

FEBRUARY

# Jacksonville Republican.

ALL THAT WE NOW DEEM ANCIENT, AT ONE TIME WAS NEW; AND WHAT WE NOW DEFEND BY EXAMPLES, ON A FUTURE DAY WILL STAND AS PRECEDENTS.

Vol. 6.—No. 4.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1842.

Whole No. 264

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.

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**ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES OF MAILS.** FROM JACKSONVILLE, ALA. On Route 3602—Jacksonville to Huntsville. Arrives—Sundays and Thursdays, 6 p. m. Departs—Tuesdays & Saturdays, 8 a. m. On Route 3600—Jacksonville to Home, Ga. Arrives—Sundays and Thursdays, 1 p. m. Departs—Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 a. m. On Route 3601—Jacksonville to Gallatin, Tenn. Arrives—Sundays 3 p. m. Departs—Wednesdays, 6 a. m. On Route 3602—Jacksonville to McDonald, Ala. Arrives—Sundays and Thursdays, 7 p. m. Departs—Wednesdays and Fridays, 5 a. m. On Route 3603—Jacksonville to Talladega, Ala. Arrives—Sundays and Thursdays, 5 p. m. Departs—Wednesdays and Fridays, 9 a. m. E. L. WOODWARD, P. M.

## NEW WORKS.

**Comprehensive Commentary—Six vols.** Taken from the works of Scott, Henry, Gill, DeWitt, Adam Clarke, Patrick, Peck, Robinson, Burder, Hamner, Calcutt, Stewart, Robinson, Bush, Rosenmuller, Bloomfield, and many others, edited by Rev. Wm. Jencks D. D. and also a Baptist edition edited by the Rev. M. Warner. Containing a large number of beautiful Engravings, Maps and Illustrations.

**Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.** One volume.—Giving a strict and impartial account of all the Religious Denominations that have existed from Christ up to the present day, with their Doctrines, Religious Rites and Ceremonies, and many other subjects, tedious to name.—By Rev. J. N. Brown, D. D.

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Specimen copies of the above and several other Works, neatly printed on fine paper, and bound in the most beautiful and durable manner, have been left at this office, where persons who wish to subscribe for either have an opportunity to examine them.

**E. B. W. WEAVER'S,** Clock and Watch Maker.

MAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he continues his business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-boxes, and Jewels. He has removed his Shop from the Square near the room formerly occupied by J. Crow, Esq.

asked required for all work when delivered at Jacksonville, Sept. 15th, 1841.

## ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been qualified as Administrators of the estate of James L. A. Adams, dec. hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for payment, within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred, and those indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment.

JOHN R. ARMISTONG, JAMES B. ARMISTONG, Admin's.

Dec. 15, 1841.—3m—\$7 50.

## TIN-WARE MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers would inform the citizens of Benton county, that they Manufacture Tin-ware of all kinds and keep constantly on hand complete assortment. Also, gutter and pipe for dwelling houses made and put up in the neatest manner. Merchants supplied at short notice on reasonable terms.

A. & N. WOOD, Talladega Nov. 3rd, 1841.

## EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of James Sage, dec'd, to come forward immediately to make payment; and those having claims against said estate, are also notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

T. D. SAVAGE, } Executors. JOHN SNIDER, } Dec. 8, 1841.—6t. \$3 50.

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution from the circuit court of Benton Co. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house in the town of Jacksonville on the first day of February next, all the right, title and interest claim and demand that Charles Harris and to the west half of Section No. 26, Range 16, Range 10, to satisfy said execution of Philip Weir.

Wm. C. PRICE, Shff. n. 3, 1842.—5t—\$3 00.

## A TALE OF TERROR.

BY T. HOOD.

The following story I had from the lips of a well known Aeronaut, and nearly in the same words:

I was on one of my ascents from Vauxhall, and a gentleman of the name of Mavor had engaged himself as a companion in my aerial excursion. But when the time came his nerves failed him, and I looked vainly round for the person who was to occupy the vacant seat in the car. Having waited for him till the last possible moment, and the crowd in the gardens becoming impatient, I prepared to ascend alone, and the last cord that attached me to the earth was about to be cast off, when suddenly a strange gentleman pushed forward and volunteered to go up with me into the clouds. He pressed the request with so much earnestness, that having satisfied myself, and received his promise to submit in every point to my directions, I consented to receive him in lieu of the absentee; whereupon he stepped with evident eagerness and alacrity into the machine. In another minute we were rising above the trees; and in justice to my companion, I must say that in all my experience, no person at a first ascent had ever shown such perfect coolness and self-possession. The sudden rise of the machine, the novelty of situation, the real and exaggerated dangers of the voyage, and the cheering of the spectators, are apt to cause some trepidation, or at any rate excitement in the boldest individuals; whereas the stranger was composed and comfortable as if he had been sitting quietly at home in his own library chair. A bird call had not been heard more at ease, or more in its element, and yet he solemnly assured me upon his honor, that he had never been up before in his life. Instead of exhibiting any alarm at my great height from the earth, he evinced the greatest pleasure whenever I emptied one of my bags of sand, and even once or twice urged me to part with more of the ballast. In the mean time, the wind, which was very light, carried us gently along in a north-east direction, and the day being particularly bright and clear, we enjoyed a delightful bird's-eye view of the great metropolis, and the surrounding country. My companion listened with great interest, while I pointed out to him the various objects over which we passed; till I happened casually to observe that the balloon must be directly over Hoxton. My fellow-traveller then for the first time betrayed some uneasiness, and anxiously inquired whether I thought he could be recognised by any one at our then distance from the earth. It was, I told him, quite impossible. Nevertheless he continued very uneasy, frequently repeating "I hope they don't see me," and entreating me earnestly to discharge more ballast.—It then flashed upon me the first time that this offer to ascend with me had been a whim of the moment, and that he feared the being seen at that perilous elevation by any member of his own family. I therefore asked him if he resided at Hoxton, to which he replied in the affirmative; urging again, and with great vehemence, the emptying of the remaining sand-bags.

This, however, was out of the question, considering the attitude of the balloon, the course of the wind, and the proximity of the sea coast. But my comrade was deaf to those reasons—he insisted on going higher, and on my refusal to discharge more ballast, deliberately pulled off and threw his hat, coat, and waistcoat overboard.

"Hurrah, that lightened her!" he shouted; "but it's not enough yet," and he began unloosing his cravat.

"Nonsense," said I, "my good fellow, nobody can recognise you at this distance, even with a telescope."

"Don't be sure of that," he retorted rather simply, "they have sharp eyes at Miles's."

"At where?"

"At Miles's Madhouse!"

Gracious Heavens!—the truth flashed upon me in an instant. I was sitting in a frail car of a balloon, at least a mile above the earth, with a Lunatic! The horrors of the situation, for a minute, seemed to deprive me of my senses. A sudden freak of distempered fancy—a transient fury—the slightest struggle might send us both, at a moment's notice, into eternity! In the meantime, the maniac, still repeating his insane cry of "higher, higher, higher," divested himself successively, of every remaining article of clothing, throwing each portion, as soon as taken off, to the winds. The intuity of remorse, or rather the probability of its producing a fatal irritation, kept me silent during these operations: but judge of

my terror, when having thrown his stockings overboard, I heard him say, "we are not yet high enough by ten thousand miles—one of us must throw out the other."

To describe my feelings at this speech is impossible. Not only the awfulness of my position, but its novelty, conspired to bewilder me—but certainly no flight of imagination—no, not the wildest nightmare dream had ever placed me in so desperate and forlorn a situation. It was horrible, very horrible! Words, pleadings, remonstrances were useless, and resistance would be certain destruction. I had better have been married in an American Wilderness, at the mercy of a savage Indian! And now, without daring to stir a hand in opposition, I saw the lunatic deliberately leave one, and then the other bag of ballast from the car, the balloon of course rising with proportionate rapidity. Up, up, up it soared, to an altitude I had never even dared to contemplate—the earth was lost to my eyes, and nothing but the huge clouds rolled beneath us! The world was gone, I felt forever! The maniac, however, was still dissatisfied with our ascent, and again began to mutter.

