

NOVEMBER

out the general outline was the same. Her breath had a very peculiar smell, which made me suppose there might be some decomposition going forward. The young lady about whose person these luminous appearances were manifested, I had seen several times before her return to the country; her lungs were extensively diseased; she labored under the most hopeless form of pulmonary consumption."—*London Chronicle*.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1842.

CHEROKEE LAND SALES.—The President has advertised the sales of the Lands ceded by the Cherokee Indians in 1833, to take place at Huntsville and Lebanon, DeKalb County as follows:

At Huntsville on the 23rd day of January next.

At Lebanon on the 16th of January, also on the 6th of February and 27th of February next.

In our last paper we mentioned that two individuals had been convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary during the session of our last Circuit Court. Since then we learn, that both of them have made their escape while in custody of the deputy Sheriff, and on their way to the Penitentiary; one of them however has been retaken, but the other, Smith, who was convicted of forgery, was still at large, when we received the last intelligence.

The Wetumpka Argus of the 2nd inst. says several merchants of that place have refused to receive shipplasters for goods, but that some of the small dealers still receive them at from 25 to 50 per cent. discount. The editor expresses the hope that this worthless trash will be driven entirely out of circulation.

Persons desirous of obtaining a full history of the proceedings of Congress, are referred to the Prospectus of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which is published in to day's paper. These works will be found on reference, not only a cheap means, but in fact the only means of obtaining the information sought, to the fullest extent. They will be found equally useful to all, without respect to party, not being in the least degree affected by the party bias of the editors, but the Reports and speeches given precisely as written out by the Reporters and members themselves.

A friend has handed us the first No. of the "Western and Southern Medical Register," printed at Lexington, Ky., and edited by James C. Cross, M. D. Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence in Transylvania University. The work is published monthly, each No. containing 48 octavo pages, at four dollars per annum in advance. To the student and practitioner of Medicine, it would doubtless be a valuable source of information. A specimen number can be seen by application at our office.

We expect to be absent a greater part of the time until the issuance of our next paper and therefore bespeak the indulgence of our patrons. Our State Legislature and Congress will be in session in a short time, during which we hope to make ample amends for every deficiency.

Our latest accounts from Mobile are to the 27th October, when the Cotton Market was unusually active, at prices ranging from 6 1/2 to 8 1/2 cents. Alabama money continued to improve, and Exchange still coming down. Bills on New York at 60 days quoted at 7 1/2 8 1/2; 30 days 9 to 10; sight 11 1/2 12 1/2. Exchange on New Orleans 18 to 20; specie 16 to 19. The Bank of Mobile continued to check on New York at 12 1/2 per cent. premium.

Hunts. Dem.

Specie is pouring into New Orleans in large quantities. The Crescent city of the 22nd Oct. reports the arrival of \$9,000 in gold and \$20,000 silver, by the Vicksburg from New York; and the Alabama from Havana with 4221 doubloons, equivalent to near \$70,000. On the 24th, the Louisiana is reported with \$116,500.

The New York Herald of the 21st Oct. says, "the shipments of specie to New Orleans have been so large of late, that the insurance offices decline further risk at present. The Shakespeare yesterday carried \$300,000."

The resumption of the Southern Banks, and the curtailment of their depreciated credits, reducing the currency to all the constitutional level, has equalized it in all sections, and caused the rates of bills, instead of ruling nominally higher against a section where irredeemable bills were largely depreciated, to fluctuate for or against any given point, governed entirely by the actual balance due to or from it. This is particularly the case at New Orleans, where exchange is heavily against the whole world and in favor of New Orleans, with every prospect under the impulse given by low prices to exports, of a still further fall in bills. In this state of affairs the shipment of specie has become active from this port. Every packet for New Orleans carries out large sums. These shipments are partly for the purchase of cotton, but mostly to

draw against, under the supposition that bills will be yet higher. A large amount will undoubtedly find its way up the river in payment of produce sold at New Orleans, the growth of the Western States."

PANIC, PANIC.—All was panic yesterday in the neighborhood of the Planters' and Merchants' Bank. We saw five-month post notes offered for ninety dollars to the hundred, but no sale. It is rumored that large amounts have been sent into the interior of the State. If so the "people" will have abundant cause to love the banking system. Oh! the glories of a rotten bank currency—there's nothing like it to—break down credit and prostrate trade—no nothing like it. Of course the other banks will not receive these post notes on deposit, and depositors have to receive their checks from the Planters and Merchants Bank in this currency—or none at all.

Mobile Herald.

Look out! Breakers ahead!—*Wetump. Arg.*

THE COTTON CROP.—We have recently conversed with a very intelligent and experienced gentleman, who has travelled, within a few weeks past, through the best cotton growing sections of this State and of Mississippi, and who gives it as his opinion that the crop of the present year will exceed two millions of bales, and will not fall much short of the great crop of 1839. Had it not been for the heavy rains that fell in September, the crop would have been equal to any that has ever been made.

Tusculum Flag.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS AND RHODE ISLAND.—The editor of the New Bedford Register, in noticing the report that John Quincy Adams had volunteered his services to defend Messrs. Anthony and Pearce, says: "On Wednesday we conversed with the gentleman who called upon Mr. Adams in relation to the subject, and by him we are informed it is true. Mr. Adams declared it as his opinion, that the people's constitution was framed and adopted in accordance with the first principles of our institutions; that it is the established constitution of Rhode Island, and the supreme law of the State; that Thos. W. Dorr is the rightful and legitimate Governor of Rhode Island, and that there is no escaping from these conclusions."

Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, was just in time in publishing his late letter to the people of Georgia, denying the right of instruction, or the obligation, or the obligation of Senators in Congress to express the will of the States they are elected by, and generally suppose to be intended to represent. The elections just over have, without doubt, reaffirmed, by a large majority, the opinion of the people of Georgia in relation to his course and votes which the last Legislature pronounced, in such unequivocal terms. He is, therefore, prepared with his answer—that his own will, and not theirs; the interests of the Whig party, and not those of the majority in Georgia; and the political advancement of the man against whom they continue to be, as they have been for twenty years, directly opposed—shall be the guide of his conduct. This is the republicanism of Whiggery.

Mobile Register and Journal.

HOW SOON WILL THE PENITENTIARY CLAIM ITS OWN?—The Philadelphia Ledger particularizes a case of a mother and three daughters in that city, who before the failure of the United States Bank were worth \$30,000. The whole of this sum was invested in the institution named and from the whole of which they could not now probably realize over one or two hundred dollars. Their wearing apparel and every thing else that could be converted into means for procuring nourishment, have since gone, article by article, until dresses were not left fit for more than one or two of their number to make themselves public in—and for the last six weeks they declared that not an article of food of any kind except potatoes had passed the lips of any of them! In the mean time, where is Nicholas Biddle and the horde of plunderers who have wasted the substance of this widow and these orphans?—How long will it be before justice is meted out to these public plunderers—before the Penitentiary claims its own?—*N. Y. Sun.*

WHIG CATECHISM.

"Who is the greatest orator?"
"Henry Clay, sir!"
"What is his characteristic style?"
"Flowery, sir—very flowery."
"What figures of speech predominate in his oratory?"

"Hyperbole and antithesis, sir; and the perpendicular pronoun occurs very frequently."

"Can you give a few specimens of his oratory?"

"Yes, sir; I'll try and say it as near right as I can. He says in one speech, 'Sir, I find in the Constitution no grant for this exercise of this vagrant power to charter Banking institutions.'"

"Truly eloquent! Another specimen?"

"Sir, it is the duty of Congress to furnish to the people a sound and adequate currency; this can only be done thro' a National Bank. We are in the midst of a revolution!"

"Sublime! Another specimen?"

"Sir, I maintain that the Compromise should be invariably maintained. There is no need of protection."

"Splendid oratory, that! Another dose?"

"This mighty people ought to be no longer dependent on foreign nations for articles of manufacture. Let the mechanical arm of our people be encouraged into action, our domestic resources be developed, and home manufacture protected and rewarded! Sir, we are in the midst of a revolution!"

"Can you give some examples in the heroic style?"

"Yes, sir, Speaking of the squatters on the public lands, he says: 'Sir, I did say that the settlers upon the public lands were a lawless rabble!' And I do say, sir, they

should be driven off at the point of the bayonet!"

"How sublime and patriotic! Give us another example!"

"As for John Tyler, he is a mere snip—a flash in the pan. Pick your Whig flints, and try it again! We are in the midst of a revolution!"

"What did he mean by that?"

"Don't know sir; he didn't tell any of 'em in plain words to shoot the President, but he gave them a pretty broad hint, I reckon. He told them to try to do it."

"What does he mean by revolution?"

"Don't 'zactly know, sir, the catchism don't say. Rather guess it's a revolution of his own opinions and principles. Never heard of his being in any other revolution, sir."

"May it not refer to his running as a candidate in the presidential election?"

"Rather guess not, sir. It's true, he always comes round just where he started from, and so makes a kind of revolution that way—but the revolutions he speaks of always begin just after he has finished his Presidential revolutions. Please, sir, this is a lean lesson—I'm hungry! May I go and get a piece of roast beef?"

"To the kitchen, boys!"

New York Plebeian.

Hon. Tom. Marshall, the representative in Congress from Mr. Clay's District, recently delivered a stump speech to his constituents at Versailles, of which the Commonwealth a Whig paper, says: "We understand that in the main the sentiments he expressed were Whig sentiments, but that on the subject of the veto power, he delivered himself in a manner very offensive to the Whigs who heard him with great sorrow, while the Democrats as might be expected were perfectly delighted."

Major General Scott returned to Washington Sunday morning from a tour of inspection of the military posts on the Northern and Western frontiers—from Lake Ontario, via Mackinac to the Mississippi—embracing a journey of near four thousand miles which he performed in thirty-nine days.

American Credit Abroad.—The New York Journal of Commerce says: "Mr. Robinson, the United States Agent to Europe for negotiating the loan was to leave England for this country early in October, having accomplished nothing but to raise a growl from the British money-lions."

JOE SMITH ARRESTED.—The St. Louis Gazette of the 16th inst. says that a report had reached that city, that this individual had been arrested, and taken to Carthage, the county seat of Hancock county, to be examined.

EXECUTION IN LEMPIRE COUNTY.—On Friday last, the execution of Hamilton Sneed convicted of the murder of Hugh Campbell about a year since in Dahlonega, took place near that village. We understand that the unfortunate man was deeply penitent for his crime, and earnestly warned his fellow citizens against the practice of using spirituous liquors and carrying concealed weapons, without which he would probably have been guilty of murder. But a day or two before his execution he professed to find pardon for his sins, through faith in the Savior, and met his fate with calmness and resignation. —*Athens (Ga.) Banner.*

BAT.—A few days ago a woodman engaged in splitting timber for railroads, in the woods, close by the lake in Haining, a seat of Mr. Pringle's in St. Kirkshire, discovered, in the centre of a large wild cherry-tree, a living bat of a bright scarlet color, which he foolishly suffered to escape, from fear being fully persuaded it was (with the characteristic superstition of the inhabitants of that part of the country) a being not of this world. The tree presents a small cavity in the centre, where the bat was enshrined, but is perfectly sound and solid on each side. —*Caledonia Mercury.*

MEANS OF RENOVATING POOR LANDS.—A North Carolina paper says it is a well established fact, that any lot of poor land may be enriched to almost any extent by planting it from year to year with sweet potatoes, and turning in the whole crop of vines every autumn. Let our planters try the experiment and satisfy themselves. Select a piece of your old fields, and be willing to incur the trivial expense of seed and planting. How soon can you reclaim all your old pine fields which now make such an unsightly appearance among your best plantations?

AN AFRICAN'S IDEA OF THE CREATION OF MAN.—King Yarrow, of the Goulah country, during a recent palaver with one of the Liberia missionaries, gave him the following account of the manner in which God made man: "First he came down in the morning, and worked all day long making white men in America, and gave them plenty of good sense. Then he came along in the dark about midnight, and made our countrymen all black, and because he wanted to get home before breakfast, he never waited to give us any sense at all, but told us to make war, raise rice and cassava, eat dumbo and pepper, and that is all."

HANSTY.—Were all the world honest, the truly honest man would fare much better than is usually the case, because of the absence of suspicion. He is often received with mistrust and coldness in society on account perhaps of his frankness and simplicity, while the polished knave and cunning impostor through their adroitness and flatteries are welcomed heartily. Thus too often the base counterfeit is seized and the pure gold rejected.

Husband, I don't know where that boy got his bad temper—not from me I'm sure. No my dear—for I don't perceive that you have lost any!

THINGS IN LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

A NEST OF THIEVES AND COUNTERFEITERS.

Wonderful disclosures.—On the 5th ult. G. Trowbridge, William Caldwell, M. D. Wilson, and Amour Hunt, were arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in stealing the money from the office of J. J. Fitzgerald, Esq., on the night of the 25th of August last. Wm. Caldwell escaped from custody on the evening of his arrest. Trowbridge, Wilson and Hunt, were severally examined by a court of enquiry, composed of Justices Fletcher, Shaw, and King, and required to give bail in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars each, and in the default thereof to be sent to jail. The bail was not given, and the three were sent to prison.

During the examination of the prisoners, many things were disclosed tending to show that there is a regularly organized band of counterfeiters and thieves, extending from Illinois to Texas. The origin of the counterfeit corporation notes has also been made public and some clue had to the jewelry stolen from James B. Knotts, some time since. A wagon supposed to belong to Wilson, was also found a short distance from town, loaded with every variety of implements necessary for counterfeiting hard money, together with a large quantity of copper, quicksilver, acids, &c.

Above five thousand dollars of money stolen from Mr. Fitzgerald has been found and identified. Large sums of counterfeit money have also been found in a log or stump near the city; a portion of which is on New Orleans Banks, and finally executed. There have been several other persons arrested during the past week, who have not yet been examined; some charged with making counterfeit five dollar pieces, and others with counterfeiting corporation notes. There is much excitement on the subject, and who will next be arrested, or where the matter will end, God only knows.

On Friday night, it being rainy and very dark, Wm. Caldwell returned to his house, and was taken and safely lodged in jail.

The above is taken from the Times and Advocate of the 10th.

N. O. Crescent City.

AGRICULTURAL PRESIDENTS.—A correspondent of the New York Sun, in a letter from a farming region, makes the following admirable observations:

"During my progress through the valley with all its agricultural beauty and riches before me, my wonder has increased at every step, that farmers should ever be ambitious of setting up their sons for merchants, or burying them in the learned professions. Upon this subject, a fatal delusion has prevailed. Forthanded farmers have given way to the folly—so prevalent in trading and speculating times—of supposing their own business not sufficiently showy and splendid for their sons. The consequence is that you may now find in your city thousands of unfortunate beings, harassed nearly to death by commercial embarrassments, bankrupt in fortune and perhaps in character, dropping into the grave, from overaction in the chase after wealth; or, with bleached countenances, and emaciated frames, toiling night and day to win professional honors—all of whom might have been hale, rugged, independent, and happy men, if they had been permitted or induced to remain at home and pursue the calling of their fathers."

"How many constitutions have been prostrated, how many fortunes lost, how many characters stained, and how many hearts wrung with anguish, because parents in the country have been foolish enough to desire their sons to deal in tape and ribbons, and wear gold rings and kid gloves, rather than to teach them to plough and the hoe, and wear the products of their own honest labor. They have reason to believe, that this miserable delusion is now passing away."

MODERATE EXERCISE.—Never yield to the excitement of the moment. Should something cross your feelings, and you perceive the passions begin to boil, crush them in at once. Do not suffer them for a moment to get the ascendancy over your better nature. In conversing with a companion, you should be extremely careful lest you take offense at what may unhappily be said. Avoid all disputes. There tend to irritate the feelings and alienate friends.

Laron.

GENEROUSITY AND GRATITUDE.—Dr. Radcliff once refused to take a fee for attending a friend during a dangerous illness. Upon his recovery, however, the patient presented the physician a coat in pure saying, "Sir, in this purse I have put every day's fee; but must your goodness get the better of my gratitude?" The doctor, eyed the purse, counted the number of days; to a minute, and holding out his hand, replied, "Well, I can hold out no longer; singly, I could have refused them for a twelve-month, but all together, they are irresistible."

A FAMILY SCENE.

Amos Kendall late Post Master General gives in the 26th number of his "Expositor," a narrative of so much of his life as embraces his private relations with the Hon. Henry Clay and his family. It commences as follows:

"On the 7th day of February, 1814, the family of Deacon Zebedee Kendall, of Dunstable, Massachusetts, were all collected together under the paternal roof for the first and last time. It consisted of the Father and Mother then entering upon a green old age six sons and a daughter, the survivors of twelve children the oldest of whom had left home before the youngest was born. Three of the sons had wives with them, and a fourth his affianced bride. We dined together, my Father asking a blessing from above before meat, and returning thanks afterwards as was his custom. After dinner he addressed us in reference to this our first general meeting which he anticipated would be our last, and in broken accents endeavored to impress more deeply on our minds,

those moral and religious principles and precepts, which aided by the best of mothers, he had inculcated upon us from our earliest infancy. Our mother attempted to speak, but emotion choked the utterance. Our father resumed, and addressing himself to me, said they would probably see me no more in this world; and as his last injunction, charged me to be honest in my profession, deal justly in all my transactions with my fellow men, and having done my best in this world, to rely for happiness hereafter on faith in the merits of a Savior. There were no dry eyes in that company. Some remarks of a similar character were made by one of my brothers, where there was silence interrupted only by sobs. My own heart was too full to utter a word. After a pause long enough to produce commotion, we sung together an appropriate hymn; for we had all been taught in family worship to raise our voices in praise to our Maker. Our Father then addressed the Ruler of the Universe, in a fervent prayer, which reached the Eternal Throne, if ever the sincere and heartfelt aspirations of a mortal did."

GEORGIA ELECTION.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Black,	35,220
Copper,	35,451
Gold,	35,267
Haralson,	35,163
Lamar,	35,397
Lumpkin,	35,161
Miller,	35,026
Stiles,	35,164

Campbell,	32,940
Gamble,	32,249
Habersham,	32,483
Kenan,	32,927
King,	32,282
Smead,	32,554
Wilde,	32,997
Wright,	32,215
No Count,	19,904.
Court,	13,813

PENNSYLVANIA.

From this State we have complete returns. The vote stands in the Senate, 19 Democrats, and 11 Whigs. In the House, 62 Democrats, and 35 Whigs—making a majority on joint ballot of 29 votes.

Albion Tribune.

Bucking Out.—The N. Y. Com. Advertiser, it is stated, has hauled down the Clay flag, which it had carried for some time. The Baltimore Argus states, that his name disappeared from the editorial head image, directly on the reception of Mr. Webster's speech. —*Ala. Tribune.*

FAREWELL.

We remember once to have stood on the deck of a vessel to bid farewell to one who was to travel many and many a mile distant. The last word that was spoken was farewell, tremulously, as if the heart was too full and choked the utterance. What a world of meaning there is in that word! The mother breathes it as the spirit of the first born departs and she hears the cherubs whisper as they bear his young soul away: "We have no business here." It is the child's word to the mother whose arms have so often supported his form, whose eyes have so often beamed forth kindness, whose lips have never unloosed, but to utter the melody of affection, and he holds her now a stark and stiffened corpse, the spirit far away from its tenement, wandering amid the blissful homes where love keeps its undisputed throne.

It is the language of the wife to the dying husband when years of comfort and solace are at length to close, and the light of life to be forever quenched. It is the mariner's last words as he launches upon the gallant bark and spreads its canvas to the breeze. It is the word of ambition as it looks back on the desolate towers which his fancy had built in fairy splendor. It is the language of the brother when he stands by the grave of a young sister, snatched away in purity and innocence, ere earth had profaned what was meant for the skies. It is the lover's last word as he parts from her who has been the object of his idolatry, and knows not whether on earth they ever shall meet again. Is it not when uttering that word our attention naturally tends to that abode where parting shall forever cease, and far well be unknown.

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ness, to command respect from those with whom they are thrown. Into such a one I am thrown; and I sincerely trust that God will forgive me for the course I have pursued.

FIELDING R. CULP.

The Savannah Georgian of Saturday last, states that the Bills of the Central Rail Road Bank are now but 2 to 3 per cent. dis. in that city, and are taken at par in trade.

