been called by the voice of the People to this station; and I should not do justice to myself if I did not say that I retire from it without the least dissatisfaction; for, humble as have been my services to my country, I have been devoted to the great and fundamental principle of submission to the voice of the People when constitutionally expressed.

I now return to you, one and all, my grateful acknowledgments for the kindness and friendship which have always been extended towards me, and wish you all well, whatever destiny may attend you. And when I am far distant from you as time must separate us all even here, not to speak of hereafter—as long as I shall have my recollection to remember the associations which I have had with this body, I shall always be animated by the sentiment of kindness and friendship with which I take my final leave of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT having retired, and the chair being occupied by Mr. HUBBARD—
Mr. MANGUM submitted the following resolution for the consideration of the Senate:

Resolved unanimously. That the thanks of the Senate are due and are hereby tendered to RICHARD M. JOHNSON, the President of the Senate, for the dignity and impartiality with which he has presided over its deliberations.

The resolution having been read by the Secretary—
Mr. MANGUM said: I do not know, sir, that it will be out of place in me to rise in the Senate, on this occasion, to notice the conduct of our presiding officer, for I have had the honor of a personal acquaintance with that gentleman for many years past, and though it has been my misfortune during a great portion of that time, to take different views on great political question I appreciate that I, in common with the great portion of the body of the People of the United States, can entertain but one sentiment respecting the kindness and excellence of his personal character; for his kindness, his magnanimity, have placed him high in the estimation of every good man, without respect to political distinctions. I but give vent to my unaffected feelings of respect on this occasion, yet I should not have risen and obtruded myself in advance of others but for the consideration that it would proceed with a better grace from one who has taken different views, but whose private opinion of that distinguished man has never been impaired. I therefore move the unanimous adoption of the resolution.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, said: I rise, sir, with peculiar satisfaction, to second the motion of my friend near me. Perhaps that motion should have proceeded from myself, as one of the representatives of the State from which that gentleman comes. I should most undoubtedly have made such a motion, if it had not been made by the Senator from North Carolina; but I am happy that my friend has thought proper to offer this resolution. Sir, without meaning to refer to all those great questions of national policy on which it is my misfortune to differ from the Vice President, who has just retired from the chair, I bear a willing testimony to his worth. He possesses that which I consider as one of the best qualities of our nature—an excellence of heart, and a kindness or disposition and of feeling towards all our common race. And in relation to the station he has filled, I can bear, as I do, with equal pleasure, this further testimony, that, on all occasions, he has evinced a perfect impartiality; and I have been able to judge, in the discharge of his duties, a quality amongst the first, if not the very first, to be possessed by the presiding officer of any deliberative body. Sir, he has been esteemed and beloved for his patriotism, for his worth, and for his kindness of heart; and I hope in the retirement which he is about to enter, he may continue to enjoy that felicity which should ever be felt by those who, whatever may have been their errors of judgement, and errors of judgement all must have made, more or less—have the consciousness of having discharged, according to their best judgment, their duty to their country.

The resolution was then unanimously agreed to.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 22, 1841.
TO MR. VAN BUREN,
President of the United States.
SIR: The undersigned Democratic members of the 26th Congress, in common with other of their fellow citizens, your political friends, are anxious to have an opportunity to testify their respect for you before your departure from Washington City; and, for that purpose, invite you to accept a public dinner on such day as may suit you convenient about the time of the adjournment of the present Session of Congress.

Occupying a position to have been close observers of your conduct, both public and private—witnesses of the ability, patriotism, firmness and disinterestedness with which you have pursued the straight path of the public good—approving the great measures and principles of your administration—admiring the frankness and decorum of your personal deportment in all the trying scenes through which you have passed—and entertaining for you the highest degree of respect, and esteem—the undersigned could not reconcile it to their feelings to separate from you without soliciting an opportunity of giving a public and formal expression to the sentiments of respect, confidence, and approbation with which your conduct has inspired them.

The undersigned know full well that it has not been your custom to accept public dinners or public marks of respect of any kind—and that your aim has been to discharge the duties, and to avoid the honors of your exalted station—and that nothing could be more agreeable to your own feelings than to leave the high office which you have filled, with the same modest, noiseless, and unambitious steps with which you entered upon and passed through it. The undersigned know this; but they hope that you may find, in the circumstances of the present occasion, an inducement for departing from a general rule, and that your friends may have the gratification which they have asked, of meeting you at a public dinner.