"Have you a wife and children?" he asked abruptly.

Prompted by natural instinct, and with pardonable deviation from truth, I replied that I was married, and had three young ones who depended on me for their bread!

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed the maniac, with a sparkling of his eyes that chilled my very marrow.—I have three hundred wives and five thousand children; and if the balloon had not been so heavy by carrying double, I should have been home to them by this time!"

"And where do you live?" I asked, anxious to gain time by any question that I could put to him.

"In the moon," replied the maniac, and when I have lightened the car, I shall be there in no time!"

I heard no more, for suddenly approaching me, and throwing his arms around my body—

**HUNTING IN VERMONT.** Extraordinary Sagacity and Persistence of the Canine Race.—A letter in the Vermont Sentinel, dated at Troy, in that State, gives the following curious incident in a hunter's life:

During the past week Mr. Moses Hayward, of Troy, with his two hounds, went in pursuit of game. A fox was soon started and the dogs, which were well accustomed to the chase having run together for a long time, pursued with unusual vigor, sending forth at every bound as they passed the surrounding hills their well known cry. He kept within hearing of them the fore part of the day, but in the afternoon they separated, and he entirely lost them. He then went home, thinking they would return at night as usual, but they did not arrive.

The next day, with a friend, he set out and spent a long time in searching for them, but all proved unsuccessful. Eight days from this two of his neighbors happened to be passing a piece of woods scarcely a mile from his own house, when they chanced to bear a faint howling. They immediately repaired to the spot from whence the sound proceeded; here they found one of the dogs standing at the mouth of the hole in which the fox had burrowed. The sagacious animal, instead of avoiding them as he always did when strangers approached him, ran to meet them, though so weak and exhausted by hunger as to be unable to move without the greatest difficulty, wagged his tail, leaped and bounded like the most devoted spaniel when meeting his master after a long separation, as if he knew not how to contain or express his joy at their arrival. He then ran back to the hole; set up a mournful howl of distress, and then again ran back to meet them and urged them forward by every means in his power, like the most rational being, as if he knew the life of his companion was in the utmost peril.

Tools were immediately procured for digging, and they set themselves to work. As soon as this was done the poor starving animal seemed to be contented, and willing to leave his companion with them and come home for the first time during the whole eight days. Here he did not stay longer than was necessary to satisfy his hunger, but immediately went back to see the result. The men, after digging to the depth of twelve feet, came in contact with the dog, completely moulded in the solid earth, but still alive. They soon liberated him, but not without much difficulty, and two dogs met apparently with much joy.

it was like the meeting of old and cherished absent friends. The hole was then cleared out, upon which the other dog rushed in and brought out the fox, which had long been dead, and both grappled it as if to glut their revenge, with all the ardour that they would if he had been taken alive, when fresh in the chase.

It appears that the dog had burrowed the fox in the afternoon before named, when one of them followed it to the distance of twenty five feet, when he overtook and killed it; he then worked his way back to within twelve feet of the entrance, where a root five or six inches in diameter crossed the hole; this he gnawed off—but in the meantime a large stone had rolled which blocked up the passage so closely as to leave only a small opening just sufficient to supply him with fresh air; here he lived eight days without a morsel of food, at the same time digging out the hole in order to escape, but which served only to confine him more closely, until at last he was unable to move at all. During all this time the other dog stood without leaving him.

Having him, he was unable to move at all. During all this time the other dog stood without leaving him.

The man that loses surprise loses the sweetest part of his existence. He has to watch the first tear that glistens in the opening eye of morning—the silent song the flowers breathe—the thrilling of the wretched wren's note—the sweetest swell of the sweetest creature's melody, seem to pour some soft and merry tale into daylight's ear, as if the world had dreamed a happy thing, and now smiled o'er the telling of it!"

**EXTENT OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.** The Liverpool Times, in announcing the birth of the Duke of Cornwall, thus sums up the vast extent of the empire, which it is to be hoped he will, at some future and distant day, preside over:—Salutes in honor of his birth, will be fired—in America—on the shores of Hudson Bay, along the whole line of the Canadian Lakes, in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, New Foundland, the Bermudas, at a hundred Points in the West Indies, in the forests of Greenland, and in the distant Falkland Islands, near Cape Horn in Europe.—In the British Islands, from the Rock of Gibraltar, from the impregnable fortifications of Malta, and in the Ionian Islands; in Africa—on the Gambia Coast, and St Helena and Ascension, from the Cape to the Orange River, and at the Mauritius in Asia—from the fortress of Aden in Arabia, in Kurrack in the Persian Gulf, by the British army in Afghanistan, along the Himalayan Mountains, the banks of the Indus and Ganges, to the southern point of India, in the Island of Ceylon, beyond the Ganges in Assam and Aracan, at Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and on the shores of China, at Hong Kong and Chusan, in Australia, at the settlement formed on every side of the Australian Continent and Islands, and in the Strait which separates the Islands of the New Zealanders. No prince has ever been born in this or any other country—in ancient or modern times—whose birth would be hailed with rejoicings at so many different and distant points in every quarter of the world."

**Report of the Post-Master General.** In 1790, the whole number of Post Offices in the U. S. was 75, the number of the miles of post roads 1,875; the revenue \$37,656; the expenditure \$92,140. In 1840 the whole number of post offices was 15,488; the number of miles of post roads 155,730; the gross revenue for that year \$4,539,265 and the expenditure \$4,759,110.

The revenue of the Department is constantly fluctuating, and for some time past has been diminishing, principally on account of the increased facilities which rail roads and steamboats furnish, for the transmission of letters, secondly from the abuse of the franking privilege, and thirdly, in the establishment of private expresses upon the great mail routes.

The amount of revenue from postages for the current year, is estimated at \$4,380,000, the expenditures at \$4,490,000, leaving a deficit of 110,000.

To this deficit the Secretary, rather than reduce the transportation of the Mail, has exercised the authority given to him by Congress, and readjusted the commissions given to deputy Post Masters, by which \$100,000 is saved to the Department.

The number of deputy post masters is 14,000. Upon the subject of a reduction of letter postage, the Post Master General has not made up an opinion—he thinks however, that some might be advantageously made in the manner of receiving newspaper postage, by requiring it in advance, and that the postage should be increased on the mammal sheets.

He urges upon Congress some legislation to protect the interest of the Post office Department, against private expresses for carrying letters and packages for pay, on Post Roads.

For the year ending June 1841, the U. S. Mail was transported on rail roads and steam boats 3,946,450 miles, at the cost of \$585,843; on horse and mule 12,088,862 miles at cost of \$781,000; and coaches 18,961,251 miles at cost of \$1,000,000—making

total of 24,996,563 miles at cost of \$2,366,843.

The attention of Congress is attracted to the franking privilege, which is much abused, and which should be either abolished, or reduced to proper limits.

**Anti-Slavery Meetings.** Several anti-slavery meetings have recently been held in our city. One of these was held in Cherry street, above Third, by the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. It was a semi-annual meeting, and was unusually large.—The proceedings were deeply interesting, and several eloquent speeches were made. A gentleman from Boston, named Phillips, made an able address. The object of the cause, he described as very encouraging, and it was determined the ensuing year, to do a much larger business in the way of lecturing and in distributing gratuitous publications than heretofore. A resolution to this effect was adopted, and nearly \$1,000 were raised on the spot to carry it into execution. Simultaneously with this meeting an Anti-Slavery Fair was held in the Session Room in Cherry street, above Fifth. The display was chaste and beautiful, and between \$700 and \$800 were raised. It will thus be seen that those in our community, who are opposed to Slavery, are up and doing.—*Phila. Enq.*

[We have before us the Proceedings of the Special Meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society of Eastern Pennsylvania. They are tinged with the darkest Fanaticism.—They declare their determination to ply the work with more energy.—They are accordingly organizing themselves with more ferocity than ever.—They are preparing to establish more presses and circulate more publications.—They denounce every minister of the Gospel, who refuses to bear testimony against slave-holding.—They take sides with Great Britain in her outrageous attacks upon our property. They have even brought themselves to that point of infatuation, as to express a willingness to sacrifice the Union itself to their fanatical notions—as appears from the following resolution, which was adopted by their Convention:

**Resolved,** That while we desire to preserve the American Union upon honorable terms, and are willing to make sacrifices for its preservation, we assert it to be the duty of every State in the Union to put an end to its participation in slavery, by altering the Constitution or otherwise, at all hazards and in all possible events."