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

For the last eight or ten days, through the instrumentality of the Rev. J. Hamilton, the able and eloquent pastor of the Methodist Church, assisted by the Rev. Richardson Owen, of Columbus, Mississippi, and the Rev. James H. Thompson, of this vicinity, our community has been more deeply and universally agitated, in regard to this important matter, than we recollect ever before to have witnessed. A spirit of honest enquiry and intense anxiety, seems to have been awakened amongst us, that has aroused from a state of lethargy and indifference, which had before been manifested, all classes of our citizens. Almost every other topic of conversation thus, for a time, been laid aside, or merged in the general discussion of this truly solemn and interesting subject. A large number of persons have been converted, and alarmed by the irresistible arguments and appeals which have been made from the pulpit since the commencement of the revival, even the cold, philosophic theorist, and the sneering skeptic, have been forced to exclaim, "What shall we do to be saved?"—while fools who went to laugh, have remained to pray."

Tusculum Flag.

We learn from the Herald that the revival of Religion in Marion is still going on with increasing interest. The families of the various denominations keep open doors for the accommodation of persons from the country. —*Greensborough Beacon.*

CHRISTIANITY.

The revival of Religion to which we briefly alluded some two weeks since, seems to be rapidly increasing in interest with our community. It is a theme of constant discussion, and so general has the feeling for conversation become, that our ministry—Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist—have been induced to unite in common to aid the more effectively in its advancement. This is as it should be. It is by kindness, affection, love, unity, that the christian standard of moral excellence—of which its founder is the example—can alone be erected in the hearts of mankind. —*Greensborough Beacon.*

DOUBLE CROPS.

Well, Sambo, is your master a good farmer?

"O, yes, massa he berry good farmer; he make two crops in one year."

"How is that Sambo?"

"Why, he sowed all his hay in the fall, and make money once; den in the spring he sell de hides ob de cattle dat he far want ob de hay and make money twice."

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. Oct. 31, 1842.

The Jockey Club races over the Benton course, commenced Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1842.

1st day, post stake, to name at the post—\$25 entrance, and the proprietor's purse \$25, single dash of a mile. Kenneth Dye, named James K. Polk; bay horse 4 years old by Traveller—dam by Buzzard.

H. H. Smith, named Ben, a brown gelding 8 years old, blood unknown.

John Carroll, named, Bob a sorrel gelding, 8 years old, blood unknown.

Result. Polk 1st, Bob 2, Ben 3. Time 2 min. 7 sec, track very heavy from rain the previous evening.

2d day, Oct. 26th. Two mile heats, purse \$200, entrance \$20.

Major Nathaniel Terry, entered Virginia Tunstall a brown filly, 3 yrs old, by imported Luzbora, dam Sally Magee by Timoleon; rider's dress fawn, 87 pounds.

James T. Jewell, entered Col. John McNeil's sorrel filly Ellen Hutchison by Leviathan, dam by Old Bertrand; rider's dress white and blue; 101 pounds.

H. H. Smith, entered brown colt 3 yrs old by Anvil, dam Bertrand; rider's dress white 92 pounds.

John Ramey, entered sorrel gelding Camphor, 3 yrs old by Cock of the Rock, he by Duron; dam by Paeolet; rider's dress white, 87 pounds.

K. Dye, entered bay colt Henry Clay, 3 yrs old by Cock of the Rock, dam by Virginia; rider's dress yellow; 90 pounds.

1st heat. 2d heat. 3d heat.

Result.

Ellen Hutchison, 4 1 2

Camphor, 1 2 1

Virginia Tunstall, 2 3 3

Smith's br. colt, 3 2 4

Henry Clay, distance.

Time—1st heat 4:11, 2nd 4:14, 3d 4:25.

track prove heavy.

M. L. Hammond, grey horse M. L. Hammond by Wild Bill, dam Grey Goose, 5 y's old; rider's dr's blue and yellow; 114 pounds. 4 dis. Time—1st heat, 6:16; 2d, 6:05—track heavy on the back part of steach. Friday Oct. 28th; purse \$150; \$15 entrance—mile heats, 3 best in 5. John Ramsey ent's S. Boyd's sorrel gelding Camphor by Cock of the Rock dam by Paeolet; 31 lbs. 1 1 1 K. Dye ent's James K. Polk by Traveller, dam by Buzzard, 4 yr old; 104 lbs. 3 3 2 G. Bell (W. Garrett's) bay horse Path Killer by Imp Lapdog dam by Shalier; 4 yr old; 122 lbs. 2 2 3 Time 1st heat 1:56, 2nd 1:58, 3rd 2:00. Maj. N. Terry ent's Sally Hart, for the 3 best in five races, but in consequence of her slipping the muzzle the night previous and eating a large quantity of straw, she did not start. A sweepstakes, mile heats, on Saturday Oct. 29th, \$25 entrance, \$50 by the proprietors. N. Terry ent's Sally Hart by Imp. Lapdog, dam by Shalier; 3 y's old; 87 lbs. 1 1 1 H. H. Smith ent's sorrel filly 3 y's old dam by Whip—92 pounds. 1 1 1 Sally Hart, H. H. Smith's s. s. 2 dr. n. Time 1st heat, 1:54. Course said to be 18 feet over a mile. 67 The Spirit of the Times, and the Turf Register will please copy the above.

HUNTSVILLE RACES.
Monday, Oct. 24th.—Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, mile heats, \$200 entrance, half forfeit.
N. Davis' br. g. by Count Banger, dam by Timoleon, 1 1 1
Hickman Lewis' br. f. by Luzzo-rough, dam by Timoleon, 2 2 2
Samuel Matthews names f. by Glenoco, dam Davis' turn mare, pl. f.
John Mason's ch. f. by Lexington, dam by Will Hill, pl. f.
Time 2:13—2:18.
SANDY DAY—Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, mile heats, \$100 entrance, half forfeit. Lewis & Spadgrass' f. by Consul, dam by Sir Archie, 1 1 1
Oliver Towles' ch. e. by Leviathan dam by Stockholder, 2 2 2
R. Pryor's br. c. by Luzzborough, day by Sir Archie, pl. f.
Time 2:14—2:17.
Col. Robt. Smith's ch. h. by Dr. Ape, won the Jockey Club purse on Tuesday. The race on Wednesday, 3 miles and repeat, was won by Col. Robt. Smith's Borne, beating three others.

At a meeting of the Friends of Missions will be held at Mount Zion Church, near Alexandria, on Friday before the 3d Sunday in November next, for the purpose of forming a Domestic Missionary Society.

COPPERSMITH.

R. W. STAY
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

STILLS

of various sizes and descriptions. Sheet Iron Stove pipes, Tin guttering and spouting for houses made to order. 47 Orders left with Wm. and Thos. STANLEY, Summerville, Chhattaoga County, Ga., will be promptly attended to. He will have on hand at all times a variety of **STILLS** for sale. Old Copper received in payment for work done.
November 9, 1842.—Gm.

State of Alabama.

St. Clair County.

Special Orphans' Court, November 4, 1842.
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 forty 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.—Gt.—\$7 00.

State of Alabama.

St. Clair County.

Special Orphans' Court, November 4, 1842.
It is ordered and decreed by the Court that the first Monday in January next, be set apart as the day for the sale *de novo* of the following real estate, (to-wit) The E. 1/2 of the N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 5 of T. 11, of R. 5 east in the Huntsville Land District, belonging to the estate of Hiram Coleman, deceased.
It is further ordered by the Court, that Alonah Beyer, John W. Oobh 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.—Gt.—\$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 2nd 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. LEE, Administrator.
Nov. 9, 1842.—Gt.

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 member's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type, brevity and unparelled—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; and then a once 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 to the Congress, 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; 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 as uttered 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. Globes and Section'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 cost 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; and 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 out 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 speaker; 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 to them the like number of the new volumes. The Whole Members of Congress who do 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 \$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. The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides will be received by us at par.
To insure all the numbers the subscription 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 20, 1842.
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.

NOTICE.

Commissioner's Sale.
THE undersigned Commissioners having been appointed at a special term of the Orphans' Court of Benton Co. to sell the Real Estate of John F. Taylor, deceased, will proceed on Monday the 7th day of November next, at the Court House Door in the town of Jacksonville to offer for sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, the following described Lot of Land, to-wit: The West half of the South East 1/4 of Section 6 Township 14 & Range 8, East in the Conasa Land District. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser.
WM. H. ESTILL,
LAWSON H. LITEN,
AARON HAYNES,
Commissioners.
Oct. 5, 1842.—tds.

NOTICE.

Lebanon Hotel.
The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has built a large and commodious house in the town of Lebanon, DeKalb County, Ala. which he has opened for the purpose of keeping Entertainment, and flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He has good stables and an excellent Ostrer.
C. M. BARRY.
June 15, 1842.—At.

EXCHANGE TABLE—SPECIE BASIS.

Augusta, Sept. 29, 1842.

AUGUSTA NOTES.
Mechanics' Bn. par do
Agency Bank of Brunswick do do
Bank of Augusta do do
Augusta Insurance & Banking Company, do do
Georgia Railroad Bank, do do
Branch State of Georgia, do do

SAVANNAH NOTES.
State Bank, par do
Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, do do
Planters' Bank, do do
Central Railroad Bank, 4 a 6 dis

COUNTRY NOTES.
State Bank Branch, Macon par do
Other Branches State Bank do do
Commercial Bank Macon do do
Brunswick Bank, do do
Milledgeville Bank, do do
Georgia Railroad Bank, Athens do do
City Council of Augusta do do
Brunswick Bank, do do
Branch Mar. and Fire Ins. Bank, do do
St. Mary's Bank, do do
Branch Central R. R. Bank, Macon 4 a 6 dis
Insurance Bk of Columbus, Macon, 2 a 5 do
Phoenix Bank, late Farmers' Bk of Chatham, do do
Central Bank, 13 a 20 do
City Council of Columbus, Macon 25 a 30 do
Exchange Bank of Brunswick, 5 a 19 do
Monroe Railroad Bank, do do
Bank of Darien and Branches, do do
Chattahoochee R. R. & Banking Co. do do
Western Bank of Georgia, do do
Bank of Columbus, do do
Planters & Merchants Bk of Columbus do do
Hawkinsville Bank, do do

SOUTH CAROLINA NOTES.
Charleston Bank, par do
Bank of Hamburg, do do
Country Bank, 20 a 25 dis

ALABAMA NOTES.
On New York, sight 1 prem.
Philadelphia do a 1 do
Baltimore do a 1 do
On Charleston par a 1 do
On Savannah par a 1 do

Memphis Prices Current.
Cotton, lb. 7 a 9
Ggung, Dundee, lb. 2 1/2 a 3
Ky. do 30 a 37
Bale rope, northern, lb. 7 a 11
Ky. do 14 a 15
Bacon, Hams, lb. 7 a 10
Sides do 6 a 8
Shoulders do 5 a 8
Butter, Goshen, lb. 25 a 31
country do 12 a 18
Coffee, Rio do 12 a 16
green Havana do 15 a 19
Java do 12 a 15
Cheese do 8 a 12
Iron, sheet do 10 1/2
hump do 10 1/2
Plough moulds do 18 a 20
Steel, German do 14 a
American blist. do 18 a 20
English do 3 1/2
Cast do 8 a 10
Nails, cast do 20 a
wrought do 5 a 6
Rice do 18 a 22
sugar, loaf do 9 a 18
hump do 9 a 11
N. O. do 10 a 12
P. Rio Rico do 10 a 12
Spirits, brandy cog. g. l. \$2 50 a 3 00
run, N. E. do 50 a 60
Lafayette do 60 a 75
St. Croix do 1 00 a 2 50
Jamaica do 2 00 a 2 50
Gu. Holland do 1 75 a 2 00
American do 50 a 75
whiskey rec. do 50 a 55
com. do 75 a 1 00
brandy, peach do 65 a 75
apple do 2 00 a 2 50
Wines, Madeira do 75 a 1 50
Teneriffe do 2 50 a 3 50
Sherry do 45 a 75
sweet Malaga do 2 00 a 3 00
Port do 2 00 a 2 50
Lisbon do 4 00 a 4 50
Claret do 5 00 a 12 00
Champagne do 5 00 a 6 00
Muscad do 4 50 a 5 00
Cordials assorted do 4 50 a 6 00
champagne cider do 4 00 a 4 50
Porter, London do 3 00 a 3 50
American do 8 a 10
Soap, yellow lb. 12 a 14
white do 3 00 a 6 00
Glass 8 x 12 do 4 00 a 6 00
10 x 12 do 3 00 a 6 00
Oils, Lamp gal. 87 a 1 00
olive do 1 50 a 2 00
linseed do 2 50 a 3 00
White lead No 1 keg. 2 00
No. 2 do 2 00
Putty lb. 10 a 12 1/2
Chewing tobacco lb. 12 1/2 a 100
Spice do 14 a 18
Pepper do 14 a 18
Sulphate do 16 a 25
Alum do 8 a 10
Box crude do 25
reduced do 45 a 50
Indigo S. C. do 75
Spanish do 2 25 a 2 50
Ginger, ground do 14 a 16
Sals, Epsom do 10 a 16
Glauber do 4 a 6
Saleratus do 12 1/2 a 14
Pearl Ash do 12 a 14
Chalote do 12 1/2
Beeswax do 18 a 25
Tallow do 7 a 8
Castings do 6 a 8
Powder keg 7 00 a 9 00
Shot bag 2 75 a 3 00
Lead, bar lb. 10 a 12 1/2
pig do 5 a 6 1/2
Spirits turpentine gal. 1 25 a 1 50
Northern hay cwt. 1 00 a 1 25
Fodder do 50 a 65
Meal bush. 3 00 a 3 25
Salt sack. 3 00 a 3 25

CHECKS.
On New York, sight 1 prem.
Philadelphia do a 1 do
Baltimore do a 1 do
On Charleston par a 1 do
On Savannah par a 1 do

Memphis Prices Current.
Cotton, lb. 7 a 9
Ggung, Dundee, lb. 2 1/2 a 3
Ky. do 30 a 37
Bale rope, northern, lb. 7 a 11
Ky. do 14 a 15
Bacon, Hams, lb. 7 a 10
Sides do 6 a 8
Shoulders do 5 a 8
Butter, Goshen, lb. 25 a 31
country do 12 a 18
Coffee, Rio do 12 a 16
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Steel, German do 14 a
American blist. do 18 a 20
English do 3 1/2
Cast do 8 a 10
Nails, cast do 20 a
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Rice do 18 a 22
sugar, loaf do 9 a 18
hump do 9 a 11
N. O. do 10 a 12
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Spirits, brandy cog. g. l. \$2 50 a 3 00
run, N. E. do 50 a 60
Lafayette do 60 a 75
St. Croix do 1 00 a 2 50
Jamaica do 2 00 a 2 50
Gu. Holland do 1 75 a 2 00
American do 50 a 75
whiskey rec. do 50 a 55
com. do 75 a 1 00
brandy, peach do 65 a 75
apple do 2 00 a 2 50
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Putty lb. 10 a 12 1/2
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Castings do 6 a 8
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Northern hay cwt. 1 00 a 1 25
Fodder do 50 a 65
Meal bush. 3 00 a 3 25
Salt sack. 3 00 a 3 25

SALE OF TOWN LOTS, AT LEANON.
DeKalb County, Alabama.
THE Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of said State to superintend the sale of the Lots at Lebanon, will offer at Public Sale at said place, on the 2nd Monday of November next—the sale to continue at the discretion of the Commissioners, a number of finely situated lots, both for business and family situations. They will be sold to the highest bidder. Terms of sale made known on the day.
This place is the ascertained centre of the said County, and has been elected by a large majority of the citizens of said County as their County Seat. It is situated in a beautiful part of Big Hills Valley, along which the main Road will be from E. Tennessee & Virginia to Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.
The fertility of the soil, the healthy nature of the atmosphere, and pure water of Hills Valley are so extensively known, that it is deemed unnecessary to say any thing more on that subject.—In addition to which it is the location of the Land Office for the disposition of the Cherokee Country. Persons wishing to make an investment here are invited to attend. A plan of said town will be ready for inspection on the day of sale. Oct. 10th, 1842.

Copy from the Minutes:
TEST: JOHN S. WILSON, CLERK.
Sept. 21, 1842.—Gt.—\$7 00.

State of Alabama.
DeKalb County.

Special Orphans' Court, April 6th, 1842.
THIS day came Thomas J. Rogers, Executor of the last will and testament of John Jacobs, deceased, made his report of all the assets and liabilities of said estate that has come to his hands, and it appearing from said report that the liabilities of said estate greatly exceed the assets, the said estate is declared insolvent.
It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for forty days, requiring all those interested in said estate to be and appear before the Judge of the Orphans' Court, at the Court House in the town of Lebanon, on the first Monday in April, 1843, to show cause if any they have, why the accounts and reports should not be audited and allowed, &c.
Copy Test—
A. W. MAJORS, CLK C. C.
Sept. 7, 1842.—Gt.—\$7 00.

State of Alabama.
DeKalb County.

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Copy Test—
A. W. MAJORS, CLK C. C.
Sept. 7, 1842.—Gt.—\$7 00.

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:

SIDE BOARDS,
Secretaries' & Ladies' dressing Bureaus,
Plain Mahogany Bureaus,
Wardrobes, China Dress and
BOOK-CASES.

Breakfast, Dining, and Dressing Tables, Centre Tables, and Ladies' Work Stands, Portrait and Picture Frames, &c.
Repairing of Furniture promptly attended to. All the above mentioned articles will be kept constantly on hand or made to order in the most neat and durable style, and will be sold low for cash or to punctual men time.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.
November 2, 1842.—At.

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.

Bagging & Rope.
THE undersigned have for sale a supply of the above articles of a truly superior quality. For terms apply at this Office.
HOODWARD & PORTER.
Oct. 5, 1842.—At.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS, AT LEANON.
DeKalb County, Alabama.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of said State to superintend the sale of the Lots at Lebanon, will offer at Public Sale at said place, on the 2nd Monday of November next—the sale to continue at the discretion of the Commissioners, a number of finely situated lots, both for business and family situations. They will be sold to the highest bidder. Terms of sale made known on the day.
This place is the ascertained centre of the said County, and has been elected by a large majority of the citizens of said County as their County Seat. It is situated in a beautiful part of Big Hills Valley, along which the main Road will be from E. Tennessee & Virginia to Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.
The fertility of the soil, the healthy nature of the atmosphere, and pure water of Hills Valley are so extensively known, that it is deemed unnecessary to say any thing more on that subject.—In addition to which it is the location of the Land Office for the disposition of the Cherokee Country. Persons wishing to make an investment here are invited to attend. A plan of said town will be ready for inspection on the day of sale. Oct. 10th, 1842.

Copy from the Minutes:
TEST: JOHN S. WILSON, CLERK.
Sept. 21, 1842.—Gt.—\$7 00.

State of Alabama.
DeKalb County.

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POETRY.

From the Louisville Journal. THE SPIRIT-BAND.

BY MRS. R. S. NICHOLS.

Ye are with me! Ye are with me!
Even at the morning's birth,
When her robes of light are loosened
O'er the fair and freshened earth;
Ye are with me—round about me,
Winged spirits of the skies,
Peopling air and space around me,
Though unseen by other eyes.
As I gaze upon your features
In each lineament I trace,
Though you are but passing shadows,
Likeness to some well known face.

First thou comest longest parted,
Bound by every tie to earth;
Slowly, sadly did we yield thee,
Knowing well thy angel worth.
When the summer flowers were stricken
By the autumn reaper's breath,
Knowing thee as ripe for harvest,
Came the noiseless reaper Death!
By the border lake whose beauty
Cast around thy heart a spell,
Where thy footsteps oft have lingered,
There thy corse is sleeping well!

Ye are with me! Ye are with me!
At the golden noontide hour,
And the spirit gleam around me
Tells me of thy hidden power,
There's another form beside me
Slight and fairy-like its frame;
Life was short, no year it numbered,
Earth scarce stamped it with a name!
Yes I wept when thou didst leave us,
And my heart is beating wild,
As I gaze upon thine image,
And recall my brother's child!

Ye are with me! Ye are with me!
At the twilight hour of rest,
When the sunset rears its banners
O'er the portals of the west,
Hush thy moanings, gentle spirit,
Soft thy shadow falls on mine,
And an angel voice is whispering
"Lo! your mother, he is thine!"
Ay, thou'rt with him, loved and loving,
Naught could stay the tyrant's hand;
Onward! still his course is onward,
O'er the bright and cherished land.