We have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your friends and fellow citizens,
W. H. Roane, Henry W. Connor,
A. Anderson, James J. McKay,
D. Sturgeon, John Miller,
A. Mouton, G. M. Keim,
A. H. Sevier, C. McClure,
R. H. Young, G. McClouch,
C. C. Clay, S. W. Morris,
John M. Robinson, R. H. Hammond,
Henry Hubbard, E. Cross, Arkansas,
W. Allen, David D. Wagener,
Perry Smith, Robert Craig,
A. O. Nicholson, Sol. Hill, Jr.,
Benj. Tappan, John Davis of Penn.,
W. S. Fulton, Isaac Lee,
A. Cuthbert, Peter Newhard,
Wm. R. King, D. A. Starkweather,
T. H. Benton, John Hastings,
Wilson Lumpkin, Wm. Beatty,
Lewis F. Linn, J. Smith,
G. D. Wall, Wm. Doan,

James Buchanan, A. Duncan,
S. Wright, Jr., R. B. Rhett,
F. Pierce, John Reynolds,
R. Williams, T. D. Sumter,
R. C. Nicholas, J. A. Blynn,
John Norvell, John Galbraith,
A. Boire, Joseph Kille,
J. W. Davis, R. Chapman of Ala.,
G. C. Dromgole, C. Fisher,
G. W. Hopkins, J. K. Griffin,
F. E. Rives, W. O. Butler,
J. W. Jones, H. L. Turnley,
G. Sweeney, Dixon H. Lewis,
Linn Banks, J. T. H. Worthington,
Lewis Stoenrod, S. H. Butler,
G. B. Samuels, J. Thompson,
Wm. Lucas, Isaac E. Cray,
W. Coles, W. W. Wick,
Jos. Johnson, Thos. Smith,
H. Swearingen, J. Taylor,
Thomas Davee, Wm. Parmenter,
A. Smith, H. Williams,
H. J. Anderson, Isaac Fletcher,
Virgil D. Parris, L. Paynter,
Nathan Clifford, D. P. Leadbetter,
J. A. Lowell, Lynn Byrd,
J. B. Veller, M. T. Hawkins,
John Jameson, E. J. Black,
J. W. Blackwell, W. Medill,
A. W. Doig, C. Johnson,
A. G. Brown, A. V. Brown,
P. F. Thomas, H. M. Waterson,
James Thomas, A. McClellan,
G. Kemble, W. R. Cooper,
A. Vanderpoel, N. H. Earl,
E. Rogers, P. Dickerson,
T. B. Jackson, I. Parrish,
J. G. Floyd, J. Fornace,
J. Allen, P. D. Vroom,
S. B. Leonard, John Fine,
J. H. Prentiss, N. Jones,
A. C. Hand, C. Sheppard,
T. R. Strong, A. C. Dodge,
E. Burke, D. B. Ryall,
I. A. Eastman, James Rogers,
J. W. Williams, D. Hubbard,
T. Shaw, John Carr,
C. G. Artherton, F. Thomas,
J. D. L. Montanya John Hill, N. C.

declining to the public dinner you have tendered.
Yet, although we may not meet at the festive board, cannot but hope that the gentlemen who have offered me this now assurance of confidence and attachment at a moment which renders it peculiarly grateful to my feelings, will, before I leave the city, afford me an opportunity to take them by the hand, assure them of my hearty good wishes for their future welfare, and bid them farewell.
I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your friend, and obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.
To the Hon. Messrs. Wm. R. King, Thos. H. Benton, J. M. Robinson, Henry Hubbard, Wm. H. Roane, A. Anderson, and others, Washington.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.
FIRST STEPS OF THE REFORMERS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1841.
Dear Sir—We have strange reports of the manner in which our self-styled reformers have commenced their work. The fatiguing ceremonies of inauguration having been concluded, our "benevolent" chief magistrate manifested a disposition to repose himself for a season in his new abode before entering on labors of "reform," which his anxious partizan had already chalked out for him. He therefore contented himself with filling the vacancies created by the resignations of the late cabinet, and secured in the enjoyment of his lady-leaves, and convivial entertainments to have quite forgotten the innumerable and clamorous hosts, who have filled our streets and market places for many weeks past, and who like the daughters of the horse-leech have cried "give, give!" without ceasing. But the latter, it appears, became impatient—their daily expenses were too great to bear delay—they seem to have thought that although his inactive existence might be pleasant to Gen. Harrison, in the White House, it was death to the office seekers who were living at their own cost. It became necessary therefore to quicken the movements of the new President, and to give a new impetus to the great work reform.

But how was this to be done? They were as unanimous as the mice in the table as to the necessity of some bold step, but to approach the President with a direct application seemed as dangerous an operation as that of "belling the cat." A refusal or expostulation against their greediness on the part of the old gentleman was not to be risked. Under these circumstances the course adopted was original and ingenious. A lady who waited upon the President, and with the most solemn gravity of feature which seemed to say—
Let not your ears dispense my tongue forever,
Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound
That ever they heard;

represented that the loco focus in the department had commenced a general and indiscriminate plunder of the public property—that they were not only rapidly passing over to each other, all the money in the Treasury (!) but were issuing warrants and certificates by which fraudulent claims were allowed, and were generally availing themselves of his indulgence, by which they retained their places to commit all kinds of fraud and robbery! It may be supposed that this creature, quite as much
"Commotion motion, motion!"
as, according to the whig song has been caused by the late election. Gen. Harrison immediately Col. Chambers on a tour of inspection through the offices armed with a stout cane, and with plenary powers to intercept and dismiss, without distinction all the mischief makers whom he might be able to catch. In pursuance of this errand, Colonel Chambers called upon several officers of the Treasury Department and suspended by order of the President, all their function until further notice; he then peremptorily dismissed the chief clerks of the Treasury and State Departments, and introduced in the latter a son of the Secretary of State as his successor; and was proceeding to extend the like favor to other executive officers, when he was interrupted by some of them demurring to his authority in the premises, and not being able to produce his credentials, he was obliged to desist. So far the extraordinary enterprise had been carried out before (as it would seem) the new heads of the department heard of it, their confusion was not to be wondered at.

