

DECEMBER

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Whole No. 308

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

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

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less: \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.
All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.
Advertisements inserted in the morning will be published until ordered otherwise, 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.

PAPER! PAPER! PAPER!!!
Just received on consignment and for sale at this Office.

10	Reams fine Vellum Cap.	No. 1.
10	" " " "	" 2.
10	" " " "	" 3.
10	" " " "	" 4.
10	" " " "	" 5.
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10	" " " "	" 17.
10	" " " "	" 18.
10	" " " "	" 19.
10	" " " "	" 20.

The writing paper is of excellent quality, and will be sold on terms lower than usual, by the Quire or Ream.
August 17, 1842.

WE
We are now receiving and opening a fresh supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,
consisting of Cloths, Casimires, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Linsey, Merinos, Circassians, French & English Bombazines, Prints of the latest styles, Domestic, Osnaburges, Kerseys, Flannels. Also a fine assortment of

Hats and Boots and Shoes.
(Gentlemen's and Ladies') with a general assortment of groceries.

Sugar, Coffee, Fish, Candles, & Cigars.

Also about 400 pieces **Bagging**, 300 Coils **Rope & Twine**, which will assuredly be sold at **low** prices for any kind of Alabama Money, or to punctual solvent men on short time.

H. L. BROWN & CO.,
Tallahassee, Oct. 3rd, 1842.—41.

NEW FALL GOODS.
I AM OPENING

500 Pair Reg'd Boots,
Plain and Negro Linseys,
Kerseys and Kentucky Jeans,
Satinets, Cloths, Flannels,
Blankets, Merinos, Circassians.

Shawls, Cloaks, Calicoes, Prints,
Osnaburges, Domestic, Bed Tickings,
Saddles, Brides, &c.

Making my Stock very large and desirable, which will be sold low for Alabama Money without discount, or on my usual credit to old customers.

I have never demanded a Dollar of Specie from any person during my whole life, and I have no idea of commencing at this late day. I hope this will answer a different report that is in circulation.

JAMES ISBELL,
Tallahassee, October 12, 1842.

WARE-HOUSE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

The Subscribers have removed to the Warehouse formerly occupied by Perse & Miller, which is both convenient to the river and comparatively safe from fire, where they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage. Their undivided attention will in all cases be given to the storage and sale of Cotton and Goods.

They are prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton in Store.

ANDREW LYLE.

SAMUEL W. HOUSE.

LYLE & HOUSE.

In addition to the above, all Cotton will be weighed by the Public Weigher on his scales free of any additional charge.

SAMUEL W. HOUSE,
Public Weigher.

Wetumpka, Oct. 12, 1842.—6in.

COPPERSMITH.
R. M. SEAY

Has commenced, and will carry on the **Copper and Tin Business** in all its branches, in Jacksonville, Ala., South of the Public square, West side of Main street, where he will keep constantly on hand

SKILLS
of various sizes and descriptions. Sheet-iron Stove pipes, Tin guttering and spouting for houses made to order.

Orders for **Wm and Thos STAN-** ton, Summerville, Chatahoga County, Ga., will be promptly attended to. He will have on hand at all times a variety of **SKILLS** for sale. Old Copper received in payment for work done.
November 9, 1842.—6m.

POETRY.

THE RETURN OF YOUTH.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

My friend, thou sorrowest for thy golden prime,
For thy fair youthful years, too swift of flight;

Thou musest, with wet eyes, upon the time
Of cheerful hopes, that fill'd the world
With light;

Years, when thy heart was bold, thy hand
Was strong,
And prompt thy tongue the generous thought
To speak.

And willing faith was thine, and scorn of wrong
Summon'd the sudden crimson to thy cheek.

Thou lookest forward on the coming days,
Shuddering to feel their shadow o'er thee creep;

A path thick set with dangers and decays
Slopes downward to the place of common sleep.
And they who walk'd with thee in life's first stage,

Leave, one by one, thy side; and waiting near,
Thou seest sad companions of thy age—
Dull love of rest, and weariness, and fear.

Yet grieve thou not, nor think thy youth is gone,
Nor deem that glorious season o'er could die.

Thy pleasant youth, a little while withdrawn,
Waits on the horizon of a brighter sky;
Waits like the morn; but forth her wings and hies.

Till the slow stars bring back her dawning hour,
Waits like the vernal Spring, that, slumbering, bides
Her own sweet-time to waken bird and flower.

Thou shalt be welcome thee, when thou shalt stand
On his bright morning hill; with smiles more sweet
Than when at first he took thee by the hand

Through the fair earth, to lead thy tender feet.
He shall bring back, but bright, broader still,
Life's early glory to thine eyes again;

Shall clothe thy spirit with new strength, and fill
Thy leaping heart with warmer love than then.

Has thou not glimpses, in the twilight here,
Of mountains where immortal morn pre-
vails?

Comes there not through the silence, to thine ear
A gentle murmur of the morning gales
That sweep the ambrosial groves of that bright shore?

And thence the fragrance of their blossoms bears;
And voices of the loved ones gone before,
More musical in that celestial air?

THE PIASA.

AN INDIAN TRADITION OF ILLINOIS.

[Translated for the National Intelligencer from the New York "Staats Zeitung."]
Towards the end of March of this year (1840) I was induced to ramble among the bluffs below the mouth of the Illinois, and above that of the Piasa. My curiosity was more particularly directed towards the examination of a cavern, which in the above tradition is designated as one of those in which the bird used to carry his victims.

I set out on my excursion, accompanied by an experienced guide, who carried a spade. The entrance of the cavern was exceedingly difficult to reach; at one point, up to which we had scrambled, I found myself at the height of 150 feet on the perpendicular precipice of the rock, with scarcely so much room as to place my feet. Above me the uninterrupted precipice towered high up, while the stream rolled below. After long and dangerous climbing we reached the cavern. With the assistance of a long pole, whereof we fixed one end on the projection or ledge of the rock, and pushed the other end into the entrance of the cavern, we succeeded in reaching it. Nothing can make a deeper impression than the view from this cavern. In silent majesty rolls the Mississippi at your feet; high above our heads a cedar hung its branches over the cliff, on whose extremity a bald eagle was perched. No other noise or sign of life was around us; the stillness of Sabbath reigned over the whole country; not the smallest cloud was visible in the sky, not the least breeze stirring. Quiet and smooth like a lake, lay the expanse of the Mississippi before us, and the landscape still wore the same impress of wildness, as once when the eye of the white man had not yet surveyed it.

The roof of the cavern was arched, and scarcely less than twenty-five feet high; the cavern itself revealed several irregular expansions and retractions, yet it might, as far as I could estimate, be on an average from twenty-five to thirty feet wide. Its bottom was, as far as it extended, covered over and over with human bones. Skulls and bones lay about in the greatest imaginable confusion—to what depth I cannot de-

cide. In each part of the cavern, we dug to a depth of three or four feet, and every where found nothing but bones.—Here must be preserved the remains of thousands, how by whom, and to what end, it is impossible to guess.

No part of the United States, not even the highlands on the Hudson, can compete in wild romantic scenery with the bluffs on the Illinois. On one side of the Illinois there rise frequently, from the edge of the water perpendicular rocky escarpments of several hundred feet in height; on the opposite side there occurs generally a level prairie of several miles in circumference, till it is bordered by other bluffs similar to those along the stream.

One of these chains of perpendicular rocky escarpments commences at Alton, and stretches with but little interruption, for many miles along the left banks of the Illinois. The traveller, when he descends the Mississippi towards Alton, observes between this place and the mouth of the Illinois a narrow chasm through which a foaming brook precipitates its waters into the Mississippi. This brook is called Piasa. The name is of Indian origin, and signifies, in the dialect of the Illini, "man devouring bird." Near to the mouth of this torrent there is cut, at a height which no human arm can reach, in the face of the smooth and perpendicular rocky precipice, the colossal figure of a bird with extended wings. The bird represented by this figure is called by the Indians Piasa, and therefrom the brook received its name.

The tradition of the Piasa is still alive among all the Indian tribes of the Upper Mississippi, and of those who once inhabited the valley of the Illinois. It is related as follows: Many thousand months before the arrival of the pale faces, when the great magdolino and mastodon—whose bones are now dug out—were still living in this country, the verdant prairies, there was a bird of such monstrous size that he could carry away with ease a deer in his talons. Having since that time tasted of human flesh, he would not hunt any further for any thing else. He was as cunning as a fox, and used suddenly to dart on an Indian, carry him in his talons to a cavern of the surrounding bluffs, and there devour him. Hundreds of warriors attempted for years to kill him, but could never succeed. Whole villages had been almost depopulated, and all the tribes of the Illini were seized with terror. At last Onatoga, a chief, the sound of whose valor had reached even beyond the great lakes, went forth against the monster. He withdrew from his tribe, fasted for a whole month in a secluded retirement, and implored the Great Spirit, the Ruler of Life, that he might protect the lives of his children from the Piasa. On the last day of his fastings the Great Spirit appeared to him in a dream, and bid him to select twenty of his warriors, each armed with a bow and poisoned arrow, and to conceal themselves at a designated spot. Near this spot, where they were to lie concealed, another warrior was to be freely, and openly exposed as a sacrifice to the Piasa, and in the moment the Piasa was to pounce on him the hidden warriors were to pierce the bird with their arrows. When the chief woke in the morning, he thanked the Great Spirit, returned to his tribe, and told his dream. Forthwith the warriors were selected and concealed in the designated spot; for the sacrifice Onatoga offered himself. He declared himself ready to die for his people. Proudly and openly he exposed himself in view of the bluff, and soon perceived the Piasa perched on a cliff spying his prey with greedy eyes. Onatoga raised his hands to his full height, and finally fixing his feet, began to chant the death hymn of the warriors. A moment after the Piasa rose in the air, and with the lightning's rapidity pounced on the chief. But scarcely had he reached his prey, when each bow let fly, and each arrow penetrated into the Piasa's heart of life. The enormous bird shrieked out in wild and fearful screams that sounded far over the stream and expired. Onatoga was saved, no arrow, not even the Piasa's talons, had touched him; the Lord of Life, in admiration of Onatoga's high souled deed, had held over him an invincible protecting shield.

In commemoration of this event, the figure of the Piasa was sculptured in the rock. This runs the Indian tradition, whose truth to be sure, cannot be vouched for. Yet so much is certain that the figure of the stupendous bird cut in the rock is still visible for every one, and that a height to which no one can arrive. How and for what purpose, it was made, others may decide; but to this very day no Indian rows by the place in his canoe without firing his rifle at the figure of the bird. The marks of the balls that struck against the rock are almost innumerable.

From the N. O. Tropic.

TRAGEDY IN REAL LIFE.

From an esteemed friend at Columbia, Ark., we obtained the following recital of wrong, and its certain and summary punishment.—Byron was right—"Truth, is strange, stranger than fiction!"

Some months ago, a Doctor Peake, (formerly of Prince William county, Virginia, and lately of Palmyra Miss.) arrived at Columbia, with a lady and child; supposed to be his wife and daughter, and took lodgings at the hotel. He had during that time acquired the respect of the community, and much professional reputation.

A few days since a gentleman (whose name is not now recollected, but who is also a resident of Palmyra,) landed at Columbia, and presented a letter of introduction to a gentleman of the neighborhood, whom he informed that Dr Peake had been his friend and family physician at Palmyra, where he had long enjoyed a lucrative and extensive practice.—That about six months ago his wife had expressed an earnest desire to visit a relative in one of the northern counties of Mississippi, to which, unsuspecting of wrong he had yielded his consent, and she accordingly left Palmyra; taking with her their daughter about 6 years old; that immediately afterwards Dr Peake left Palmyra, without making known to any one his object or destination. A few weeks after Dr P's departure, the unsuspecting husband received a letter from his Mississippi friends stating that his wife had eloped with a stranger who had appeared in the neighborhood soon after his wife's arrival there, carrying with her the child, but that no clue to their hiding place had been discovered by her friends. The husband made diligent search and inquiry for the fugitives, but without success till about a fortnight ago, when he was informed by a steamboat captain, that he had seen Dr Peake at Columbia. To this spot the husband immediately repaired, carrying credentials of his own standing, and a letter of introduction to the gentleman to whom, on landing at Columbia, he related the story of his wrongs.

He then informed this gentleman that he only desired to recover his child, and would only use force in case of resistance. Accompanied by the gentleman, (who at once espoused his cause) he went to the boarding house, and without ceremony entered the room occupied by Dr Peake and his adulterous wife. On entering, he immediately secured his child, and on an attempt of Dr Peake to interpose, he drew a pistol, and directing it towards Dr Peake, threatened him with instant death if he advanced. The doctor's interference being thus arrested, the unhappy man bore his child off without further hindrance. A few minutes afterwards he received a message from his wife, praying an interview, which he granted on condition that, it should take place in the presence of witnesses. Accordingly he repaired with several of the citizens of the town to their apartment, where he was speedily interrupted by the approach of Dr Peake, armed with a pistol. He immediately stepped to the door, and drawing his pistol, fired and wounded Dr P. who, however, continued to advance upon him with angry and menacing gestures. The husband, (who throughout the whole affair acted with extraordinary coolness) then drew a Bowie knife, and rushing on Dr P. before the latter could fire his pistol, plunged it into his heart. The doctor fell and immediately expired, his adversary exclaiming, "there dies a villain, once my dearest friend, who first destroyed my happiness and deserved death, but who has rushed on his own destruction."

We understand that the miserable wife has been provided for by her husband, but remains at Columbia, abandoned by him and his daughter, and a wretched outcast from all virtuous society.

From the Wetumpka Times.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

This subject is exciting a considerable sensation in various parts of our country; from which fact, perhaps a brief notice of it would not at this time be uninteresting to our readers. Animal Magnetism is a certain phenomena that has never yet been properly explained by those professed to be learned in the mysterious doctrine, but we are taught that it is an action of one man upon another, by means of which the effects of animal magnetism are produced. The magnetizer, to produce the effect, first touches the person who is to be magnetized (who must be of a weaker constitution than himself) then by a certain rule commences stroking with the hands, breathing on, and fixing the eyes on the person selected as the subject.—the subject having his eyes closed until the effect is produced, which is preceded by bodily sensation, such as chilliness, heaviness, flying pains, oppressions, &c. When the magnetised drops into a sound sleep, in which state the internal construction of his own body is made visible to him, and he tells of all the diseases that are known and unknown to his physicians, and gives infallible medical prescriptions; he gives inspired verses of Heaven and Hell. He will read sealed letters on their being laid on his breast, if requested to do so, and when awakened will be totally unconscious of what he did, or of having been asleep. If a person unknown to the magnetized during the sleep, comes near him, who is a disbeliever in the doctrine, it is apt to produce convulsions, &c. The magnetised, in all instances, shows a remarkable connexion with and dependence on the magnetizer. His head may be covered with a thick covering, and the magnetiser may taste of some sweet or bitter substance, and the sleeper tastes it, apparently unconscious of what is going on—and will give answers correctly to all questions, such for instance as "what is this taste?" it is bitter, sweet, or sour?" No person but he who produces this sleep can wake the sleeper.