What to me are spring's low breathings?
What the melodies that ring
Through our green and ancient forests?
Thee, to me, not these can bring.
Thou art called the Awakener;
But, sweet spring, thy power hath fled,
I ask not thy birds nor flowers,
Wake for me thy holy dead!

Ye are with me! Ye are with me!
When the midnight waves
Woo the moon's unsteady gleamings
As they light the new made graves.

What! thou, too, art gazing on me,
With thy dark and eager eyes;
Last to leave us—loved most fondly—
Thee I view with sad surprise.
When the low voiced breeze is sighing
In its strange yet sweet unrest,
And the perfumed urns are flinging
Odors on its peaceful breast,
Then these phantom forms flit by me,
Breathing of a "better land";
Yet I feel most lone when round me
Float the silent SPIRIT-BAND.

THE PILOT.

BY ALEXANDER COCHRAN, ESQ.

The waves are high, the night is dark,
Wild roll the foaming tides,
Dashing around the straining bark,
As gallantly she rides!
"Pilot! take heed what course you steer;
Our bark's tempest driven!"
"Stranger, be calm, there is no far
For him who trusts in Heaven!"

"Oh, Pilot! mark you thunder cloud—
The lightning's lurid rivers—
Hark to the wind, 'tis pipping loud—
The mainmast bends and quivers!"
Stay, pilot, stay, and shorten sail,
Our stormy tri-sail's riven!"
"Stranger, what mattereth, calm or gale,
To him who trusts in Heaven!"

Borne by the winds, the vessel flees
Up, to that thundering cloud,
Now tottering low, the spray-winged seas
Conceal the top-mast shroud.
"Pilot! the waves break o'er us fast,
Vainly our bark has striven!"
"Stranger, the Lord can rule the blast—
Go, put thy trust in Heaven!"

AGRICULTURE.

Restractions upon the foreign commerce of a country will inevitably depress agriculture. The cause may be summed up in these few words: the *fatal delusion* of attempting to sell to foreigners without buying of them. It is not so much a matter of complaint by the cultivator, that he is compelled to pay higher for goods manufactured at home than they would cost him if imported from abroad, but that such a system of protection of home manufactures operates as an absolute prohibition on the export and sale of his products. If for instance, there is a surplus of grain in the United States after he fed, the manufacturer. Where shall the grain grower find a market? Not at home. The foreigner, whose wealth lies in his manufactures can offer only them in exchange, but then the grain grower is already clothed by his home manufacturer. Money, in the commerce of nations perform a small part of the business and that nation would equally find itself ill off with which the balance of trade was either very favorable or very unfavorable. It is the medium, a healthy trade neither too

sparse nor too dropical, that ensures the national wealth. When the trade long continues much against a country, rising over its exports, there must be a drain of specie and at length an annually enlarging debt. When on the other hand the balance is yearly in our favor the drain from abroad must finally close the market for our produce by leaving no means there of purchasing. This very "embarrassment of riches" would be the foundation of poverty—These observations are well sustained by the history of old countries, and we doubt not that a comparative view of the agricultural progress of all nations, would show that branch of industry advanced in each directly in proportion to the amount of freedom existing in its commercial relations. The effect of the prohibition system in France has been decidedly injurious to every branch of her agriculture: Her wines, the exportation staple and are sold at home from two to four cents per bottle, while the exportation has diminished two thirds of what it was previous to 1790. The principal equivalents which northern Europe can offer in exchange for French wines and brandies, are iron and linen which are almost prohibited by the enormous duties imposed on them by the government of France. The following are the rates in which importation of French Wines, &c. into the several countries of Europe has declined. In Prussia, from 30,000 pipes to 8,000, Sweden from 15,000 to 1,000; Denmark and Norway from 10,000 to 8,000; Russia from 24,000 to 8,000; Hamburg Bremen Lubec and Danzig from 92,000 to 30,000. Here is a falling off of about two thirds. Every drop of French wines brandies &c. and of silks and fine articles of French growth and manufacture have been paid for cotton and other exports. The moment that high duties here close the profuse market for cheap French goods which have been lavishly used in country, they can no longer purchase our cotton, and southern agriculture must suffer. Under light duties, agricultural country must become the most luxurious in the world, because its very existence depends upon its consumption of the varied products of the rest of the world. This is especially the case where Nature has made in one region a particular staple almost a monopoly product, as in the instance of cotton.—Free Trader.

First Principles of Agriculture.—It is shown by experience, that the first principles of agriculture are few and simple, and also that the labors of a farmer will be unprofitable unless he strictly conforms to the first principles, which are stated in Morton's work on the nature and property of soils, to be these. "Make and keep the land perfectly dry and clean, or free from weeds; make and keep the soil which is too adhesive or too loose of such a friable nature as will make it receive retain and transmit moisture and thus fit it to produce the most luxuriant state of vegetation, restore to the soil in a state of decay the greater part if not the whole of the produce after it has been consumed by sheep or other stock. Never manure any land till every weed is exterminated for weeds grow most luxuriantly in the soil to which they are natural; if any of them are left they will outgrow the plant you intend to cultivate and take up the greatest quantity of the manure laid on the land."

Neatness in Agriculture.—The remark that agriculture and civilization keep pace with each other may be applied to individuals as well as nations. Where a farmer is wanting in one he is very apt to be deficient in the other. If in passing through a country we were to discover a miserable and wretched system of agriculture, we should not expect to find an educated intelligent and refined people; nor in passing a farm characterized by every mark of ignorance and indolence should we expect to see in the owner an industrious, intelligent, educated and refined gentleman.

Early Fattening Cheapest for Pork.—In addition to weeds and other refuse matter from the garden and from the dairy man, hogs require a little grain to make them fatten. One bushel of old grain given in August or September will make more pork than two given in January.—Pork fatted in vey cold weather costs too much money.

INTemperance on the Bench.—There was at one time and most men can recollect when that time was when one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States was daily seen on the Bench laboring under the effect of intoxication. He was a man in whom the nation had confided and wore the ermine of the bench only to defile it. He was an "honorable man," most assuredly for his office made him so, and who would gainsay what official possession and distinction rendered certain? Could it be otherwise?—Could it be possible that a man who wore the gown and whom the Executive of the United States by his act of appointment, declared to be honorable and superior to most of his race could be otherwise than just, sober, and high minded? No, it could not be otherwise and the learned judge of whom I speak was a good and just man—an honorable man par excellence. And yet this self same judge was a drunkard! It is asserted boldly fearlessly, and not in a spirit of reproach that the man was a sot. His beastliness was not screened from public eye. It was daily exposed, and was as notorious as the existence of the sun.

On one occasion he rode into a public edifice on the back of a donkey, and in the fulness of his mad career attempted to ride the animal out of the window of the second story of the building. Every body was apprised of the fact, every body knew that the judge was a drunkard and was a fit subject for the House of Correction; and what did the public press of the metropolis say on the subject? Why they found themselves called upon to say something and they said the following:

We are pained to say that in consequence of domestic affliction common to the human family, over which man can have no control the Hon. — has not been able to take his seat on bench of the Supreme Court this week and we are happy to add that his honor is rapidly recovering from the slight mental hallucination under which we are distressed to admit that most excellent gentleman labored. His perception is now clear and unobscured and the fondest friends of the Judge may be satisfied that his brilliant intellect has not been seriously assailed.

Such was the apology made for a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States who had like other drunkards become insane and mad, in consequence of a three weeks debauch, and who if he had not been invested with the sacred ermine of the bench—who if he had not been the possessor of an office from which he could only be removed by impeachment, would have been justly cast into the cells of a House of Refuge or a House of Correction.

Wash. and Genius.

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

These Pills are acknowledged in consequence of their Great Anti-Billious qualities to be the best of all remedies in Scarlet Fever, Fever and Ague, Billious Fever, Yellow Fever, and all diseases which have their origin in accumulation of Bile. In a word, Dr. Spencer's Pills are the greatest Billious Antidote, and with a supply of them, all Billious 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 Constiveness, 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. The proprietor does not recommend these pills as a specific or 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 Billious 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 and Bowels, Incipient Dropsy, Flatulence, Habitual Constiveness, 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, Billious 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 the best and most agreeable, 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 in this vicinity who have been cured of different diseases, such as Dyspepsia, sick Headache, Constiveness, and derangement of the Biliary organs by the use of your pills. Don't fail to send me a supply at once.

Yours, very respectfully,
P. C. DWIGHT.

Montgomery, Sept. 16, 1841.
Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your pills in the incipient stage of Bilious Fever, and 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.

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 every 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 blue pills.

On the whole I consider your Vegetable Pills a valuable discovery.

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 Five 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. B. & J. S. Watt; in Gainesville by Doctor George W. Lawrence; on Terrapin Creek by Seaborn 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 hard 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 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, and 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 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 billious 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, billious 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 billious 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. MAIFLAND.
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 30 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 the Boiling Spring, by Benjamin Mattison; at Five post office, by T. J. Caver; at Kelley's Springs, by Curry & Groce; at Talladega, by Barclay Stinnett & Co.; at Jefferson, by W. B. & J. S. Watt; in Gainesville by Doctor George W. Lawrence; on Terrapin Creek by Seaborn 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 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. 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 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 Five post office, by T. J. Caver; at Kelley's Springs, by Curry & Groce; at Talladega, by Barclay Stinnett & Co.; and on inquiry can be had in most of the towns in Alabama.

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.—tf.

DIVISION ORDERS.

Head Quarters, 8th Div. A. M.
Talladega, Ala. Aug. 12, 1842

The Major General commanding the 8th Division, Alabama Militia, announces to his command the following Staff appointments, viz: A. S. HURV, of Chambers; Adjutant General; ALFRED MOORE, of Benton; Inspector General—each with the rank of Colonel; J. MURPHY of Randolph, Q. M. Gen. WM. I. MACLIN, of Talladega, and W. B. MARTIN of Benton, Aids-de-Camp—each with the rank of Lt. Col. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

FELIX G. MCCONNELL,
Major Gen. Com. 8th Division A. M.

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, levied 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.—3t—\$3 00.

The Art of Healing the sick.

"All things work together for good to them that do right."

"He is the best physician, not who talks best or writes best, but who performs the most cures."—Rev. J. Wesley.

THE very astonishing success which has attended the medical skill of Dr. B. R. THOMAS for the last ten years, has extended his practice far and near—from Charleston to New Orleans, having at this time patients in both of the above cities. So very extensive and profitable is his practice; that he will in future reduce his prices to suit the hard times, and the poor class of people, so that every afflicted person may at any and all times be able to purchase such medicines as will heal them of their diseases, although they may have been of many years standing, and attended by a dozen different Doctors is not a sufficient reason why they cannot be cured by the subscriber.

Afflicted persons living at a distance who cannot apply in person; will please send the symptoms of their diseases in writing to Dr. B. R. THOMAS, near Montgomery, where he will prepare all necessary medicines with directions that will heal and cure their diseases.

The price of Medicine and directions will not be less than five, nor more than twenty dollars in any case, even in the very worst cases, so that no person can think for a moment, but the charges are extremely low.

Also, Dr. Thomas has just completed an Infirmary with convenient rooms for the afflicted that may wish to place themselves or servants under his immediate and personal care. Charges for board and all necessary attendance will be very moderate, but must be paid for in advance in all cases. In a few years more, Dr. Thomas will be enabled and willing to prescribe for the poor gratis.

Letters addressed to the subscriber will not be taken from the office, unless post paid.

B. R. THOMAS.

FROM J. B. EARL D. D.

A positive Cure for the Gravel.

For humanity's sake will Doctors of newspapers please give the following a few insertions in their papers, that those afflicted with that dreadful disease, CALCULI, or STONES in the bladder, may know where to go for a certain cure.

It is well known to all respectable physicians, that there is nothing known to the faculty that can be depended upon for that most painful and tormenting of all diseases. In 1819 I became afflicted with Gravel, which gradually grew from bad to worse until 1841. During this period I tried all the remedies of every physician in my reach that professed to know any thing about the disease. I went to Mobile and placed myself under the immediate care of the most eminent for two months, so that, it will readily be perceived that every thing known to the faculty was fully tried, except an operation, and to no benefit whatever. I returned home in the last agony of despair, for the disease had now become so bad as it could be without producing immediate death. In this situation I heard of Dr. B. R. THOMAS near Montgomery, and wrote him that if he could cure me with certainty, to send the medicine, but if there was the least doubt respecting the cure, not to attempt to do any thing for me, for I was waiting for the violence of the disease to cease a little, that I might visit New York to have an operation performed. Dr. Thomas sent his prescription by mail, stating that it would relieve me in 24 hours. "This, of itself, I considered almost a gross insult! That he could cure me in 24 hours of a disease of 22 years standing, which had baffled all the medical wisdom of the faculty, that had been heaped together for four thousand years, appeared to me the very essence of quackery. But a drowning man will swallow any thing; I commenced using his simple but harmless medicine, and it is truly very astonishing to tell, but the truth must come; in 24 hours to my great joy, I was perfectly relieved of every symptom of the disease. It is now 12 months since this cure was performed, and I feel as free from Gravel as any man living. I do earnestly recommend all persons afflicted with Gravel, to apply to Dr. Thomas for a cure.

May 6, 1842. **J. B. EARL.**

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted the undersigned by the Judge of the County court of Randolph 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 Cassel, 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.

ABRAHAM CASTLES, Adm'r.
Oct. 12, 1842.—6t—\$3 50.

LAW NOTICE.

J. A. McCAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama,
Will practice Law in the counties comprising the ninth Judicial Circuit, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

June 1, 1842.—3m.

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.

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.

State of Alabama.

BENTON COUNTY.
Orphan's Court, Special Term, Sept. 30th 1842.

APPLICATION having been made for Letters of Administration on the Estate of Matthias Hines dec.

It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days requiring the heirs, and creditors to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the County Court of said County in the Town of Jacksonville on Thursday the 10th day of November next, to take upon themselves said Administration, and upon failure thereof, the administration will be granted to some other person.

True copy.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
Oct. 5, 1842.—6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed, by the Orphans' Court of Benton County Administrators on the Estate of Jonathan Whiteside, deceased, on the 30th day of September, 1842, hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally 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 U. WHITESIDE, Adm'r.
Oct. 5, 1842.—6t.

BANKRUPTCY.

R. G. EARLE,
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. States."

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.

my great surprise, and satisfaction, I found her perfectly well and ready to return home.

B. L. SANDERSON.
Washington City, Jan. 22, 1839.

Having had the pleasure of the acquaintance of Dr. B. R. THOMAS for a number of years, I take great pleasure in recommending him to all to whom I may be known, as a gentleman of correct habits and good moral character, and further in expressing my confidence in his skill as a physician; knowing as I do, that he has performed many extraordinary cures of diseases, which had entirely baffled the skill of other physicians.

WILSON LUMPKIN.

As Dr. B. R. THOMAS has determined to remove to Alabama, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been personally acquainted with him for many years, during which time he has been a practicing physician, and upon the examination of his medical skill by Wm. P. Graham, one of the members of the Medical Board of Georgia, it was readily admitted he had acquired valuable medical knowledge unknown to the faculty. I feel it my duty to say, that he is respected and esteemed as a Physician of character and a citizen of high moral worth. I recommend him in the highest terms wherever he may travel, as

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1842.

At a meeting of the Democratic members of the Tennessee Legislature, the 4th Monday of November, 1842, was proposed as the day of holding a National Convention for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for President and Vice President. The Convention to assemble in the city of Baltimore, Md.

We stated in our last paper, that the two individuals, who had been convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary, at our last Circuit Court, while in the custody of the Deputy Sheriff, and on their way to their new home, had both made their escape—that only one had been re-taken—that the other, the celebrated forger, Smith, being somewhat lightfooted, and no great lover of Penitentiaries, was still at large. We have since learned, that said Smith has been re-taken, and safely lodged with his beloved brother, under the same hospitable roof. No negligence in official duty is for the least attributable to our worthy Sheriff, but on the contrary great credit for his unusual and timely exertions in securing the fugitives of justice. It appears that they had been successful in breaking the padlocks, which united their prison chains, and thus secretly escaped.

Distressing Accident.—A child of Mr. Ingledove, who resides near town, was accidentally burnt to death, last week, by its clothes catching fire. We hope this may be warning to parents, to watch over their children with the greatest possible care during the winter months when it is necessary to keep large fires. It is probable that proper clothing might prevent a great many accidents of this kind.

It was but a short time since that we noticed the conviction & sentence of Colt, for one of the foulest murders that ever disgraced the annals of any age. We have since read several accounts of his full and free pardon by Gov. Seward. If such daring crimes as these, are to go unpunished, we have but little confidence in the ultimate success of our republican institutions, and the majesty of our laws. Colt had been found guilty of murder by an impartial Jury of this country; indeed he acknowledged his guilt in Court, and had the daring impudence to declare in the presence of the Judge, his own agency in the murder, and that under similar circumstances he would commit the same act again. We should like to know, whether these individuals who sent a petition to Gov. S. for a *pardon* were not some of his brother "pipe layers."

Below, we furnish our readers with the sentence &c. of the celebrated swindler & forger, Edwards. The officer who took him to Sing Sing, says that he was put to wearing carpets. We hope that he may be kept at this business until he shall have become as expert at it, as he has proved himself to be as a forger. If he is an apt scholar, some of the country may have the honor to tread upon some finely woven carpets of his manufacture, unless Gov. Seward's bump of Benevolence shall wonderfully increase in magnitude.

New York, Oct. 25.
Monroe Edwards' preparation to hang himself.—Yesterday morning as Col. Jones, keeper of the City Prison, was surveying the cells of the various prisoners, he was induced to examine that of Col. Edwards. On taking down the bed which had been turned up sideways towards the wall, the strap that held it was found to have been cut and spliced together with a slip noose at the end, and a hangman's knot prepared for use at the shortest notice.

From the appearance of the strap, with other preparations in his cell, there is no doubt he intended to commit suicide after receiving his sentence this day. He declares that he will never enter the walls of Sing Sing State Prison alive, and that if there are no other means of destruction of life, he will beat his brains out against the walls of his gloomy prison. On the discovery of his premeditated attempt to take his life, every thing was removed from his cell that could possibly be used for that purpose, and his clothing searched to ascertain if he had any poisonous substance about him. He will be sentenced this morning at the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Sentence of Monroe Edwards.—This celebrated financier and forger was brought in to Court yesterday and adjudged to pass the next ten years of his life in the State prison at Sing Sing. Edwards addressed the court at length, and wasted a great deal of indignation on the press and the witnesses for the prosecution.—*Express.*

Worse than the Toothache.—A Dutchman, in proceeding to a place from whence he had heard the cries of distress, discovered one of his neighbors one of his neighbors lying under a stone wall which had fallen upon him, and fractured his legs. "Vell, den, neighe, Vanderdiken, vat ishy de matter velt?" "Vat vy yonuses my condition velt dat dese pig sties upon me, and poth mine legs proke of dese obse myne poddy." "Mine Col," said Hooie, ish dat al? you followed so like de devil, I thought you was got the toothache."

We give below the latest news from Texas. There has been but very little movement, of a definite character, since our last. It would seem however from all accounts, that Santa Anna is making preparations for a vigorous campaign. The naval department of Mexico has lately received additional strength from England. We think the little Queen had better mind her babies and let Mexico do her own fighting.

TEXAS.
MOBILE, Nov. 3.
The news from this country in the late New Orleans papers is unimportant. The President of the Republic has issued his orders to General Somerville, authorizing him to take charge of the forces assembling on the Western frontier, and requiring him, and all the troops who may come under his command, to hold themselves in readiness to cross the Rio Grande, when called upon to do so, but with this caution, that in the event of making a war of invasion, the strictest rules of honorable warfare be observed.

The President is about to meet in person, at the Waco Village, on the Brazos, the chiefs of several tribes of Indians, who have expressed a wish to come into amicable relations with the Texian Government.

Col. W. G. Cook has been appointed Quartermaster, and Col. C. S. Bell, Adjutant General, over the forces under the command of Gen. Somerville.

A proclamation has been issued in due form calling upon the members of Congress to convene at Washington, instead of Austin, on the 14th of the present month.