In the Treasury, Mr. Ewing finding all business stopped, and the chief clerk dismissed, sent for the latter, and apologizing for the irregular and violent proceedings of the President's messenger, reinstated him in his office, and once more set the wheels of the Department in motion. In the State Department, Mr. Webster also made explanations to the chief clerk, but as his son had been installed in the place, it was hardly to be expected that he would turn him out. The apologetic civility of the Secretary to the late chief clerk was, however, quite emphatic.

Thus it appears that the only result of this affair has been to place Mr. Webster's son in the office of chief clerk of the State Department—and the mass of expectants who perambulate the avenue is as large and hungry as ever.

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The gentleman, who was dressed in black, then jumped out, and the young man thinking he wanted assistance, advanced towards the carriage, and met the strange gentleman, when the following conversation took place:
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Gentleman. Come then and you shall be married at once to a lady whom I have in that carriage.
Laborer. No, stop; I must go home and dress first.
Gentleman. Oh, no! Never mind your dress—come right away.
So saying they approached the carriage, when the gentleman handed out the young lady, who was most splendidly dressed. She shook hands with the farmer, asked him his name and then enquired where the "Squire" could be found, while a slight moisture stole in her eyes, notwithstanding her attempt to smile and appear cheerful. The young man replied that he would lead the way. Leaning on the arm of the gentleman, she reached the residence of the "Squire," who soon united her in the bonds of wedlock to the farmer. Whilst at the altar she was very pale and shed tears. After the knot was tied, the lady asked for, and received the marriage certificate, which she put into a silk velvet bag, and then they all three went towards the carriage.

When they reached it the driver was mounted on the box ready to start, with the horses heads turned in the direction from whence they came; the gentleman handed the lady in, turned short round to the young husband, and putting a purse in his hand, exclaimed, with some urgency, "Good by—God bless you! we may see you again," jumped into the carriage, which was driven off with the speed of the wind, before the astonished husband could recover himself from the surprise of what he saw and heard. Finding all attempts to follow them useless, he opened the purse, and found it contained \$500. He then made his way to the village, to tell the result of this strange affair to his relatives and friends. By some he was laughed at, and by others abused for his folly in letting the young lady slip through his fingers.

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The Abolition Professor of Christianity and the Tragedian.—B. was an active merchant, distinguished alike for his accurate knowledge of his profession and his strict integrity. The best appointed ships, however, are sometimes wrecked, and plains, laid over so wisely, in seasons of panic and disasters, often miscarry. B. failed, grew sick from too close attention to the counting room, and died.—His wife was left destitute, and of course, friendless, and she had young children to support. How could she do it? B. had been familiar with a distinguished merchant down town, (Arthur Tappan,) who sometimes presides at meetings in the Tabernacle; and to him the young widow who was an exemplary member of the same, church as himself, applied for a credit of some \$500 worth of goods, for six months. She had caused the lower part of the house in which she lives to be fitted for their reception, and determined to turn her knowledge of trade to account in supplying her acquaintances with a particular kind of merchandise. The merchant gave no answer at the time; he would consider it; and he put her off a dozen times, and then told her he would not grant the request.

declining to the public dinner you have tendered.
Yet, although we may not meet at the festive board, cannot but hope that the gentlemen who have offered me this now assurance of confidence and attachment at a moment which renders it peculiarly grateful to my feelings, will, before I leave the city, afford me an opportunity to take them by the hand, assure them of my hearty good wishes for their future welfare, and bid them farewell.
I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your friend, and obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.
To the Hon. Messrs. Wm. R. King, Thos. H. Benton, J. M. Robinson, Henry Hubbard, Wm. H. Roane, A. Anderson, and others, Washington.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.
FIRST STEPS OF THE REFORMERS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1841.
Dear Sir—We have strange reports of the manner in which our self-styled reformers have commenced their work. The fatiguing ceremonies of inauguration having been concluded, our "benevolent" chief magistrate manifested a disposition to repose himself for a season in his new abode before entering on labors of "reform," which his anxious partizan had already chalked out for him. He therefore contented himself with filling the vacancies created by the resignations of the late cabinet, and secured in the enjoyment of his lady-leaves, and convivial entertainments to have quite forgotten the innumerable and clamorous hosts, who have filled our streets and market places for many weeks past, and who like the daughters of the horse-leech have cried "give, give!" without ceasing. But the latter, it appears, became impatient—their daily expenses were too great to bear delay—they seem to have thought that although his inactive existence might be pleasant to Gen. Harrison, in the White House, it was death to the office seekers who were living at their own cost. It became necessary therefore to quicken the movements of the new President, and to give a new impetus to the great work reform.