Now, what are we to expect from madmen of this description—who, instead of letting us alone in our municipal affairs, instead of cultivating that spirit of conciliation and harmony, which is so essential to the preservation of our Union, meddle with our domestic concerns; break into our fire sides and altars—and express a stern determination to sacrifice the Union itself to their ruthless fanaticism.—*Rich. (Va.) Enq.*

We find in the New Orleans Bulletin of Monday the letter which we republish, giving a final confirmation, with fuller details, of the Santa Fe expedition. The letter first appeared in the St. Louis papers.

The Bulletin adds, with some emphasis that the recital of the treatment shown to American citizens, will rouse the blood of every American. The maltreatment of the American consul, and the pillage of American citizens, will doubtless call forth some action on the part of our government.

We do not sufficiently understand the character of the expedition and its acts, to be able to say how far the seizure of the Americans accompanying it, was warranted as an act of war; but we do believe that in their treatment as prisoners of war, the laws of civilization, and the common dictates of humanity, have been violated without scruple or compunction; and we foresee a flame of resentment against the Mexicans, the spread of which no international pacific are likely to prevent, and which will ring upon that feeble and unsteady scale a fearful and terrible note.

The Lowell Journal relates a case in point, which, though succeeding years, had failed to interest the pen of the chronicler. In a grave yard, situated in a wild rural place, about a mile from a little village in that vicinity, stands a very neat granite monument. It is the only monument in the yard, and stands by itself over a solitary grave, apart from all other graves. The history of that monument is interesting and melancholly in the extreme. It marks the spot where lies buried the young wife of one of the young men of the village. He was married a few years since, to one who seemed in every way calculated to render him happy. At that time the prospects of the young couple bid fair for a long life of happiness and usefulness. In a year or two after marriage, the small pox broke out and raged in the neighborhood. The young wife was attacked with this dreadful disease and became its victim.

The fears of the community prevented her friends from attending her during her sickness. Her husband, her physician, and one or two attendants were the only persons who were present to smooth down her dying pillow. The same fears took away the accustomed

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Tuskaloosa, Jan. 21, 1842.  
My Dear Sir:

Knowing that many readers of the "Republican" are interested in seeing the laws passed at the late session, authorizing Jury trials in Justice Courts in most of the border counties, I have taken the trouble to forward you a copy of the same for publication.

With high regard,  
Your most ob't. serv't.  
W. GARRETT.

**AN ACT TO ESTABLISH JURY TRIALS IN JUSTICE COURTS IN CERTAIN COUNTIES IN THIS STATE, AND TO REGULATE THE PROCEEDINGS THEREIN.**

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened,* That from and after the passage of this Act, any person being dissatisfied with the judgment of any Justice of the Peace within five days thereafter, appeal to a jury on payment of costs and giving bond with good and sufficient security for the eventual condemnation money. And the Justice before whom the same was originally tried, or his successor in office, or any Justice of the same beat, shall issue subpoenas for all witnesses that the parties in such appeal may require.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That all such appeals shall be tried before any one or more Justice or Justices in the Beat Company in which the cause originated, by five persons, to be drawn, empaneled, and sworn, as hereinafter directed, and in no other manner whatsoever, whose verdict shall be final and conclusive between the parties, except removed by Certiorari, or by appeal to the Circuit or County Court; and said jury shall be empaneled, and sworn, and the trial conducted and the evidence admitted, in the same manner as in the Circuit and County Courts of this State.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the method of drawing Jurors for the trial of appeals, in Justice Courts, in each County Beat, shall be as follows: The Justice or Justices residing in each County Beat, in conjunction with the commanding officers of said beat, shall once in every two years procure, or make out a list of all persons, liable to serve as Jurors in the Circuit Court, who shall be residents in their respective Beats, and shall write the name of every person so liable, on a separate piece of paper, which shall be deposited in a box, in one apartment, marked No. 1, and shall draw therefrom, not less than five, nor more than seven of the names, so before deposited, from time to time, to try the causes so depending before them; which names so drawn shall be entered in a Book, by the Justice presiding at the drawing thereof, & shall be deposited in an apartment of said box, marked No. 2, and after all the names are drawn from No. 1, they shall commence drawing from No. 2, and so on alternately: *Provided,* That no Justice shall presume to draw any jury, but on a Court day, and in public, and by a person not interested in any suit to be tried by said jury—And every person, is drawn and summoned by a constable, five days before Court, neglecting to appear shall be fined by the Justice or Justices in a sum not exceeding three dollars; unless said juror shall show sufficient cause on oath at the next term, and in all cases of deficiency of Jurors the constable by the direction of the Justices, shall fill and complete such jury from the by-standers—*Provided,* There shall not be less than three of the original panel of such jury; and they shall for every verdict by them given be entitled to receive fifty cents, to be paid by the party in whose favor such verdict may be given and be taxed in the bill of costs.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the Justice of the Peace shall issue a "venire facias" for the Jurors so drawn returnable to the next term of said court, and it shall be the duty of the Constable at least five days before the summons of the Jurors so drawn either personally or by leaving written notice at their usual place of abode to attend accordingly; and the following oath shall be administered to the Jury by a Justice of the Peace before any case is submitted to them (viz.) "you and each of you do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that will well and truly try all issues which shall be submitted to you and left to your decision by the court during this day and true verdict give according to the evidence so help you God"—and the following fees shall be allowed for the services herein directed to be performed, to be paid by the party cast in his suit and be taxed in the Bill of costs—To the Justice for drawing the Jury, making out the venire facias and sitting on each case fifty cents—To the constable for summoning the Jury returning the venire facias and attending the trial fifty cents—To the Justice for issuing each summons for the witnesses, and the witnesses for, attending, and the Constable for summoning the same fees as are now allowed by law for such services as a Justice Court.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted;* That the foregoing law shall operate & be in force in the following Counties in this

State to-wit: Chambers, Randolph Tallapoosa, Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, Autauga, Marshall, Talladega, Dale and Coffee.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted;* That the Justice Courts in the Counties of Barbour, Pickens & Russell, shall be held Monthly and in the same manner as Justice Courts are authorized to be held by an Act Entitled an act relative to Justice Courts and for other purposes in Certain Counties therein named, approved February 5th, 1840, to take effect in the last named Counties from and after the first day of April next.

Approved 31st, Dec. 1841.  
Department of State, Tuskaloosa, Ala. 21st Jan. A. D. 1842.

I Certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of the Original act in file in this Department.

W. GARRETT,  
Secretary of State.

**Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.  
The war spirit has flagged a good deal during the last fortnight. The want of money seems to have paralyzed our patriotism. Nothing further has been said about the outrages and insults of Great Britain—the seizures—the right of search—and the liberation and protection of the slave mutineers of the Creole. Even the assertion of Lord Morpeth, made in Boston, that these mutineers would never be given up, nor their owners indemnified for them, has failed to awake any particular sensation. Far as whether we could obtain it at eight per cent. The foreign ministers here, said however, that it can be readily got in Holland, at six percent, if prolonged to twelve or fifteen years.