As we expected, the Mexicans who made an inroad a few weeks since upon San Antonio, have retreated quite beyond the Rio Grande. The Mexican families that they have taken with them as prisoners, it is said, were more than willing to emigrate into the territory of Mexico proper, and actually invited Gen. Wall to make the attack upon San Antonio, at the time and under the circumstances he did, for the purpose of affording them a pretext for leaving the domain of the "lone star," and betaking themselves to the Government and the religion of their own country.— *Herald.*

Latest Prison Conviction.—The New Orleans papers of the 1st of this month, contain the following in relation to this portion of Mexico:

"The brig *Apalachicola*, in ballast, arrived yesterday, eight days from Campeachy. The following letter from the Captain of the *Apalachicola* contains all the news of importance from that quarter."

CAMPEACHY, Oct. 21, 1842.

"Twelve hundred federal troops, commanded by Col. Lario, are to leave this place, this evening for Champuton, 6 leagues from Campeachy, where Gen. Morales is in camp, fortified with twelve cannon. Despatches daily arrive at Campeachy, and join the Federal army. They report that the Central army suffer great distress from the want of provision and that they are worn out by disease. General Lemos, commander in chief, is on his march from Merida with 500 men to join Lario; and another division of 1200 excellent marksmen from the Eastern part of the State, are hourly expected here to cooperate with Lemos and Lario. The whole Mexican naval force at Champuton is a small schooner, the rest having returned to Vera Cruz for the purpose of transporting the remainder of the expedition against Yucatan, which in all is to consist of 30,000 men."

"The Federal troops are all in good spirits, and say they would rather fight with the Ouachanangos in Yucatan for their independence than to go for the Sultan of Mexico Santa Anna, to Texas. This is all the political news I have been able to procure."

"The American Sloop, *Malery*, from New York, and an English brig, both consigned to American Consul, Wm. McGregor, left Campeachy on the 11th October for Laguna. The French frigate, *Brilliant*, arrived from Vera Cruz on the 21st Oct at Campeachy."

"A Spanish brig formerly called the *Comet* bound for Havana from Sisat arrived in distress on the 18th Oct at Campeachy."

THE TEXIAN SQUADRON.—We are rejoiced to learn from the New Orleans Tribune that the Texian squadron will undoubtedly be in the Gulf in the course of a few days. By recent arrivals from Yucatan, Com. More has probably received such assistance as will enable him to conclude all essential arrangements and put to sea forthwith. Look out for stirring times when the Texian fleet is fairly at work again.—*In.*

THE DAYTON CONVENTION.—We find in the Dayton paper of the 6th instant the following statements respecting the Whig convention that was held there on the 26th ult. It is not usual in the course of human affairs, for those men to obtain any permanent success who resort to such measures to carry out their purposes with an intelligent and virtuous community.

"John Tyler was abused and denounced and ejected without stint or measure. Old Gov. Metcalf said that he would do to Tyler what Tyler would do to the Whig party, the kindness to do to another notorious traitor, said to have done—repent, and go and hang himself!" "I mean," said the speaker "Julius Caesar!"

Tyler and hissing at him. The Imps in a waiting attitude ready to seize Tyler at the bidding of the master Devil. Wise was holding to the skirt of Tyler a rope in the form of a noose, and attached to the gallows, was just above Tyler's head and on the top of the gallows was this inscription—"Two miles to the White House—One mile to Hell!"

THE BANK OF MOBILE.—The *Review* of yesterday, after alluding to recent efforts to turn public feeling against the Bank of Mobile, says:—"We are authorized to say, and from personal inspection of the Bank statement are enabled to confirm the fact, that the Bank of Mobile has the means on hand, without recourse to its discount line, to pay all its liabilities, of every kind whatsoever, on presentation."

A confident statement was also made, that the Banks are largely indebted to the interior State Banks, and that the withdrawal of those balances would cripple the institution. The fact is otherwise.—There is a balance due, at this time, from the interior Banks to the Bank of Mobile.

No Bank in the whole country is better prepared to discharge all its debts than the Bank of Mobile.

We are happy to be able to add our confirmation of the correctness of the above statement, from information derived from the same authentic source.

Mobile Advertiser.

WHIG CATECHISM.—DEFINITIONS.

"What is distribution?"

"It is picking Uncle Sam's pocket, sir, of the money he sells wood lots for."

"How did he come by the wood lots?"

"He jockeyed with the Red Jacket family for some, and ruffled with old Johnny Bull for the rest."

"Is his title to the lots good?"

"Yes, sir, good as white and black can make it—clear title, sir, signed, sealed, witnessed, delivered, recorded—and no imbricature."

"And why don't he distribute the wild lots among his boys?"

"Why, sir, he can't—the *Deed* won't let him. He may sell them to pay his own expenses, and lay up the surplus against a time of need; but the *Deed* says he shan't give them away—*allegedly* I believe the word is."

"But can't he sell them and give the money to the boys?"

"So some of them say, sir; but others think there's not much difference between giving them the land, or the money they are sold for. The graceless scamps don't care a fig for the deed, if they could get either, I reckon."

"What was their great straight for money?"

"Why, sir, boys are boys—especially when there are a couple dozen of them in the same family. Some had dug ditches and made lanes through their farms, and other things of that sort, and some had jockeyed with another, and with old Johnny Bull, till they were head and ears in debt, and wanted the money to help themselves out of the snarl."

"Well, tell us how they picked his pocket."

"Why, sir, they enticed the old gentleman out on one day, and when they had got him pretty considerably well fuddled on *hard cider*, they plundered his wallet out of his backboard pocket."

"And so they distributed the money among themselves, did they?"

"No, sir—they didn't quite do that thing. When they came to the distribution part of it, and while each one was gazing for his share of the plunder, they opened the wallet, and behold, there wasn't one red cent in it at all, at all, sir!"

New York Plebeian.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.
THE PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS BANK AT MOBILE.

When complaints against the State Bank were bandied about during the summer, we occasionally found some who expressed a desire and more who, though they expressed no opinion, entertained a desire that the system should be put aside, in order that the stock Bank system might be installed in its place. Our opinion was then, as it is now, opposed to the State Bank system, as one which, from its very nature, could be of little service, from which necessarily great evil must accrue. But had, as our opinion of that system was, and is, our opinion in relation to the Stock Bank system, which we have now, been positive of the blessings of the paper system all over the Union, yet there are men so infatuated with the system, as to entirely incapable of learning from a experience. They say we want a good Bank, a good National Bank. We had one, and they called it a good bank, a sound Bank, an excellent bank, at the very time that about 20 millions of its capital was melted down and gone into the hands of reckless speculators, and still more reckless politicians. And at the time when all its capital was gone, when it had become a very sink of corruption, they said it was stronger, better, and sounder than it ever was. Now, however, that the veil is lifted, and that the hideous and deformed features of the monster can no longer be concealed, they cry out, "Oh! that is not the kind of bank we want, we want a different bank." Yet when asked to define the kind they want, it turns out to be "the same old bank." So it is in relation to our State Banks; they complain of them, because they want Stock Banks. And when they are pointed to the New Orleans Banks, and all the other stock banks throughout the whole Union, which have just up in the last few years, they meet you with the

same: "Oh! these are not the kind we want." The fact is, they want Banks that will never break or suspend, but that will issue paper, just as good as gold and silver. If these men could only point to such banks and show us such paper, they would make a bank man of us at once. But it is can't be done.

It was only a few nights ago that the two Stock Banks of Mobile were pointed out to us as specimens of the kind, of banks these men wanted and let a week has not passed away and one of them has broken down. Now, however, they will tell us that this is not the kind they want. Very well, gentlemen, you have a most convenient way of arguing, but before you can lay claim to any reputation for wisdom, you must pay more attention to the lessons of experience.

The extract from the Mobile Tribune, which we give below, gave rise to the above remarks. "One of two stock banks in Mobile has suspended, after a fruitless attempt to sustain itself by an issue of post notes, which, however, were refused by the Mobile Bank and the State Bank." One may perceive, from the statement given below, that it is in a bad condition. There is nothing contained in that statement which can inspire confidence. Nobody can understand it. How much of those notes and bills, and what portion of that suspended debt, are worth any thing? The real estate is valued at nearly double what it is taxed for; how comes this? From the very natural desire upon the part of a broken down corporation to represent its assets as favorably as possible, in order to avert the indignation of an exasperated community. We have no confidence and set no value on such statements.

That the bank will not pay specie for its notes now in circulation.

That certificates of deposit, bearing 8 per cent interest, or notes of the bank of not less than \$100, will be issued to depositors or note-holders. Both to be received in payment of any debt due, or running to maturity.

And finally, that a meeting of Stockholders be called for the 1st Monday in December.

The following statement has been examined by the Commissioners appointed by the Governor, and certified to be substantially correct:

CONDENSED STATEMENT of the Planters and Merchants Bank of Mobile of the 24th October, 1842.

Notes & bills discounted,	\$1,035,352 99
Suspended debt,	361,732 93
Real Estate,	618,732 67
Insurance Company Stocks,	9,100 00
Due From other Banks,	22,956 84
Notes of other Banks and specie,	33,592 91
	\$2,114,463 84

LIABILITIES.	
Individual dep.,	\$378,530 37
Due other Banks,	21,512 13
Notes held by other Banks & in circulation,	98,475 00
	\$501,526 50

\$2,612,936 74
DANIEL M. RIGGS, Cashr.

FIRE IN CINCINNATI.—By a slip from the Cincinnati Daily Times we are informed that a fire occurred in that city on Tuesday week last, which before it could be checked destroyed eight buildings. It originated on the west side of Main Street, near the Galt house, in a store occupied by T. Howe as a tinners, thence communicated to the priviledge office kept by Mr. Norris, thence to two buildings occupied as saddleries, and to the plan-factory of Mr. Seybold, where the progress of the flames, by great exertions was overcome. The amount of damages was not estimated.—*Am. Messenger.*

ARREST FOR MURDER.—We learn that an unhappy affair occurred in Fairfield on Sunday, the 16th instant, the particulars of which are briefly those Mr. Eugene Clifford, living near Fairfield, had requested his wife to accompany him on a visit to a friend on the opposite side of the pond, asserting at the same time, (what is reported not to be true,) that they had been specially invited to do so. The day was rather cold and unpleasant and Mrs. C. made many objections, but at the urgent solicitation of her husband she finally consented, and taking an infant child they left home, and in crossing the water, the boat was upset and the mother and child were drowned, while the husband and the father escaped. Clifford's story is, that in consequence of a strong wind the boat rocked so violently that his wife and child fell into the water and that in trying to recover them, he also fell in, and in falling, upset the boat.

He further says that when he rose to the surface of the water he saw the child and heard its cries; but as he was some distance from the shore he made no effort to save either the child or mother and with the assistance of the two oars, he swam ashore. When landed safely himself, he made no effort to save them and instead of going to a house near by, he went about two miles round the pond, to a near neighbor, and communicated the death of the mother and child.

The bodies were found on the same day, and the following day a coroner's inquest was held and a verdict given—"accidentally drowned." Some suspicious circumstances coming to light a second inquest was called on Thursday, and a verdict given—"willful murder." C. was accordingly arrested and a court of examination held which resulted in his commitment to jail in this village for further trial.

Extraordinary Surgical Operations.—One of the most extraordinary and dangerous operations on the human frame ever attempted, was performed lately in England by Dr. Clay of Piccadilly Manchester on a lady aged 46. An ovarian tumor weighing 17 lbs. 3 oz., together with 6 lbs. 4 oz. of fluid, apothecaries weight was taken out of the abdomen. The operation was completed in the

space of twelve and a half minutes—and strong hopes were entertained of ultimate recovery. Only one other similar operation had ever been attempted in England and that was unsuccessful.—*Tribune.*

St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger, October 26th.
DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK—LOSS OF THE FRENCH SHIP LEO.
POLINA ROSA.

We copy from a Havre paper the particulars of this terrible disaster:

The *Leopoldina Rosa* left Bayonne early in May for Montevideo having on board besides her Captain and crew, 303 passengers, men women and children—nearly all industrious emigrants from the Basque country. When approaching her destination the vessel was assailed by a severe storm and during the night was thrown on one of the reefs called the Castillos on the eastern coast of Uruguay at the distance of about 40 leagues from Montevideo. At daylight Capt. Frappaz desired a sailor who was a good swimmer, to take a small rope to the shore, tied to his body, with the intention when he landed of drawing to him a cable attached to the other end; but the man refused as did also all the other sailors who were applied to, although the lives of more than 300 passengers might have been saved by this act of courage.

At length the crew, with the exception of only three men, made arrangements for their own safety by means of spurs, &c. leaving the captain, the lieutenant, the doctor, the steward and all the passengers to their fate. Thus abandoned, and taking counsel only from despair, the most vigorous threw themselves into the sea, but they were nearly all dashed against the rocks and drowned. Most of those who remained on board were either deterred from following the example of those who plunged into the sea, by seeing assembled there an immense number of those wretches, the Gauchos, who watch the wrecks on the coast for the purpose of pillage, and massacre those who offer resistance, or they were parents whose feelings would not allow them to abandon their offspring. During the whole of the terrible day, the *Leopoldina* resisted the fury of the waves but towards 5 o'clock, in the afternoon, the stern gave away, and was separated from the body of the vessel. 231 passengers perished, 72 escaped as by a miracle. These were protected from the brutality of the Gauchos. Among the sufferers was the Captain of the *Leopoldina*, who remained with his vessel until she went entirely to pieces.

DR ADAM CLARKE'S ESCAPE FROM HIS DIFFICULTIES IN LEARNING LATIN.

His distress was indescribable, and he watered his look with his tears; at last he laid it by, with a broken heart, and in utter despair of ever being able to make any progress. He took up an English Testament, soaked into an English class, and rose with them to say a lesson. The master, perceiving it, said in a terrible tone, "Sir, what brought you here? Where is your Latin grammar?" He burst into tears, and said, with a piteous tone, "I cannot learn." He had no reason to expect all the severity of the rod; but the master getting a little moderate, perhaps moved by his tears, contented himself with saying, "Go, sirrah, and take up your grammar; if you do not speedily get that lesson, I shall pull your ears as long as Towler's; (a great dog on the premises) and you shall be a beggar to the day of your death." These were terrible words, and seemed to express the sentence of a ruthless and unavoidable destiny. He retired, and sat down by the side of a young gentleman with whom he had been in class but who unable to lag behind with his dullness, requested to be separated, that he might advance by himself. He was received with the most bitter taunts and poignant insults. "What have you not learned that lesson yet? O what a stupid ass! You and I began together; you are now only in *As in present*, and I am now in *Syntax*!" and then with cruel mockings began to repeat the last lesson he had learned. The effect of this was astonishing: Young Clarke was aroused as from a lethargy; he felt as he expressed himself, "as if something had broken within him;" his mind in a moment was all light. Though he felt indescribably mortified he did not feel indignant. "What! said he to himself, shall I ever be a dunce and the butt of these fellows' insults?" He snatched up the book, in a few moments committed the whole lesson to memory, got the instruction speedily, went up and said it without missing a word—took up another lesson, acquired it almost immediately, and said this also without a blench, and in the course of the day wearied the master with his oft-repeated returns to say lessons. Nothing like this had ever appeared in the school before the boys were astonished; and from that hour—it may be said from that moment—he found his memory at least capable of embracing every subject that was brought before him, and his sorrow was turned to instant joy.—*Life of Dr. Adam Clarke.*

MIDNIGHT.
The clock is striking twelve. How finely the full tones sweep past through the air, as if they would take up our thought and carry it miles away to the very friend you are thinking of at the moment. How many haunts of wretchedness hidden from human eye, in the depths of human hearts, have these cold vibrations reached while they are dying so carelessly upon our ears? What tales might they tell of secret misery, sickness unwatched, and preying sorrow, and fear, and the thousand bitter cankers that lie and feed at the very heart strings beyond all reach of medicine, perhaps of sympathy. Many a wife sits watching with a broken heart for her husband's step—many a mother for her child's; and many a venturesome merchant lies haunted by fears of shipwreck and fire—many an undetected defaulter fancies voices at the door—many a young girl just finding out that love is only a heaviness and a tear, muses bitterly o-

ver the caprice of a moment or an unmeant trifle. And these are the only watchers—for the happy are asleep—save the bride on her dainty wrought pillow, murmuring in a low tone of the ear that will soon tire of its monotony—or the fervent poet building up his dream into the sky, with his eyes straining into the darkness, and his pulse mounting with the leaping freedom of an angel's, forgetting the world will trample out his fiery spirit to ashes, and laugh to scorn the fine work of his towering fancy.

STARTING CHILDREN IN THE WORLD.

The following extract from the works of a living writer is replete with sound philosophy and common sense. It is well worth the attention of parents:

"Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives is like tying bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim ten chances in one he will lose his bladder and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim and he will never need bladders. Give your child a sound education and you have done enough for him. See to it that his morals are pure his mind cultivated and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which government and you have given what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies.—You have given him a start, which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources the better."

Social Intercourse.—We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties and maintains good order—who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of general society—whose deportment is upright and whose mind is intelligent without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant from all natural rule and natural claim as the reluctant, the backward sympathy—the forced smile—the checked conversation—the hesitating compliances—the well off are too apt to manifest to those a little down with whom in comparison of intellect and principles of virtue they frequently sink in insignificance.

A learned young lady being asked at a tea-table if she used sugar, replied, "I have a diabolical, invincible repugnance to sugar, for to my insensible cogitations upon the subject, the flavosity of the sugar nullifies the flavosity of the tea, and renders it vastly obnoxious."

Great talent renders a man famous; great merit procures respect; great learning esteems; but good breeding alone ensures respect and esteem.

The Grand Jurors for the County of Randolph, and State of Alabama, having disposed of the business before them, which requires the action of the Court, feel unwilling to dissolve until they direct the attention of their fellow-citizens, to some of the grievances under which we are laboring.—Our Roads in many places, are in bad order, which mainly grows out of the fact that many of the Districts are without apportioners, and overseers, as appears from the list, furnished us, by the proper Clerk. We do not pretend to say whose fault this is, but it is certainly a matter which should be enquired into by the County.

We are laboring under great inconvenience from the fact, that we have no separate Chancery Court. Our population has recently greatly increased, so as to make us equal to many of the counties in the State that enjoy this convenience. This subject should be attended to by our members to the Legislature.

We gladly turn from the contemplation of our grievances, to the more pleasing duty, of expressing the great satisfaction, which our connection with the Honorable PETER MARTELL, now presiding in our Court, has afforded us, and to tender our thanks to him for the orderly and dignified manner in which the law has been administered in his hands. While our Laws are administered by the steady hand of impartial Justice, and our citizens are operated upon by the influence of a high standard of moral feeling in our Judges, we need have no fear, that our institutions will stand firmly, and continue to secure to us all the blessings hoped for, by those at whose hands we receive them.

Our Solicitor too, THOMAS GRAY GARRETT, Esq., has entitled himself to our thanks, by the prompt, polite and efficient manner, in which he has discharged his duties. Both of them leave us, with our best wishes for their happiness and prosperity.

THOMAS M. LEIKENS,
JAMES S. PEARSON,
WILLIS WOOD,
N. ALLEN,
J. H. COSPER,
RICHMOND D. NOET,
GREEN B. LAMB,
WM P. POOL,
T. T. STUART,
JOHN A. CANNON,
WM. BLAKE,
THOMAS BLASSINGAME,
ANDREW MCCOLLARS,
SAMUEL T. OWENS,
JOHN J. WILLIS.

MARRIED.—On Thursday the 9th inst., by the Rev. A. Haygood, Mr. TYRA LANDERS, to Miss LOUISIANA D. MORRIS, all of this County.

Dissolution.
The copartnership heretofore existing between Jefferson Falkner, Joseph Benson and Francis M. Perryman, in the practice of the law, is this day dissolved. Jefferson Falkner and the undersigned will continue their joint services in all business heretofore confided to them, and each is authorized to make settlement for the firm.

Sep. 15, 1842. JOSEPH BENON.

A meeting of the friends of Missions will be held at Mount Zion Church, near Alexandria, on Friday before the 3d Sunday in November next, for the purpose of forming a Domestic Missionary Society.

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

THE undersigned will open a House in this City on the 1st October next, prepared to transact a GENERAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, & respectfully solicits consignments.

He will make it a rule to adhere rigidly to all instructions received in regard to the sale or produce. In the execution of Merchants' 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. BREA.