But how was this to be done? They were as unanimous as the mice in the table as to the necessity of some bold step, but to approach the President with a direct application seemed as dangerous an operation as that of "belling the cat." A refusal or expostulation against their greediness on the part of the old gentleman was not to be risked. Under these circumstances the course adopted was original and ingenious. A lady who waited upon the President, and with the most solemn gravity of feature which seemed to say—
Let not your ears dispense my tongue forever,
Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound
That ever they heard;

represented that the loco focus in the department had commenced a general and indiscriminate plunder of the public property—that they were not only rapidly passing over to each other, all the money in the Treasury (!) but were issuing warrants and certificates by which fraudulent claims were allowed, and were generally availing themselves of his indulgence, by which they retained their places to commit all kinds of fraud and robbery! It may be supposed that this creature, quite as much
"Commotion motion, motion!"
as, according to the whig song has been caused by the late election. Gen. Harrison immediately Col. Chambers on a tour of inspection through the offices armed with a stout cane, and with plenary powers to intercept and dismiss, without distinction all the mischief makers whom he might be able to catch. In pursuance of this errand, Colonel Chambers called upon several officers of the Treasury Department and suspended by order of the President, all their function until further notice; he then peremptorily dismissed the chief clerks of the Treasury and State Departments, and introduced in the latter a son of the Secretary of State as his successor; and was proceeding to extend the like favor to other executive officers, when he was interrupted by some of them demurring to his authority in the premises, and not being able to produce his credentials, he was obliged to desist. So far the extraordinary enterprise had been carried out before (as it would seem) the new heads of the department heard of it, their confusion was not to be wondered at.

In the Treasury, Mr. Ewing finding all business stopped, and the chief clerk dismissed, sent for the latter, and apologizing for the irregular and violent proceedings of the President's messenger, reinstated him in his office, and once more set the wheels of the Department in motion. In the State Department, Mr. Webster also made explanations to the chief clerk, but as his son had been installed in the place, it was hardly to be expected that he would turn him out. The apologetic civility of the Secretary to the late chief clerk was, however, quite emphatic.

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There was an actor at Delmonico's a few mornings after, and he overheard a relation of the above circumstances. In a conversation between two gentlemen with whom he was acquainted.

"How is she now?" said the actor.
"In despair."
"Cannot obtain the money?"
"Nor the credit."

"Well, relying on the correctness of your representation, I offer a proposition: If you will each lend her \$250, I will lend twice that much."

"They had no money which was not then invested."

"Well, then, here is a check for \$1,000—go and get the money, carry it to her, and take her note for it, payable to yourself or bearer, in one year. Bring the note to me and mind that you say nothing of the source from whence the funds came."

His directions were obeyed. When the note fell due, it was paid with interest—and the widow is now doing a fair business on her own account. The actor was EDWIN FORREST.—Old Dominion.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MAR. 31, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR,
COL. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK,
OF ALTAUGA.

We publish in our columns of to-day the able report of Mr. Pickens in relation to the case of McLeod, who it is alleged was engaged in the burning of the steamboat Caroline, within the American waters, and who has been indicted by a grand jury of the State of New York, and is now in jail awaiting his trial. This affair together with the boundary question, and some other matters of minor importance, seem likely to endanger the peace of this country and England, we notice that the case of McLeod has been the subject of debate in both Houses of Parliament. In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston was understood to have admitted that "the government approved the burning of the Caroline." Mr. O'Connell said that McLeod had acted under the command of the officers of her majesty's government. That it was in the strict performance of his duty that he had incurred the danger with which he was threatened, that his life was at stake, and that he wished the House to declare that they would stand by the government in preserving the English papers of all parties were very bitter and hostile on this topic. England unless she can have things her own way, seems ready for war. She has several "crack" regiments in Canada and New Brunswick, and her whole line is brightening with bayonets, while our northern frontier is without any preparations for defence.

It is said that Chief Justice Nelson of New York will preside at the trial of McLeod, and it is also rumored, that there will be evidence to show that McLeod was not in the expedition that burned the Caroline, if this be so, he will of course be discharged, and there will be an end of all further difficulty, so far as this affair is concerned; but if it is proved that he was concerned in that expedition, we can see no reason why he should not be convicted, if found guilty—we say "let justice be done, though the heavens should fall."

We learn from the Flag of the Union that the delegates from the third Congressional District, have settled on the Hon. William W. Payne of Sumpter county, as a candidate for Congress from that district.