You have seen, no doubt, from time to time, my notices in the newspapers, of the Hon. Mr. Marshall of Ky. He is a very amiable, high minded and eloquent man—but has one very prominent and unfortunate infirmity—which has given his friends and himself much concern. His constituents, it is said, elected him for Congress, in the belief, and for the reason, that it would improve his habits. But the result, so far had been rather the reverse. On Friday evening, Mr. Marshall attended a great temperance meeting here, and addressed the assembly, concerning his own case, and declared his determination, not only to sign the pledge of total abstinence, but to do it in public, and before the world—that all might be witnesses of his vow. This was received with loud acclamations from the meeting. Mr. M. then advanced to the table and enrolled his name among the votaries of total abstinence. "My hand," he said, "is less tremulous, after this act."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.  
The House, to-day, was engaged, for five hours, in proceedings on the Bankrupt Bill. The first question was on Mr. Briggs' motion to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill amending the bankrupt act, by including in its provisions those corporations that issue paper as currency. This motion was lost, ayes 98, noes 108. This vote shows that there is a stronger disposition, in the House, and even among the Whigs, to include the banks than has generally been supposed. Whatever may be the fate of the bankrupt act, at present, it is not to be doubted, according to the present indications, that a law is ultimately and soon to be made, for winding up insolvent banks, by compulsory process. To this policy, right or wrong, the movement of parties and of opinion seems to lead.

The motion of a Kentucky member to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to report forthwith, a bill repealing the bankrupt act, was opposed and fought off for a long time, and ultimately prevailed—ayes 116, noes 99. In a fuller House, the majority would have been larger. There remains still a slighter doubt that the House will repeal the bankrupt bill.

The bill was reported, by compulsion, from the committee, and it had its first reading. On Monday or Tuesday, it will be passed.

The course of Senate is still doubtful on the question of repeal. Mr. Clay stated to some of his friends, to-day, that the result was doubtful in that body. Other Senators state the same thing. The bill passed the Senate, at the late session, by a vote of 26—the absentees being Mr. Preston and Mr. Mangum, and one vacancy in Tennessee. Mr. Preston will probably vote for the repeal, and Mr. Mangum against. The twenty-six lose one in Mr. Moorehead, and they cannot afford to lose any more. If they gain Mr. Rives, as some expect they are safe enough. The result is certainly involved in much doubt.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

The change tickets of Otis and Arnold & Co. which formed no inconsiderable part of our small bill currency, were on Monday dishonored by the makers, in a refusal to redeem them. Of course they are worthless. If small bills are essential to the convenience of the community, in making change, it were better that our sound Banks be permitted at once to issue them, than to rely any longer upon the issues of irresponsible individuals, or of corporations out of the State.—Nashville Whig.

Branch Bank at Montgomery.—On Wednesday last, an election of officers was had by the Board. All the old officers were re-elected. This speaks well for their efficiency and faithfulness.

The Bank restricts its business entirely to Bills of Exchange.

According to the Asiatic Researches a very curious mode of trying the title of land is practiced in Hindostan; Two holes are dug in the dispu-

ted spot, in which the plaintiff's and defendant's lawyers put one of their legs, and remain there until one of them is tired or complains of being stung by the insects in which case his client is defeated.

In this country it is the client and not the lawyer who puts his foot into the hole.

THINGS COME.—To see the Whigs who for three years resisted upon principle, the issue of Treasury notes, all of a sudden bringing in a bill for the issue of five millions of said denominated Treasury notes. Well it might cause the House to burst out into roars of laughter, to witness such proceedings.

To see the Whigs furiously advocating a direct loan, for the support of the Government, and afterwards find out that they have not credit enough to raise the money on their stock.

To see the Whigs preach "retrenchment," and instantly run up a debt of twelve millions of dollars.

To see the Whigs crying out "an empty Treasury," and immediately give away to the States all money received from the sale of public lands.

To see the Whigs pass a Bankrupt Law and take great credit to themselves for so doing, and before three months have expired pass by a still larger majority a bill for its repeal.

To see the Whigs denouncing in the most bitter and violent manner the "Weto," or "one-man power," as they facetiously called it, and calling on the people to abrogate it from the Constitution, suddenly changing their tone, begging the "straiter," the "wretcher," the "tyrant," Capt. Tyler, to interpose his veto and save the Bankrupt Bill.

To see the Whigs profess to disbelieve the Gentry's frauds.

To hear the Whigs call themselves Democrats.

TO PREVENT A SACRIFICE OF REAL ESTATE.

Section 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That it shall and may be lawful for any debtor, whose interest in any real estate may hereafter be sold under execution at any time within two years after such sale, on payment, or tender thereof, to the purchaser, or purchasers, or on payment, or tender thereof to any one claiming under such purchaser, the principal money bid at such sale, with ten per cent. interest per annum thereon, together with all such other lawful charge, if any there be, to redeem the interest that may have been sold, and upon the payment, or tender thereof, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the then claimants to recover [recovery] said interest to said debtor, but at the cost and charge of said debtor.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever it shall hereafter happen that any interest in lands shall be sold at any execution sale, and the individual whose interest is so sold shall have other bonafide creditors, may at any time within two years after such sale, redeem such interest as may have been sold, from the purchaser thereof, or from any one claiming under such purchaser, and on payment or tender of so much money as was bid for said land, at said execution sale, and such further sum as shall be equal to ten per cent per annum on the purchase money, and shall further offer and agree to credit the person whose estate was sold, with the further sum of ten per cent, or more, on the amount bid at execution sale; it shall be the duty of such purchaser or persons claiming under such purchaser or purchasers, to convey said interest so purchased, to such bonafide creditor, at the proper cost and charges of such creditor, unless such purchaser, or those claiming under him, shall pay or secure to be paid within six months thereafter, to such bonafide creditor, the sum proposed to be advanced by him on the bid at sheriff's or execution sale.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if such purchaser at execution sale, or the person or persons claiming under him, shall also be a bona fide creditor to the amount proposed to be advanced on the bid at execution sale, at the time that any bona fide creditor may propose to make the advance, it may be at the option of said purchaser, or those claiming under him, to credit the debtor with the sum proposed to be advanced on the bid, and keep the property, or surrender the same in manner aforesaid to such person offering to make the advance.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for any other bona fide creditor of him whose estate has been sold at execution sale, to redeem from any bona fide creditor, who may have previously redeemed from the purchaser at execution sale, upon the same terms, and under the same rules and regulations that are herein provided, for bonafide creditors to redeem from the purchaser, and so on of other creditors, ad infinitum.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted* That all lands sold under mortgage, deeds of trust, or decrees in chancery, shall be subject to redemption in the same way as is provided for in this act, for lands sold under execution: *Provided,* that the defendant in execution, if in possession at the time of sale, shall deliver possession to the purchaser without suit: *Provided further,* that the plaintiff in execution whose debt shall be unsatisfied by the sale of said land, shall be entitled to redeem said land as other creditors, and by this act allowed to redeem; and *provided further,* that any person proposing to redeem under the provisions of this act, shall in addition, in each instance pay the person in possession the intrinsic worth of any valuable and needful improvements made on such land or premises; and if in any case the parties cannot agree at once as to the value of such improvements, they or either of

them may present or suggest the question to the next circuit court of the proper county, and said court shall, as far as practicable, cause an issue to be made up, and tried by the jury, in such manner as may be just and fair; and the verdict of the jury for a certain amount or for no amount, shall be conclusive and final; and each party in all such cases shall pay one half the costs, and the said jury may also estimate the value of the rents and profits, by way of offset, to the improvements made, and the parties at their option may arbitrate the matter in difference, under the law now regulating arbitrations: *Provided,* that this act shall not take effect before the first day of July next.

Approved, Jan. 1, 1842.

The government jetter's, stolen from the Patent Office, were found on the 10th inst. in a trunk on board the schooner or Mary Brig, bound for Richmond. It is not yet known who deposited the trunk on board. But all the valuables are recovered, and means are put in requisition to detect the thief.

FERRY.  
THE undersigned respectfully informs travellers and the public generally, that he has recently purchased from Henry McCoy, the Ferry on Coosa river, on the road from Jacksonville to Gunters Landing, formerly known as Walker's Ferry; and as he intends to keep the Ferry in good order, and a good Ferryman in constant attendance, travellers need not fear any detention in passing that road in future.

THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH.  
Feb. 2, 1842—St.