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

COPPERSMITH, B. W. STAY

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

of various sizes and descriptions.

Sheet iron, stove pipes, tin guttering and spouting for houses made to order.

Orders left with Wm and Thos. Stranor, Summerville, Chautauque County, Ga., will be promptly attended to. He will have on hand at all times a variety of STILLS for sale. (Old Copper received in payment for work done.)

November 9, 1842.—6m.

State of Alabama,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.
Special Orphans' Court, November 4, 1842.
WHEREAS Peter Langford, the Administrator of the estate of Robert Langford dec'd having filed his petition, praying an order of sale for the following real estate, to-wit: the S.W. 1/4 of Sec. 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 forty 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 Asheville, 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. R.
Nov. 9, 1842.—6t.—\$7 00.

State of Alabama,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.
Special Orphans' Court, November 4, 1842.
It is ordered and decreed by the Court that the first Monday in January next be set apart as the day for the sale de novo of the following real estate, (to-wit) The E. 1/2 of the N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 5 of T. 14 of R. 5 east in the Huntsville Land District, belonging to the estate of Hiram Coleman, deceased.

It is further ordered by the Court, that Aloncheth Byers, John W. Oobly 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. R.
Nov. 9, 1842.—5t.—\$6 00.

Administrators' Notice.
I, granted the undersigned, by the Judge of the County Court of Benton County, Alabama, on the 2nd 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. LEB, Administrator.
Nov. 9, 1842.—6t.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.
Orphans' Court, Special Term, September 22d, 1842.

APPLICATION. Having been made to the Court to appoint an Administrator upon the Estate of Thomas J. Walker, dec.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring the next of kin and creditors of the said Thomas J. Walker, dec'd to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the county court of said county, in the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the fourth day of November next, to take upon them the administration of said estate, upon their failure so to do the administration will be committed to some other person under the appointment of the court.

Copy from the minutes:
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
Sept. 28, 1842.—6t.

Augusta, Sept. 29, EXCHANGE TABLE—SPECIE BASIS.	
AUGUSTA NOTES.	
Mechanics' Ban,	par
Agency Bank of Brunswick	do
Bank of Augusta,	do
Augusta Insurance & Banking Company,	do
Branch Georgia Rail Road,	do
Branch State of Georgia,	do
SAVANNAH NOTES.	
State Bank,	par
Marine and Fire Insurance Bank,	do
Planters' Bank,	do
Central Railroad Bank,	4 4 6 dis

COUNTRY NOTES.	
State Bank Branch, Macon	par
Other Branches State Bank	do
Commercial Bank Macon	do
Brunswick Bank,	do
Milledgeville Bank	do
Georgia Rail Road Bank, Athens	do
City Council of Augusta	do
Ruckersville Bank	do
Branch Mar. and Fire Ins. Bank;	do
St. Mary's Bank	do
Branch Central R. R. Bank, Macon	4 4 6 dis
Insurance Bk of Columbus, Macon,	2 4 5 do
Phoenix Bank, late Farmers' Bank of	do
Chattahoochee	5 4 10 do
Central Bank,	18 20 do
City Council of Columbus, Macon	25 30 do
and Milledgeville	do
Exchange Bank of Brunswick	5 4 10
Monroe Railroad Bank	broke.

BANK OF DARIEN AND BRANCHES.	
Chattahoochee R. R. & Banking Co.	do
Western Bank of Georgia	do
Bank of Columbus,	do
Photographers & Bankers' Bank	do
Hawkinsville Bank	do

SOUTH CAROLINA NOTES.	
Charleston Bank,	par
Bank of Hamburg,	do
Country Bank S.	do
ALABAMA NOTES.	20 23 dis

CHECKS.	
On New York, sight	1 prem.
Philadelphia	a 1 do
Baltimore,	a 1 do
On Charleston	par a 1 do
On Savannah	par a 1 do

Memphis Prices Current.	
CORRECTED WEEKLY.	
Cotton,	7 4 9
Bugging, Dundee,	20 4 50
Ky,	30 4 37
Bale rope, northern,	7 4 11
Ky,	14 4 15
Bacon, Hams	7 4 10
sides	5 4 8
shoulers	5 4 8
Butter,	25 4 31
Goshen	25 4 31
country	12 4 18
Coffee, Rio	12 4 16
green Havana	12 4 16
Java	15 4 19
Cheese	12 4 15
Iron, sheet	8 4 10
hoop	10 4 12 1/2
Plough moulds	10 4 10
Steel, German	18 4 20
American blist.	14 4 14
English	18 4 20
cast	8 4 10
Nails, cast	8 4 10
wrought	20 4 20
Rice	5 4 6
sugar, loaf	18 4 18
lamp	11 4 11
N. O.	10 4 12
Porto Rico	9 4 12
Spirits, brandy cog.	\$2 50 4 25
Am.	30 4 62
rum, N. E.	35 4 40
Lafayette	62 4 75
St. Croix	1 00 4 50
Jamaica	2 00 4 50
Gin, Holland	1 75 4 20
American	50 4 75
whiskey rec.	57 4 50
cum.	50 4 50
brandy, peach	75 4 16 1/2
apple	65 4 75

Wines, Madeira	2 00 4 25
Teneriffe	75 4 56
Sherry	2 50 4 30
sweet Malaga	45 4 75
Port	2 00 4 50
Lisbon	2 00 4 50
Charet	4 00 4 50
Champagne	5 90 4 12 1/2
Muscet	5 00 4 6 00
Cordials assorted	4 50 4 6 00
champagne cider	4 50 4 6 00
Porter, London	4 00 4 4 00
American	5 00 4 3 50
Soap, yellow	8 4 10
white	12 4 14
Glass 8 x 10	3 00 4 00
10 x 12	4 00 4 00
Oils, lamp	87 4 2 00
train	1 50 4 2 00
linseed	2 50 4 2 00
White lead No 1	2 00 4 2 00
No. 2	10 4 12 1/2
Putty	12 4 10 1/2
Chewing tobacco	14 4 14
Spice	14 4 14
Pepper	14 4 14
Saltpetre	16 4 25
Alum	8 4 10
Borax crude	25 4 25
refined	45 4 50
Indigo N. C.	75 4 75
Spanish	2 25 4 30
Ginger, ground	14 4 14
race	14 4 14
Salts, Epsom	10 4 12
Glaub	12 4 14
Saleratus	12 4 14
Pearl Ash	12 4 14
Chocolato	18 4 25
Beeswax	7 4 8
Tallow	6 4 8
Castings	7 00 4 9 00
Wool	2 75 4 3 00
Shot	15 4 15
Lead, bar	5 4 6 1/2
pig	1 25 4 1 50
Spirits turpentine	1 25 4 1 50
Northern hay	cwt., none
Podder	1 00 4 1 50
Meal	50 4 65
Butter	30 4 65
Salt	3 00 4 35

STATE OF ALABAMA,	
Benton County.	
AKEN UP and posted	by Asa Skelton, a Ches-
by Asa Skelton, a Ches-	ter Mare, eight or
by Asa Skelton, a Ches-	years old, both hind feet
by Asa Skelton, a Ches-	white, blaze face, some saddle spots,
by Asa Skelton, a Ches-	and some white spots under the main—appraised
by Asa Skelton, a Ches-	to fifty-five dollars.—Oct. 24th, 1842.
by Asa Skelton, a Ches-	M. M. HOUSTON, Clk. R.

Lebanon Hotel.	
The Subscriber respectfully informs	his friends and the public generally,
The Subscriber respectfully informs	that he has built a large and commodious
The Subscriber respectfully informs	house in the town of Lebanon, De-
The Subscriber respectfully informs	kalb county, Ala., which he has opened for
The Subscriber respectfully informs	the purpose of keeping Entertainment, and
The Subscriber respectfully informs	flatters himself that he will be able to give
The Subscriber respectfully informs	general satisfaction. He has good stables
The Subscriber respectfully informs	and an excellent Ostler.
The Subscriber respectfully informs	C. M. BARRY.
The Subscriber respectfully informs	June 15, 1842.—4t.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.
IX—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 number a week; and 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 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. Gales 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 volumes. The Whig Members of Congress who did 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 \$12 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. The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers the subscription 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 20, 1842.

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.

B. & R.

NOTICE.
Commissioner's Sale.

THE undersigned Commissioners having been appointed at a special term of the Orphan's Court of Benton Co. to sell the Real Estate of John F. Taylor, deceased, will proceed on Monday the 7th day of November next, at the Court House Door in the town of Jacksonville to offer for sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, the following described Lot of Land, to-wit: the West half of the South East 1/4 of Section 6 Township 14 & Range 8, East in the Coosa Land District. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser.

WM. H. ESTILL,
LAWSON H. LITTON,
AARON HAYNES,
Commissioners.
Oct. 5, 1842.—4ds.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Sept. 23d, 1842.
EDWARD L. WOODWARD, Adm'r, with the Will annexed of the estate of Zelverton C. Woodward, surviving partner of the firm of White and Woodward, dec'd, having this day filed his petition for the sale of the Real Estate of said firm, to pay the debts, setting forth and describing the said Land as follows (viz): Lots Nos. 16, 34, 43, and 18 in the Town of Blountsville, and the following tracts of Land, (viz): The S. E. fourth of the N. E. fourth of Sec. 12, T. 11, R. 1, East. The south half of the N. W. fourth of Sec. 7, T. 11, R. 1, East; and the west half of the S. W. fourth of Sec. 7, T. 11, R. 1, East, in the Huntsville Land District and in the County of Blount, and praying that the said Lands be ordered to sale, to pay the debts of the late firm of White & Woodward.

Whereupon, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring James Woodward, V. A. Woodward, Alexander Woodward, J. S. Woodward, Sarah Burgin, late Sarah Woodward, and E. B. C. Shugart and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Woodward, heirs and legatees of the said Zelverton C. Woodward, dec'd and all others interested to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 11th day of November next, to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

A true copy from the minutes.

ATTEST: M. M. HOUSTON, Clk. R.
Sept. 28, 1842.

BANKRUPTCY.

R. G. 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. States." 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. For terms apply at the store.

WOODWARD & PORTER.
Oct. 5, 1842.—3t.

The State of Alabama,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, September 3, 1842.

WHEREAS Hiram Wilcox, Administrator of the estate of John Smith, deceased, has heretofore reported said estate insolvent, and whereas the said administrator has not returned to this Court any lands, tenements or hereditaments belonging to the estate of the said intestate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that time be allowed the creditors until the first Friday in May 1843, to bring in and prove their claims.

Ordered by the Court that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for six successive weeks that the Judge will meet at the Court House in the Town of Jefferson in said County on the first Friday in May next, (1843) to attend the creditors for receiving and examining their claims against said estate.

Copy from the Minutes.

TEST: JOHN S. WILSON, CLERK.
Sept. 21, 1842.—6t.—\$7 00.

State of Alabama,

DEKALB COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, April 6th, 1842.

THIS day came Thomas J. Rogers, Executor of the last will and testament of John Jacobs, dec'd, made his report of all the assets and liabilities of said estate that has come to his hands; and it appearing from said report that the liabilities of said estate greatly exceed the assets, the said estate is declared insolvent.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for forty days, requiring all those interested in said estate to be and appear before the Judge of the Orphans' Court at the Court House in the town of Lebanon, on the first Monday in April, 1843, to show cause if any they have, why the accounts and reports should not be audited and allowed, &c.

Copy Test—

A. W. MAJORS, Clk. R. C. C.
Sept. 7, 1842.—6t.—\$7 00.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted me by the Judge of the county court 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 barred—also those indebted to make payment.

JOHN R. GRAHAM, Adm.

Oct. 12, 1842.—6t.

State of Alabama,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Regular Return Term.

October 7, 1842.

WHEREAS Randolph Allsup and James R. Allsup, administrators of the estate of Randolph Allsup, deceased, hath this day presented their accounts and vouchers for final settlement, and the same being this day examined, audited and caused to be properly stated, are reported for allowance at a term of the Orphan's Court to be held in the town of Jefferson on the first Friday in December next.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three weeks.

Copy Test—

JOHN S. WILSON, CLERK.
Oct. 12, 1842.—3t.—\$4 00.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the Arabachoochee Gold Mines, on the 25th day of November next, Fourteen Likely Negroes, consisting 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, Adm'r.

ANDREW N. BAIRD, Adm'r.

Oct. 8, 1842.—2ow 4t.

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.

June 22, 1842.—1y.

State of Alabama,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, Oct. 17, 1842.

THIS day came into court Philip Watkins, Administrator of the Estate of Willis Watkins deceased, and reports himself ready for final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the first Monday in December next be set apart for the final settlement of said estate. It is further ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a paper printed in this State, four weeks successively, requiring all persons interested in said Estate 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 December next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why final settlement of said estate should not then be made.

Copy Test.

JOSHUA H. HOOPER, Clk. R.
Oct. 26, 1842.—4t.—\$5

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN MCCOY,

OFFERS his services as Counselor and Attorney at Law in the ninth Judicial Circuit. Office in

POETRY.

RICH AND POOR.

There is both truth and poetry in the following simple stanzas, copied from "Ethel Churchill," an admirable poem by the late Miss L. E. Landon:

Few, save the poor, feel for the poor;
The rich know not how hard
It is to be of needful food
And needful rest debarred.

Their paths of plenteousness;
They sleep on silk and down,
And never think how heavily
The weary head lies down.

They know not of the scanty meal,
With small pale faces round;
No fire upon the cold damp hearth,
When snow is on the ground.

They never by the window lean,
And see the gay pass by;
Then take their task again,
But with a sadder eye.

ON THE DEATH OF A BROTHER.

Upon the shores of Time was seen,
In thoughtful mood to stand,
A youth, whose mind had wandering been
To some far distant land;

With calm and placid eye he stood,
And gazed upon the sea,
For, well he knew, upon its flood
His life-boat soon must be;

And tho' upon the shores of Time,
He viewed beyond, a happier clime,
Where storms are felt no more;

And on that shore close at his side
A mother knelt in prayer,
And as she viewed life's ebbing tide,
She wiped the burning tear;

And of a voyage calm he spoke,
Long, distant, and afar,
Which he in that frail bark must take,
With Hope, his polar star;

And to his Mother spoke awhile,
Expressed a wish to stay,
But soon with bright and beaming smile,
That wish had passed away:

"And thou! my son! art thou afraid,
With thy great captain near,
To venture forth! his Mother said:
Oh no I have no fear!"

"And may I get his father's aid,
In accents of despair,
"Oh no my Father," he replied,
"Stay, guard my mother here!"

Then boldly forth he launched his bark
Upon the roaring wave,
Although the clouds were drear and dark;
And dismal as the grave;

And evening comes! the night hangs dark
The face of waters o'er,
And storms around that little bark,
In dreadful conflict roar;

But still with bold and fearless heart,
He onward speeds his way,
With Faith and Hope his guiding chart,
To realms of endless day;

For, beaming on his sight afar,
He saw the beacon light,
Which like a bright and shining star,
Dispelled the gloom of night;

And morning came and where was he,
The gifted and the gay,
Alas! across that stormy sea,
His ship had passed away!

Then tell me not, that He who dies,
Can't look beyond our sea,
Which flows between our earthly ties,
And dread eternity—

And now, my brother thou art gone
I miss thy smiling face,
And well I know, that there are none,
To fill that brother's place;

But, still, I would not have thee stay
From thy bright home above,
Where angels in one endless day,
Hymn forth their songs of Love.

Thy life was like the summer Rose,
Which buds, and blooms, and dies,
And scents the breeze with gently blows,
Its petals to the skies;

Or, like the dew-drop on the lawn,
Which sparkles in the sun,
Thou scarce hadst seen Life's early dawn,
Ere thy bright course was run;

And Friends, ah! thou hadst many here,
Devoted kind and true,
Who shed for thee a parting tear
Of Love and Friendship too;

But one there was who clung to thee,
With deep abiding love,
And oh! my heart hereafter be,
Thy Friend again above.

By birth no kindred did he claim,
But yet a brother seemed,
And still in Friendship's hallowed name,
Shall be a brother deemed—

But thou art gone to that fair Isle,
Where blooms eternal spring,
Where vernal suns forever smile,
And angels sweetly sing.

Thy manly form lies with the dead,
Beneath the valley's soil,
Thy bright and glorious mind has fled,
To commune with thy God.

It is said that the editor of the Flemingsburg Kentuckian, (Ky.) shot a man dead, a week or two ago, who entered his office to cane him.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

IRISH SONG.

"THE WHITE ROSE OF MEATH."

To an old Irish Air.

BY MRS. CRAWFORD.

She came like a sunbeam, she glided along,
She was all that a poet would weave into song,
The step of her beauty was joyous and free
She was more than wild fancy had pictured to me;

And as blue in its tint as the flower of heath
Shone the eye of young Ellen, "the White Rose of Meath."

But it is not the brightness that beams from her brow,
Nor the shadowy curls that repose on its snow;
Nor the charm of her cheek with its delicate flush,
Nor her fairy mouth, glowing like morn's early blush;

Nor her bright eye, as blue as the flower of health,
Makes me sigh for young Ellen, "the White Rose of Meath."

'Tis the soul of affection, the goodness, the grace,
That play like soft moonlight all over the face,
That hallow the days of young passion to me,
More sweet to my soul than the flower of the bee;

O, there's not such a gem in all Erin's bright wreath,
As my lovely young Ellen, "the White Rose of Meath."

*She was the beautiful wife of Sir Henry O'Neill, of Upper Clonboyes, Ireland, and being of the Earl of Meath's family, was thence called "the White Rose of Meath."

CIRCULAR

OF THE LIBERTY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.
Christian Brethren:

The subject to which we call your attention this year, in the form of a Circular, is CHRISTIAN BENEVOLENCE, a subject which ought, and we trust does, interest the feelings of every humble and true follower of the meek and lowly Redeemer.

It is the glory of the Gospel, that it was arranged upon the plan, and is calculated to restore to the world the lost spirit of benevolence.

To effect this scheme of boundless mercy, JERUSALEM resolved on first presenting to mankind an unparalleled exhibition of grace. The ocean of divine mercy was stirred to its utmost depths. The entire God head was put into activity: the three glorious substances in the divine essence moved towards our earth; every attribute and distinction of the divine nature was displayed. The Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit embarked their infinite treasures in the cause of human happiness.

"God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." He poured out the whole treasure of Heaven—Jesus Christ came into the world as the embodied love of God. He came and stood before the world with the love of ETERNITY in his heart, offering to make us the heirs of all his wealth. He planted a cross, and presented to the world a prodigy of mercy, of which this is the only solution. That he so loved us, while we were yet sinners Christ died for us. He opened his bosom and welcomed to his heart, the stroke which we had deserved.

He proposed by the power of the cross, to "draw all men unto him." His heart had room for the whole race, and opening his arms he invited ALL to come unto him. The whole of his course was a history of pure and disinterested BENEVOLENCE—one continued act of condescension—a vast and unbroken descent from the heights of heaven, to the form of a servant—the life of an outcast—the death of a malefactor, and ALL with a view to recall to a selfish world the departed spirit of benevolence.

The office of the Holy Spirit was appointed and concurs to the same end, and according to the economy of grace, the exhibition of that love in God was to be made the means of producing a living and active principle in us. For this end the Holy and confiding and infinite Spirit came down. He came like the rushing, mighty wind—came with a fullness and power, as if he sought to fill every heart—to be the soul of the world.

In the prosecution of his office he was to take of the things of Christ and give them unto men—heaven stooping to earth—God becoming man—dying upon the Cross—infinite benevolence pouring out ALL its treasure for human happiness.

These were the things which he was to reveal to man. In his hands these truths were to become spirit and life.

From the moment they are felt, we are conscious of a change in our relations both to God and each other. Our minds are filled with a grand and overpowering sentiment of benevolence: our obduracy is melted—every weapon of revenge falls from our hands, and every epithet of anger dies on our lips; and our hearts filled with the principles of benevolence and gratitude, thus glowing and circulating in our spiritual system, like the life-blood in our hearts, impels us, as the Executors of a Savior's will—as Trustees to the world—guardians of the most sacred rights in the universe—the appointed agents of human happiness.

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The institution of a Church is only a continuation of the great scheme of benevolence. It is constructed on the principle of consolidating and facilitating the operations of divine love. It is love that brings the members of the church together—harmonises their jarring natures, and fuses all their hearts and interests into one; converging at the most opposite points, we meet at the cross. Here we feel and see

the love of God. Love defying all computation, the very mention of which surcharges our hearts with gratitude and benevolence, and gives us an idea of infinity & replaces our selfishness with a sentiment of generous and diffusive benevolence.