The whole of these effects seem to be ascribable to heated imagination, to an excitement half spiritual, half sensual and to a marked sensitiveness. This mysterious doctrine was thus originated:

Anthony Mesmer, who was born at Mersburg, in Silesia, in 1734, was educated at a German School, at that day of much reputation and when he was between thirty five and forty years of age, distinguished himself as a physician. In 1772 he made his first attempt at curing diseases by magnetising the patient, and obtaining from him or her, the wonderful discovery of the internal state of disease, and the medical prescription that would infallibly effect a cure. This first attempt of his was made at Vienna; but he soon met with difficulties there. A celebrated physician at that place, by the name of Hill, had previously attempted some cures by the application of magnets, and he at once charged Mesmer, to avoid any further difficulties with Father Hill, (as he was called at Vienna) once renounced the magnets, and declared that the mysterious power, which he used in his miraculous cures, was of his own body, and was related to certain mysterious attractions through the universe, and that his cures were the effects of a magnetic fluid peculiar to animal bodies. Unfortunately for Mesmer at Vienna, at that time, there was an interesting blind girl, who was a celebrated musician, and she was brought to Mesmer to be restored to sight. In this case he attempted a fraud in which he was detected, which rendered him and his celebrated doctrine very unpopular at Vienna. He now thought it to his interest, to seek some other place for his future operations, mysterious system of healing the sick, and curing disease, and in 1775 he removed to the City of Paris. He soon produced great excitement there by his operations: several scientific men became converts to his extraordinary doctrines—amongst the number was the celebrated physician, Delson. But he viewed Delson's literary reputation, and popularity at Paris, with suspicion, & thought it best at once to pronounce him an impostor in the doctrine, which he did. Several of the members of the French Government had now become converts to the mysterious doctrine, and an order was made by the Government to Mesmer, of a large pecuniary reward, if he would establish a magnetic clinic and instruct three persons (to be chosen by the Government) in his process. He was not pleased with the latter part of the proposition: he left Paris and settled at Spain. The citizens of Paris who had become converts to his doctrine, raised 310,000 livres, by private subscription, which they offered him, to return to Paris, and reveal to them the principles of his discovery. This offer he accepted, and returned again to Paris, where he delivered his first lectures on the principles of his professed discovery. The French Government again interfered in this matter, and selected a scientific and learned committee to investigate the mysterious doctrines taught by Mesmer. Dr. Franklin, who was in the City of Paris, had the honor of being a member of that committee. The result of the investigation appears in an article entitled the "memoirs" of said committee, drawn up by M. Bulp, a member of the same, which completely exposed the futility of animal magnetism, and the quackery of its author. Mesmer, on the report of said learned committee being made to the Government of France, removed to England and resided there in obscurity under a false name for several years. In 1779, he removed back to Germany and published a new explanation of his mysterious doctrines, which attracted but little notice or attention. He died in 1815 at the place of his nativity. The subject of mesmerism having thus received a fatal blow, remained almost unnoticed until within the last few years. We are not disposed to our remarks on the subject, to condemn it, because we do not believe in it ourselves; our object is to present such facts to our readers as our means may from time to time afford in relation to it—as the doctrine is at present receiving new energy in the investigations of several scientific gentlemen and learned physicians, (among the most prominent may be named Dr. John C. McCabe and Dr. Landman of Virginia,) who have, by their scientific examinations, and performances, convinced thousands of persons of the reality of animal magnetism, and have taught many to believe that the day is not far distant when this mysterious system, of healing the sick and curing diseases, will entirely supersede the present practice of medicine.

STRONG SYMPATHY IN A DOG.—An interesting instance of this feeling in the canine species is related in an English print, the authenticity of which it says may be relied on. At a large sheep farm in Perthshire, the overseer became severely indisposed; & for the first ten days after his master had taken to his bed, his faithful collier refused to be comforted, mournfully declining all sorts of food, nay, even milk warm from the cow, at last pressed upon them by the domestic. At length their case became so serious, (for they were otherwise valuable dogs,) that the overseer's mother was prevailed upon to inform her sick son, the very low, of the circumstance; begging of him, as a dernier resort, to try what effect his own word would still have upon the mute mourners. By an effort he succeeded, in a weak voice, to name his favorites, pointing at the same time to some food, placed at hand for the trial. This gentle command had its effect; the dogs at once obeyed; and have since, as if it were still repeated them, (which it is not likely ever to be again,) continued to take as much as supports life; but once every day at least,

and oftener if opportunity offer, they glide together into the room where the sick man is, slip stealthily to the bedside, raise their fore paws upon the bedclothes, and in this attitude continue together for some time to gaze intently on the pallid features of their now unconscious master, and then drooping, retire out of the room.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

A GLIMPSE AT THE FUTURE.
The gay and sprightly lineaments of youth had scarce matured into the more rose ones of manhood, when I determined to gratify the curiosity entertained from my earliest boyhood, of visiting the old world—I bade adieu to friends and kindred, to home and all its endearing associations, and committing my fortune to the guidance of a merciful Providence, I sought a foreign shore.

For many long years I wandered o'er other lands, and in the indulgence of my roving disposition, the fickle Goddess bestowed her favors with an impartial hand— joys and sorrows alternately were found. The restless spirit of adventure and the novelty of my situation, prevented me, at first, from recurring severely in thought, to the home of my youth. In a short time, I became so accustomed to my new mode of existence, that I felt as if I should be perfectly benighted never to return. True, I would remember other days; the friends of my boyhood would come flitting before my "mind's eye," then, me thought, I could see my playmates with sniveling smiling faces as they passed in review before me—but still they came only as the reminiscence of a youthful dream, "as things that might or might not be." For a season, I was happy, completely satisfied, and continued to wander abroad, plucking here a flower—there a thorn. Old age, with slow but steady pace came on—the frost of many winters left its hoary mark, and with it came an irresistible yearning to turn to my long forsaken native land. Twisted to revisit scenes of former pleasure of youthful sport. I desired to be buried with my fathers. My resolution was taken, and I set sail for the land of the free and the home of the brave. The wanderer returned—but how changed was the aspect of every object which met his view, he could recognize nothing as familiar to his eyes; but still it was home— what cared he for the land of the "cypress and myrtle?" What for Northern climes and British ladies? For the vale of Cashmere, with its "roses the brightest that earth ever gave?" Was not this the land of his birth—the land of freedom, "fair forms" and heart bending smiles? But then he was alone—he knew no one and none, knew him—whether now should he direct his steps? The old man wept. * * *

It was on a quiet and pleasant evening in the month of June, 1830, that I found myself riding along an open and apparently much frequented road. I had travelled long and far, and my jaded horse, by his tardy movements plainly manifested an inclination to halt, at least, for the night. I was approaching the old and favorite haunts of my childhood; but time with its magic wand, had effected such changes, during my absence, that all seemed strange and new. I was in that peculiar state of mind when even the beauties of nature lose their power to charm, and the wild vagaries of an excited imagination can scarcely be said to have a local habitation or a name. Listlessly I rode on, and, for a season, forgot the circumstances by which I was surrounded. The vernal flowers of a Southern climate matured by the genial influence of a summer's sun, sent forth a rich perfume and the gorgeous firs, emitted from the god of "day as he took his departure for his western couch gave a character to the scene peculiarly suited to my then moody frame of mind. A tribe of feathered songsters, from a neighboring grove, trilled forth their notes of melody and the very forest rejoiced, as the glad song was wafted upon the breeze. Herds of cattle were lowing over the hills, the goats feeding in the green meadows, and the sheep, that type of innocence, was cropping the tender grass on the bank of a gentle stream. All seemed peaceful and happy, still as the scene slumbering on the brow of the mountain. I put spurs to my horse and joggled on at a brisk trot.

I was proceeding thus when I was startled by the hum of something as of a moving multitude. I looked up and, for the first time perceived that I was approaching a great city. I was amazed. Being entirely ignorant of the many improvements which had been perfected in the country, I was not prepared for the appearance of an immense city, where I expected to find nothing but solitude and a wilderness of trees. My isolated condition at once came home to me. I thought of the years grandeur and magnificence presented itself. On every side peered lofty minarets and polished domes. Here a building decorated with all the extravagance of an Oriental palace, there, one of a still more imposing appearance. As I wandered on through street after street, my eye was continually dazzled by the sight of some new and still more magnificent edifice. I ventured to approach the vestibule of one which particularly attracted my attention. I gazed at the open hall—the diamonds of Golconda glittered on the walls, whilst the golden ornaments of every land were interspersed with the coral and valuable pearls of the deep. The various orders of architecture, the Doric the Ionic the Corinthian;

the Tuscan the composite all were represented. Stately pillars rose from a base of the finest marble; whilst the superstructure was grand beyond comparison. All appeared to be the work of enchantment and I imagined myself in fairy land. To add strength to the illusion I had scarcely returned to the open thoroughfare when I beheld innumerable fair ladies promenading the side walks. There was the stately matron with the step of Juno side by side with her blooming daughter a blushing Hebe of sixteen. Then came the sighing sentimental belle, leaning heavily on the arm of a whiskered dandy. You might see another fair creature.

"Who walks in beauty like the night,
Of cloudless climes and starry skies
And all that's best of dark and bright,
Meet in her aspect and her eyes."

She is beautiful, as ever is "the dark eye of woman"—but why need we pause. There is another and still they come; but I must not linger—

"My hairs are gray, my limbs are old,
My heart is dead, my veins are cold
I may not, must not, sing of love."

So move we on. I looked in every direction for some familiar face, some kind friend from whom I could acquire a knowledge of the place, its name and history; but not one presented himself. I approached a stranger: "Sir, will you tell me the name of this fair city?" He actually laughed at me, eye at a friendly old man. I repeated my question to others, but was always repulsed, sometimes rudely jeered me. I saw a man leaning against the column of an immense building—he was alone—his countenance denoted deep dejection, if not care; he was dressed in the dark robes of—, and his whole appearance pointed him out as a clergyman. I thought he at least would give the desired information. He heeded not my question, but, folding his arms, he remained in a musing attitude. I left him. I entered a Hotel and seated myself in the midst of a large company still determined to ascertain something about the city. "What place is this sir?" I addressed myself to a young gentleman, who sported a cane, and wore huge mustaches. He looked at me with ineffable contempt, and, twirling his cane, he drawled slowly out, "Dum me but, in di-vid-u-al you are vastly impertinent," and then walked away. I repaired again to the street.

A beggar hobbled by me on his crutches. "I threw him a dime," "Bless you, sir," he said and was passing on. "Stop! friend I am a stranger, long absence from my native land has made me unacquainted with scenes familiar to my youth. Pray what city is this?" He looked up enquiringly, as if he scarcely believed me, in earnest and then, with an incredulous smile replied, "You must, indeed, be a stranger, sir, not to know that this is the city of Rome."

"And what building is that yonder?" "That sir, is the Capitol, that the University, that the Female College, that the Museum, that the Assembly Room, and that"—he was proceeding when the shrill sound of a trumpet accompanied by a full band of music, fell upon my ear and I awoke. I found myself reclining upon one of the benches, [how unpoetical!] near the spring. Matthew was blowing his horn to give notice of the arrival of the beef wagon; Bill was tuning his old fiddle and Cupid rattling his infernal triangle. Zounds! said I as I rubbed my eyes, this ought not to have been a dream; and who knows yet but that it may be verified? I hope it will.

MOST HORRIBLE.—We find the following narrative in the Cincinnati Sun of Tuesday last. Can it be true? We can scarcely regard it in any other light than as a horrible fiction;

It has been a matter of considerable inquiry with the priests of the day, whether the spirit of God or the devil was uppermost in the world, but generally conceded that the latter took the lead. In the following instance, we shudder at the depravity of the human heart, wonder at its hardness, and sigh over its obduracy. Some three years since, a family of the first standing in our city was called to mourn the loss of a father who had toiled to amass a fortune for his wife and children. Scarcely had he been laid in the grave, when a plan was fixed upon by the children (two sons and a daughter) too horrible to think of, yet too true to slumber, to abduct the mother, who stood between them and the property of the dead father. Accordingly, the mother was prevailed upon to go to the country, where some relations resided. The journey was commenced; but on the same evening the old lady was returned to the city, secretly taken to the garret of their family mansion and confined in a room where no eye could reach but that of the daughter—the usurper or her mother's rights. Here, in solitude the old woman lay with just food sufficient to keep her alive beyond the reach of friend, a morsel on her mouth, to keep her from crying aloud for help.

A story was raised some few weeks after, that the old lady had died in the country—mourning was put on by the sister and the two brothers, as well as other relations who actually supposed that the old lady and lawful owner of the property was dead and in her grave!

Two years rolled away, and the daughter and sons are in quiet possession of their ill gotten wealth when a circumstance transpired, shocking to relate. A person employed about the premises, who had often heard, or surmised he heard, away in the farthest part of the upper garret, moanings, so low, indeed, as to be scarcely thought earthly—about two months ago heard the groans more distinctly than ever and became convinced that foul play had been used upon somebody. He watched till well assured that, in the dark and ghostly rooms of this garret, a human form was suffering the pains of confinement and villany. He aroused the household, (the guilty daughter being absent,) rushed to the spot with a light, burst open the door, and there beheld the miserable form of the poor old woman in the last agony of death! What a sight! No pen can describe the scene. Language

fails to give an adequate view of such a spectacle!

On the return of the daughter, her husband and friends by bribery and threats, succeeded in quelling the noise just burst forth, and had the body secretly buried; and these devils incarnate now stand up in the first society in this very city, as pure and healthy patterns of all that is good and virtuous. Steps are soon to be taken, we learn, to investigate this foul affair and bring those concerned in it to justice.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1842.

MEDICAL BOARD OF JACKSONVILLE.

A regular meeting of the Board of Physicians was held in the Town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 6th of December, for the purpose of granting Licenses.