From the following Card of Mr. Clemmens, who received the nomination for Congress from this district, it will be seen that in order to secure harmony in the Democratic ranks, he has determined to "refer the matter back to the people," under the circumstances this course of Mr. Clemmens seems to us to be the only proper one. It is proposed we understand, to hold another convention some time in May, in order that all the counties may be fully represented.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

At the Convention recently held in the county of Marshall, I received the nomination for Congress from this district. I have issued no circular announcing my acceptance of the nomination, and I did not intend to have done so until the return of Mr. Chapman, (the individual run in opposition to me in the convention). It was my purpose to have proposed to him, that we should agree upon a time of holding another convention, so that every county in the district should have a voice in the selection of a suitable person to represent them in the next Congress, and that his friends should have no ground to complain that he had not a fair and equal chance; or, if necessary to secure harmony and concert in the party to which we are attached, that both of us should withdraw our names, and permit some other selection to be made. The proceedings of a meeting recently held at Bolivar, in the county of Jackson, has induced me to change that determination. I have not suffered myself to enquire whether that meeting expressed the views and wishes of a majority of the people of Jackson, nor would it at all affect the course I feel it my duty to take, if I knew that it did not. The committee who drafted the resolutions were I know respectable and influential citizens, as well as sound and sterling Democrats. They state that they expected the convention to have been postponed, and complain that Jackson county was not fairly represented. Under such circumstances there is but one course for me to take; that is to refer the matter back to the people, and leave it to them to adopt such measures as they may deem best; remarking only, that so far as my individual claims are concerned, they shall never be permitted to interfere with the interests of the party to which I belong.

Very respectfully,
JEREMIAH CLEMMENS.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of St. Clair county, on Monday the Circuit Court, pursuant to previous notice, on motion, O. M. Roberts Esq. was called to the Chair, and William Little appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were then offered and passed unanimously:

Be it Resolved, That for the purpose of union and removing the discounts in the district, it be recommended to the counties in this Congressional District, to hold another Convention at Marshall, on the first Monday in May next—to nominate a suitable candidate to be run on the Democratic ticket.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, there was not a full expression of the wishes of this District, in the Convention formerly held, inasmuch, as the counties of St. Clair and Randolph, was not represented at all, and the county of Jackson, (as we are informed) was represented by one delegate, elected by a single regiment, who took upon himself to cast all the votes of said county without proper authority.

Resolved, That we consider it just, that another convention be held, in which all the counties, may express their opinion, which in the former convention we believe was not done.

Resolved, That it be recommended, (for the purpose of giving effect to the general ticket) that the ablest and most experienced men be selected as candidates, and further, the present crisis demands men of firmness, character and talent.

Resolved, That if such convention be held, that Mr. James Edwards, and Mr. George S. Massey be appointed as delegates to attend the same, as delegates, with leave to supply vacancies, if either or both cannot attend.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democrat, and Jacksonville Republican.

O. M. ROBERTS, Chair.

WILLIAM LITTLE, Sec'y.

VAN BUREN, March 25, 1841.

MR. GRANT:—Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter from the Hon James Whitcomb, which you will please give publication in your valuable paper, and oblige your friend.

S. C. N.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
February 26, 1841.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, enclosing one from S. C. Newman, (which is herewith returned,) desiring to know if a pre-emptor under the act of 1838, as modified by the act of 1840, will be entitled to the provisions of the 1st Section of the latter act, in preference to one claiming the right of pre-emption under the act of 1838, are bound to show a compliance with the provisions of that law, both as to the quarter section resided on, and the one cultivated, and when they do so, they are entitled to the preference in securing, under that law, as modified by the 1st section of the act of 1841, either the one resided on, or the one cultivated, or the legal subdivision of each, and a claimant under the 5th section of the act of 1840, can no more interfere with such right to the quarter section cultivated, or the legal subdivision thereof, including such cultivated, than he could to the quarter section resided on by the claimant, under the act of 1838.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES WHITCOMB,
Commissioner.

To C. C. CLAY, Senate U. S.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

Mr. Editor:—I understand from the best authority in the town of White Plains, that the Rev David Bryan declared in the pulpit, after preaching on Sabbath the 14th instant: that I was preaching without authority, calling my name iniquity. I am bound to contradict, and I wish it distinctly understood, that I am not a member of the Cumberland Church; it is well known that I joined the Protestant Methodist Church, on the 18th of October 1840, and that I became a member of the annual conference on the 29th of the same month, and my name now stands on record in the minutes of that conference; and I was appointed this year on the Fallada circuit, which embraces Benton county, a copy of the minutes I have now in my possession, which can be seen by any person, and must be regarded as full and complete authority to preach the gospel anywhere. I wish this community to understand that Mr. Bryan is very much mistaken, and his malignant arrows have fallen harmless at my feet, and hope the young brother will make no more such unqualified declarations against an old minister of the gospel, who was preaching before he was born.

C. KELLY.

OBITUARY.

Died on the 19th inst., at Alexandria, of Brophy, Thomas A. Ken, formerly of Tennessee.

WE are authorized to announce Nolen Griffin as a candidate for sheriff of DeKalb county, at the ensuing August election.