NOTICE.  
BY virtue of an Execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in March next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that James Clark has in and to the following described tract of Land to-wit: the N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 5, & the N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 6, and the N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 7, township 14, Range 7, east in the Coosa Land District, the property of Sam Duff, in execution in favor of A.

Feb. 2, 1842—

BY virtue of a n. l. return made by me, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in March next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Geo. C. Parreller has in and to the following tracts or parcels of land to-wit: the S. 1/2 of Sec. 8, township 13, Range 9, and the E. 1/2 of Sec. 3, township 13, Range 7, in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of George C. Parreller to satisfy said execution in favor of Joseph R. Brown, Sheriff.

W. C. PRICE, Sheriff.  
By B. C. WYLY, Deft.  
Feb. 2, 1842—51—\$3 00.

NOTICE.  
BY virtue of two executions from Benton County, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in March next, all the right, title, interest, claim, and demand that James Clark has in and to the following described tract of Land to-wit: one hundred and twenty acres on the west side of the S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 22 Township 14, R. 8, in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of Wm. Arnold and others.

W. C. PRICE, Sheriff.  
By B. C. WYLY, Deft.  
Feb. 2, 1842—51—\$3 00.

JACKSONVILLE ACADEMY.  
THE undersigned truly grateful for the past patronage of his friends and the very flattering expressions of desire they have given to continue their patronage, takes great pleasure in informing the citizens of Jacksonville and its vicinity that he will open a school for the reception of both sexes, in the Male Academy, on the 1st Monday in January 1843 for one session of five months only. Prices for tuition as usual. Each pupil will be charged from the time of his commencement to the termination of the Session. No deduction for loss of time except from protracted indisposition.

S. H. COPELAND.  
Dec. 22, 1841.—11.  
N. B. As a lady has been employed to take charge of the Female Academy. The Male and Female School will be conducted as formerly in the Male Academy.

S. H. C.

LAW NOTICE.  
JOHN MCGOY.  
OFFERS his services as Counselor and Attorney at Law in the ninth Judicial Circuit. Office in Lebanon, DeKalb, Co. Ala. Dec. 15, 1841.—11.

THE Songster's Companion,  
BY REV. D. BRYAN.  
For Sale at this Office.

BLANKS  
Of almost every description,  
Neatly printed on fine paper,  
For Sale at this Office.

**An Act to prevent Frauds in Elections.**

SECTION 1st. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened,* That from and after the 4th day of July next, it shall be the duty of the managers of elections at the different precincts within three days after the election to forward to the Clerk of the County Court of their respective Counties, the list of persons who shall have voted at the election of which they were managers, which list shall be certified to by said managers or a majority of them, and also the clerk, who may have acted as such at such precinct; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of this State, to preserve said list in their office, for one year next after the election, and they shall permit any person to inspect and compare the list of names from the different precincts in the clerk's office, free of charge.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the grand jury of each and every county in this State to examine at each term of the circuit court, the list aforesaid, and if they find that any fraud has been committed, or that any person not qualified to vote according to the constitution, and laws governing in each election, or if they shall find that any person shall have voted more than once in the same election, or that there has been any other violation of the laws and constitution, in such case made and provided, then the grand jury shall make presentment thereon, upon which the solicitor shall file his indictment as in other cases.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if hereafter any person or persons, being not a qualified voter under the laws, and provisions of the constitution of this State of the United States, applicable to each particular election, shall vote in such election, the person so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof on indictment in the circuit court, shall be fined three hundred dollars, and in default of payment thereof shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding three months.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall in the same election, being a qualified or unqualified voter, give more than one vote, every person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the circuit court on indictment, shall be fined in any sum not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 and in default of payment of said fine, shall be imprisoned in the county jail, any term not less than twenty months, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That any person imprisoned under the third and fourth sections of this act, shall be discharged therefrom by the payment he has assessed against him by the jailer, and not by taking the insolvent debtors out of the managers of the election; and if he shall be fined in any sum not more than four hundred dollars, and on default of the payment of the same, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail, any term not less than one month, nor exceeding four months, at the discretion of the jury trying the same.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That any person imprisoned under the third and fourth sections of this act, shall be discharged therefrom by the payment he has assessed against him by the jailer, and not by taking the insolvent debtors out of the managers of the election; and if he shall be fined in any sum not more than four hundred dollars, and on default of the payment of the same, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail, any term not less than one month, nor exceeding four months, at the discretion of the jury trying the same.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That any person imprisoned under the third and fourth sections of this act, shall be discharged therefrom by the payment he has assessed against him by the jailer, and not by taking the insolvent debtors out of the managers of the election; and if he shall be fined in any sum not more than four hundred dollars, and on default of the payment of the same, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail, any term not less than one month, nor exceeding four months, at the discretion of the jury trying the same.

NOTICE.  
BY virtue of a F. E. from the County Court of Benton County, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in March next all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Wm. Chalmers has in and to the following tract or parcel of Land to-wit: the N. E. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 18 and N. W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 18 Township 13, R. 6, East in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of Wm. Chalmers to satisfy said Execution in favor of H. M. Bates use Sec.

W. C. PRICE, Sheriff.  
By B. C. WYLY, Deft.  
Feb. 2, 1842—51—\$3 00.

JACKSONVILLE ACADEMY.  
THE undersigned truly grateful for the past patronage of his friends and the very flattering expressions of desire they have given to continue their patronage, takes great pleasure in informing the citizens of Jacksonville and its vicinity that he will open a school for the reception of both sexes, in the Male Academy, on the 1st Monday in January 1843 for one session of five months only. Prices for tuition as usual. Each pupil will be charged from the time of his commencement to the termination of the Session. No deduction for loss of time except from protracted indisposition.

S. H. COPELAND.  
Dec. 22, 1841.—11.  
N. B. As a lady has been employed to take charge of the Female Academy. The Male and Female School will be conducted as formerly in the Male Academy.

S. H. C.

LAW NOTICE.  
JOHN MCGOY.  
OFFERS his services as Counselor and Attorney at Law in the ninth Judicial Circuit. Office in Lebanon, DeKalb, Co. Ala. Dec. 15, 1841.—11.

THE Songster's Companion,  
BY REV. D. BRYAN.  
For Sale at this Office.

BLANKS  
Of almost every description,  
Neatly printed on fine paper,  
For Sale at this Office.

**House and Lot for Sale.**

THE undersigned offers for sale on accommodating terms, a House and Lot in the Town of Alexandria, advantageously situated for Mercantile Business. The house contains four rooms besides the one suitable for a store room and the lot is otherwise well improved. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine the premises.  
ROBERT C. BOYD.  
Dec. 22, 1841.—11.

**NOTICE.**

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

NOTICE.  
BY virtue of an execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in February next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that J. N. McCampbell has in and to the following described tract of Land to-wit: the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 21, township 12, Range 10, east in the Coosa Land District, the property of J. N. McCampbell to satisfy said execution in favor of Wm. Smith.

W. C. PRICE, Sheriff.  
By B. C. WYLY, Deft.  
Jan. 3, 1842—51—\$3 00.

NOTICE.  
I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday of February next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand which Elizabeth Fisher and Hessel Palmer has in and to the following land to-wit:

The S. W. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 12, township 12, Range 9.—Also the E. 1/2 of the S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 12, township 12, Range 9, to satisfy said execution in favor of Wm. Scott, Adm.

W. C. PRICE, Sheriff.  
Jan. 3, 1842—51—\$3 00.

NOTICE.  
BY virtue of an Execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in February next, all the right, title, claim, interest and demand which Charles Norman has in and to the southeast quarter of Section 27, township 15, Range 12 east, to satisfy said execution in favor of John Pittman.

W. C. PRICE, Sheriff.  
Jan. 3, 1842—51—\$3 00.

NOTICE.  
BY virtue of a n. l. return made by me, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in March next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Geo. C. Parreller has in and to the following tracts or parcels of land to-wit: the S. 1/2 of Sec. 8, township 13, Range 9, and the E. 1/2 of Sec. 3, township 13, Range 7, in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of George C. Parreller to satisfy said execution in favor of Joseph R. Brown, Sheriff.