The following gentlemen were regularly licensed to practice Medicine, Surgery, &c.

JOHN MOORE, of Benton County, James P. MONTGOMERY, of Tallapoosa, Wm. T. PARKS, of Benton.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. A. Pelham, and adopted by the Board: Resolved, That the Secretary cause to be published in the Jacksonville Republican, the meeting of the Board, and the names of the gentlemen licensed.

C. J. CLARK, Sec'y.
Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 5, 1842.

The Tennessee Legislature has again adjourned without electing United States Senators.

From the threats of certain leading whig papers, it would seem that some disorganizing, revolutionary movement may be anticipated from the members of that party in the present Congress. The New York American, a leading whig journal, in commenting on some remarks of the Madisonian relative to the resignation of the whig members of the Ohio Legislature, in which the latter paper calls it "a whig revolutionary movement" says: "Let it be so. It sounds well; and if the remaining States do not sustain us in the full elections, the same movement will take place among the whigs in both Houses of Congress."

The people may stand prepared for this last resort of broken down federal whiggery. It is not a little strange that a party making such high pretensions to a love of law and order, should be the first to resort to frauds in elections and revolutionary movements, and then exult in the hope that such scenes would excite prejudice against our democratic form of government.

For the Republican.

THE ALABAMA TIMES.

Mr. Editor:

It is with painful sensations that we take up our pen to notice the sheet whose name stands at the head of this article. Having been a subscriber during the brief career of him who has just left the editorial chair, we have often read with edification the spirited editorials, and laughed at the lively wit, and apt repartee of the sprightly editor. And although he put himself into too great a "hustle" at the first, the flashing of his contemporaries soon brought him to the sober second thought. But the Alabama Times has changed Editors; and such a change! Alas! how fallen! Instead of the able and lucid articles that fell from the pen of the former incumbent, we have a long, drawing, awkwardly written leader on Mesmerism, and two silly and feeble attempts to ridicule Judge Porter & the Hon. Jesse Beane of Dallas.

It seems that the Editor "intends to do what he can to spread the scientific." He undertakes an exposition of Mesmerism as follows:

"Animal Magnetism is a certain phenomena that has never yet been properly explained by those professed to be learned in the mysterious doctrine, but we are taught that it is an action of one man upon another, by means of which the effects of animal magnetism are produced." Shade of Johnson & Webster! (No, we mean) was ever such perspicuity of definition seen. It amounts to this, "Animal Magnetism is Animal Magnetism." Then the Grammar, "Animal Magnetism is a certain phenomena." The Editor of the Alabama Times is certainly a phenomenon of learning. The veriest tyro that ever had his ears boxed with a copy of Murray would not be guilty of perpetrating such a sentence. Perhaps it was a mere lapsus linguae, or rather a lapsus penne. Probably this scientific Editor intended to say, "Animal Magnetism is a phenomena." Did he mean to say Animal Magnetism is a certain phenomenon? Why, according to the writers and lecturers on the subject, the phenomena are as numerous and varied as those of Electricity and Galvanism. The very next sentence is a long, tangled, jumbled up collocation of words, badly selected & more badly arranged, with a period right in the middle of the sentence, or two sentences made by cutting in two, one intolerably long one, and placing a capital letter at the commencement of the last section, so as to give a man breathing time. Now we know that long sentences have become very fashionable among certain of the literati, but when they are so long and crooked, that a man on getting through, looks back in despair, to see the connection, as with our Editor's, we may well suspect that much learning hath made the writer mad.

I would recommend to the especial notice of this learned Theban, a certain little book called Blair's Rhetoric, and if it be admitted that "perspicuity is the fundamental

quality of a good style" he will be eminently benefited by a careful perusal of the aforesaid work. But it were worse than useless to particularize the deformities of this Mesmeric leader of our sapient Editor, for it puts at defiance all rules of rhetoric—all laws of grammar—all precepts of philosophy—all the canons of criticism. There is only one excuse for him. There is a certain passage of scripture that amounts to this: "They that know not the law are a law unto themselves." Now I suppose that the learned Editor not having any particular acquaintance with the "powers that be," intends setting up a philological code for himself. Take the following as another instance:

"BANKRUPT LAW.—We discover from some of our exchange papers, that a new question has been raised in some instances, on the motion for a final discharge from all the debts against volunteer bankrupts, that is contained in the schedule in favor of creditors." Is this another slip of the pen? Faith, has not he a remarkably slippery pen! And then such a coincidence of slips! We think our friend would do well to get that same "little book of grammar" recommended to him of the Cahawba Democrat. But we must advise our Editor to turn lecturer on Mesmerism of which he has given such a clear exposition, and able history. And should his lecturing correspond with his writing he will be astonishingly successful, for he will doubtless be able to put any common audience to sleep in a few moments by the soporific influence of his inimitable style. Let him turn lecturer on Mesmerism and he shall gain more notoriety than the famed Job Trotabout, some time lecturer on phenology. The following extract is from the article headed, "B F Porter." "Well Ben, we bid you farewell, but we fear you will have a rough time of it, for those democrats that you have got amongst will never like you so long as you smell conchish, and that long bushy tail of yours will make them old Democrats think of a coon every time you move it. Oh, Ben, take care, or some of them old fellows will grab you by the tail years after this and hollow out. The same old Coon of 1840 again. Take care, Benny, good bye." The only other extract that we shall burden you with, is headed, "Little Jesse a gain in the field with his head and tail up." Our witty Editor then discourses in the following elegant language and sentiments: "It is remarkably strange that the extraordinary qualifications and merits of this little man should be so long neglected. Up on all occasions for several years past, when there has been any important office to fill, little Jesse has always been found the first man in the field, sounding the alarm, and has as often been ruled out by his democratic friends; all of which he takes very well, for as soon as he is ruled off the track, he returns gently into the traces, and works admirably well until another vacancy in some important office is about to take place, and Jesse is there again. Now Jesse is no slouch, he always keeps a lookout ahead, and it is no easy matter to tell what Jesse sees ahead, even when you can see the moving of his." Further on he says, "We all know Jesse is a great man in the State of Blount, &c. &c."

Why dear me alive! the man is a perfect Voltaire at sarcasm. He is so exceedingly witty!

The very personification of elegant irony! Then his sarcasms are so pointed and cutting. One would think he had inherited the mantle of Junius. But 'tis only the lion's skin. We suppose that when installed as Editor of the Alabama Times, he had vast ideas of the importance of his station—the chair editorial—the censorship of the press, and being possessed largely of that bump, so peculiar to certain quadrumanous animals, imitation, he must needs like his brother whig editors, launch forth at some body or something democratic. When we see such specimens as these, it is no wonder that our Newspaper Press is so unmercifully lashed by foreign reviews. We should like to hear such an editor talk of elevating the standard of morality—of giving tone or refinement of taste, sentiment & feeling, to a community. Both the articles are as flat, and senseless as the prating of a Poll Parrot. They are characterized by an imbecility—a poverty of invention—a paucity of language—a lowness of style—a childishness of conception that would do discredit to the forced composition of a flagellated school boy. They put us in mind of a little snuffy faced urchin running off and making mouths at a bigger boy who has offended him.

CREEK.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival at a late hour last night of the steam packet New York, Captain Wright we have received Galveston dates to the 16th inst.

We find nothing of importance in our files & our Galveston correspondent informs us that he is unable to pick up an item interesting enough to pay for the ink to write it.

The Indians did not meet at the Waco Village to hold the treaty as had been agreed upon. Messrs. Durst & Williams reported, however, that about 5000 of them had passed through Fannin county on their way to the Brazos.

The inhabitants of Galveston were thrown into great alarm a few nights since by a report that a large Mexican fleet had been seen off Velasco. It turned out a false alarm.

Congress was to convene at Washington on the 15th inst.

Col. Wm. L. Cazeau has been elected member of Congress from Travis county. There is not a line of news from the seat of war—in fact there is no seat of war now. Will is safe on the other side of the Rio Grande, while the Texans at present under arms are in the neighborhood of San Antonio. What Congress will do remains yet to be seen.

"How we Printers lie," as the Devil said when he got up too late for breakfast.

BANKRUPT LAW.—We discover from some of our exchange papers, that a new question has been raised in some instances, on the motion for a final discharge from all the debts against volunteer bankrupts, that is contained in the schedule in favor of creditors. The question has been made on the 8th sec. (4th power) of the Constitution of the U. S. Thus, Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the U.S. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, volunteer Bankrupts were unknown to all the world, and it is not to be found in the laws of any country, up to its incorporation into our present Bankrupt Law. The questions made were thus: Is that part of the Bankrupt law Constitutional that abrogates debts created before the passage of the law against volunteer Bankrupts, as these kind of Bankrupts were made after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and consequently, cannot be embraced in the clause above referred to. The courts in every instance where the question has been raised, so far as we have noticed, have decided against the Constitutionality of the law abrogating the debts against volunteer Bankrupts, and in some District Courts many and in one we noticed all the motions for final discharges have been suspended to await the decision of the question by the Supreme Court of the U.S. If the Supreme Court should decide the volunteer clause of the law to be unconstitutional, which we fear will be the case, the situation of unfortunate debtors will be ten times worse than if the Bankrupt Law had never been passed. The question, we believe, had never been made before Judge Crawford.—Wetumpka Times.

THE PATRIOT OF THE HERMITAGE.

There appears to be a very warm war, at present, between the Globe and the Madisonian—the latter contending that Mr. Tyler is a democrat as the people understand it, and the other that he has no claim yet to be dignified by the title. This contest seems to be extending somewhat farther than the "organs" at Washington. What it exactly means, we are not able to say. The following article, evidently "squinting" at the matter, from that staunch democratic paper, the Baltimore Republican, seems to indicate that the Globe is rather hasty in excommunicating the President from our ranks.

We copied (it says) the other day—and we did so with no ordinary pleasure—a paragraph from a Southern paper, which mentioned that a reconciliation had recently taken place between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun.—Democracy mourned over the temporary estrangement which occurred between these two of our noblest champions, and with a corresponding gratification, the announcement of the renewal of their friendship.

It is with pleasure, too, that we learn that a restoration of kind relations has taken place between the Old Hero and President Tyler—that noble old man, with that spirit of generous candor and magnanimous patriotism, which distinguished him above other politicians of the day, having written to Mr. Tyler in terms of unstinted approbation of his vetoes, and as we understand, of his Presidential conduct of affairs generally. The great mass of democratic citizens, who have no interest in the estrangement of the distinguished men of the democratic party, from one another, will hear of these reunions with pleasure and approbation. We trust that all those whom circumstances have given the character of leaders in the democratic ranks, will emulate the generous spirit of the Old Hero of the Hermitage; who, with the one great object in view, the prosperity of the country and the democracy, one and indivisible, overlooking all minor differences of opinion, and burying, in a generous oblivion, the personal animosities which may have existed between himself and other members of the party seeks to bind them all together, in a fraternal Union, and thus to make them invincible. This is a noble, a generous, and, without irreverence we may say it, a God-like spirit. It will meet a prompt, full and deep response in the people. Let the leaders—by which we mean the men whom the popular favor has made prominent—let them emulate and foster this spirit, and then, the nomination of the national convention will be the fiat of the people!

Accounts from Liverpool, by the Acadia are to the 14th November. The Cotton market had become somewhat active, with a small advance in price. Money was very abundant and was seeking investment at one per cent. Owing to the revolutions in the Corn trade, numerous failures had taken place, both in England and abroad, for large sums. The Acadia brought \$173,800 in gold; and \$2,704 dollars in silver.

Democrat.

Why does the present year resemble the year before last? C'est la meme chose? Because the year before last was 1840, and this is eighteen hundred and forty too.

COL. WARR COMMITTED TO PRISON.—James Watson Webb, of the Courier and Enquirer, has pleaded guilty to a second indictment preferred against him for fighting a duel with Thos. F. Marshall, and has been committed to prison to await sentence, which will probably be rendered in a few days. The lowest term of imprisonment the court can inflict is ten years imprisonment in the State Prison, at Sing Sing.

Wetumpka Argus.

MANCHESTER BANK ROBBER.—Edmund Burdekin, who is reported by our foreign news to-day as having absconded with £90,000 of the funds of the Manchester Bank, of England, was seen in Albany a day or two after the arrival of the Britannia, by an English gentleman who knew him personally. Both parties passed without any token of recognition. The supposition

in England was, that Burdekin took passage in the Britannia for this country.

MURDER AT LONG ISLAND.—The New York Tribune gives a horrible account of two atrocious murders committed at Old Field, Long Island, on the 13th inst. The victims were Alexander Smith and his wife, an aged couple and in good circumstances. The deed, it is thought, was committed by a young German in the employ of the deceased. The heads of both were beaten in by a heavy hammer, and when the bodies were found, that of Mr. Smith's was lying partly in the fire, entirely consumed up to the chest. A severe conflict must have taken place, as the body of Mrs. S. presented marks of violence, considerable of her hair being pulled out, and her dress much torn. Plunder was the object of the villain. After committing the act the murderer fled, but was apprehended a day or two after his flight.

ELECTRICAL PROGRESSION.

"Intellect" makes but slow progress in its "march," compared with the onward movement of electricity. We speak not of its physical movement for time out of mind a flash of lightning has run second only to a thought; but of its advances into the social system and its increasing usefulness in the arts of life. The daily multiplying appliances of this subtle mysterious principle forbid us to question its power to accomplish all things. Electrical influence is extending its dominion in regions where some years since the most outstretched imagination would not have conceived the possibility of its entering. The engraver finds the utmost ingenuity of his art surpassed; the plater beholds the solvent gold and silver re-appear, and at the touch of this invisible agent, spread themselves over all the intricacies of the chiselled metal with machine uniformity and precision; saucers and knifes actually grow in the blue-copper solution to set at naught the braider's art; the fabric printer throws down his wooden blocks in despair on seeing the most involved patterns traced in the twinkling of an eye by the touch of a wire; the antiquary starts on discerning his rarest relics re-produced so exactly that no skill can distinguish the original; even the giant steam with his lightning speed is left far behind by the lightning itself and groans the announcement that steam has had its day.