WE are authorized to announce Joel Graham Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce Robert S. Porter Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce Nathaniel Hill Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce William L. 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 authorized to announce Wm. J. Willis, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce Major Wm. Orrear, 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 authorized to announce Wm. F. Means Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

WE are authorized to announce Lewis D. Jones Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

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

WE are authorized to announce Francis M. Harris, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

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

WE are authorized to announce J. M. Cannon Esq. as a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

WE are authorized to announce Wm. M. L. R., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce J. B. Chamblin as a candidate for tax collector of Benton County.

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State of Alabama: }
BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court March 22 1841.

THIS day came Abner W. Keeling, administrator of the estate of John Keeling, deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, 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 the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the 17th day of May next, to show cause if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the administration of said estate.

Copy Test.
March 24—6t. M. M. HOUSTON, C.K.

State of Alabama: }
BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court, March 22d 1841.

THIS day came Lewis Nabors and Thomas A. Walker, and applied for letters testamentary upon the estate of Nathan Nabors deceased.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all the next of kin, and creditors, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court, in Jacksonville, on Friday the 23d day of April next, to show cause if any they can, why letters of administration upon the estate of the said Nathan Nabors should not be granted, to the said Lewis Nabors and Thomas A. Walker.

True copy from the minutes.
M. M. HOUSTON, C.K.

March 24—td

State of Alabama: }
BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Special Term, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came Martha Palmer, surviving executrix of the last will and testament of William Palmer, deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a general settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, 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 of said county, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause, if any they have, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the executor of said estate.

March 23, 1841—6t. M. M. HOUSTON, C.K.

Copy Test.

State of Alabama: }
BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Special Term, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came Martha Palmer, surviving executrix of the last will and testament of William Palmer, deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a general settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, 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 of said county, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause, if any they have, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the executor of said estate.

March 23, 1841—6t. M. M. HOUSTON, C.K.

Copy Test.

State of Alabama: }
BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphan's court March 28th, 1841.

WILLIAM BABER Administrator of the Estate of John Baber Deceased having reported himself ready for final settlement of said Estate. It is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said Estate to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court in the town of Jacksonville on Thursday the sixth day of May next, to show cause if any they can why a final settlement of said Estate, should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of Administrator.

M. M. HOUSTON, G.P.
Copy Test.

March 10, 1841—6t

State of Alabama: }
BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Special Term, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came John M. Crook, Executor of the last will and Testament, of James Ray deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, 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 the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause, if any, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the executor of said estate.

March 3, 1841—6t. M. M. HOUSTON, C.K.

Copy Test.

State of Alabama: }
BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Special Term, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came John M. Crook, Executor of the last will and Testament, of James Ray deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, 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 the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause, if any, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the executor of said estate.

March 3, 1841—6t. M. M. HOUSTON, C.K.

Copy Test.

State of Alabama: }
BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Special Term, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came John M. Crook, Executor of the last will and Testament, of James Ray deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, 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 the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause, if any, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the executor of said estate.

March 3, 1841—6t. M. M. HOUSTON, C.K.

Copy Test.

State of Alabama: }
BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court, March 15th 1841.

APPLICATION having been made to the Orphan's court of Benton county, to appoint an administrator on the estate of Richard Adams deceased. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring James Adams, Enoch Adams, Nancy Littleton and Cath Littleton, and all others the next of kin and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court of Benton county, in the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the second day of April 1841, to take upon themselves the administration of said estate, or show cause, if any they can, why the court should not proceed to appoint an administrator of the said estate of Richard Adams deceased.

(Copy test.) M. M. HOUSTON, C.K.

March 17, 1841—td.

State of Alabama: }
BENTON COUNTY.

Special Term Orphan's Court, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came Thomas R. Williams, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth McCredis deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks 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 the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause if any they have, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the administrator of said estate.

March 3, 1841—6t. M. M. HOUSTON, C.K.

Copy Test.

State of Alabama: }
BENTON COUNTY.

Special Term Orphan's Court, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came Thomas R. Williams, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth McCredis deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks 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 the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause if any they have, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the administrator of said estate.

March 3, 1841—6t. M. M. HOUSTON, C.K.

Copy Test.

State of Alabama: }
BENTON COUNTY.

Special Term Orphan's Court, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came Thomas R. Williams, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth McCredis deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CHEROKEE COUNTY, ORPHANS' COURT SPECIAL

WHEREAS Robert S. Cowan, Guardian of James Ferguson, Martha L. Ferguson, John Ferguson, Nancy K. Ferguson, Single-Ferguson, Chesterfield Ferguson, Francis Ferguson, Thomas Ferguson, and Macaness S. Ferguson, Minor heirs of John Ferguson deceased, has this day filed his accounts and Vouchers 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 advertisement 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 show 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, Clerk C. C.
Feb. 3rd 1841—6c.—\$10.50.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY, Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

THIS day came John Dearnon, 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 show 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—6c.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY, Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

THIS day came John Pike, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Lowmyer, 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 show 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—6c.