Here we are brought to discover that God is love, and that the true theory of the church, that it is a medium constructed expressly for the circulation of his love, and that he designs that every heart and hand should be a consecrated channel for the diffusion of his benevolence.

Here we see the Apostles went every where preaching the Gospel, and no form of selfishness could stand before it. It went forth "conquering and to conquer;" and "all that believed were together and had all things common: and sold their possessions and goods, and parted them to all men, as every man had need." They felt that they held in their hands the bread of life for a famishing world, and could not but break and dispense it. "The love of Christ constrained them." They burned to preach the Gospel to every creature. In the execution of this high commission, death confronted them at every step: persecution armed, brought out all its apparatus of terror and torture, and planted itself full in their path—but none of these things moved them; they went on prosecuting their lofty task of making the world happy; for they were actuated by a benevolence stronger than death: every thing gave way before them: city after city and province after province.

And they went forth and preached every where, the Lord working with them, and confirming the word with signs following. Amen.

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 NEURALGIA. 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 indolent 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. The proprietor does not recommend these pills as a specific or 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 Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, enlargement of the Spleen, Jaundice, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Nausea, Furred 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.

I have used Mr. Spencer's pills in my practice for the last six months, in several cases of Dyspepsia, sick headache, 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.

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 everything in this section of the country. I know it is a general fact 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 biliary 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 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—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 Springs, by Benjamin Mattison; at Fife post office, by T. J. Caver; at Kelley's Springs, by Curry & Groce; at Talladega Court House, by Barclay Sinnett & Co.; at Jefferson, by W. B. & J. S. Watt; in Gainesville, by Doctor George W. Lawrence; on Terrapin Creek by Seaborn Williams; and on inquiry can be had in almost every town in the State.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. Reader! when you get the Pills and Fever again, will you suffer yourself imposed upon by paying, in these hard 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 get and get you a box of Dr. Hull's Fever and

Ague and anti-Fever Pills for only one 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 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 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 eradicated 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 a 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 we 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. MAITLAND.
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 best mode of doing so is to sell the pills 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 Sinnett & Co.; at Jefferson, by W. B. & J. S. Watt; in Gainesville, by Doctor George W. Lawrence; on Terrapin Creek by Seaborn 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 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. 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 for sale in Jacksonville by Hoke & Abernathy and J. Forney; at White Plains, J. J. & S. Simmons; at Fife post office, by T. J. Caver.

ver; at Kelley's Springs, by Curry & Groce; at Talladega, by Barclay Sinnett & Co., and on inquiry can be had in most of the towns in Alabama.

The Art of Healing the sick.

"All things work together for good to them that do right."

"He is the best physician, not who talks best or writes best, but who performs the most cures."—*Rev. J. H. W. H. W.*

THE very astonishing success which has attended the medical skill of Dr. B. R. THOMAS for the last ten years, has extended his practice far and near—from Charleston to New Orleans, having at this time patients in both of the above cities. So very extensive and profitable is his practice, that he will in future reduce his prices to suit the hard times, and the poor class of people, so that every afflicted person may at any and at all times be able to purchase such medicines as will heal them of their diseases; although they may have been of many years standing, and attended by a dozen different Doctors is not a sufficient reason why they cannot be cured by the subscriber.

Afflicted persons living at a distance who cannot apply in person, will please send the symptoms of their diseases in writing to Dr. B. R. THOMAS, near Montgomery, where he will prepare all necessary medicines with directions that will heal and cure their diseases.

The price of Medicine and directions will not be less than five, nor more than twenty dollars in any case, even in the very worst cases, so that no person can think for a moment, but the charges are extremely low.

Also, Dr. Thomas has just completed an Infirmary with convenient rooms for the afflicted that may wish to place themselves or servants under his immediate and personal care. Charges for board and all necessary attendance will be very moderate, but must be paid for in advance in all cases. In a few years more, Dr. Thomas will be enabled and willing to prescribe for the poor gratis.

Letters addressed to the subscriber will not be taken from the office, unless post paid. B. R. THOMAS. FROM J. B. EARL D. D.

A positive Cure for the Gravel. For humanity sake will Doctors of newspapers please give the following a few insertions in their papers, that those afflicted with that dreadful disease, GRAVEL, or STROUK, in the bladder, may know where to go for a certain cure.

It is well known to all respectable physicians, that there is nothing known to the faculty that can be depended upon for that most painful and tormenting of all diseases. In 1819 I became afflicted with Gravel, which gradually grew from bad to worse until 1841. During this period I tried all the remedies of every physician in my reach that professed to know any thing about the disease. I went to Mobile and placed myself under the immediate care of the most eminent for two months, so that, it will readily be perceived that every thing known to the faculty was fully tried, except an operation, and to no benefit whatever. I returned home in the last agony of despair, for the disease had now become as bad as it could be without producing immediate death. In this situation I heard of Dr. B. R. THOMAS near Montgomery, and wrote to him that if he could cure me with certainty, to send the medicine, but if there was the least doubt respecting the cure, not to attempt to do any thing for me, for I was waiting for the violence of the disease to cease a little, that I might visit New York to have an operation performed. Dr. Thomas sent his prescription by mail, stating that it would relieve me in 24 hours. This, I did not consider almost a gross insult. That he could cure in 24 hours of a disease of 22 years standing, which had baffled all the medical wisdom of the faculty that had been heaped together for four thousand years, appeared to me the very essence of quackery; and a drowning man will catch at straws—a person in great agony will swallow any thing. I commenced using his simple but harmless medicine, and it is truly very astonishing to tell, but the truth must come; in 24 hours to my great joy, I was perfectly relieved of every symptom of the disease. It is now 12 months since this cure was performed, and I feel as free from it as myself. I do earnestly recommend all persons afflicted with Gravel, to apply to Dr. Thomas for a cure.

J. B. EARL.
PERRY COUNTY, Ala. June 24, 1841.

I take great pleasure in stating to the public that Dr. B. R. THOMAS has relieved me of a five or six years standing attack of a liver or disease of the bladder, which had rendered me in my family a bad case of Gravel, &c. I have been, in 1819, I had a family of five cases of fever, several of them were Convulsive of the very worst form, all of which soon got well under his treatment. At the same time other physicians in my neighborhood lost many, and some more than half of their patients with Convulsive fever, &c. Dr. Thomas has given me the most comfortable bath in his skill and system of practice.

J. K. C. POOL.
Montgomery, April 14th, 1842.

I take great pleasure in stating to the public that Dr. B. R. THOMAS has relieved my little son 12 months old of Gravel in 24 hours. He is discharged, perhaps, the largest stone that ever came from a child of that age. His remedy for gravel appears to do every thing that he promises, and much more than could be reasonably expected. May 13. JAMES K. PINKSTON.

Montgomery Co. June 21, 1840.
Dr. B. R. THOMAS:—Dear Sir—When I wrote to you to come and see me, or send some medicine. I had been laboring under a disease of the stomach and bowels about eight months, and had been taking calomel and blue pills for four months, which had so reduced and finally prostrated me, that I could scarcely walk about the house, without ever benefiting me the least, or relieving the disease. In four or five days after I commenced taking your medicine, the disease was checked, and I continued to strengthen and mend every day. It appeared to act as a tonic, never in the slightest degree making me sick, and I have continued to mend ever since. I make this statement with the hope that other afflicted persons may be benefited by applying to you.

GREEN WOOD.
Macon County, January, 1839.

Feeling it a duty owed to the afflicted of Alabama, I state that my servant Jack was afflicted with a severe inflammation of the stomach and bowels. He was attended by a physician of great eminence, until his life was despaired of; his physician stating that he was incurable. Dr. Harwell next examined him, and several times stated that he could not be cured, and that he would certainly die in a few days. Feeling it my duty to do all in my power to save my servant, as a last resort, I carried him to Dr. Thomas of Columbus, who examined him very closely, and said he was truly in a dangerous situation; but that he could be cured in six weeks. I left my boy with him, confident that he could not survive many days; but to my great astonishment, and greater satisfaction, I received a letter stating that Jack was perfectly restored. He now enjoys the best of health.

ZENO FITZPATRICK.
Lowndes County, Alabama.

This is to certify that my servant woman Grace, was severely afflicted for three years, during which time she was attended by eminent mineral Doctors, without any benefit; they could not do her any good whatever. She gradually grew worse and worse, until she was very near

the brink of eternity. In this situation I conveyed her to Dr. Thomas in Columbus. Six weeks thereafter, on my way home from North Carolina, I called at Dr. Thomas', with the full expectation of hearing that she was dead; but to my great surprise and satisfaction, I found her perfectly well and ready to return home.

B. L. SANDERSON.
Washington City, Jan. 22, 1830.

Having had the pleasure of the acquaintance of Dr. B. R. THOMAS for a number of years, I take great pleasure in recommending him to all to whom I may be known, as a gentleman of correct habits and good moral character, and further in expressing my confidence in his skill as a physician; knowing as I do, that he has perfected many extraordinary cures of diseases, which had entirely baffled the skill of other physicians.

WILSON LUMPKIN.
As Dr. B. R. THOMAS has determined to remove to Alabama, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been personally acquainted with him for many years, during which time he has been a practicing physician, and upon the examination of his medical skill by Wm. P. Graham, one of the members of the Medical Board of Georgia, it was readily admitted he had acquired valuable medical knowledge unknown to the faculty. I feel it my duty to say, that he is respected and esteemed as a Physician of character and a citizen of high moral worth. I recommend him in the highest terms wherever he may travel, as a man in whom confidence may be placed.

Wm. C. DAWSON.
Washington City, Jan. 22, 1839.

We, the undersigned, well acquainted with Dr. B. R. THOMAS during his residence near Nashville, Tenn. where he removed in 1826. We take great pleasure in saying that Dr. Thomas sustained an irreproachable character, and that he is worthy of all confidence.

EPHRAIM H. FOSTER, FELIX GRUNDY.
Oglethorpe County, Georgia.

This we certify, that I was severely afflicted with Dyspepsia for several years, and was cured by Dr. Thomas, after the skill of the mineral doctors had failed. JOHN HAZARD.
This we certify that a negro boy of mine, who had been afflicted for several years with Dropsy

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1842.

We are requested to inform all whom it may concern that the Board of Physicians established at this place by an Act of the last session of the Legislature, will hold their annual meeting, in this Town on the first Monday of next month, to examine and license applicants for the profession of medicine.

The bill totally abolishing the writ of *Coram Vobis*, or imprisonment for debt, has passed both branches of the Tennessee Legislature, and is now the law of the State.

We expected to have been able in the present number of our paper to give some returns of the New York and Mississippi elections, but have been disappointed in consequence of a failure of the mails. We see it stated however, that travellers in advance of the mails, report that the democrats have succeeded in the N. York City Election by a majority of 2,500.

WETUMPKA, Nov. 15, 1842.

COTTON.—From the unfavorable news from Europe, by the Caledonia, this article has further declined. Large quantities however, still continue to flow into our market. We now quote prices extremes 4 1-2 to 6 1-2 cents—principle Sales 5 1-2 cents. We have had a few light rains, and the river is rising, though slowly.

We cut the following paragraph from a late number of the Charleston Mercury. We do so in the hope that those who are purchasing northern funds, may be warned by it, as one of our merchants in this city, a short time ago, was swindled by one of these traveling agents, with the bills of this same Globe Bank.—Tus. Flag.

"Bills of the denomination of \$100, purporting to be on the Globe Bank New York and payable ten days after date, are extensively circulated in East Tennessee. The New York Express says—

"They are neatly executed, and agents are at the South, exchanging them for Mobile, or any funds. In Day's Price Current, ten days post notes of the Globe Bank are quoted at one per cent discount, redeemed at 23 Wall street. On application to 23 Wall street we find that a man by the name of Phillips did redeem some paltry sums of one, two and three dollar bills, but has eluded out. Pains have been taken to get the bills into the various bank note lists; so as to give them currency, and in this way the fraud has been committed—for there is no such bank in existence, nor is any person to be found bearing the name of its President or Cashier."

HOW STANDS THE CASE?

In looking over the final results of the different elections, the present year, the case stands thus:

Maine. Democratic Governor, Senate and House of Representatives elected by a large majority; Senate, "unanimously" democratic.

New Hampshire. Democratic Governor, Senate and House; by a large majority.

Connecticut. Democratic Governor, Senate and House, by a large majority.

Pennsylvania. Democratic Senate and House by a large majority.

New Jersey. Democratic majority on the popular vote, 3,000; by the federal fraud of gerrymandering, the whigs have carried the Legislature—by a diminished majority however.

Delaware. the local officers elected by majorities unprecedented in the history of that State.

Maryland. Democratic Senate and House—decided majority on the popular vote.

Virginia. Democratic Senate and House by a large majority.

North Carolina. Democratic majority in the Senate and House—whig Governor elected by the circulation of the story that Henry had declined being a candidate.

South Carolina. Senate and House Democratic by an almost unanimous vote.

Georgia. Members of Congress and Legislature, democratic; elected by a large majority.

Alabama. Senate and House, largely democratic.

Louisiana. Democratic Governor by a handsome majority.

Mississippi. Democratic Governor, Senate and House, elected by a large majority.

Florida. Democratic majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

Ohio. Democratic all over.

Missouri. ditto and likewise.

Then will follow suit in November, the States of New York, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Delaware.

On the other hand the whigs can console themselves with a triumph in Kentucky and Vermont, by greatly diminished majorities in both States, and a hope to do something in old Massachusetts and the province of R. I. while the right of suffrage is restricted. Cold consolation for next winter—very!

ABOLITION ROW.—At Faneuil Hall; Boston, on the 1st inst., the Abolitionists of that city attempted to hold an indignation meeting, on the subject of slaves now in prison there, on a charge of felony. The indignation of the populace, as well as the abolitionists, manifested itself as the meeting proceeded, and for some time it appeared to be "pull Dick! pull D—!" until at length two colored men attempted to address the meeting, when public indignation rose so high that the meeting broke up in a delightful confusion, and thus indignantly ended the indignation meeting.

Wetumpka Argus.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

The Georgia Legislature convened on the 7th inst. Gen. Robert M. Echols was elected President of the Senate, and Gen. W. B. Wofford Speaker of the House. After organizing and adopting the rules of the last Session, both Houses adjourned till the following day, when the Governor's Message was read.—Wetumpka Argus.

ANOTHER BOMBHELL BURST IN THE WHIG CAMP.—The Honorable Secretary of War, being on a visit to New York, was addressed in a letter by certain Whigs of the city of Rochester styling themselves the "Monroe County General Committee," in relation to the course of the administration and an exposition of its policy. The reply of Mr. Spencer fills five closely printed columns of the Globe. He defends the President with signal ability—declares himself opposed to the leading features of Mr. Clay's policy such as bank distribution and an amendment of the constitution by striking out the veto. Neither the speech of Mr. Webster nor Cushing has caused so much consternation in the ranks of Mr. Clay's friends as this bombshell from the Secretary of War.

MORE TROUBLE IN THE WHIG CAMP.—The Hon. Thos. F. Marshall, of Ky., is stated to have separated himself from the Whig party. His opposition to Mr. Clay is very decided, and from the circumstance of his living in the same Congressional District as Mr. Clay, he will doubtless prove a "thorn in his side." "Misfortunes they never come single good lack!"—Wetumpka Argus.

THE Vicksburg Sentinel states with confidence that a personal reconciliation has been brought about between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun. Wetumpka Argus.

The Montgomery Journal thinks that the Calhoun papers in Alabama have entered into a conspiracy with President Tyler, by which the former have been sold and delivered body and soul into the hands of the latter, who in the opinion of our sagacious contemporary, is a very near relative of Satan. The particulars of the bargain are as follows, viz: We, the persons sold, stipulate to soft soap Tyler, and to stand between him and the enemy of the Whigs, and to do every thing else that betrays such a bargain—in lieu whereof said Tyler agrees to come over to Calhoun, and to give all his offices and influence to exalt that gentleman to the Presidency.

We expect the Montgomery Journal will be burned one of these days for a witch.

Ata Tribune.

The New York Express says that the ingenuity and skill of rogues of the present time is unprecedented. A new method of making money has recently been devised—that is, by taking six one hundred, fifty, twenty, ten, or five dollar bills and so cutting them up as to make seven bills thus gaining one in six. The banks of that city have paid these apparently mutilated bills, but they have multiplied so fast that they have determined to pay them no longer. This is the only method to put a stop to it.

The Government hunting looms, after passing a revenue law, putting the taxes paid by the people into the pockets of the manufacturers.

From the money article of the New York Herald. Letters from Washington state that a new agent is about to try the market here and at Boston, with the view of obtaining money on the Government stock. The amounts peddled out by one or two banks in this city are very important; and in the desperate situation in which the department is placed by the falling off of imports under the new tariff, some strenuous exertions are necessary towards getting money for daily expenses. It is rather singular, that after destroying commerce by a prohibitive tariff, the Government should apply to commercial men and commercial institutions for money to supply its own wants. The probability is, that it won't get a dollar.

ABOLITIONISTS.

We remember that, in 1840, when it was charged upon the Whig party that they were catering for the votes of the Abolitionists in the North, the charge was most strenuously denied, and not only so, but the assertion was made, that they were acting in concert with the Democratic party in that section of the Union. Now, however, two years after, the very facts which were denied, come out among the excuses given by the Whigs for their defeat in Ohio and their anticipated overthrow in New York and Massachusetts. They now say that, by means of the Abolitionists running a separate ticket and dividing themselves from the Whig party, it was beaten. Is not this an acknowledgment, that, before, they had acted in concert and voted with them? Certainly. They now say, that the Abolitionists in New York are about to withdraw themselves and act independently of the Whig party, which, they say, if done, will result in the defeat of their ticket. Yet these men stoutly denied these very facts in 1840. Do these men tell the truth now, when they offer these excuses for their defeat? If they do, did they tell the truth in 1840?—Mont. Ad.

The Legislature of Vermont, having a Whig majority in both branches, have unanimously resolved that the bankrupt law ought to be repealed.

Tus. Flag.

MR. CLAY AT HOME.

Since the general defeat of Whiggery in the elections, consequent on Mr. Clay's taking the command of its forces, it has been looked upon by all sides, as a matter of course, that Clay would no longer urge his pretensions upon the party as a candidate. Every day we see speculations in the Federal press as to the person now most likely to be nominated by some great convention of the Coons; when, lo! just on the heel of his fall overthrow in Ohio, from which he had just returned to Kentucky, we find him

nominated absolutely as the Whig candidate for the Union, by a great meeting of his friends assembled at the capital of his own State—he himself playing the orator of the day, and responding to the shouts of "the dense mass," which, acting for the whiggery of the United States, proclaimed him its candidate for the Presidency in 1844. His organ, the Lexington Intelligencer, says:

"When the eighth resolution was read, (that announcing Mr. Clay the nominee of the party for the Presidency,) the air went with the continued and enthusiastic shouts of the dense mass. In compliance with the invitation of a committee appointed for that purpose, Mr. Clay appeared upon the stand, and addressed the multitude for the space of about three quarters of an hour, in one of his very happiest efforts."

This we look upon as a remarkably modest way of anticipating the action of Federalism in other States in the new aspect given to its affairs by the recent elections. Kentucky cries All hail! to Mr. Clay; and under the enthusiastic shouts of the dense mass," to which Mr. Clay said Amen, the disasters of the campaign just closed by their chiefs are covered up. "Betrayed, but not damaged," was their watchword; and Mr. Clay very cavalierly takes the voice of his Kentucky partisans—called together at his own bidding—for the voice of the Federal party throughout the Union; and thanks them very cordially for assuming to direct in what character their their brethren in all the other States shall receive their defeated champion.

But this singular delicacy on the part of Mr. Clay's friends in Kentucky was accompanied by an act of magnanimous generosity, which deserves to be blazoned to the world. The ninth resolution, (which immediately succeeds that which takes it for granted that all the other States unanimously acquiesce in the nomination of Mr. Clay "for the first office in the nation.") promises that Kentucky will acquiesce in the nomination may be made by them "for the second office." This gracious consent of Kentucky to the other States, allowing them to name for the second office, is couched in the following terms:

"Resolved, That Kentucky, proud of the nomination of her own favorite son for the first office of the nation, will cheerfully acquiesce in the nomination of any distinguished and patriotic individual who may be selected for the second office."