To those who have witnessed the inroads of the electric fluid into all the affairs of life it comes within the range of imagination to conceive that even the functions of government may be, at no distant day, performed with "punctuality and despatch," by its all-prevailing influence. The lightning telegraph already threatens to destroy at one fell swoop, the whole corps of representative sovereign and deputy governors. What need of ambassadors at foreign courts when communication can be made directly and instantaneously between the sovereigns or ministers of distant nations? Of what use will be colonial governors where intelligence of passing events is communicated and all necessary instructions transmitted across the Atlantic ere an ordinary courier can ride from Whitehall to Windsor? Great advances have been made in the perfecting of this important government apparatus since we last noticed its progress, and if it proceed on the road of improvement during the next twelve months at as rapid a pace as during the past year the picture now sketched by imagination will be painted in vivid colors on the canvass of accomplished facts.

In the course of experiments instituted by Messrs. Wright and Bane for the improvement of their electrical telegraph, they discovered that the electrical circuit of a galvanic battery is as effectively completed through a large body of water as through an insulated wire. They have applied this curious discovery so effectively as to be now able to dispense with two of the wires heretofore thought necessary for the action of their printing telegraph; and they are thus enabled to print all communications, either verbal or symbolical, at any distance, by the use of a single wire. We understand they are now in a treaty with the Government to construct a telegraph on this principle between the admiralty and Portsmouth. One insulated wire would be laid down between the two points, to connect the galvanic battery of the out-port with the printing apparatus of the Admiralty; and the return current would be sent through the earth in lieu of using a wire to complete the circuit.

Should the pressure in the ground not prove sufficient to conduct the electricity, the inventors propose to transmit the return current by water; making it pass down the Thames to the German Ocean, and thence along the channel to Portsmouth; this roundabout voyage to be performed instantaneously. By thus simplifying, & consequently greatly reducing the cost of the electrical printing telegraph, the inventors have gone far towards rendering it generally available; another step in advance will dispense with all metallic connexion whatever. The atmosphere and the ocean may then be all-sufficient media for the communication of thought literally to realize the poet's vision:

"And waft a sigh from Indus to the pole," [London Spectator.]

A most moving incident, illustrative of extraordinary strength, as well as attachment of the Arab horses, is given by Lamartine, in his beautiful Travels in the East:

"An Arab chief, with his tribe, had attacked in the night a caravan of Damascus and plundered it when loaded with their spoil, however, the robbers were overtaken in their return by some horsemen of the Pacha of Acre, who killed several, and bound the remainder with cords. In this state of bondage they brought one of the prisoners named Abou el Mark to Acre, and laid him, at the entrance of their tent, as they slept during the night. Kept awake by the pain of his wounds, the Arab heard his horse's

neigh at a little distance, and, being desirous to stroke, for the last time, the companion of his life, he dragged himself, bound as he was, to his horse, which was picketed at a little distance. "Poor friend," said he "what will you do among the Turks? You will be shut up under the roof of a khan, with the horses of a pacha, or an aga; no longer will the women and children of the tent bring you barley; camel's milk, or dourra, in the hollow of their hand; no longer will you gallop free as the wind of Egypt in the desert; no longer will you cleave with your bosom the waters of the Jordan, which cool your sides, as pure as the foam of your lips. If I am to be a slave, at least may you go free. Go; return to our tent which you know so well; tell my wife that Abou el Marek will return no more; but put your head still in the folds of the tent, and lick the hands of my beloved children." With these words, as his hands were tied, he undid with his teeth the fetters which held the conser bound, and set him at liberty; but the noble animal, on receiving its freedom, instead of bounding to the desert, bent its head over its master, and, seeing him in the fetters and on the ground, took his clothes gently in his teeth lifted him up, and set off at full speed toward home. Without ever resting he made straight for the distant but well known tent, in the mountains of Arabia. He arrived there in safety, and laid his master safe down at the feet of his wife and children, and immediately dropped down dead with fatigue. The whole tribe mourned him; the poets celebrated his fidelity; and his name is still constantly in the mouths of the Arabs of Jericho."

This beautiful anecdote paints the manners and the horses of Arabia better than a thousand volumes. It is unnecessary to say, after it that the Arabs are, and ever will be the first horsemen, and have the finest race of horses, in the world.

From the N. Y. Evening Post of Saturday.

SUICIDE OF COLT.

John C. Colt was to have been executed yesterday morning, according to sentence for the murder of Samuel Adams—every effort having been made to spite him, without effect. Accordingly, the sheriff [Monmouth H. Hart, esq.] yesterday, at an early hour, repaired to the prison, the necessary preparations having been previously made for the consummation of the awful sentence of the law. He visited him in his cell, and to appearance, Colt seemed to have regained a possession of mind that he previously had maintained throughout the trial, &c., but which within the last few days, had deserted him.

He was visited by several persons during the forenoon; and about 12 o'clock [no time having been definitely fixed for his execution] his brother, accompanied by Caroline Henshaw, his mistress, went to his cell; and, at his urgent request, the Rev Dr. Anthon united the ill fated and wretched man with that female in the holy bonds of matrimony; Messrs. John Howard Payne, David Graham, Justice Merritt, the Sheriff, Robert Emmett, and his brother, Samuel Colt, being present to witness the ceremony.

Soon after this, his brother and Caroline Henshaw left the prison; and then he made a request to be left alone, as he had considerable writing to do previous to the time of his execution, and which he had himself requested might be deferred to the latest moment that the law would allow.

The Sheriff complied; and he was left alone from about two o'clock, with the exception of one or two persons visiting him in his cell to bid him adieu.

At about fifteen minutes before 4 o'clock, (that hour having been appointed for the execution,) the Sheriff proceeded, in company with Dr. Anthon and some other citizens to apprise him that the time for his execution had arrived; when, on the door being opened, he was discovered lying on the bed a corpse; having added the crime of suicide to that of murder, by taking his own life with a bowie knife, the blade of which was about six inches long, and which had perforated his heart.

The interior of the prison was crowded, some three or four hundred persons being present, and anxiously awaiting his being brought out of his cell to undergo the sentence of the law.

On the fact being communicated that he had destroyed himself, the excitement was intense, and it was scarcely possible to convince the vast assemblage outside of the prison that such was the fact.

At this moment, an alarm of fire was given; and it was discovered that the wooden tower, recently erected over the vestibule of the prison, was on fire.

There being no evidence that the knife was given to the deceased by any person whilst in his cell, the jury found a verdict of death by a wound inflicted by himself with a knife in his left breast; but the jury was unable to say by what means he came possessed of the knife. He was 32 years of age; born in Connecticut.

Thus has terminated the mortal career of John C. Colt, and perhaps a scene of such excitement has never before been witnessed in this city, as that which seemed to pervade a large portion of the community yesterday. Every avenue to the prison was densely thronged throughout the day; and, when the fact of his having committed suicide was made known, the excitement can better be imagined than described.

His body remained in the prison, and will be removed by his relatives this day for interment.

The burning of the tower over the vestibule of the prison was purely accidental. A stove was lighted and left burning; the attendants, from the excitement and curiosity, having left it, and by some means the wood work became heated and ignited.

BRITISH PHILANTHROPY IN AFFGHANISTAN.

Mr. Walsh, in his last letter to the National Intelligencer, speaking of the distresses encountered by the French in their African conquest, incidentally touches upon the obsta-

Nov. 30, 1842.—*tf.*

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.

 THE Undersigned takes this method of informing the public generally, that he has taken charge of the above named Hotel, situated on the west side of the Public Square and lately occupied by John Ramey, Esq. The house is large and conveniently situated for boarders and transient passengers. Every necessary means will be used on his part, and no pains or expense spared for the comfort and convenience of those who may call upon him, and whose patronage he solicits.

Wm. C. KELLY.

Jacksonville, March 6, 1842.—*tf.*

and original tunes being entirely
new & well adapted to the
use of Churches and
Schools.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of Administration having been
granted me by the Judge of the count-
y of Benton County, Ala. on the estate
of John Graham, dec. I hereby notify all
persons having claims against said estate to
present them duly authenticated within the
time prescribed by law or they will be bar-
red—also those indebted to make payment.
JOHN R. GRAHAM, Adm.
Oct 12, 1842—6t.

R. G. EARLE & W. W. McLESTER,
HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law, at Jacksonville, Ala. and will practice in the Courts of the 9th Judicial circuit, and the U. S. District court at Huntsville.

THOS. A. WALKER & WM. L. CAIN,
WILL practice Law together in all the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb counties, Ala. All business confided will receive prompt attention. Der a

Address: His clothes are a dark brown close
dyed coat, a dark blue beaver, cloth greatcoat
with pockets in front; usually wears gold
spectacles; he is a little near sighted. He
took no baggage with him; he is fond of walk-
ing, and may travel on foot. His friends
earnestly invoke the active exertions of all
in his behalf of a most worthy and excellent man
and his distressed family and friends.
Address Thomas Franklin, Annapolis, and
George M. Gill, Baltimore.

If reward for information be desired, it
will be liberally and thankfully paid.

THOMAS FRANKLIN,
JONATHAN PINKNEY,
R. W. GILL.

Annapolis, Nov. 14, 1832.

All editors throughout the U. S. are re-

to be and appear at an Orphan's
 court to be held at the Court House in the
 town of Asheville, on the 1st Monday in De-
 cember next, then and there to show cause
 why they have, why final settlement of said
 estate should not then be made.
 Copy Test.
 JOSHUA H. HOOPER, CLK.
 Oct. 26, 1842—4t—\$5

State of Alabama, }
BENTON COUNTY, }
MAKEN UP and posted by James T.
 Whitted, a dark brown horse, blaze
 four years old. 14 hands high, shod
 fore, with some saddle spots on his back
 appraised to \$22 50.
 M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

passed the 4th day of March,
even under my hand this 17th day of
ember, A. D. 1842.
E. T. SMITH, Judge of C. C.
w. 23, 1842—td.

NEGROES FOR SALE
Will be sold at the Archboclogie Gold
Mines, on the 25th day of November
1842, **Fourteen Likely Negroes**, consist-
ing of men, women and children, belong-
ing to the estate of Matthew Marable, deceased,
on a credit of **Twelve Months**, the
chaser giving bond with two approved
sureties.

JOSEPH C. BAIRD, } Am's.
ANDREW N. BAIRD }

Dr. Spencer's
Vegetable Anti-Bilious and Anti-Dyspeptic
PILLS.

These Pills are acknowledged in consequence of their great Anti-Bilious qualities to be the best of all remedies in Scarlet Fever, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Yellow Fever, and all diseases which have their origin in accumulation of Bile. In a word, Dr. Spencer's Pills are the greatest Bilious Antidote, and with a supply of them, all Bilious affections can be kept at a distance.

HEADACHE SICK AND NERVOUS.
Those who have suffered, and are weary of suffering, will find Spencer's Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects.

In Dyspepsia they stand unrivalled. Many have been cured in a few weeks, after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years. In habitual Constipation, they are decidedly superior to any vegetable pill ever yet discovered, and besides this, they are recommended by the most eminent and leading members of the medical profession, and all who have used them, superior to any pill that has ever brought before the public, and one 25 cent box will establish their surprising virtues, and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual. The proprietor does not recommend these pills as a specific cure for all diseases, but he particularly recommends them to be the safest and best medicine that can be taken in the prevention and cure of Biliousness, Fever, and Ague, enlargement of the Spleen, Jaundice, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Nausea, Purged tongue, Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhoea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion; and in all cases of torpor of the bowels where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility. They contain not a particle of mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

TESTIMONIALS.
Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1841.

I have used Mr. Spencer's pills in my practice for the last six months, in several cases of Dyspepsia, sick headaches, Bilious Fever, and other diseases, produced by an inactive state of the Liver, and I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in all these cases, and I consider them a safe and mild aperient, and the best article of the kind I have ever used.

N. H. EDWARDS, M. D.

Fredrick Co. Md. Aug. 27, 1841.

Dr. SPENCER:
Dear Sir—You will please send me another supply of Pills soon as possible, for I am entirely out. Your Pills are taking the lead of everything in this section of the country. I know it is a general fault of those who sell patent medicines to say too much in their favor; but in regard to your pills, I think they deserve far more praise than you seem disposed to give them. I know of several in this vicinity who have been cured of different diseases, such as Dyspepsia, sick Headache, Costiveness, and derangement of the bilious organs by the use of your pills. Don't fail to send me a supply at once.

Yours, very respectfully,

P. C. DWIGHT.

Montgomery Co., Md. Aug. 16, 1841.

Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your pills in the incipient stage of Bilious Fever, and obdurate constipation of the bowels, also in the enlargement of the Spleen, Chronic diseases of the Liver, sick Headache, general debility, and in all cases have found them to be very effective.

H. M. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Columbia Co. N. Y. Sept. 12, 1841.

Dear Sir—I take much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of your pills in removing bile from the stomach, and in all complaints emanating from that source. I would also say that their mildness and certainty of action, render them a safe and effective purgative for weakly individuals; and that they may be given at all times without apprehension of any of those injurious consequences which so frequently attend the applications of calomel, or blue pills. On the whole I consider your Vegetable Pills a valuable discovery.

Very respectfully,

R. E. TOMPKINS, M. D.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions. These truly valuable Pills are for sale in Jacksonville by Hoke & Abernathy and J. Forney. They are also for sale at White Plains, by J. J. & S. Simmons; at the Boiling Spring, by Benjamin Mattison; at Life post office, by T. J. Caver; at Kelley's Springs, by Curry & Grace; at Talladega Court House, by Barclay Simmet & Co.; at Jefferson, by W. B. & F. S. Watt; in Gainesville, by Doctor George W. Lawrence; on Terrapin Creek by Southern Williams; and on inquiry can be had in almost every town in the State.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Reader! When you get the Chills and Fever again, will you suffer yourself imposed upon by paying, in these bad times, One Dollar and Fifty cents for a box of pills or a bottle of any kind of medicines to cure you, or will you go and get you a box of Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague and Anti-Fever Pills for only One Dollar, that have never failed to cure the Chills and Fever in a single instance. Remember this new and better medicine—

DR. HULL'S

Vegetable Fever and Ague and Anti-Fever PILLS.

THESE PILLS being purely Vegetable, are offered to the public as a safe and effectual cure for Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, also a valuable remedy for Fevers of every description, by whatever name they may be called. The proprietor claims that he prepared this medicine with such healthy, salutary and invigorating properties, that it is not surpassed by any other combination of medicine in the U. States as a fever and ague and anti-fever remedy.

Dr. Hull wishes it distinctly understood that he has not designed this medicine to act upon the bowels, but that he prepared it to cure diseases by acting upon the liver, and correcting the bile, so that they possess the admirable power of curing disease without having any sensible effect upon the system, except that the patient suddenly finds himself getting well without having any other operation from the medicine. They cure the chills and fever at once by acting upon the liver, invigorating the stomach and bowels, increasing the appetite, and in giving strength to the general system.