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, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court, in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in April next, to show cause, if any they can, why there should not be a final settlement of said Estate according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.

Copy Test:
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
Feb. 17, 1841—6c.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY, SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, FEBRUARY 16th 1841

THIS day came Benjamin Hollingsworth, Administrator, de bonis 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, in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in April next, to show 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—6c.

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 Eloquence.

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, Belles Lettres, Logic, Eloquence, 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, Feb. 1st, 1841.—
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:

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—11a.

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.

JOHN RAMEY.

Jacksonville, Jan. 13, 1840.—3m.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN

AND
JOHN FOSTER,

HAVE formed a Partnership 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.

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'y, 10, 1841.—tf.

THE THOROUGH BRED RACE HORSE & STALLION

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 transferred; mares will be taken care of at a small profit as I have large and extensive pasturage which is well watered, 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'y 1st 1841.

HENRY B. TURNER.

WHALEBONE,

Is twelve years old this spring, a beautiful blood bay, & a 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 Dimond, and Whalebone's dam was got by old Packet, and he by the Imported horse Citizen. Whalebone's grand dam was got by Alpheus, and he by the Imported horse Jonah, out of her day, the Celer mare one of the best racers in best son of old mare out of a Partner mare. Whalebone's great grand dam was got by the old Imported horse Daredevil, his great grand dam by Wildair, the best son of Imported Fearnaught, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam was got by Flinnap, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Dianna by Claudius, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Sally Painter by Sterling, his 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 entrance, two mile heats, with great ease at two heats; two weeks after he won the Jockey club purse at Huntsville, 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, Lung-waist, 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 ran him at Florence Ala. for the Jockey club purse, 3 mile heats and he was beaten by Hibernia in consequence of his choking 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.

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 they 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.

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 FULL BLOODED HORSE CATAWBA,

WILL stand the present season one half of his time at Ladiga and the remainder at White Plains, (public days excepted) and will be let to mares at fifteen dollars the season, if paid within the season, or twenty dollars out twenty-five dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, payable when the fact is ascertained or the mare traded; ten dollars the single visit, payable when the service is rendered. Those not attending regular with their mares forfeit the insurance. The season will commence on the 15th of March and end on the 15th of June. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents but no liability for any.

March 2d, 1841.—St. G. C. PATTILLO.
N. B. All mares sent from a distance will be well attended to, and charged moderate.

Pedigree.

CATAWBA is a beautiful Mahogany Bay, eight years old this Spring upwards of sixteen hands high. He was got by the imported Arabian Horse Yemen, his dam by old Whip of Kentucky, out of a Diomed mare. ELISHA SIMMONS.

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. Meadors, Fayetteville, " R. F. Ogilby, Rome, Alexandria, Feb'y, 5th, 1841.—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.

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 profession, any business confided to them will receive prompt attention. Their office may be found on the North East corner of the public square, in the Town of McDonald, Randolph County, Ala.

SATTINETTS & 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 & Stationery; Cups & Saucers, Plates and Queen's Ware generally, for sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.
Dec. 23, 1840.—11a.

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. LITTELL.
Alexandria, January, 6, 1841.—3m.

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

Cash required for all Work when delivered.

BLANKS

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

For Magistrates.
Warrants, Appeals, Stay Bonds, Attachment Bonds, " Writs, " Affidavits, Garnishments, Recognizances, Deeds for Titles.

For Sheriffs.
Forth coming Bonds, Bail Bonds, Replevin Bonds.

For Constables.
Delivery Bonds, Bail Bonds.

For Clerks.
Witness Certificates, Marriage License, Retailers oath & License, School Com. Bonds, Administrators Bonds, Guardians Bonds, Officer's Bonds, Oaths of Office, Also, DEEDS OF TRUST, WARRANTS 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 deposit.

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. 13, 1840.—6m.

FACTORY YARN.

Of superior quality and assorted sizes, just received and on sale for CASH, by
Dec. 21, 1840—11a. HOKE & ABERNATHY.

STATE OF ALABAMA, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by Fielding Beecher, one Sorrel Horse, one white hind foot (the right) white in his forehead, and a small white spot on his nose, supposed to be eight years old. Appraised to Sixty-five dollars before Wm. Ford & James Allen.

Wm. M. BUCHANAN, Clerk.
March 4th, 1841.—3c.

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.—4c.

GENERAL AGENCY, FORWARDING AND Commission Business.

THE subscribers have taken two Stores in Northrup's Fire Proof Brick Row, in the city of Wetumpka, where they will transact business as above. They expect to receive a regular supply on consignment, suited to the Up Country trade, and solicit a share of public patronage. They expect to be able to pay the market price for cotton, or will receive it in store to sell or forward.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS & CO.
March 3rd, 1841.—3m.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners of roads and revenue for the county of Benton, will meet at the place purchased for the use of the poor, nine miles north of Jacksonville on the road leading to Ladiga, on Monday the 29th of March inst., for the purpose of employing a superintendent to take charge of the use of the commissioners, on or before the meeting, the commissioners finding every thing; Also for how much per head they will keep the paupers, finding every thing themselves, &c., having the use of the land. Also at the same time and place, will be let to the lowest bidder, the building of some comfortable cabins on the place; the cabins, their location, the time when they must be completed, and when they will be paid for will be made known on the day.