W. C. PRICE, Sheriff.  
By B. C. WYLY, Deft.  
Feb. 2, 1842—51—\$3 00.

JACKSONVILLE ACADEMY.  
THE undersigned truly grateful for the past patronage of his friends and the very flattering expressions of desire they have given to continue their patronage, takes great pleasure in informing the citizens of Jacksonville and its vicinity that he will open a school for the reception of both sexes, in the Male Academy, on the 1st Monday in January 1843 for one session of five months only. Prices for tuition as usual. Each pupil will be charged from the time of his commencement to the termination of the Session. No deduction for loss of time except from protracted indisposition.

S. H. COPELAND.  
Dec. 22, 1841.—11.  
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NOTICE.  
BY virtue of an execution from the Circuit Court of Benton Co. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in February next, all the right, title, interest, claim & demand that Charles Harris has in and to the west half of Section No. 26, township 16, Range 10, to satisfy said execution in favor of Philip Welch.

W. C. PRICE, Sheriff.  
Jan. 3, 1842—51—\$3 00.



**HONEY.**

From the Knickerbocker for January, 1842. **PAST HAPPINESS.**

How many happy hours In Memory's wide waste unnoted lie. Or faintly cherished, like neglected flowers Exhale their sweets and die.

O'er youth's clear sunny sky On life's chill winds the clouds of care will roll, Yet one bright memory ever dear will lie Resplendent in my soul.

Brightly the glad earth shone 'Neath the all-glorious heaven on that proud morn; The bursting leaf, the wild birds' thrilling tone, Our souls found peace and rest.

And odors many a throug, Joyed in the May-beans on the earth's warm breast, And Oud in unison with Nature's song, Our souls found peace and rest.

Far on the rippling bay The light gleamed tremulous 'mid the wind-ing shores, Glanced on the sails, low stopping on their way, And sparkled on the oars.

There on the hill's steep side Reside, we watched the stores, the soils, the fields, While the bright morn o'er Nargansett's side Larkish her pomp and snouts.

I've loved that bright hour Above the beauty of the sea, the glow Of the warm earth, its spirit-thrilling power Gave the soul's fruits to flow.

Sweet was the song of birds, The whispering breeze, the steam of the broad river; Dear was Spring's music, but thy murmured words Dearer than all—than ever!

Never from the Lesbian steep.

**CHEAP CASH STORE.**

THE Subscribers having just opened, at their Store, recently occupied by E. Herndon Esq. a Stock of entirely new **style and Fancy Dry Goods, Cutlery, &c.** now offers them at prices which cannot fail to please purchasers, or as low as they can be sold in any market in this State for Cash. The public are earnestly solicited to call and examine, in the confidence that cheaper articles have never been offered for sale, new and adapted to the market, in any town in the interior of the Southern Country. Also **COFFEE, SUGAR, & Cheese,** kept constant on hand and for sale at the lowest rates.

**JOS. BEANLEY & CO.** Jacksonville, Dec. 22, 1841.—31.

**Must be Closed.**

I am under the painful necessity of informing all who are still indebted to the firm of **Hudson & Brockman**, that their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection, if not paid soon. I will hold them until after County Court, all who wish to save cost can call and pay for that time.

**S. P. HUDSON,** Jacksonville, Jan. 1, 1842.—41.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Cherokee County, Orphan's Court, Special Term 18th November, 1841.**

WHEREAS, William Woodley, one of the Administrators of Jonathan Woodley, deceased, in this day presented his accounts and vouchers for final settlement and the same being this day examined, and caused to be stated, are this day reported by the Judge of the Court for allowance at a term of the Orphan's Court to be held in the Town of Jefferson on the first Wednesday next.

It is therefore published for the satisfaction of all parties interested in the estate of said deceased, that they may appear at the time herebefore set for the final settlement of the above account, and if they fail to do so, the Court shall proceed to settle the same as they may appear.

**JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk.** 1841—41.—\$7 50.

**State of Alabama, Cherokee County, Orphan's Court, Special Term 5th day of January 1842.**

WHEREAS, William Woodley, one of the Administrators of Jonathan Woodley, deceased, in this day presented his accounts and vouchers for final settlement and the same being this day examined, and caused to be stated, are this day reported by the Judge of the Court for allowance at a term of the Orphan's Court to be held in the Town of Jefferson on the first Wednesday next.

It is therefore published for the satisfaction of all parties interested in the estate of said deceased, that they may appear at the time herebefore set for the final settlement of the above account, and if they fail to do so, the Court shall proceed to settle the same as they may appear.

**JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk.** 1842—42.—\$4 00.

**DELETER NOTICE.**

BEFORE ME, the undersigned, on the 11th day of the month of March, 1842, in the County of Randolph, State of Georgia, appeared the said William Woodley, who being duly sworn, deposed and testified that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the said account, and that he is the Administrator of the estate of Jonathan Woodley, deceased.

**S. WALKER, Scribe.** By R. CANK, D. Scribe. Dec. 20, 1841.—41.—\$6 00.

**LOOK HERE!!**

THE THOROUGH BRED RACE HORSE, **COCK OF THE ROCK.** WILL make his next season at R. D. Rowland's in Benton County, Ala., 2 miles North of Jacksonville. Commencing on the 1st of March, and ending on the 10th of June, at \$30 the season, and 50 cents to the groom. These failing to get a colt in the spring can have the fall season gratis. Notes will be required in each case at the time of service, payable on the 23rd of December next.

Mares will be fed at \$1 50 per week. Good and well enclosed pasturage will be provided, and all possible care and attention will be paid to Mares left with the horse, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents. Expenses for feed paid when mares taken away.

**N. B. Cock of the Rock** was sired by Durock, the Sire of American Eclipse, his Dam, Romp, was full sister to Miller's Damsel, Dam of American Eclipse by old Messenger. For pedigree & performance see hand bills. Suffice it to say he is the sire of many race horses as perhaps any horse living in the United States.

**AUGUSTUS YOR,** R. D. ROWLAND. Jan. 12, 1842—17.

**DELIVERY BONDS** For Sheriffs and Constables, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**NEW GOODS.**

**Hoke & Abernathy,** HAVE removed their Store to the North East Corner of the Square, and are just receiving and opening a New Stock of **DRY GOODS,** which makes their assortment more general than ever.

Among their **DRY GOODS,** they are receiving some very superior **Colts, Cassimeres & Satinets** of those makes which have always given entire satisfaction to their customers as to finish, durability and fast colors.

A splendid assortment of **Merinos and Circassians;** Red, white, green and spotted Flannels, at low prices.

**WATER PROOF DRESS GLOVES & HOSIERY.** Hats & Caps, a great variety. Tuscany, English, Straw, Silk and Hood Bonnets.

Children, Youths, Boys, Misses, Ladies and Men's Shoes, Boots and Brogans. Paris, London and American Fancy Prints & Calicoes—Styles entirely new.

Winter and Dress Shaws; Cambric, Jackson, Swiss & Mull Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Domestic; Swiss, Jaconet and Thread Edgings and Insertings; Vestings; a handsome assortment, Ribbons, assorted, new and beautiful patterns.

**Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, DEWINS, AND MEDICINES,** at 35 24 43 23 23 23.

**SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, NAILS, Head Port, Champagne, WINES, Chocolate and Sherry, LEAD and POWDER, SHOES** assorted.

**FACTORY BAGGING & ROPE.** Factory Thread, superior quality. Beads almost every article that is kept in a retail Store, all of which they will sell low for cash or to potential customers on the usual terms.