In cases of general weakness and nervous debility, the patient should take three or four doses of the pills a day, until the strength is recovered; the pills will impart strength, tone, vigor and health to the system, restore the appetite, enliven the spirits, hasten convalescence better than any medicine that can be taken. To those who are obliged to travel in warm and unhealthy regions, and who are subject to periodical attacks of fever and ague or bilious fever, a few doses of the pills taken daily, will most certainly prevent an attack, and keep them in health and safety.

They can be taken by very young, weak and delicate persons without the least fear of danger, in the doses already stated.

The pills are composed entirely of simple vegetable substances, each of which is calculated to assist the others in expelling diseases from the human frame, and in benefitting

the general health of the system; so that the happy combinations of the ingredients, and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

Hundreds and thousands have been cured of ague and fever, bilious and intermittent fever, within the last twelve months, by using this preparation.

The combination of the pills are such as to embrace properties of the highest curative value, making a gradual impression on the system by their searching influence, and eradicating these most distressing complaints from the system in a speedy and effectual manner.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

New York, Oct. 22, 1842.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have been afflicted with that unpleasant complaint Fever and Ague or Chills and Fever, and after using preparations of quinine, &c. as prescribed by physicians without much benefit, that we have been entirely cured by Dr. Hull's Vegetable Fever and Ague and Anti-Fever Pills. We have known several other cases of chills and fever cured by the same pills, without any disposition to return to the chills, and we would earnestly recommend all persons afflicted to make a trial of the same remedy. We candidly believe that if any one will make a trial of Dr. Hull's Pills, according to directions, just so sure they will be cured by them.

CHARLES SMITH,
THOMAS LEE,
JOHN FINIGAN.

Cumberland Co. Md. Sept. 19, 1841.

This may certify that after taking a good portion of calomel, in a severe attack of bilious fever last summer, that I used Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague and Anti-Fever Pills according to the directions, and drank freely of warm sage tea, which soon broke the fever, and I recovered without using any other medicine. I have known several extreme cases of Intermittent fever cured among my neighbors by the use of the pills, and I have never known an instance in which the pills were given according to the directions without effecting a complete cure.

BENJ. N. MATTILAND.

In order that this valuable medicine may be afforded at such a price that every person may be able to obtain it, the proprietor has concluded that the boxes containing 20 doses of pills should be sold at the low price of one dollar each, which is much cheaper than any other Fever and Ague and Anti-Fever medicine ever offered to the public.

These valuable Pills are for sale in Jacksonville by Hoke & Abernathy, and J. Forney. They are also for sale at White Plains, by J. J. & S. Simmons; at Life post office, by T. J. Caver; at Kelley's Springs, by Curry & Grace; in Talladega, by Barclay Simmet & Co.; at Jefferson, by W. B. & F. S. Watt; at the Boiling Spring, by B. J. Mattison; they are also for sale by Mr. Jamison at Jamison's Mills, and on inquiry can be had in almost every town in the State.

WORMS! WORMS!

HULL'S WORM LOZENGES.

PROVED in more than 1500 cases to be infallible, the only certain worm destroying medicine now in use, and the greatest discovery ever made for dispelling the various kinds of worms that so frequently and distressingly annoy both children and adults. Many diseases arise from worms, and occasion long and intense suffering and even death, without their ever being suspected; grown persons are often afflicted with them, and are often doctored for various complaints without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them. They are an infallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste that children will take them as readily as a common peppermint Lozenge.

READ THE FOLLOWING LETTERS.

New York, Sept. 13, 1841.

Dear Doctor—According to your request, we have used your Lozenges in several cases of worms and found them uniformly successful. We have no difficulty in getting children to take them, as they are perfectly pleasant. We have also used your Cough Lozenges very extensively, and find them fully to answer the purposes you recommend them for. Respectfully, &c.

ZACHERIAH B. LANE, M. D.

W. F. PLEASANT, M. D.

Mr. Fulson of Spring street, cured three of his children of worms by only one box. Mr. W. Hopewell, East Broadway, gave them to his child and they brought away the worms by hundreds.

Parents should always keep these Lozenges in the house, for they are the best medicine that can be administered to children afflicted with worms. Children will take them as readily as the most delicious sugar candy.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions. These celebrated Lozenges are for sale in Jacksonville by Hoke & Abernathy and J. Forney. They are also for sale at White Plains, by J. J. & S. Simmons; at Life post office, by T. J. Caver; at Kelley's Springs, by Curry & Grace; at Talladega, by Barclay Simmet & Co.; and on inquiry can be had in most of the towns in Alabama.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to me by the Judge of the County Court of DeKalb County, Ala., on the 19th day of May 1841, on the Estate of Larkin Everett, deceased; all those having claims against said Estate, will present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment to me.

JESSE CUNNINGHAM, Adm'r.

Oct. 12, 1842.—5t—\$3.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to me by the Judge of the County Court of Randolph County, Ala., on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1842, on the Estate of Henry Castles, deceased.

I hereby notify all persons having claims on said Estate to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment.

ABSALOM CASTLES, Adm'r.

Oct. 12, 1842.—6t—\$3 50.

Notice.

I hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I have this day constituted my son Hm. D. Reynolds, a free agent, to act and trade for himself in every respect.

ANSON REYNOLDS.

Oct. 26, 1842.—4t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having business with the undersigned are hereby notified that John A. Findley and Hm. McAfferty are authorized agents to transact any business they may have with me.

O. E. BURT.

Oct. 26, 1842.—5t.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.
—These works have such a wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double-royal sheet in quarto form, each No. containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number. The first four weeks of a session usually furnish matter enough for one enough for two or three numbers a week. The coming session of Congress will furnish matter enough, we suppose, for twenty-five or thirty numbers.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message; the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and usually makes about the same number of pages. There are not so many numbers published the first weeks of a session as there are numbers of the Congressional Globe; because the members are slow in writing out their speeches. But towards the close of a session the numbers are published more frequently than the Congressional Globe.

Each of these works is complete in itself but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech or any denial of its correctness as published in the Congressional Globe the reader may turn to the Appendix to see the speech at length corrected by the member himself.

Now there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. Graham and Scott's Register of Debates, which contained a history was suspended in the year 1837, and has not since been resumed. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. The speeches of both parties are published in the Daily Globe and in the Congressional Globe and Appendix; other papers publish their own side only. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed by having a large quantity of type and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the Daily and Semi-weekly Globes standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session and sent to all subscribers for them. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the editors. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the Members themselves; and the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers as they pass in review in our daily sheet in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur. We make a daily analysis of the done in Congress and give our opinions in it freely; but this is published only in the Daily Semi-weekly and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is \$10 the Semi-weekly Globe \$5 and the Weekly Globe \$2 per annum in advance. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

Both Houses of Congress take the Congressional Globe and Appendix for their committee-rooms and for the libraries of Congress. So confident are we that all who may and eribe for these works will be pleased with them that we hereby pledge ourselves to take them back and refund the money to all who shall be dissatisfied. If any persons shall have any of the previous volumes on hand and shall wish to dispose of them, if they will send them to us, we will send to them the like number of the future volumes. The Whig Members of Congress would not subscribe for these works at first are now almost compelled to have the back numbers to enable them to understand the previous legislation of Congress. We have back numbers on hand; but we can dispose of them and all that may be returned to us.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe, \$1 per copy. For the Appendix, \$1 per copy. Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$3 twelve copies for 10; and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters written by themselves, containing money for subscriptions. The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides will be received by us as pay.

To insure all the numbers the subscription should be in Washington by the 10th December next, at farthest.

BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 20, 1842.

77 The papers with which we exchange will please copy the above Prospectus; and we will hold ourselves ready at all times to reciprocate the favor.

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BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 20, 1842.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public generally, that he has taken charge of the above named Hotel, situated on the west side of the Public Square and lately occupied by John Ramey, Esq. The house is large and conveniently situated for boarders and transient passengers. Every necessary means will be used on his part, and no pains or expense spared for the comfort and convenience of those who may call upon him, and whose patronage he solicits.

Wm. C. KELLY.

Jackonsville, March 6, 1842.—1t.

J. COCHRAN & A. J. WALKER.

Will practice Law in the counties comprising the ninth Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court at Tuscaloosa—Office Jacksonville, Ala.

May 7th, 1842.—1t.

Administrators' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed, by the Orphans' Court of Benton County Administrators on the Estate of Jonathan White side, deceased, on the 30th day of September, 1842, hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment.

NANCY WHITESIDE, Adm'r.

JOHN F. WHITESIDE, Adm'r.

Oct. 5, 1842.—6t.

Cherokee Sheriff Sale.

ON the first Monday in December next I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door in Jefferson, the following property to-wit: the south west quarter of section eleven, township nine, range ten east, in the Coosa Land District, lying on as the property of Hugh M. Elder, to satisfy two executions in my hands from the Circuit Court of Cherokee County, in favor of George M. Hanson. Due attendance will be given by me.

BENJ. D. COOK, Sheriff C. C.

Oct. 26, 1842.—5t—\$3 00.

LAW NOTICE.

Samuel F. Rice,

AND

Thomas D. Clark,

HAVE formed a co-partnership in the practice of Law, under the firm name of RICE & CLARKE.

They will attend the Circuit, County and Chancery Courts in the 9th Judicial Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the State.

They will also attend the District Court of the United States at Huntsville, for the purpose of perfecting all cases under the BANKRUPT LAW, which may be committed to their care. 77 The engagement of either one of the partners, in any business, will secure the services of both. Office of RICE at Jacksonville, Ala. Office of CLARKE at Talladega, Ala. *June 29, 1842.—1t.*

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Honorable Judge of the county court of DeKalb County, I shall at the late residence of Robert G. Rea, deceased, ON THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, sell all the property of said deceased (willed to be sold) consisting of the

LAND (subject to the Widow's Dower.)

ELDERLY NEGROES.

Stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs.

Crop & Plantation Utensils.

Twelve months credit will be allowed on all sums over Ten Dollars on giving note and approved freehold security—under Ten Dollars will be for Cash.

THOMAS M. BARKER, Ex'r.

Oct. 26, 1842.—3t.

CABINET-MAKING.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his place of work, from Messrs Lester's, to the Cabinet shop of L. N. Arnold, on the west side of Main Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of

CABINET WORK, such as:

SEMI BOARDS,

Secretaries' & Ladies' dressing Bureaus,

Plain Mahogany Bureaus,

Wardrobes, China Cases and

BOOK-CASES.

Breakfast, Dining and Dressing Tables, Centre Tables, and Larder Work, Stands,

Portrait and Picture Frames, &c.

Repairing of Furniture promptly attended to. All the above mentioned articles will be kept constantly on hand in order to order in the most prompt and durable style, and will be sold low for cash or on approved note.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

November 2, 1842.—1t.

For Sale.

A first rate harness horse and Buggy. Any person wishing to purchase, is assured that both can be bought for less than one would have brought 12 months since. Enquire at this Office.

Aug. 17, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends & 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.

Land for sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his tract of Land lying 1 mile south of Alexandria, containing 160 acres, 60 cleared, well watered as any place in the County. A stock of Cattle and hogs, and a quantity of corn and fodder would also be sold. A negro boy taken in part pay, and the sale made on one and two years, or very low for cash or good notes.

ALEXANDER FAIM.

Oct. 5, 1842.

R. G. EARLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS located permanently at JACKSONVILLE, Ala, and will practice in the Courts of the 9th Judicial Circuit, to-wit: St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. <

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Whole No. 309

the mother came seeking her child, and the minutes he touched her father's garden gate, as she did with a shriek the instant she perceived her dead child, the old boy shot her in the temple and killed her stone dead on the spot. The hoary maniac (as he is now appointed) shot the father althow, as he came, and he is now in prison to answer for three murderers.

Says Bill to Jack--
"How many legs would a calf have calling in the fall-- one?"
"None," answered Jack.
"None, wouldst neither," says Bill because calling the calf one leg would n't make it so, would it?"

Associations.~The battle grounds of the Revolution in Massachusetts. Concord, Lexington, Charlestown, and Dorchester Heights, gave rise to Montague's majorities.

Notice to Pre-emption claimants in the Coosa District.

LAND OFFICE, LEBANON, Ala.
December 10, 1842.

PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS in ranges 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7, are required to make proof and payment for their lands by the 14th day of January next. Those claiming in ranges 8 & 9 will have until the 14th day of February, and all whose claims are in ranges east of 9 will have until 25th February.

As there seems to be some difference of opinion among the citizens relative to the expiration of the time of payment, some supposing that they will have 12 months from the filing of the plat, we now take occasion to apprise them that proof and payment must be made under the act by the days mentioned above; else their lands will be offered for sale according to the President's Proclamation.

Claimants would do well to make their proof as early as possible, as we shall be much crowded near the close of the time.

JACOB T. BRADFORD,
Register.
LEVI W. LAWLER,
Receiver.

Dec 14, 1842.

In common with most of our citizens, we attended last week the examination of the Students of the Jacksonville Academy, and the amusing exhibition with which it closed, and we believe, we express, but the general opinion of the spectators, in saying that the exercises were highly credible both to the Teacher, Mr. Burt, and his pupils.

The good order, that pervaded the school, the promptitude and correctness, with which most of the questions were answered, and the manifest familiarity of the different classes with the principle of the science or language, they had studied, proved the ability and indefatigable industry of the Teacher.

We discovered from the recitations of the recitations of the scholars, which are always the best conduits of a teacher's merits to the public eye, some peculiarities in Mr. Burt's mode of teaching, which pleased us much; and which we propose briefly to notice.

It seems to have been made in this school an object of paramount importance to cultivate the reflecting faculties as well as the memory, to impart a knowledge of principles and not merely the words of an author. An attempt has evidently been made to banish a system of instruction, too rife in our country, which, while it requires the juvenile student to memorize whole volumes, permits the principles to pass unexplained, unelucidated, and unlearned. The great and prime object of all education should be to teach the child to think, and to comprehend, whatever is presented to his mind; and the plan, which we have just been deprecating, so far from attaining that object tends to eradicate all habits of reflection. We are glad then to see, and it augurs well for the future, that Mr. Burt has endeavored to direct the mind and energies of his pupils, in the proper channel, however much in doing so he may innovate upon the customs of the country.