March 3, 1841—td
E. T. SMITH, A. CROZIER, H. GRIFFIN, WM. JOHNSON, M. W. ABERNATHY, Commissioners

Randolph Sheriff's sales.

BY virtue of two F. Fas. one issued from the County Court of Randolph county, in favor of James A. Williams also one from the Circuit Court for cost, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of McDonald on the first Monday in April next the following lot of land, to wit: The South East 1/4 of the South East quarter of Section 28, Township 17, Range 10, levied on as the property of Thomas Ables to satisfy the above named F. Fas.

SYLVANUS WALKER, Sh'ff.
By J. T. MORRISON, Dep. Sh'ff.
March 3rd 1841.—3c.—\$3 00.

BY virtue of a f. fa. issued from the Circuit court of Randolph county, State of Alabama; I will offer for sale before the Court House door, in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in April next, to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land, to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim that Nation Putnam has to section 6 township 17, Range 11, east, in the Coosa district, levied on to satisfy one f. fa. in favor of Terry Riddle.

SYLVANUS WALKER, Sh'ff.
by J. T. MORRISON, D. Sh'ff.
March 3, 1841.—3c.—\$3

BY virtue of one f. fa. issued from the circuit court of Randolph county, 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 and claim and demand that Zachariah Reynolds has to the following described lots of land, to wit: the W 1/2 of the S 1/2 of sec. 14, township 17 range 9, east, in the Coosa land district, levied on as the property of said Reynolds to satisfy said f. fa. in favor of T. & W. Dothard.

SYLVANUS WALKER, Sh'ff.
by J. T. MORRISON, D. Sh'ff.
March 10, 1841.

Notice.

BY VIRTUE of one Execution 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 Execution, one in favor of Ware & Co. for the use of Marcus A. Mills, one in favor of Robert Benton and the other in favor of Thomas Smith.

SYLVANUS WALKER, Sh'ff.
Feb. 24, 1841.—5c.—\$5 00.

Notice.

BY VIRTUE of one F. Fa. issued from the County Court of Randolph County Ala. I will offer for sale before the Court House door, in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest and claim that Carter Wells has to the following lot of land, to wit: the South West half of the South west quarter, of section 15, township 13, Range 9, east, levied on to satisfy a f. fa. in favor of John A. Hunter.

SYLVANUS WALKER, Sh'ff.
by J. T. MORRISON, D. Sh'ff.
March 3, 1841.—3c.—\$3

Coroner's Sale.

BY virtue of an alias f. fa. to me issued from the County Court of Benton county, Ala: I will offer for sale at the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville on the 1st Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claims, demands that Holbert McClure has in and to the following described Lots and parcels of Lands situate in the County aforesaid to wit: Lot No. 29 in the town of White Plains—also the lot on which the Stables are situate, known as the Tavern stable lot; also the Water lot, all situate in the Town of White Plains; Levied on as the property of Holbert McClure to satisfy an Execution in my hands in favor of William T. Gould, assignee, vs. said McClure, et. al.

Sale within the usual hours.
JAS. WOOD, Coroner.
March 3rd, 1841.—5c.—\$6 00.

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 3 past 4 o'clock P. M.

\$2000

CAPITAL PRIZE, TICKETS ONLY FIVE DOLLARS.

Of the Lottery for the Hiram Lodge No. 42.
75 Numbers, 19 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID 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 " " 3d 4th & 5th to 1,000
That ticket " " 3d 5th & 6th to 500
Those 4 tickets having on them,
1st 2d & 4th, to \$250 60 each,
1st 3d & 5th, 1,000,
4th 6th & 7th,
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 10 each to \$50 500

Those twenty tickets having on them the
1 2 3 1 2 10 1 3 9 1 4 9
2 6 1 3 4 1 3 10 1 4 10
2 7 1 3 6 1 4 5 1 5 6
2 8 1 3 7 1 4 7 1 5 8
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 1 4 8 7 2 1 8 1 2 9 1 2
4 5 7 1 5 4 9 7 2 3 8 1 3 9 1 3
4 5 8 1 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 6 1 6 3 4 7 2 6 8 1 6 9 1 6
4 6 2 6 5 7 7 2 8 1 7 9 1 7
4 6 3 6 5 8 7 2 10 8 1 10 9 1 8
4 6 4 6 8 9 7 3 1 8 2 1 10 3 7
4 6 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 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.

HORSE BILLS,

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HOKE & ABERNATHY.

SEABORN WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, McDONALD, ALABAMA.

January, 6, 1841.—3m.