Those who wish to purchase Goods they think will do well to call and examine for themselves the quality and prices taken together they will not find any other place in Jacksonville, Dec. 8, 1841.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA, St. Clair County, Orphan's Court, 8th January 1842.**

WHEREAS, the estate of said Lemuel J. Bradford, dec'd, is under the administration of James M. Bradford and Andrew B. Northrup, assigned to me, Allison Ramsey, their bond in the sum of eight hundred dollars, and that upon the presentation of the said account to me, I have seen and examined the same, and find it to be a true and correct copy of the original of the said account, and that I am the Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said account be allowed, and that the said Administrator be and he do appear at the Court House in the town of Ashville, in the first Monday in March next, and there to show cause if any they have why said final settlement should not then be made.

**JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Ck.** Jan. 19, 1842.—42.—\$7 00.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA, St. Clair County, Orphan's Court, January 8th, 1842.**

WHEREAS, the petition of John Gray of the County of Autauga, and State of Alabama, sheweth that on the 13th day of July 1836, Lemuel J. Bradford, James M. Bradford and Andrew B. Northrup, assigned to me, Allison Ramsey, their bond in the sum of eight hundred dollars, and that upon the presentation of the said account to me, I have seen and examined the same, and find it to be a true and correct copy of the original of the said account, and that I am the Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said account be allowed, and that the said Administrator be and he do appear at the Court House in the town of Ashville, in the first Monday in March next, and there to show cause if any they have why said final settlement should not then be made.

**JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Ck.** Jan. 19, 1842.—42.—\$7 00.

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WHEREAS, the petition of John Gray of the County of Autauga, and State of Alabama, sheweth that on the 13th day of July 1836, Lemuel J. Bradford, James M. Bradford and Andrew B. Northrup, assigned to me, Allison Ramsey, their bond in the sum of eight hundred dollars, and that upon the presentation of the said account to me, I have seen and examined the same, and find it to be a true and correct copy of the original of the said account, and that I am the Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said account be allowed, and that the said Administrator be and he do appear at the Court House in the town of Ashville, in the first Monday in March next, and there to show cause if any they have why said final settlement should not then be made.

**JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Ck.** Jan. 19, 1842.—42.—\$7 00.

**State of Alabama, Cherokee County, Taken up by Clerk.**

MADE up by Clerk. A small star in his forehead and sup on his nose, supposed to be seven years old. Written on a ball hands high, appeared to thirty dollars.

**JOHN S. WILSON, Ck.** Jan. 6th 1842.

**NOTICE.**

HAVING this day been appointed Administrator of the estate of Wm. Burns, Dec. in room of Wm. C. Price. I hereby notify all persons who may be indebted to, or have claims against said estate, that settlements made after this date with any person except myself or agent will not be noticed by me.

**JAMES L. SIMMONS, Adm'r.** Jan. 13th 1842.—61.

**LAW NOTICE.**

**A. J. WALKER & H. A. RIDD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,** Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala. We have practice in all the Counties of the 1st Judicial Circuit, and in the Circuit Court of Shelby County. Their Office is in the Court House, and the same formerly occupied by Gen. T. A. Walker. Jan. 26, 1842.—12m.

**State of Alabama, St. Clair County, Special Orphan's Court, Jan. 8th 1842.**

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, St. Clair County, TO the Honorable James Rogan, Judge of the County Court, in and for the County of Jefferson.

The Petition of James M. Bradford respectfully sheweth that Lemuel J. Bradford, in his life time was seized and possessed in fee simple of the following Lots and parcels of lands lying in the City of Wetumpka, County of Autauga to-wit: Lots No. 116 & 117, containing each one half acre, also all that lot known by original survey of said city as Lot No. 114 excepting a part of said Lot in the S. E. corner containing 25 feet E. & W. & 65 feet N. & S. also excepting of said original lot on broad street, commencing at a point 50 feet from the South line of said lot, thence east at right angles with said street 65 feet, thence South 77 feet, thence West 65 feet to the beginning. Also except a part of said Original Lot embracing the following boundaries to-wit: lying in the North west corner of said lot, being 4 feet N. & S. & 15 feet E. & W. Also all of that Lot known in the original plan of said city as Lot No. 115 excepting a part of said Lot lying in the S. E. corner, being 55 feet N. & S. on Broad street and 65 feet E. & W. also a part of a Lot known in Original Survey as Lot 148, it being the North-west corner of said Lot bounded as follows, commencing at the N. E. corner, running thence north on the N. line of said lot, 77 feet, thence thence south 47 feet, thence west 64 feet and 77-100 chains, thence North 44 and 47-100 chains to the beginning corner. Also a part of the Lot known in the Original Survey of said city, as Lot No. 149, to-wit: Lots No. 146, 147, 148 and 149 of the subdivision of said Original Lot, each containing 39 feet E. and W. and 43 feet N. & S. Also a part of a Lot No. 20 of the subdivision of said Original Lot (184) being the west part of said lot containing 143 feet E. and W. and 135 feet N. & S. Also Lot No. 5 of the subdivision of said Original Lot (184) containing 50 feet N. & S. and 145 feet E. and W. Also Lot known in the Original Survey of said city as Lot No. 25, containing one half acre. Also the south half of Lot No. 4 in the Original Survey of said city containing 1/2 of an acre more or less. Petitioner further represents that the personal property of the estate of said Lemuel J. Bradford, dec'd, is under the administration of James M. Bradford and Andrew B. Northrup, assigned to me, Allison Ramsey, their bond in the sum of eight hundred dollars, and that upon the presentation of the said account to me, I have seen and examined the same, and find it to be a true and correct copy of the original of the said account, and that I am the Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, requiring all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear at the Court House in the town of Ashville, in the first Monday in March next, and there to show cause if any they have why orders of sale should not be granted to pay the debts of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, requiring all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear at the Court House in the town of Ashville, in the first Monday in March next, and there to show cause if any they have why orders of sale should not be granted to pay the debts of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, requiring all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear at the Court House in the town of Ashville, in the first Monday in March next, and there to show cause if any they have why orders of sale should not be granted to pay the debts of said estate.

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**JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk.** Jan. 19, 1842.—42.—\$28 00.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA, St. Clair County, Special Orphan's Court, January 8th, 1842.**

WHEREAS, the petition of James Rogan, Judge of the County Court, in and for the County of Jefferson, sheweth that the estate of said Lemuel J. Bradford, dec'd, is under the administration of James M. Bradford and Andrew B. Northrup, assigned to me, Allison Ramsey, their bond in the sum of eight hundred dollars, and that upon the presentation of the said account to me, I have seen and examined the same, and find it to be a true and correct copy of the original of the said account, and that I am the Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said account be allowed, and that the said Administrator be and he do appear at the Court House in the town of Ashville, in the first Monday in March next, and there to show cause if any they have why orders of sale should not be granted to pay the debts of said estate.

**JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk.** Jan. 19, 1842.—42.—\$28 00.

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It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said account be allowed, and that the said Administrator be and he do appear at the Court House in the town of Ashville, in the first Monday in March next, and there to show cause if any they have why orders of sale should not be granted to pay the debts of said estate.

**JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk.** Jan. 19, 1842.—42.—\$28 00.

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It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said account be allowed, and that the said Administrator be and he do appear at the Court House in the town of Ashville, in the first Monday in March next, and there to show cause if any they have why orders of sale should not be granted to pay the debts of said estate.

**JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk.** Jan. 19, 1842.—42.—\$28 00.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA, St. Clair County, Special Orphan's Court, January 8th, 1842.**

WHEREAS, the petition of James Rogan, Judge of the County Court, in and for the County of Jefferson, sheweth that the estate of said Lemuel J. Bradford, dec'd, is under the administration of James M. Bradford and Andrew B. Northrup, assigned to me, Allison Ramsey, their bond in the sum of eight hundred dollars, and that upon the presentation of the said account to me, I have seen and examined the same, and find it to be a true and correct copy of the original of the said account, and that I am the Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said account be allowed, and that the said Administrator be and he do appear at the Court House in the town of Ashville, in the first Monday in March next, and there to show cause if any they have why orders of sale should not be granted to pay the debts of said estate.

**JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk.** Jan. 19, 1842.—42.—\$28 00.

**NOTICE.**

BE REMEMBERED that whereas James S. Harp is having this day filed his petition in this Court sheweth that on the 15th day of July 1835, Lemuel J. Bradford, James M. Bradford and Andrew B. Northrup, assigned to me, Allison Ramsey, their bond in the sum of eight hundred dollars, and that upon the presentation of the said account to me, I have seen and examined the same, and find it to be a true and correct copy of the original of the said account, and that I am the Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said account be allowed, and that the said Administrator be and he do appear at the Court House in the town of Ashville, in the first Monday in March next, and there to show cause if any they have why orders of sale should not be granted to pay the debts of said estate.

**JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Ck.** Jan. 19, 1842.—42.—\$10 20.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA, St. Clair County, Special Orphan's Court, 8th January 1842.**

WHEREAS, the petition of James Rogan, Judge of the County Court, in and for the County of Jefferson, sheweth that the estate of said Lemuel J. Bradford, dec'd, is under the administration of James M. Bradford and Andrew B. Northrup, assigned to me, Allison Ramsey, their bond in the sum of eight hundred dollars, and that upon the presentation of the said account to me, I have seen and examined the same, and find it to be a true and correct copy of the original of the said account, and that I am the Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said account be allowed, and that the said Administrator be and he do appear at the Court House in the town of Ashville, in the first Monday in March next, and there to show cause if any they have why orders of sale should not be granted to pay the debts of said estate.

**MEDICAL NOTICE.**

**DR. A. BROWN,** (Graduate of Charleston, S. C. Medical College,) respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Benton County.

He has located himself on Cane Creek, at the residence of J. T. A. Hughes, Esq., seven miles south of Jacksonville, where he may at all times be found, unless absent on professional business. Dec. 22, 1841.—6m.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Cherokee County, Orphan's Court, Special Term Nov. 22, 1841.**

WHEREAS, WILLIAM WOOLLEY, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Caleb Woodly, deceased, has presented his Accounts and Vouchers for final settlement, and the same being this day examined and audited, and caused to be stated, are this day reported by the Judge of the Court for allowance at a term of the Orphan's Court, to be held in the Town of Jefferson, on the first Monday in January, 1842.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, in said State, for four weeks requiring all persons interested in said final settlement, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County in Jefferson, and show cause, if any they have why said account should not be allowed, and said final settlement made a matter of record.

**JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk.** Dec. 8, 1841.—41.—\$7 50.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Cherokee County, Orphan's Court, Regular Return day, Monday 5th day of January 1842.**

WHEREAS, William Woodley one of the Executors of the last will of Caleb Woodley dec'd, the last will of Caleb Woodley dec'd, Application for final settlement.—

This day being the time set apart for the final settlement of the above stated case and if the forty days notice required, has not been perfected, it is ordered that the fourth Saturday of February next be set apart for the final hearing of said case. Ordered, that a copy of the proceedings in this case be published in the Jacksonville Republican, a paper published in the town of Jacksonville, for three weeks.

A copy from the minutes. **J. S. WILSON, Ck.** Jan. 12, 1842.—42.—\$4 00.

**NOTICE.**

COMMITTED to Jail in St. Clair County Alabama on the 1st day of November last a negro boy, who says his name is **WEDD**, and belongs to James Woodly of Jefferson County, Alabama. He is about 27 years of age, rather of a copper color, about five feet ten inches high, thin, Ned has been under Execution from the 18th day of November as the property of James Woodly; the parties to the Execution has failed to indemnify me in the sale therefore the owner of said boy Ned is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

**ELBERT L. GIBSON, Scribe.** January 4 1842.—41.—\$6

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA, St. Clair County, Special Orphan's Court, January 8th, 1842.**

THE Petition of Jeremiah McKenzie, sheweth, that in the year 1827, one Joel Chandler, executed to James Hampton his Bonds for titles to the following tracts or parcels of Land lying and being in the County of St. Clair, to-wit: the N. W. qr. of Section 25 and part of the S. W. qr. of Section 25 in township 12, Range 4 E. beginning on the S. W. Buck of Cane Creek and following a temporary line marked by said Chandler westward to the Section line, thence to the North line of said Section, thence east to the creek, thence with the creek to the beginning—acres more or less; said land subsequently assigned to said petitioner, and that the purchase money agreed to be given for said land has long since been paid.

Wherefore prays that the Executors and Administrators of the said Joel Chandler, dec'd, be decreed and compelled by an Order of this Court to make titles according to the condition of the Bonds.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, in said State, for four weeks, requiring all persons interested to be and appear at an Orphan's Court to be held in the town of Ashville on the first Monday in March next, and there to show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be made requiring the Administrators & Executors of the estate of said Joel Chandler dec'd to make titles to the foregoing tracts or parcels of Land.

**JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk.** Jan. 19, 1842.—42.—\$14 00.

**NOTICE.**

SHOULD be given of administration were granted to the undersigned on the 20th day of October, 1841 on the Estate of Timothy P. Henton, late of Benton County Ala. dec'd. All persons having claims against the Estate of the said decedent are required to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, being eighteen months from the said 20th of Oct. 1841. Otherwise they will be forever barred.

**DAVID HEATON, Adm.** January 17th 1842.—61

**SITUATION WANTED.**

A gentleman, a graduate of one of the first of the New-England Colleges, of six years experience as a teacher, with testimonials sufficiently satisfactory, is desirous of obtaining an eligible and healthy situation as principal of some male or female Academy in one of the Southern States or as Tutor in some College. Letters addressed to J. F. Grant, Editor of the Jacksonville Republican, Jacksonville Alabama, will be immediately noticed.

**Jan. 19, 1842.—61.**

**NOTICE.**

I this day make my son, John T. Watts, a free agent, to act, to trade for himself in every respect.

**BRAXTON WATTS.** January 12th 1842.—21,

**ALL**

WILL admit that I am compelled to have money. I would also remark that late payments materially injure the mercantile business. May I not induce the more than that my friends will be as prompt as possible. I feel thankful for *pas favours* and hope my patrons will add *another* to those heretofore bestowed upon me by making speedy payment. Such I hope may be the case.

**E. L. WOODWARD,** Surviving Partner of Woodward & Broder. Jacksonville, Jan. 5th, 1842.—St.

**CANE CREEK ACADEMY**

THIS institution is situated six and a half miles South of Jacksonville, Benton County Alabama. The Patrons take great pleasure in informing the Community, that they have again secured the services of Rev. J. Warnock as principal, who has had charge of it for nearly two years. The healthy and retired location, combined with good regulations and thorough teaching, have secured for this Institution public favour beyond the expectations of its friends. The course of instruction is such to prepare young gentlemen for College, for a profession—or for the active duties of life. Particular regard is paid to the morals of students, and every reasonable opportunity is improved to impress upon their minds the sacred principles taught in the word of God; not only in reference to their eternal interests, but in their important bearings on our civil and political institutions, and all the social relations of life. The Principal, utterly repudiating the superficial systems of education that have found their way into many of our literary institutions, endeavours to make the instruction substantial in every branch. The discipline is parental, but decided. The requirements made are mild, but most certainly enforced. The immoral, or idle, without reformation, cannot long remain in the school.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of five months each, and, usually students will not be received for a shorter period than one session.

**RATES.** per session. Beginners, \$6 00. English Grammar & Geography \$10 00. Classics & Sciences, \$18 00. Contingent, expenses 50. N. B. Boarding can be had in the neighborhood in respectable families, at \$5 per month.

**NOTICE.**

All persons indebted to the estate of Dandap Scott, dec'd, are hereby notified that the condition of the estate is such, that indulgence cannot be given, the money must be had.

**WM. SCOTT Adm.** January 12th, 1842.—41.

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

BY authority of the Orphan's Court of said county, the undersigned Commissioners will offer for sale on the 1st Monday in March next, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the well known property lately occupied as a Tavern by Judge Ramey (in the Town of Jacksonville) to-wit: Lots No. 48 and the south half of Lot No. 47 and a part of Lot No. 44, the property of the estate of W. B. Hollingsworth dec'd. A credit until the first day of January, 1843 will be given. Purchasers will be required to