The monotony of the school-room, and the unvarying routine of the scholastic duties, naturally productive, as they are, of listless and heedless indolence, render it indispensably necessary, that some striking motive—some desirable and immediate object to be obtained, should be continually presented to the minds of the children in order to secure their diligent application and unwearied attention. There is nothing can so well accomplish that object as, fostering a proper spirit of emulation among them. In this respect Mr. Burt seems to have been peculiarly felicitous & successful. During the examination we were delighted and amused at the manifestations of rivalry among the scholars, and the unusual attentiveness procured thereby, the prospect of excelling their fellow contenders for the superiority while it fills them with excitement secures their vigilance, and induces, to an incredible degree, their industry. The speeches, dialogues, etc., read off with considerable eclat. They were judiciously selected and afforded an evening of great amusement and some profit to a large crowd of our citizens. The exercises were closed by an extemporaneous address from John Foster, Esq., in which the necessity of education in our republican country, the utility of good schools, and the importance of paying the school master liberal wages as an indispensable prerequisite to the procurement of the services of learned and virtuous men, were enforced by remarks replete with beautiful imagery and convincing argument.

Mr. Burt's attainments are evidently of a high order. He understands well the art of governing, and his moral character is irreproachable. The Trustees of the Female Academy have employed him to

teach with the assistance of an accomplished lady, an exclusively Female school; we believe him eminently competent to perform this new and delicate task thus assigned him, & most unhesitatingly recommend the school over which he is to preside to the patronage of our readers. For particulars with regard to the school we refer to advertisement on 3rd page.

FROM MEXICO.

The U. S. steamship Missouri arrived at the Balize on Tuesday evening last with dates from Vera Cruz of the 14th. Among the passengers were Brantz Mayer, U. S. Secretary of Legation at Mexico; P. A. Southall, bearer of despatches to our government from Gen. Waddy Thompson; and William Richard and T. Hallileo, from the Sandwich Islands, the latter private Secretary to the King there. These gentlemen passed through Mobile yesterday, and attracted considerable attention from the peculiarity of their dress.

The character of the despatches which are borne by Mr. Southall, is not known; but from private letters, based upon the reports which were in Mexico, upon good authority, prior to the departure of the Missouri, it is supposed they relate to our pending difficulties in relation to claims of American citizens which it is said will be most satisfactorily arranged upon terms compatible with the honor and interest of the country.

By the Missouri six of the Santa Fe prisoners were brought over.

The following from the Picayune, gives some interesting particulars of the state of public affairs in Mexico.

It was generally believed, in Mexico, that Santa Anna was opposed to all the projects for a new constitution proposed by the constituent Congress, all of which were federal in their character. If such were really the case, he would, by thus retiring from the actual administration of affairs, have the opportunity of returning at a moment's notice, to the capital, with an overwhelming force, and destroying the constitution when promulgated, or of shielding himself by flight, in a few hours through Vera Cruz, from the enmity with which he knows he is regarded throughout the Republic.

Those who have the best opportunity of judging, regard Mexico, at present, as in a most critical position; and possibly upon the eve of another revolution. There is no doubt that the new constitution will be a federal one.

There was no authentic news at the time of the Missouri's departure from Vera Cruz for Yucatan. The report that the Mexicans had been defeated sometime before positively contradicted.

On the arrival of the news at the city of Mexico of the taking of San Antonio, and others belonging to the Santa Fe expedition it is said that an order was sent on to shoot all such captured prisoners on the spot. Through the interference of General Tornel, however, this order was countermanded, and Van Ness, Fitzgerald, and such others were known to have been in the expedition above mentioned, have had their sentence commuted to 10 years imprisonment in the Castle, of Perote, one of the coldest and most disagreeable places in the country. Even if it should prove true that this latter sentence has been passed upon them, we think that when the circumstances under which they were taken prisoners this last time become known, there will be a still further commutation of the sentence, if not a full and immediate pardon and liberation. The other prisoners will not suffer in the least.

The first court martial held in the case of Antonio Navarro sentenced him to death. From this he appealed to another court, by which the penalty was commuted to imprisonment during the pleasure of the government in some healthy place in the Republic. As soon as this was made known officially to Santa Anna, he dismissed all the members of the last court martial, and appointed others in their place. It is impossible to say what will be the fate of this unfortunate man. He is still in the prison of the Acordada of Mexico, as well, and hopes are entertained that he may be liberated after the violent feeling in Mexico against Texas has subsided. We have no idea that his life will be taken. The opinion of one of our most intelligent correspondents in relation to Yucatan affairs, is, that Campeachy would surrender without firing a gun. Another gentleman, who is well versed in Mexican affairs, is strongly of the opinion that there will be a battle, and that it will result in the entire defeat of Santa Anna's forces. The Mexican troops commenced their march from Sepeya Playa towards Campeachy on the 6th inst. The next arrival will probably give us the whole story.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The following is an extract from a letter received at Boston by a late arrival from Buenos Ayres:

"BUENOS AYRES, Sep. 11, 1842.
"The war still continues, and the campaign will soon open with the Banda Oriental and Corrientes. The troops of Rosas (Governor of Buenos Ayres) are 12,000 strong, and mostly veterans; while Corrientes and the Banda Oriental have about 5,000 each, which cannot form a junction because leaving their own territories for this purpose, a revolution might take place there and they consequently lose them. The first object of the army of Rosas will be to put down Corrientes, probably, and then march for the Banda Oriental. If a few thousand of the Biscayan immigrants should join the Orientales, (which is not improbable,) the troops of Rosas will find it difficult to conquer them.

These wars are most sanguinary, as the army of this side is so blood-thirsty that they often cut the throats of all the prisoners taken in battle. The native population is, in consequence, greatly diminishing.

A wise providence, however is fast remedying the evil, by causing an immigration of many thousands of the best hard-working people of Europe. It is estimated that there have arrived in Montevideo about 20,000 'Vascos' (Basques) with the past five years. Montevideo has increased during that time, by emigration from here and other places, to near 45,000 from 10,000 inhabitants. The next generation will see a different race of people on the banks of the river of Plate—a race which will better appreciate the real value of the country. At present every thing on this side of the river is on the 'backward march'.

From the Boston Courier, Nov. 21.

CHINA.—We have seen the original letter, from which the following is an extract. It was written by a merchant of Boston, who has resided some years in Canton, and whose veracity cannot be doubted:

"CANTON, May 24, 1842.

"In China, the British forces have made religion and civilization, in the eyes of the Chinese, synonymous with murder and rapine. Violating women, who committed suicide immediately afterwards—breaking to pieces monuments erected to the memory of the dead—digging up and mutilating bodies—protecting, with the ships of war, the opium smugglers on the coast—opening the way for them and for pirates to Whampoa, where a large fleet of opium craft lie, and occasionally amusing themselves with murder or rape—and making the settlement of Hong Kong a sink where the filth of China and Europe run together—small opium shops being open, where 'Drunk for a penny. Dead drunk for two pence,' is the motto, or, at any rate, the practice. The population is English soldiers and sailors and Chinese rogues and prostitutes. Business at the north is so much interrupted by the innocent and hard working population being driven from their houses by the English cannon, that British imports have gone down to less than prime cost in England and many of them will not sell at all.

"And now the Americans have the pleasure of hearing Mr. Adams quoted as authority, which ought to make us all admit the 'right is with the British.' If he were here, he would regret the hour when he apparently lent the sanction of his name and character to wholesale butchers of his species. When the Bogue forts were captured, the poor devils of Chinese soldiers who were forced by their own officers to fight, finally fled and clustered together outside of the fort on a narrow point of land crowded upon it as far as the sea on all sides would allow, and the Indian sepoys were allowed to approach within convenient distance, and fire into the unresisting mass, till all the men composing it were killed or wounded."

From the Frankfort Correspondence of the Britannia.

CONSPIRACY TO MURDER THE EMPEROR OF PRUSSIA.

All England will be startled and horrified at this announcement. It is but too true. The grand day of the nuptial jubilee at St. Petersburg had nearly proved a day of deep and dreadful mourning. Under Divine Providence the terrible calamity was averted only by the wonderful presence of mind of the King of Prussia.

From the very first moment that the Emperor of Russia resolved upon promulgating the ukase which has redeemed millions of slaves from the chains of their tyrants, the nobles became enraged against him to the utmost pitch of exasperation, and entered into a dark and widely spread conspiracy to take his life upon the first opportunity that might present itself. Believing that the emancipation of the serfs had been earnestly suggested and recommended to the Emperor by the King of Prussia, they determined that the latter great and good monarch should perish at the same moment with their sovereign. With the fixed and fell purpose of carrying their atrocious project into execution, they waited with impatience for the hour which was to bring both monarchs together, amidst the acclamation of hundreds of thousands. In the meantime the Emperor received private information of their diabolical design; but, concealing it from his illustrious brother-in-law, he ordered that the chiefs of the conspiracy should be seized and sent off to Siberia. His orders were promptly executed, but this only served to increase the number of murderous villains who had previously doomed him to death, and decided that he ought never to have been permitted to live, unless as the passive instrument of their will. Looking forward to the 25th of July (O. S.) as their day of March, they prepared to muster in overwhelming numbers, on that day, caring not whether they deluged the streets of St. Petersburg with blood provided they shed the blood of their intended victim. The signal for slaughter was to be given at a late hour of the day, when all their forces should have assembled. Meanwhile the Emperor, being accurately informed of all their proceedings and machinations, throughout his European dominions adopted every possible precaution to guard against danger so awfully imminent. He ordered to the capital all those troops on whose fidelity he thought he could rely and removed to a considerable distance those whom he distrusted. He quadrupled the number of his body guards, selecting his augmentations from corps of tried and devoted loyalty. By this time the King of Prussia was on his way to St. Petersburg; and scarcely had his Majesty landed on the shores of the Neva when he could perceive, from his reception, the envenomed feelings of prejudice and hatred which the nobles had excited against him. Hastening on to the place of Peterhoff with all possible speed, he resolved to go back to his own country with as little delay as decency would permit, being impatiently anxious to escape from a rude, barbarous, and inhospitable land. There is no doubt whatever, that, fearing the worst, he was prepared to be continually upon his guard. The interchange of domestic and affectionate regard, between him and the members of the Imperial family

were short and abrupt on this account. But it was deemed politic that, at any risks, a public demonstration of family union and family happiness should be made upon a scale of unprecedented grandeur. The Prussian monarch, however, was immovably resolved that the time which his part in the pageant was to occupy should not exceed one short hour! Leaving the place of Peterhoff amidst compact masses of faithful guards, cavalry and infantry, their imperial majesties arrived in the great square of St. Petersburg at a much earlier hour than those who were intent upon their destruction were led to expect. The admirably foresight of the King of Prussia thus disconcerted all the plans of the conspirators; for while they thought the grand scenes of the day were only about to commence, they were nearly all over. The monarchs embraced each other in the midst of the grand square with evident emotion—the troops presenting arms, and peals of artillery resounding in all directions, as well from the land side as from the shipping in the Neva. The guards were then put through some few evolutions, but in no instance so as to interfere with the compactness of their lines and immediately afterwards their Majesties returned in safety to Peterhoff, which was in all respects, converted into a strong garrison, while every spot of ground around it was covered with the imperial guards, and all the staunchest troops of the line occupied all the principal streets of St. Petersburg. In the mean time, as the hour for giving the signal approached, the conspirators were seen advancing in separate detachments towards the spot where they were to act—a vast united host; but the force opposed to them being overwhelming, they were obliged to disperse in various directions; not however, before they gave convincing proofs that among that among the Russian nobles and their adherents are to be found thousands of the most ferocious and blood thirsty avages in the universe. Thus ended the grand jubilee of the imperial marriage! Having providentially escaped from the hands of noble assassins, the King of Prussia lost not a moment in making arrangements for his final departure from their abominable country. He conferred several marks of distinguished favor on the principal officers of the imperial household, and most munificently rewarded certain persons who were the first to apprise him of his danger, and suggest to him the means of guarding against it. On quitting the imperial palace, never more to enter it, his Majesty travelled with the greatest possible rapidity until he reached Koenigsburg, the capital of his hereditary dominions, where he was received with reiterated acclamation.

THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY DETECTING IN MR. CLAY'S LATE MOVEMENTS THE REVIVAL OF THE OLD COALITION.

"Resolved, That the Clay party of Kentucky, who have done their true position in their standard-bearer; extensively circulating his recent report by the whig members of Congress from this State, through all parts of Kentucky, and in the recent eulogy pronounced upon that distinguished, but bad and mischievous old man, at the late Frankfort barbecue, by Speaker White, as the organ of the whig delegation of Kentucky, (saying that eloquent, intrepid, but proscribed Whig, Thomas F. Marshall,) and the delight and applause with which that splendid eulogy was received by the company."

"Resolved, That we are in favor of a tariff of taxation sufficient to support an economical administration of the Government, with such incidental protection to our manufactures as a wise discrimination affords; yet we deprecate all attempts to build up the prosperity of one portion of our country, at the expense of another; and that while we cherish fraternal feeling for every part of our country, we recognize in our abused Southern brethren our firm political friends and our best customers in peace."

Caution against Poisons.—Housekeepers should be cautious about using glazed earthen vessels for holding confections, either preserved or in acids, diffuses itself through the entire contents of the vessels from which it is corroded. Many persons, not aware of this fact, preserve pickles and sweetmeats in glazed earthen jars, and from the deleterious change, which the confections undergo in consequence, lose their health, if not their lives, without ever suspecting the cause. Stone or glass should be used.

WASHINGTON CAKE.—This cake derives its name from the fact that it was a great favorite at the table of Gen. Washington the last two years of his life; it always formed one of the delicacies of his breakfast table, and is considered one of the standing dishes at a Virginia repa.

Recipe.—Take two pounds of flour; one quart of milk with an ounce of butter heated together; put the milk, and butter into the flour when it is about lukewarm; add a penny's worth of yeast, three eggs and a tea spoonful of salt, place it in pans overnight, and bake it in the morning in a quick oven for three quarters of an hour. [Albany Cultivator.

"We have seen a list of about twenty Whig postmasters that have been just turned out of office in New York, to make place for Locofocos. Every such act deepens and broadens and darkens the sentiment of abhorrence and disgust that the country feels for the President and the Postmaster General.

Did the Journal feel deeper and broader and darker in its abhorrence and disgust at that time? Not at all.—Pennysonian.

SPECIE FLOWING UP THE MISSISSIPPI.

The National Intelligencer of this morning gives us this news, under its editorial head.