Let no man say, after this, that Kentucky or Mr. Clay would covet the part of Dictator. So far from it, we have it here entered up, in a solemn resolution, that while she proudly nominates "her own favorite son, for the first office of the nation," she will graciously "acquiesce in the nomination of any distinguished and patriotic individual who may be selected for the second office" by the other States of the Union! Well, this may surely be called "the self-denying ordinance." But for this sudden fit of disinterestedness, we might have seen Mr. Crittenden named for the Vice Presidency.

From the New York Plebeian.

COONS AND COONISM.

The Coons have heretofore sailed under colors belying their principles. They are now going on the other tack, with their expressive ensign nailed to the mast. They have tried deception without success; and now intend to be honest in this respect, for a while, to see which is the best policy. The name of Coon is the first truly descriptive name our opponents ever assumed. It is impossible to disagree, and, therefore, unlike the other, it can suffer no dishonor or degradation at their hands.

The natural race and the political coon, in their respective worlds, are prototypes, or reflections of each other. Naturalists describe the racoon as an amalgamation of many animals in one—"Mala juncta in uno." In that famous work on New York zoology, bearing the imprint of Thurlow Weed, and published by authority of the State, the animal in question is "equally described" as having the limbs of a bear, the body of a badger, the head of a fox, the nose of a dog, the tail of a cat, the paws of a monkey, and the flavor of a skunk; it has, besides, a broad black patch across both eyes, and its tail is annulated with alternate rings of black and white; it is a restless, mischievous animal, occasionally committing great ravages in barn-yards.

How appropriate an emblem! Could there be any thing more graphically descriptive of the jarring incongruous elements of the late Whig and now Coon party? Who can mistake the political coon after this? See what a faithful picture of a coon-gross that same old coon embodies; cats and dogs, bears and badgers, monkeys and skunks, mewing, barking, growling, snarling, chattering, and fuming, altogether in one indescribable union for the sake of it. Banks, abolition, assumption, debt, distribution, protection, anti-masonry, amalgamation, & free trade, all mixed up in one entire animal, with head, body, limbs, nose, tail, tooth and two-nails, all complete. How delightfully that same old coon indicates the versatile and congenial conduct of that party, which approaches its opponents with the sneaking playacting propensities of a badger; which whines like a cat over American victories, and comes as lively as a monkey at the triumph of her enemies; which, while it puts on the surliness of a bear towards a foreign Queen; and resorts to the cunning of a fox to invent fiscalities as a skunk to give it an odor of nationality.

The black patch over both eyes indicates an uncommon degree of generous confidence the white-black tail is admirably calculated to keep the abolitionist in countenance in the North; while the fox head expressively winks unutterable things for the South. This unique animal, it must also be observed, has little regard for agriculturists; so we will be sadly disappointed if we look for very thriving barn-yards under the Coon system of protection.—If commerce thrives at the flit of his annulated tail, it will little profit the mercantile interest. Even the

manufacturers are significantly cautioned not to rely too much upon his profession, for with that eye patch he can be "excused for going it blind" in any kind of mischief.

As the nocturnal beasts of prey in one unique animal, so the political Coon would seem to comprehend all that is stealthy, voracious, surly, and corrupt in the political world. The selection of this new cognomen reflects great credit on the candor and taste of the party that bears it. Who is the man entitled to the credit? Don't the unscrupulous speak at once. How clearly it shadows forth the undefinable principles of the party. As Sam Weller says, "The coincidence is very remarkable."

*See page 26 vol. 1, Natural History of the State of New York published by Thurlow Weed, printer to the State and others, 1842.

From the Pennsylvania.

THE THREE STAGES OF A NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. John C. Spencer, the present Whig Secretary of War and late one of the most prominent leaders of that party in the State of New York, gives in his recent biographical sketch of the principle sages of the United States Bank, which it will be well for all to contemplate as a warning for the future.

The first step was from 1816 to 1820; before Mr. Biddle was President. Of this stage Mr. Spencer gives the following picture:

Within four years of its existence the last Bank of the United States became little better than a den of robbers. Its managers with few exceptions pursued a systematic scheme of plunder and fraud, which was arrested by the investigations of a Committee of Congress.

The second stage was while it was still a national institution, but had passed under the management of Mr. Biddle. This stage is portrayed by Mr. Spencer in these lines:

"Clemency (now believed to have been mistaken) towards innocent stockholders and a hope that the example which had been made of the offenders would deter others from similar practices, saved the Bank from dissolution. It was allowed to proceed under new restrictions, designed to prevent the recurrence of similar frauds. In a few years, it was found, at open war, with the Government of the country—seeking the removal of its charter, subsidizing presses, and editors, squandering its treasures, in partisan elections, and openly purchasing the support of the venal in all directions. The moral corruptions which thus flooded the whole country was in itself an evil of the most fearful magnitude. It struck deep at the roots of public faith and private honor, and prepared the way for that reckless and unbounded extravagance which the bank itself stimulated by the profuse distribution of money, and the consequent squandering of the venal in all directions. (from which a bankrupt law affords but slight relief) and in the degradation of the character of our country by the fraudulent insolvency of our public corporations and by the shameless refusal of sovereign States to fulfill their obligations."

The third and last stage was when the Bank had received an act of incorporation from the Representatives of a minority of the people of Pennsylvania. This stage is thus described by Mr. Spencer:

"The final extinction of the same institution under a State charter, but managed by the same individuals, and the consequence inevitable exposition of its affairs, have disclosed scenes of depravity and fraud at which the whole country stands aghast. Who can look back at the immense amounts of the public funds which have been intrusted to the fidelity of the same men, without a feeling of horror at the abyss which we have escaped. And who would again venture the treasure of the nation upon the integrity of any body of individuals in an associate capacity, when we have before us such corroborated examples of the faithlessness of the most respected public and private characters, to resist the temptations which attend the control of enormous wealth and immoderate power? How can any Government justly itself in thus transferring to corporate individuals the functions with which it is intrusted for the welfare of the people? The collection, the preservation and the disbursement of the public revenue is the business of the Government itself, through its own agencies with all the responsibilities of office, and with the securities of oaths, and constant check, and supervision."

Jestier.—A notice was recently posted up, in the town of Pittsford, N. Y., calling a public meeting of young men on the subsequent Friday evening, for the declared purpose of "doing justice to Henry Clay."

A few days previous to the proposed meeting, a patriotic son of the Emerald Isle dropped in to the shop of a "Whole hog" Whig, and thus delivered himself: "An' so, and chip, your next President is going to be hang next Friday, I see?" "What do you mean?" cries Marble, in high dudgeon. "Mene, sure enough!" exclaims Pat, "Didn't I just spy a notice on yonder post, that there was to be a mating next Friday to do justice to Henry Clay, & how can they do that without hanging him. Hang him they must shure!" Rochester Advertiser.

A MOTHER.—A writer beautifully remarks that a man's mother is the representative of his Maker. Misfortune and even crime, set up no barriers between her and her son. While his mother lives, he will have one friend on earth, who will not listen when he is slandered who will not desert him when he suffers who will soothe him in his sorrows and speak to him of hope when he is ready to despair. Her affection knows no ebullition. It flows on from a pure fountain and speaks of happiness through this valley of tears and ceases only at the ocean of eternity.—Gazette.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CALEDONIA.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.—GREAT DEFALCATION.

The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning, with 11 days later news—which, however, does not appear to be very important. The Boston mail says Mr. Webster has received information of the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which took place on the 14th of October.

There is no favorable change in the prospects of trade. Large masses of the laboring population continue out of employ.

The American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool have addressed a memorial to Sir Robert Peel, urging the necessity of a reduction of the enormous duty upon tobacco. No answer had been returned to the memorialists.

From the manufacturing districts, we continue to receive very unsatisfactory reports as to the operations of the factories and mills; while the Liverpool cotton market remains dull and inactive. During the fortnight previous to the sailing of the steamer, the transactions were on such a very limited scale as to afford no scope for remark. The late explosion of the Manchester Bank (alluded to below) has had much to paralyze trade.

The Great Western steamship was put up for sale at public auction, on Monday, and was bought in by the company, at £10,000—the bidding being too low. The directors were then instructed to treat for sale by private contract.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh, one of the commissioners who explored the Northeastern boundary on the part of Great Britain, in 1810, undertook in an after-dinner speech at Plymouth, to defend the treaty concluded between England and the United States. He expressed it as his opinion that the settlement that had been made was the best for both parties that could be made. He strongly condemned the attacks made upon the terms of the treaty by the English press.

AMERICAN PRISONER IN LIVERPOOL.—The quantity of American tobacco on hand in Liverpool was so large, that it was found necessary to procure additional storehouses for its storage. There were upwards of 11,000 hbls. and packages already stored in the old establishment. The reason assigned for this is the lessened demand for cotton, the lands before used in the growing of this latter article being now employed for the growth of tobacco.

Some of the overplus of tobacco may likewise be due to the recent distresses of the laboring classes, which have prevented them from indulging so freely as they otherwise would have done in this favorite luxury.

The steamship Acadia, Capt. Ryrie, hence, arrived in the Mersey on the evening of Friday, the 11th ult.

The Great Western arrived at Bristol on the 12th.

Fanny Bland has arrived at Vienna, and is as much loved in her own country as she was in the United States.

The overland mail from India arrived on Friday week. The intelligence supplied by it, as first published, was considered as generally favorable, but unimportant.

The prisoners of Akbar Khan continued to be kindly treated.

No military movement of consequence appears to have taken place, though some brilliant success had been obtained by brigadier General Montague over the troops posted in the Shinwar Valley; the enemy having completely put to the rout, and their forts to the number of thirty-five, set fire to and destroyed. In this gallant affair only three were killed and twenty-three wounded, on the part of the British. No more light is thrown upon the intentions of the Governor General.

GREAT DEFALCATION IN THE BANK OF MANCHESTER.—THE MANAGER ABSCENDED.—Whitaker's News Letter says: During the last ten days, the utmost excitement and alarm has prevailed in consequence of the absconding of Mr. Edmund Bardsley, late manager of the Manchester Bank. Various and conflicting statements have been freely circulated as to the probable amount which he has carried away; but as yet, no accurate idea can be formed.

"The mode in which Mr. Bardsley has obtained the funds with which he has absconded, is this: Mr. B. waited upon Mr. G. W. Seed, (a person who passed through the Gazette some two years since, and who, at the time, stood indebted to the Bank from £15,000 to £20,000), and represented to him the desperate position of the bank, and the necessity of its raising money promptly by way of bills, but for which the bank was not then prepared to give value,) who then consented to do as Mr. B. required; and Seed, the number and amount of which Mr. B. took no account, were drawn by said Seed, and accepted by a John Clark.

"One of these bills fell due on Tuesday, the day on which Mr. B. left Liverpool for Boston. The amount of funds thus appropriated (for Mr. B. got the bills discounted out of the bank's own stock, but variously estimated at from £13,000 to £20,000.

"The box of specie which left Liverpool on the 24th, by the Virginia, for New York and said to be part of the plunder, is, it is pretty well ascertained, not the case. The specie in question (£20,000) is represented, on good authority, as being a real mercantile transaction; the specie being sent out for the purpose of purchasing cotton, and sent as the best mode of making payment for that article.

"The annual meeting of the shareholders in the bank was held at Manchester on Friday last, a report of which stated that the liabilities by mismanagement were, in round numbers, eight hundred and ninety thousand pounds."

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18.—We had no change in the tone of the cotton market to-day. The business done was only on a limited scale, and prices for most descriptions, particularly the coarser qualities of Ameri-

can, had a downward tendency. The trade were the principal purchasers.

LOCO FOCO.

If any one wishes to know the real definition of locofocoism, we think we can give it. It has cost us immense labor to discover the true meaning of the word and we think we are fairly entitled to an honorary diploma from some of the Dialectic Schools. Loco, is the ablative of the latin word *locus*, which means the place; foco, is also an ablative case, and is from the word *focus*, which originally signified the heat; but afterwards was applied to designate the place where the rays of light or heat from a luminous body was concentrated—converged together.—Oxford Mercury.

Exactly so—the Loco Foco then, is that in "which the rays of light or heat" are "concentrated—converged together." Very true.—Petersburg Statesman.

We once heard a distinguished literary character say, that Loco Focos were men who each carried with him his own (intellectual) light. In other words, they were independent thinkers. This, he said, was the only meaning which he could attach to the name.

[Richmond Eng.

Pro locis, pro foris, et pro aris, is the motto of the Loco Focos. FOR OUR COUNTRY, OUR HOMES, AND OUR RELIGION.—N. Y. Morning Post.

The corporal says that the coons "prefer darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil." Probably.

[Nashville Union.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—U. S. SQUADRON ORDERED TO VERA CRUZ.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1842. Messrs. Editors—I have just been informed that an important naval movement has been ordered by the Sec. of the Navy, in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs in the Gulf of Mexico, and the unsettled state of our negotiations with Dictator Santa Anna. The frigate Constitution, sloop of war Marion, and the fleet of small schooners which composed the Florida squadron are ordered to proceed forthwith from Norfolk to Vera Cruz.

Yours, &c.

The AUGUSTA CONSTITUTIONALIST, one of the most respectable and able democratic journals in the South, is offered for sale—either one half or a practical printer or the whole to any one who will purchase. We should suppose the Constitutional must be good property.

DESTRUCTION OF CAPE HAYTIE.

A letter from Cape Haytien, with which the editor of the Nantucket Inquirer has been favored, confirms all the particulars of the wreck and devastation made by the recent dreadful earthquake. There is not, says the writer, literally speaking, a whole tenable house left in the place, and of the 9,000 or 12,000 inhabitants, not less than three fourths are beneath the ruins. Here and there a room is occupied in the old town, but most of the survivors live in a valley called the Passette, running parallel to the town, in huts having neither floors nor windows, and most of them inferior to the worst out houses on our farms.

Of suffering, however, except among the sick, there is little; as vegetable food, the chief absolute necessity of life, is cheap and abundant—that is, it may be had for the gathering. The letters says: "Licentiousness has greatly increased since the earthquake. Almost every body appeared to drink largely of gin, tafia, and other ardent spirits, and many a man of standing keeps a concubine, openly, who has not taken the trouble to remove his wife from the ruins, and give her a decent burial. Marriage, however, has never been a favorite ceremony on the Island. The President, himself, is not married, but lives with the widow of Petion, the former President, whom it is said, he seduced during the life of the latter. Some 200 or 300 couples were married during the panic, and it may be mentioned as remarkable, that the increase of fear created intense thirst.

A young man who had been absent at Port au Prince returned seven days after the earthquake. He inquired after the various members of his family. Nobody had seen them. He went to work among the ruins of his house—found his mother and sister dead, but took his father out alive, and is living now.

[From the Little Rock Gazette.

Horrible Murder.—We learn from the Jackson (Missouri) Advocate, that a man named John Byrd, a very respectable citizen living about nine miles from that place, was found dead in the woods, on the 4th instant. He was shot through the head, his throat cut. His body was partially covered with brush. The murderer was his own son a boy about fifteen years of age. On the evening previous to the murder, his son went to him, and told him that some of his neighbors were then waiting for him near the house, expecting him to go with them in a deer hunt. The Advocate of the 4th inst. says:

He accordingly mounted his horse, and accompanied his son; but neither of them returning that evening, the family became alarmed, and the next morning pursuit being made for them, the son was found at a neighbor's where he had remained that night. He told the tale of his father going out to assist in driving deer, and there meeting with a stranger who made certain threats against, (the son) if he did not leave, &c., which he accordingly did, and a short time afterwards he heard the report of a gun, and suspected that his father was shot. This story together with the fact that the report of a gun was also heard by the gentleman at whose house he said that night induced them to make a search in the direction suggested by the boy where the body was found in the condition before described. A coroner's inquest was immediately holden, but from the testimony of the son and others the jury was unable

to decide by whom the murder was committed. The boy's story however not being very plausible, and in some respect contradictory, led at once to the awful suspicion that he was the murderer. He was subsequently summoned before Justices Mabery and Hunt, & then the facts of the case were developed. Finding himself completely entrapped by his conflicting statements, he stated how he had secretly purloined the gun from a neighboring house, concealed in the woods where he had deceived his father, and then shot him, and even cut his throat for fear that life was not quite extinct. The reason assigned for the commission of the act, was alleged ill treatment, & the refusal of his father to permit him to have the use of a gun, which it seemed he had always entertained a particular desire for. Upon his confession, he was committed last evening to jail.

THE MYSTERIOUS MUSIC.
One of the wonders of the southwest is the mysterious music at West Pascagoula. A correspondent of the Baltimore Republican, who examined it attentively this takes the mantle of the romance from it.

"During several of my voyages on the Spanish main, in the neighborhood of 'Baragua' and 'San Juan de Nieheragua,' from the nature of the coast, we were compelled to anchor at a considerable distance from the shore and every evening, from dusk to night, our ears were delighted with the Arabian music that could be heard beneath the counter of our schooner. At first, I thought it was the sea breeze sweeping through the strings of my violin (the bridge of which I had inadvertently left standing); but, after examination, found it was not so. I then placed my ear on the rail of the vessel, when I was continually charmed with the most heavenly strains that ever fell upon my ear. They did not sound as close to us as our sweet and mellow and aerial like the soft fingers of the deep sea nymphs, at a great distance. To the lone mariner, far from home and kindred, at the still hour of twilight, the notes were soothing and melancholy.

Although I have considerable music in my soul, one night I became tired, and determined to fish. My luck in half an hour was astonishing—I half filled my bucket with the finest white cat fish I ever saw; and it being late, and the cook asleep, and the moon shining, I filled my bucket with water and took the fish and all in my cabin for the night.

I had not yet fallen asleep, when the same sweet notes fell upon my ear; and getting up, what was my surprise to find my vessel filled with sweet sounds "to the sides of my bucket."

I examined them closely; and discovered that there was attached to each lower lip an experience, divided by soft wavy fibres, and by the pressure of the upper lip thereon, and by the exhalation and discharge of breath a vibration was created similar to that produced by the breath on the tongue of the jews harp."

UNION FOREVER.
At a large and respectable democratic meeting lately held at Charleston, S. C.—the home of Mr. Calhoun, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That this meeting entertains profound respect and gratitude for the distinguished abilities, important public services and sound Republican principles of the Hon. Martin Van Buren and particularly for the noble and patriotic positions which he had assumed and maintained as President of the U. States in relation to the domestic institutions of the Southern States and the severance of the government from the corrupting power and influence of Banks; and that reposing undoubting confidence in his patriotism and ability they will cheerfully concur in his selection and cordially give him their support (as all other true democrats should) for the next Presidency of the Union, should he be designated by a National Convention as the candidate of the democratic party, though they thus publicly avow Mr. Calhoun to be their first choice for that high and important station—seeing that they regard it as a duty to go for measures and not for men, and they prefer the maintenance of their principles, & the success of the great democratic party of the Union as paramount to the elevation to office of any individual whatever."

Up to the 1st inst., about \$1,500,000 in specie had been shipped from New York to New Orleans.

Fourteen States have been redeemed from Whiggery since 1840. "These States gave a majority for Harrison of 29,132. They now give a Democratic majority of 56,638, showing a Democratic gain, since then, of over 145,000."

The steamboat, Maid of Arkansas, from Yazoo to New Orleans, was burnt to the water's edge, on the 4th instant, and eleven hundred bales cotton were destroyed.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that the Marquis of Wellesley, whose death has just been chronicled, his name from the family of the Wesleys, so famous as the founders of the Methodist Church. The Earl of Mornington, who was grandfather of the late Marquis and of the Duke of Wellington, inherited some estates in Ireland from Mr. Wesley; and, on that account, adopted the name. The heirship of these estates was offered to Charles Wesley while he was at school at Westminster, on condition of his going to Ireland. This he declined; and nearly the whole world, in its commerce, politics, and religion, feel now the effects of the young student's decision.

A physician, remonstrating with a drunkard asked him why he did not limit himself to a certain quantity per diem—set down a stake that thus far and no farther with I go? "I do," replied the drunkard, "but I set the stake so far off that I invariably get drunk before I reach it."