"INFLUX OF SPECIE.—Specie has been coming into the country from abroad lately in considerable quantities. Towards New Orleans, particularly, the stream has set in steadily. The latest number of the 'Bulletin' of that city says: 'Specie continues to flow in our city with such rapidity and yet with such regularity, that we are almost tempted at times to cease the mention of it.' A great deal, however, leaves us daily for the valley of the Mississippi.

"In three successive days, more than a million of dollars in gold and silver arrived at New Orleans, and a great deal more was reported to be on the way."

"A great deal, however, leaves us daily for the valley of the Mississippi." Does not this news, which we have on the authority of one of the greatest scoffers of Mr. Benton's prediction amount to a verification of it?

And to what is the country indebted for this "INFLUX OF SPECIE," but to the policy of the Democratic Administration, which put down that pretended source of a sound currency—the National Bank; and to the stern enforcement of resumption, or the absolute annihilation of State institutions? The Democratic doctrine is, that there is no sound currency but gold and silver; that paper money is not the currency of the Constitution nor its representative; and that it is not to be a tender in payment as such. Its only use is an obligation to pay specie and it should be put upon precisely the same footing as an individual bond.

We observe that Thomas Ritchie, esq., of the Richmond Enquirer, is spoken of by the newspapers as one likely to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of the "Old Dominion." We hope that this anticipation may be realized, for many reasons professional, personal, and political. As he has been long an honor to the press, it will not be difficult for him to be quite as great an honor to the executive chair. He has all the qualifications; and although, in his case, we are not sure that it would be a promotion to remove him from an editorial desk so influential as that of the Enquirer, to convert him into a Governor; yet the effect, various ways, would be such as we should be pleased to see. It would prove gratitude and a proper appreciation of services on the part of the Democracy of Virginia; and it would show, also, that the press is not "tabooed," when conducted as it should be. Ritchie for Governor, by all means.—Pennysonian.

THE HUMAN HEART A PUMP.

The circulation of the blood in man and other animals is effected by apparatus strikingly analogous to sucking and forcing bellows pump. The heart is one of these. The arteries are its forcing, the veins its suction pipe; and both pumps and pipes are furnished with the most perfect valves. By contraction, this wonderful machine forces the blood through the former to the uttermost parts of the system; and, by distention, draws it back through the latter. They vary in dimension as in construction. Some are adapted to the bodies of animals so minute as to be imperceptible to unaided vision, and from these, to others of every size, up to the huge leviathan of the deep. "The aorta of the whale," says Paley, "is larger in the bore than the main pipe of the water-works at London bridge; and the water, roaring in its passage through that pipe, is inferior in impetus and velocity to the blood rushing from the whale's heart."

Every human being may be considered as a pump; a living pump. His body is wholly made up of it, of the tubes belonging to it, and the liquid moved by it, with such additions as are required to communicate the necessary motion, and protect it from injury. Health—life itself—everything depends upon keeping it in order. If one of its forcing pipes (an artery) be severed, we bleed to death. Are any of its sucking tubes (the veins) choked; the parts around them become diseased, like a sterile land, for want of nourishment. Does the pump itself stop working? We instantly die. The regularity and irregularity of its motions are indicated by the pulse, which has always been adopted as the unerring criterion of health and disease; or, as an engineer would say, the number of its strokes per minute is the proof of its state whether in good or bad working order. The pulse not only indicates accidental disorders in this hydraulic machine; but is a criterion of its age, as well as of its constant condition. The movements are strong and uniform in youth, feeble and uncertain in sickness and age; and as the machine wears out, and the period of its labor approaches, its strokes at last cease, and its vibrations are then silent forever.

What mechanic can contemplate this surprising machine, without being electrified with astonishment that it should last so long as it does in some people! Formed of materials so easily injured, and connecting with tubes of the most delicate texture whose ramifications are too complex to be traced, their numbers too great to be counted; and many of them too minute to be perceived, and the orifices of all furnished with elaborate valves—that such complicated machinery should continue incessantly in motion sixty, eighty, and a hundred years; not only without our aid, but in spite of objections that are daily thrown in its way, is as inexplicable and mysterious as the power that impels it.—Eubank's Hydraulics and Mechanics.

BLUCHER.—He was as brave as a lion, an adroit and ready tactician, and as Bonaparte observed of beaten. "His jests," says the Quarterly Review, "frequently of

a description ill-calculated for chaste ears, extorted grim smiles from lips black with the cartridge, and sent laughter through the column, while grape shot was tearing its ranks." When he checked his horse in the hottest cannonades to light his pipe at the linstock of the gunner, the piece was, probably, not the worse served. Towards the close of the campaign in France, the infirmities of age at one moment almost induced him to contemplate the abandonment of his command, and to retire into the Azores; but the spirit triumphed over the flesh, and, though unable to remain in the saddle for the last attack on Montmartre, gave his orders with calmness and decision from a carriage. His appointment to this occasion must have taxed that of his staff, for, to protect his eye, a state of violent inflammation, the general had replaced his cocked French lady's bonnet and veil!"

The following statements are made in the Boston Medical Journal. They are given on high authority—may be confirmed by observation; and need no comment. The writer asserts:

1st. That the longevity of the pure African is greater than that of the inhabitants of any other portion of the globe.

2d. That Mulattoes, i. e. those born parents one being African, and the other Caucasian or white, are decidedly the shortest-lived of any class of the human race.

3d. That Mulattoes are, more liable to die under the age of 25; than the whites; blacks; but from twenty-five to 40, the deaths are as 10 to 1 of either the white or blacks; between those ages—from 40 to 55, 50 to 1—and from 55 to 60, 100 to 1.

4th. That the mortality of the free people of color in the United States, is more than 100 per cent. greater than that of a slave.

5th. That those of unmixed African extraction in the free states, are not more liable to sickness or premature death than the whites of their rank and condition in society; but that the striking mortality so manifest among the free people of color, is in every community and section of country invariably confined to the Mulattoes.

REPRESENTED.—A curious scene, the Bagor Democrat informs us, occurred in the S. J. Court now sitting, in that city.

A man by the name of Flint voluntarily presented himself and took the witness stand to publicly acknowledge that he committed perjury on that spot in 1840, and to ask forgiveness of man and God for the sin. He had commenced mumbling a prayer, as was removed as a disturber of the court, but during its recess he again took the stand and made a clean-burst of it. His perjury did not decide the case in which he was witness, but it troubled his conscience after, and as a matter of duty he came to Lee, forty miles from that place, to expose to conscience his crime. He is said to be of sane mind.

COOL IMPUDENCE.—The Editor of the "Tennessean Eagle" owes a Memphis Ban about \$1000, for which they hold his note; the defaulting wag announces it thus in his paper: "There is a large and a collection of the autographs of distinguished individuals deposited, for safe keeping the cabinet of the Farmers' and Merchant Bank, each accompanied with a note the hand writing of the autograph. We learn they have cost the bank, a great deal of money. They paid over a thousand dollars for ours. We have great care taken to preserve these capital and interesting relics, as should they be lost, doubt whether they could be easily replaced again. Should the bank, however, so unfortunate as to lose ours, we'll then have another at half price in consequence of the very hard times."

ESTRAY

of St. Clair County.

Taken up and posted by B. J. C. Cowen, before John C. E. Esq., a brown bay mare, 10 or 11 years old, 13 hands high, the end of the left ear off, a star in the forehead, small snip on her nose, right hind foot white. Appraised to twenty dollars. Oct 31, 1842.

Test JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clk.

Dec 14, 1842.—3t.

ESTRAY

of St. Clair County.

Taken up and posted by William McClen-don, before Joseph H. Means, Esq., a bay mare, 8 years old, near 15 hands high, with some saddle marks on her back, black mane and tail, black eyes, right hind foot white, appraised to fifty two or 100 dollars. Nov. 29, 1842.

Test JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clk.

Dec 14, 1842.—3t.

State of Alabama.

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Special Term, December 7th, 1842.

THIS DAY came John M. Crook, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Samuel F. Clawson, deceased, and filed his petition praying an Order to sell the Real Estate of said deceased; the personal property of said estate being insufficient to pay the debts of said estate. Whereupon, it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, requiring Harriet M. Mitchell, late Harriet M. Clawson, widow of said deceased, John M. Clawson, Robert H. Wilson, Samuel Rosanna, late Rosanna Clawson, Samuel Frazier and Ruth, his wife, late Ruth Clawson, Franklin Locke and Isabella his wife, late Isabella Clawson, and David Alexander and his wife Margaret, late Margaret Clawson, and all others interested, to be, and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court, on Friday the 20th day of January next, to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Copy from the Minutes:
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
Dec. 7, 1842.—5t.

ing of men, women and children, belonging to the estate of Matthew Marable, deceased, on a credit of **Twelve Months**, the purchaser giving bond with two approved securities.

JOSEPH C. BAIRD,
ANDREW N. BAIRD, } **Adm's.**

Oct. 9, 1849 — cont. 4th

SELLING OUT!

PRICES REDUCED!
NEW YEAR COMING!!

JAMES ISHILL

TO oblige his old customers, this day opens his Books on a credit to January 1, 1844, and as he has determined to sell his stock as near out as possible by the 1st of March, his prices will be found much lower than heretofore.

Cash men, and prompt solvent time customers will find it to their interest to examine the prices and qualities of his splendid stock.

GOODS

before buying elsewhere, or going to Wetumpka.

Expected to arrive soon, from the Eastern Cities—
Garden Seeds, Planting, Woolen & Cotton Goods, Shoes, Groceries, &c.
Talladega, Nov. 1, 1842.

JOHN S. RHEA, Commission Merchant, MOBILE, ALA.

Mobile, Sept. 1st, 1842.

THE undersigned will open a House in this City, for the convenience of customers, prepared to transact a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and respectfully solicits consignments.
He will make it a rule to adhere rigidly to all instructions received in regard to the sale of produce. In the execution of Merchant's orders, and the purchase of family supplies, his personal attention will always be given.
The undersigned cannot, in any case, accept Bills or incur liabilities upon the faith of the growing crop of Cotton. He will however be prepared to make cash advances upon property in hand, or Bills of Lading with orders to insure.
He pledges his exertions to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. RHEA

Gen. J. W. Gibbs, Decatur, Ala.
Col. James Fenner, " "
Dr. Wm. A. Sykes, " "
Rev. Simon B. Sykes, " "
Gen. B. M. Lowe, Huntsville, " "
Stephen S. Ewing, Esq., " "
Col. James W. McClung, " "
Col. Benj. Sherrod, Courtland, " "
C. T. Barton & Brother, Tusculuma, " "
Hornstead Barton, " "
Dr. Henry W. Rhodes, Tusculuma, " "
A. R. Barclay Esq., Talladega, " "
M. C. Houston Esq., Livingston, " "
Maj. M. B. Bradford, Pontotoc, Miss.
Kirkman, Abernathy, New Orleans, " "
& Hanna, " "
S. C. Nelson & Brother, " "
McMahon, Trotter, & " "
Pearson, " "
Col. E. Webb, " "
Dr. James Perrine, Mobile, " "
Charles McLan Esq., Columbus, Miss.
Nov. 16, 1842.—1st May.

State of Alabama,

St. Clair County.

WHEREAS Peter Langford, the Administrator of the estate of Robert Langford deceased, having filed his petition, praying an order of sale for the following real estate, to wit: the S.W. 1/4 of S. 21 of T. 14 of R. 4 east, and the E. 1/2 of N. E. 1/4 of S. 21 of T. 14 of R. 4 east, all in the Huntsville Land District.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for five days, requiring all persons interested in the said real estate, to be and appear before the Judge of the County Court at an Orphans Court to be held at the Court House in the town of Ashville, on the third Monday in December next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the sale of said real estate should not then be ordered.

Copy Test:
JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clk.
Nov. 9, 1842.—6t.—\$7.00.

State of Alabama,

St. Clair County.

It is ordered and decreed by the Court that the first Monday in January next be set apart as the day for the sale of the following real estate (to wit: the E. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 4 of T. 4 of R. 5 east in the Huntsville Land District, and the E. 1/2 of N. E. 1/4 of S. 21 of T. 14 of R. 4 east, all in the Huntsville Land District).

It is further ordered by the Court, that Alonzo Byers, John W. Oobb, and James J. Bothwell be appointed Commissioners to conduct the sale of said real estate, and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days.

Copy Test:
JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clk.
Nov. 9, 1842.—3t.—\$6.00.

Administrators Notice

LETTERS of Administration having been granted the undersigned, by the Judge of the County Court of Benton County, Alabama, on the 1st day of November, 1842, on the estate of John Jackson deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are also requested to make immediate payment.

Wm. C. LEED, Administrator.
Nov. 9, 1842.—6t.

Administrators Notice

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Drury Towne, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Judge of the County Court of Benton County, on the 21st November, 1842, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Wm. B. TOWNS, Adm.
Nov. 23, 1842.—6t.

Land for sale

THE undersigned offers for sale his tract of land lying in the County of Alexander, Alabama, containing 200 acres, 60 cleared, all watered, and well placed for stock raising, of which he has a quantity of corn and fodder, and also a mill. A negro boy taken in part, and the said land, one and two years or very low for cash or good notes.

ALEXANDER, Adm.
Oct. 5, 1842.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN PURSUANCE OF LAW, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the Land Office at HUNTSVILLE and LEBANON, (late Marietta), in the State of Alabama, at the periods hereinafter designated, for the disposal of the lands within the limits of that State, ceded by the Cherokee Indians, by the treaty concluded on the 29th of December, 1835, viz:

At the Land Office at HUNTSVILLE, commencing on Monday the twenty-third day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, and fractional townships, to-wit:
South of the base line, and East of the Huntsville meridian.
Fractional township eight, of range one.
South of the base line, and East of the Huntsville meridian.
Fractional townships six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range one.
Fractional townships six and seven, township eight, and fractional townships nine and ten, of range two.
North of the southern part of township eight, of range one east, is within the limits of the old Cherokee cession, and has not heretofore been offered at public sale.

At the Land Office at LEBANON, commencing on Monday the sixteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, and fractional townships, to-wit:
South of the base line, and East of the Huntsville meridian.
Fractional township seven, eight, and nine, of range three.
Fractional townships six, seven, eight, and nine, of range four.
Fractional townships five, six, and seven, township seven, eight, and fractional townships nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, of range five.
Fractional townships four, and five, and townships six to eleven inclusive, and fractional township twelve, of range six.
Fractional townships three, four, and townships five to eleven inclusive, and fractional township twelve, of range seven.

ALSO, at the same place, commencing on Monday the sixteenth day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to-wit:
South of the base line, and East of the Huntsville meridian.
Fractional townships two and three, and townships four to eleven inclusive, and fractional townships twelve, of range eight.
Fractional townships one and two, and townships three to twelve inclusive, and fractional township thirteen, of range nine.

ALSO, at the same place, commencing on Monday the twenty-seventh day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to-wit:
South of the base line, and East of the Huntsville meridian.
Fractional townships one, two, three and four, bordering on the Georgia line, and townships five to twelve inclusive, and fractional township thirteen, of range ten.
Fractional townships five to ten inclusive, bordering on the Georgia line, and townships eleven and twelve, and fractional township thirteen, of range eleven.

ALSO, at the same place, commencing on Monday the sixteenth day of March next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to-wit:
South of the base line, and East of the Huntsville meridian.
Fractional townships one, two, three and four, bordering on the Georgia line, and townships five to twelve inclusive, and fractional township thirteen, of range twelve.

NOTES.—The southern part of the last named township is within the limits of the Creek cession of 1832, and has not heretofore been offered at public sale.
Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.
The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of), and no longer, and no private entry of land in the townships so offered, will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of October, anno Domini, 1842.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President.

THO. H. BLAKE.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS

Every person claiming the right of pre-emption to land in any of the townships designated in this Proclamation, in virtue of the provisions of the act of the 4th September, 1841, is requested to prove the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable, after receiving this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands as above designated; otherwise such claims will be forfeited.

There may yet be outstanding claims under some one or more of the pre-emption laws prior to that of the 4th September, 1841, which the entries have not been made for the year of the date in the Register's office. In such cases, where the year subsequent to such filing of the plat, and awarded by law to such claimants, shall not have expired prior to the day fixed for the commencement of the sale above mentioned, the claims may, in like manner, be established prior to the commencement of such sale, or they will also be forfeited. Where the year above referred to, shall expire previous to the day fixed for the commencement of such sale, such claims will be forfeited if not proven up and paid for prior to the expiration of such year.

THO. H. BLAKE.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BANKRUPTCY

R. C. EARLE.

HAS been appointed by the Hon. Wm Crawford Judge of the U. S. Court, Northern Dist. Ala., Commissioner for Benton County, under an act of Congress, entitled, "An act to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the U. S. &c."

Those wishing to take advantage of the said act, are informed that he has received correct and proper forms, and in addition to his business as Commissioner, he offers his services to attend to the business of the applicants as Attorney or Solicitor.

June 22, 1842.

Bagging & Rope

THE undersigned have for sale a supply of the above articles of a truly superior quality. Terms apply at their store.

WOODWARD & PORTER.

Oct. 6, 1842.—9t.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX

IX.—These works have such a wide circulation, & have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words, and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brief, and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet in quarto form, each No. containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number. The first four weeks of a session usually furnish matter enough for one number a week; & the balance of the session enough for two or three numbers a week. The coming session of Congress will furnish matter enough, we suppose, for twenty-five or thirty numbers.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. There are not so many numbers published the first week of a session as there are numbers of the Congressional Globe, because the members are slow in writing out their speeches. But towards the close of a session the numbers are published more frequently than the Congressional Globe.

Each of these works is complete in itself, but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech or any denial of its correctness as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may turn to the Appendix to see the speech at length corrected by the member himself.

Now there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. Gale and Seaton's Register of Debates, which contained a history was suspended in the year 1837, and has not since been resumed. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. The speeches of both parties are published in the Daily Globe and in the Congressional Globe and Appendix; other papers publish their own side only. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed by having a large quantity of type and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the Daily and Semi-weekly Globes standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session and sent to all subscribers for them.

The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the editors. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the Members themselves; and the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers as they pass in review in our daily sheet in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur. We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress and give our opinions in it freely; but this is published only in the Daily Semi-weekly and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is \$10 the Semi-weekly Globe \$5; and the Weekly Globe \$2 per annum in advance. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

Both Houses of Congress take the Congressional Globe and Appendix for their committee-rooms and for the libraries of Congress. So confident are we that all who may subscribe for these works will be pleased with them that we hereby pledge ourselves to take them back and refund the money to all who shall be dissatisfied. If any persons shall have any of the previous volumes on hand and shall wish to dispose of them, if they will send them to us, we will send them the like number of the future numbers. The Whig Members of Congress do not subscribe for these works at first; are not almost compelled to have the back numbers; and are not able to understand the previous legislation of Congress. We have back numbers on hand; but we can dispose of them and all that may be returned to us.

TERMS.
For the Congressional Globe, \$1 per copy.
For the Appendix, \$1 per copy.
Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5; twelve copies for \$10; and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters written by themselves, containing money for subscriptions, and such letters will be received by us at par. To insure all the numbers the subscribers should be in Washington by the 10th December next, at farthest.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 30, 1842.

The filers with which we exchange will please copy the above Prospectus; and we will hold ourselves ready at all times to rectify the favor.

B. & R.

LAW NOTICE

Samuel F. Rice,

AND

Thomas D. Clark,

HAVE formed a partnership in the practice of Law, under the firm name of

RICE & CLARK.

They will attend the Circuit, County and Chancery Courts in the 9th Judicial Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the State.

They will also attend the District Court of the United States at Huntsville, for the purpose of perfecting all cases under the BANKRUPT LAW, which may be committed to their care.

The engagement of either one of the partners, in any business, will secure the services of both.

Office of Rice at Jacksonville, Ala.

Office of CLARK at Talladega, Ala.

June 29, 1842.—1t.

Dr. Spencer's

Vegetable Anti-Bilious and Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

These Pills are acknowledged in consequence of their great Anti-Bilious qualities to be the best of all remedies in Scurvy Fever, and Ague, Bilious Fever, Yellow Fever, and all diseases which have their origin in accumulation of bile. In a word, Dr. Spencer's Pills are the greatest Bilious Antidote, and with a supply of them, all Bilious affections can be kept at a distance.

HEADACHE SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered, and are weary of suffering, will find Spencer's Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects.

In Dyspepsia, they stand unrivalled. Many have been cured in a few weeks, after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years. In habitual Constipation, they are decidedly superior to any vegetable pill ever yet discovered, and besides this, they are recommended by the most eminent and leading members of the medical faculty. These pills have been pronounced by eminent physicians, and all who have used them, superior to any pill that was ever brought before the public, and one 25 cent box will establish their surprising virtues, and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual who is afflicted with any of the diseases these pills are adapted to cure.

These pills are adapted to cure, not only all diseases, but particularly to cure for them to be the safest and best medicine that can be taken in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, enlargement of the Spleen, Jaundice, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Nausea, Purged tongue, Distention of the Stomach, Hiccups, Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Flatulence, Habitual Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Bloating or Salivary Glands, and in all cases of torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or emetic medicine is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility. They contain not a particle of mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

TESTIMONIALS

Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1841.

I have used Mr. Spencer's Pills in my practice for the last six months, in several cases of Dyspepsia, sick headaches, Bilious Fever, and other diseases, produced by an inactive state of the Liver, and I take pleasure in giving my testimony to their good effects in all these cases, and I consider them a safe and mild aperient, and the best article of the kind I have ever used.

N. H. EDWARDS, M. D.

Frederick Co. Md., Aug. 27, 1841.

Dr. SPENCER:—Dear Sir—You will please send me another supply of Pills soon as possible, for I am entirely out. Your Pills are taking the lead of every thing in this section of the country. I know it is a general fault of those who sell patent medicines to say too much in their favor; but in regard to your pills, I think they deserve far more praise than you seem disposed to give them. I know of several cases in this vicinity who have been cured of different diseases, such as Dyspepsia, sick Headache, Constipation, and derangement of the biliary organs by the use of your pills. Don't fail to send me a supply as soon as possible.

Yours, very respectfully,

P. C. DWIGHT.

Montgomery Co., Md., Aug. 16, 1841.

Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your pills in the incipient stages of Bilious Fever, and obstinate constipation of the Bowels; also in the enlargement of the Spleen, Chronic diseases of the Liver, sick Headache, general debility, and in all cases have found them to be very effective.

H. M. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Columbia Co. N. Y., Sept. 12, 1841.

Dear Sir—I take much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of your pills in removing bile from the stomach, and in all complaints emanating from that source. I would also say, that their mildness and certainty of action, render them a safe and effective purgative for the weakly individual, and that they may be given at all times without apprehension of any of those injurious consequences which so frequently attend the applications of calomel, or other pills. On the whole, I consider your Vegetable Pills a valuable discovery.

Very respectfully,

R. E. TOMPKINS, M. D.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions.

These truly valuable Pills are for sale in Jacksonville by Hoke & Abernathy and J. Forney. They are also for sale at Boiling Springs, by J. J. & S. Simmons; at the Fife post office, by T. J. Caver; at Kelley's Springs, by Curry & Groce; at Talladega Court House, by Barclay Stinnett & Co.; at Jefferson, by W. & J. S. Watt; in Gainesville by Doctor George W. Lawrence; on Terrapin Creek by John Williams; and on inquiry can be had in almost every town in the State.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC

Readers: when you get the Chills and Fever again, you will suffer yourself imposed upon by giving for a cure, a hard time, One Dollar, and a bottle of pills, or a bottle of any kind of medicine to the physician, or you will get your money, and a box of Dr. Hoke's Fever and Ague and Anti-Fever Pills for only One Dollar, that have never failed to cure the Chills and Fever in a single instance. Remember, this new and better medicine.

DR. HULL'S

Vegetable Fever and Ague and Anti-Fever PILLS.

These Pills are purely Vegetable, and are offered to the public as a safe and certain cure for Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, and a valuable remedy for Fevers of every description, by whatever name they may be called.

The proprietor claims that he has prepared this medicine with such healthy, salutary, and invigorating properties, that it not only passes off the fever and ague, but it also cures the system, and leaves the patient in a healthy state, and in a few days, he is able to resume his usual avocations.

Dr. Hull wishes to inform his friends, that he has not designed his medicine to cure the Chills and Fever, but that he prepared it to cure the system by acting upon the liver, and correcting the bile, so that they possess the admirable power of curing disease, without having any sensible effect upon the system, except that the patient suddenly finds himself getting well without having any other operation from the medicine.

They cure the Chills and Fever, and act upon the liver, invigorating the stomach, and bowels, increasing the appetite, and giving strength to the general system.

In cases of general weakness and nervous debility, the patient should take three or four doses of the pills a day, until the strength is recovered; the pills will impart strength, tone, vigor and health to the system; restore the appetite; enliven the spirits and hasten convalescence better than any medicine that can be taken. To those who are obliged to travel in warm and unhealthy regions, and who are subject to periodical attacks of fever and ague or bilious fever, a few doses of the pills taken before and after the attack, will most certainly prevent an attack, and keep them in health and safety.

They can be taken by very young, weak and delicate persons, without the least fear of danger, in the most dangerous cases. The pills are composed of the most simple vegetable substances, each of which is calculated to assist the others in expelling diseases from the human frame, and in benefiting

the general health of the system, so that the happy combinations of the ingredients, and their proportions, are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

Hundreds and thousands have been cured of ague and fever, biliousness and intermittent fever, within the last twelve months, by using this preparation.

The combination of the pills are such as to embrace properties of the highest curative value, making a gradual impression on the system by their searching influence, and indicating these most distressing complaints from the system in a speedy and effectual manner.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

New York, Oct. 22, 1842.

This is to certify that the undersigned, having been afflicted with that unpleasant complaint, Fever and Ague, or Chills and Fever, and after using preparations of quinine, &c., as prescribed by physicians, without much benefit, that we have been entirely cured by Dr. Hull's Vegetable Fever and Ague and Anti-Fever Pills. We have known several other cases of Chills and Fever, cured by the same pills, without any disposition to return to the Chills, and we would earnestly recommend all persons afflicted to make a trial of the same remedy. We candidly believe that if any one will make a trial of Dr. Hull's Pills, according to directions, just so sure they will be cured by them.

CHARLES SMITH.

THOMAS LEE.

JOHN FINIGAN.

Cumberland Co. Md., Sept. 19, 1841.

This may certify that after taking a good portion of calomel, and severe attack of bilious fever, last summer, that Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague and Anti-Fever Pills, according to the directions, and drank freely warm sage tea, which soon broke the fever, and I recovered without using any other medicine. I have known several extreme cases of Intermittent fever, cured among my neighbors by the use of the pills, and I have never known an instance in which the pills were given according to the directions without effecting a complete cure.

BENJ. N. MATTLAND.

In order that this valuable medicine may be afforded at such a price, that every person may be able to obtain it, the proprietor has concluded that the boxes containing 20 doses of pills should be sold at the low price of one dollar each, which is much cheaper than any other Fever and Ague and Anti-Fever medicine ever offered to the public.

These valuable Pills are for sale in Jacksonville by Hoke & Abernathy, and J. Forney. They are also for sale at White Plains, by J. J. & S. Simmons; at Fife post office, by T. J. Caver; at Kelley's Springs, by Curry & Groce; at Talladega Court House, by Barclay Stinnett & Co.; at Jefferson, by W. & J. S. Watt; in Gainesville by Doctor George W. Lawrence; on Terrapin Creek by John Williams; and on inquiry can be had in almost every town in the State.

WORMS! WORMS!

HULL'S WORM LOZENGES.

PROVED in more than 1500 cases to be infallible—the only certain worm destroying medicine now in use, and are the greatest discovery ever made for dispelling the various kinds of worms that so frequently and distressingly annoy both children and adults. Many diseases arise from worms, and occur in long and intense suffering and even death, without their ever being suspected; and are often detected for various complaints without any benefit, when a dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them. They are an infallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste, that children will take them as readily as a common peppermint Lozenge.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS.

New York, Sept. 13, 1841.

Dear Doctor—According to your request, we have used your Lozenges in several cases of worms and found them uniformly successful. We have no difficulty in getting children to take them, as they are perfectly pleasant. We have also used your Cough Lozenges very extensively, and find them fully to answer the purposes you recommend them for. Respectfully, &c.

ZACHARIAH B. LANE, M. D.

W. F. PLEASANT, M. D.

Mr. Fulsom of Spring street, cured three of his children of worms by only one box. Mr. W. Hopewell, East Broadway, gave them to his child, and they brought away the worms by hundreds.

Parents should always keep these Lozenges in the house, for they are the best medicine that can be administered to children afflicted with worms. Children will take them as readily as the most delicious sugar candy.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions. These celebrated Lozenges are