AND OTHER CATTLE.—An editor out west giving an account of the bursting of the boiler and blowing up of a steamboat while racing, said that every soul on board was more or less injured—also a large number of cattle and hogs, among whom was the Captain of the boat.

COLD WATER SPREE.—While a Washingtonian had left his home to talk temperance to the inhabitants of a neighboring town, a rumrunner reported that he was on a spree. On hearing what had been said about him when he returned, he said, "That's a fact, I've been on all sorts of a spree—have knocked over one ball alley, shut up three grog shops, induced two wholesale dealers to quit the business, and got lots of names to the pledge." This was just such a pledge as the rumrunner didn't like.

A Good One.—A lawyer, who was sometimes forgetful, having been engaged to plead the cause of an offender, began by saying—

"I know the prisoner at the bar, and he bears the character of being a most consummate and impudent scoundrel." [Here somebody whispered to him that the prisoner was his client, when he immediately answered—]

"But what great and good man ever lived who was not calumniated by his contemporaries?"

Executor's Notice.
THE undersigned having been appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Jeremiah Sampler, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

M. M. HOUSTON, Exr.
Nov. 23, 1842—6t.

Executor's Sale.
THERE WILL BE SOLD, on a credit of twelve months, at the late residence of Jeremiah Sampler, dec'd, on Tuesday the 27th day of December next, Four Likely Negroes.

Two women and two boys, a large quantity of Corn and Potatoes, about 4000 pounds of Pork, ten Stall Fed Beavers, and a lot of

Cattle, hogs, sheep & goats.
One Wagon, two Horses, two Yokes of Oxen, Farming Utensils, and various other articles.

Note and approved security will be required of the purchasers.

M. M. HOUSTON, Exr.
Nov. 22, 1842—d.

Deceased's Notice.

BY virtue of this Court's order in and to the effect that the said Court do hereby direct, one in favor of James G. D. Smith, one in favor of A. R. Smith, and one in favor of K. H. Willard, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court at 11 o'clock in the town of Lebanon, on the 1st of May in January next, the undivided interest of one half which James G. D. Smith has in and to the S. E. q. of Sec. 5, Township 8, Range 8, in the Coast Land District, levied on as the property of said D. Smith & co. as duly ascertained.

ROBERT MURPHY, Sheriff.
Nov. 23, 1842—3t—\$3 00.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on a petition filed for auditing the claims against the estate of Matthew Bart, dec'd, is postponed until Thursday the 2nd day of February next at which time the creditors of said deceased are hereby notified to present their claims to me at my office in Jacksonville.

E. T. SMITH, Judge C. C.
Nov. 15, 1842—d.

State of Alabama, Benton County.

By E. T. SMITH, Judge of the County Court of Benton County.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on a petition to me by John Lawson of the county of Benton who claims an undivided third part of all that tract of land known as the south west fourth of Sec. 27, township 14, Range 8 east in the Coast Land District, have nominated Daniel Blake, sen, Sams K. H. and Miles W. Abernathy, Commissioners to divide said tract of land into equal shares or parts and unless proper objections are started to me at my office in Jacksonville on the first Monday in February next the said Daniel Blake, sen, Sams K. H. and Miles W. Abernathy, will then be appointed commissioners, to make partition of said land, pursuant to an act entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by co-partners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 4th day of March, 1803.

Given under my hand this 17th day of November, A. D. 1842.

E. T. SMITH, Judge C. C.
Nov. 23, 1842—dt.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Drury Towns, dec'd, 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 with will make immediate payment.

Wm. B. TOWNS, Adm.
Nov. 23, 1842—6t.

WARE-HOUSE,
Commission, Receiving, and Forwarding Business in Wetumpka.

WE shall continue the above Business, the coming season, and offer our services to our friends and the public generally in the sale and storage of Cotton &c. and would return our thanks to them for the support they have heretofore extended, hoping by a strict attention to the business and interest of our employers to merit their future patronage.

We are prepared to advance Bagging and Rope, Groceries or Cash to those Storing Cotton with us.

HATCHETT & MILLER.
Wetumpka Aug. 10th 1842.—3m.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, 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 Murfreesville,) 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 mentioned townships, and fractional townships, to-wit:

South of the base line, and West 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.

NOTE.—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 townships seven, eight, and nine, of range three.

Fractional townships six, seven, eight, and nine, of range four.

Fractional townships five and six, townships seven and 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 and four, and townships five to eleven inclusive, and fractional township twelve, of range seven.

ALSO, at the same place, commencing on Monday the sixth 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 twelfth 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.

Fractional townships eleven and twelve, and the fractional sections four, nine, twenty-one, twenty-eight, thirty-three, and thirty-four, in fractional township thirteen, bordering on the Georgia line, of range twelve.

NOTE.—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 entries 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 thereof as soon as practicable after seeing 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 is no yet but outstanding claims under the act of the 4th September, 1841, where the entries have not been made for the want of the place in the Register's Office. In those cases where the entry subsequent to such filing of the place, allowed by law to such claimants, shall not have expired prior to the day fixed for the commencement of the sale above mentioned, the claims must 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.

State of Alabama, Benton County.

Orphans' Court, Special Term, September 22d, 1842.

APPLICATION having been made to the Court to appoint an Administrator upon the Estate of Thomas J. Walker, dec.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring the next of kin and creditors of the said Thomas J. Walker, dec'd, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said county, in the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the fourth day of November next, to take upon them the administration of said estate, upon their failure so to do the administration will be committed to some other person under the appointment of the Court.

Copy from the minutes;

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
Sept. 28, 1842—6t.

State of Alabama, Benton County.

Orphans' Court, Sept. 23d, 1842.

EDWARD L. WOODWARD, Adm'r, with the Will annexed of the estate of Zelverton C. Woodward, surviving partner of the firm of White and Woodward, dec'd, having this day filed his petition for the sale of the Real Estate of said firm, to pay the debts, setting forth and describing the said Land as follows: (viz) Lots Nos. 16, 24, 43, and 18 in the Town of Blountsville, and the following tracts of Land, (viz) The S. E. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 12, T. 11, R. 1 west. The south half of the N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 7, T. 11, R. 1, east; and the west half of the S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 7, T. 11, R. 1, east, in the Huntsville Land District and in the County of Blount, and praying that the said Lands be ordered to be sold, to pay the debts of the late firm of White & Woodward.

A Whetumpka is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring James Woodward, N. A. Woodward, Alexander Woodward, J. S. Woodward, Sarah Ruggin, Lee Sarah Woodward, and E. R. C. Shugart and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Woodward, heirs and leges of the said Zelverton C. Woodward, dec'd, and all others interested to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 11th day of November next, to show cause, if any, the said Court that time be allowed the creditors to receive and examine their claims against said estate.

A true copy from the minutes.

ATTEST: M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
Sept. 28, 1842.

State of Alabama, Benton County.

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Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1842.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

In today's paper will be found a publication over the signatures of the Trustees of the "Jacksonville Female Academy" disclosing the rates of tuition recently adopted by the Board. It will also be seen by reference to said publication that Mr. JAMES M. BURT is placed at the head of said Academy in connection with a Female Assistant.

Mr. Burt has taught a school in this place during the present year and has acquired a standing both as a Teacher and a gentleman of irreproachable character, but seldom equalled, and certainly never surpassed in the same length of time.

Being a regular graduate of one of the Northern Colleges, none can doubt his qualifications, especially after witnessing his success in this place the present year. May we not solicit then a hearty co-operation in pushing forward the interests of the institution at the head of which Mr. Burt has been placed. Will any one object on account of the rates of tuition—certainly not, as they are lower than any charged in the State so far as we are informed, by an institution of a similar character. Every thing being of such a favorable character, then, is it not both the duty and interest of the citizens of this village particularly to encourage the "Jacksonville Female Academy?"—And while indulging a laudable zeal for the prosperity of the Female Academy let us not be forgetful of the Male, for as both are equally important, and the advancement of the one will have a tendency to encourage the other; should we not, as a community all be united on this subject?

EXAMINATION.
There will be an Examination of the Students of Jacksonville Academy, commencing on Wednesday, the 7th day of December, embracing two days. Patrons, and citizens, are respectfully invited to attend.

ELECTION RETURNS.
We have seen returns of the Massachusetts election but from 12 towns in the 4th Congressional district. In these, Morton the Democratic candidate for Governor has received 2554 and Davis, Whig, 2555—Morton's gain from last year 574. In the same district the democratic candidate for Congress is triumphantly elected. In the seven Counties heard from in Michigan, the democratic majority was 3,669. It will be seen by the full returns in today's paper from New York, that the Democratic party have gained a triumph and unparalled victory in that State.

H. A. Knap, Esq., has withdrawn from the editorial department of the Alabama Times. D. C. Neal, Jr. former proprietor of the establishment, has also sold out. Leak & Kennedy, the latter gentleman to take charge of the editorial department. No change it is stated will take place in the political character of the paper.

The Hon. Harvey W. Ellis, died at his plantation in Pickens County, Ala. on Sunday morning 13th inst. from a chronic disease of the liver of several years standing.

The Notice "to the Public" forwarded to us from Kemp's Creek, P. O., has been received; but with all due respect for the individual, we cannot be permitted, for the present, to decline complying with his request, in consequence of not having a personal acquaintance with him, and for the want of other information respecting the case which might be of importance to us. There are in such cases other means of redress; and besides, we have perhaps already too frequently trespassed upon the patience and good nature of our patrons by yielding to the importunities of individuals who have sought redress for like grievances, through the medium of our paper. If however, the individual still desires its publication, we should like previously to have a personal interview with him.

John C. Contr.—Governor Seward has declined interfering to arrest the course of justice in the case of this unhappy man, who will accordingly suffer the severest penalty of the law on Friday of the present week.

Momroe Railroad Company.—We are pleased to announce to our readers that Gov. McDonald has subscribed, in behalf of the State, to two thousand shares of the stock of the Momroe Railroad Company.

Shock of an Earthquake.—The Montreal Courier says: "The shock of an earthquake was felt in this city on Monday morning, the 7th inst. between the hours of 8 and 9. The shock was very perceptible, and resembled the heavy rolling of artillery. It was also experienced at Lachine, Three Rivers, and several other places."

THE GREAT RESULT.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC THROUGHOUT. We are enabled to give the complete returns, or nearly so, of the recent great contest in this State. It is a victory unequalled in our political annals. We literally sweep the State.

New York has proudly responded to the triumphs of the Democracy in her sister States of the Union. She, indeed, exceeds them all in the magnitude of her majorities, and the utter and annihilating overthrow of Federalism, in all its shapes, under all its devices and grotesque "goonery," all its appeals to sectional cupidity or local feeling, and all its perversions and misrepresentations of the questions at issue before the people.

The result is not less a moral triumph than a great political victory, which with firmness and integrity on the part of the ascendant democracy, determines the political complexion and policy of the State for many years to come.

THE ELECTION OF COL. BOUCK BY 20,000 MAJORITY—A DEMOCRATIC SENATE AND HOUSE, EACH BY NEARLY FOUR TO ONE—AND 24 OF THE 34 MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

These are the results in which N. York speaks to her brethren of the Union—these the results she sends greeting to the Democracy of Massachusetts.

MAJORITY FOR GOVERNOR.

FOR BOUCK.	FOR BRADISH.
Broomfield, 250	Albany, 193
Cayuga, 600	Allegany, 300
Chemung, 700	Cattaraugus, 150
Chenango, 400	Erie, 700
Clinton, 343	Franklin, 50
Columbia, 912	Genesee, 835
Cortland, 55	Livingston, 750
Delaware, 1,400	Monroe, 300
Dutchess, 750	Niagara, 400
Fulton, 100	Ontario, 400
Greene, 800	Orleans, 134
Herkimer, 1,375	Washington, 1,200
Jefferson, 834	Wyoming, 20
Kings, 355	
Lewis, 256	5,432
Madison, 600	
Montgomery, 500	
New York, 2,100	
Oneida, 1,100	
Oranaga, 600	
Orange, 800	
Oswego, 1,400	
Putnam, 800	
Queens, 353	
Rensselaer, 129	
Richmond, 165	
Roseland, 600	
Saratoga, 100	
Schenectady, 243	
Schoharie, 1,223	
Seneca, 540	
Steuben, 1,090	
Suffolk, 1,209	
Sullivan, 225	
Tompkins, 200	
Tioga, 400	
Ulster, 550	
Warren, 300	
Wayne, 453	
Westchester, 900	
Yates, 345	
27,021	

Majority for Bouck, 21,559.
Three counties (Chenango, Otsego and St. Lawrence) to hear from, which will reduce this majority to 6 or 500.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate.—We have sufficient returns to assure us of the election of the Democratic Senators in every district except the 5th—eight to one. The next Senate will stand, 22 Democrats to 10 Whigs.

ASSEMBLY—COMPLETE.

Democratic.	Whig.
Albany, 1	2
Allegany, 3	2
Cattaraugus, 1	3
Chautauque, 3	2
Erie, 1	3
Essex, 1	3
Franklin, 2	1
Fulton, 1	1
Genesee, 2	2
Livingston, 2	2
Monroe, 3	3
Niagara, 2	2
New York, 2	2
Ontario, 1	3
Orleans, 3	1
Warren, 1	1
Washington, 11	2
Wyoming, 3	2
30	30

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECT.

Dist. Democrats. Dist. Fed. Whigs.
1 Selah B. Strong, 3 J Phillips Phoenix
2 Henry C Murphy 6 Hamilton Fish
4 Wm B Macay, 13 Danl D Barnard,
5 M G Leonard, 14 Charles Rogers,

7 J. H. Anderson, 28 T J Patterson,
8 R D Davis, 29 C H Carroll,
9 J G Clinton, 31 Asher Tyler,
10 Jeremiah Russell 32 Wm A Mosley.
11 Zadock Pratt 33 Albert Smith
12 D L Seymour, 34 Washington Hunt.
15 Lemuel Stetson*
16 Chessellon Ellis*
17 C S Benton*
18 Preston King*
19 Orville Hungerford*
20 Samuel Beardsley
21 Jeremiah E Cary
22 Smith M Purdy
23 Orville Robinson
24 Horace Wheaton*
25 George Rathbun*
26 Amasa Dana
27 Byram Green*
30 Wm S Hubbell,
*Gain.
Democrats 24; Federalists, 10.
The Monroe (25th) District.—The latest returns elect Patterson (Whig) by about 20 majority.

SPURNING THE LADDER BY WHICH THEY CLIMBED.

An exchange paper copies these fine sentiments from the Madisonian:
"The public mind has been diseased since the United States Bank first declared war upon the Government. All within the controlling influence of that monstrous institution were compelled to support its cause; and for the last ten years we have witnessed the stocking annually in the theory of Government, of a creature of the Legislature will waging war upon the source whence its existence springs. The element of wealth has been introduced into our political struggles, and has added new vigor and new violence to contests before sufficiently warm."

It is surprising that it did not occur to the official, that it owed its being, and its patrons their stations, to the Bank of the United States and the diseased state of the public mind produced by it. Did Mr. Webster ever cease to avail himself of the means of the Bank of the United States, until they were absolutely exhausted, to bring his available candidate to the Presidency? Did Mr. Spencer and his Federal friends in the State of New York hesitate to employ the "controlling influence of that monstrous institution," to lift its agent and attorney Seward to the Chief Magistracy of New York, and their Harborsburg nominee to that of the United States? But now that they find themselves elevated as chiefs of the Administration, and the instrument used to reach their object is broken and ruined in this hard service of "the last ten years," the premier proponent of "an absolute idea," and his colleague most justly impudently to rail the "corruptions and abuses of the time, which, but a little while ago, he, and the whole party acting with him, most unjustly attributed to the democratic administration."

But we are told that "all within the controlling influence of that monstrous institution were compelled to support its cause." Was the official organ intended this as an excuse for Mr. Webster and the rest of the Cabinet functionaries, who notoriously devoted themselves to support its cause for the last ten years?—Globe.

SUIT AGAINST NICHOLAS BIDDLE.—The assignees of the Bank of the United States have filed a bill of discovery in the nature of an equity proceeding, in the District Court, against Nicholas Biddle, Esq., asking that he may be called upon to answer, under oath, how and for what purpose he expended large sums of money belonging to the late Bank, obtained by him, upon certain checks, tickets, receipts and orders passed between him and John Andrews, First Assistant Cashier of the Bank. The sums which the plaintiff says Mr. Biddle thus drew from the Bank amount to \$390,000; the whole of which, they say, was applied to unlawful purposes, and to promote Mr. Biddle's own private views.

They also state that these sums were drawn from the Bank without any authority, and by collusion between the defendant, and Mr. Andrews. The tickets, orders, &c. are set forth in the bill, and are the same as those exhibited before the Record, when Mr. Biddle was under examination with others, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Bank. On Monday, the trustees of the Bank commenced an action against Thomas Danlap, but have not yet filed a claim in that case.

Philadelphia Ledger.

DELAWARE.

From the Delaware Gazette, Nov. 6.
GLORIOUS VICTORY!
NEW CASTLE COUNTY REDEEMED, REGENERATED AND DE-STRUTHERALIZED.

We have the pleasure of laying before our friends the gratifying result of the election which took place throughout this county yesterday, but we have no time to indulge in any comment. It is enough to say that we have triumphed most gloriously, and that our fondest anticipations have been more than realized. The Democracy have done their duty nobly and satisfactorily, especially in this city and Brandywine hundred; and while we give them an especial praise, we mean to displace them to the other hundreds. Our whole county, let it be without doubt, elected; but we have yet received the full returns. The following is the result for members of Congress:

Jones, Dem. 285.—Rodney Whigg, 85.
Still Later.—Thursday Morning, Nov. 10.—We have the official returns for the whole State, which give the Whig candidate a majority of 60, but we understand that several votes were cast in some of the hundreds of this county for Mr. Jones, in which his name was misprinted, and consequently, were thrown out by the Whig judges; but which, no doubt, will be given to him by the return judges to day. Hence, it is impossible to say whether Mr. Jones or Mr. Rodney has succeeded until the official returns are received.

ARKANSAS ELECTION.—The democratic triumph in Arkansas was expected, but it is this year even more complete than usual.—Mr. Cross, the democratic candidate, has FOUR THOUSAND MAJORITY over Cummins, coon, and twenty-five hundred majority over Cummins & Evans. Of the twelve senators elected this year, but four are coons, and forty two democrats and twenty coons have been elected to the House.

FRANER HECTOR BURNED.—We learn from the officers of the Mazonia says the Crescent City of Tuesday morning, that the steamer Hector, Capt. Crawford, bound to New Orleans with a cargo of 1600 bales of cotton was burned on the 12th inst. opposite the mouth of the Arkansas. One person was drowned in consequence of jumping over board before the boat reached the shore. Boat and cargo a total loss.

From the N. Y. Morning Post. COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY OCT. 28, 1842.
THE RATES OF EXCHANGE.—The Courier and Enquirer of yesterday morning, after stating that according to private advices from New Orleans, bills on London are at four per cent discount, or thirteen per cent. below the true par; and, after referring to our explanation of the cause, says—"there is no demand for specie about it, though it will lead necessarily to an importation of specie; but the supply of bills drawn against produce shipped to Europe, is not met by a demand for bills to pay debts or make purchases abroad."

And, pray, why is there "little demand for specie for domestic purposes?" With the crops of the present year the people of the great valley of the Mississippi preferring the materials for a sound circulating medium rather than to add to their store of English dry goods and French finery, and they are wise in so doing.

The Courier is in error, in supposing that the great mass of bills now offered for sale in New Orleans, are drawn against produce shipped to Europe. Very many of them, as appears from the extract we long since gave from the Natchez Free Trader, are paid for, and shipped to Europe, but against produce which is yet to be purchased and paid for. They are not founded on actual transactions, but transactions are to be founded on them. Vine at Natchez, however, and others have played this game so long, that the planters and others of real wealth, are no longer willing to be trapped by it. The quality of many of the bills offered for sale, has its effect on the rate of exchange; at New Orleans, tho' if they were all of unexceptionable character, the rate would be very low, "so small is the demand for funds to pay debts or make purchases abroad; in consequence of the intensity of the demand for specie for domestic purposes."

Not is it likely that exchange will soon turn in favor of England. We showed the other day, that in 1831, under the operation of causes much less stringent than those that now exist, the rate of exchange at this city on London, was for two thirds of the year, never less than 4 per cent., and for a part of the time 5 and 6, and even 10 and 11 per cent. below the true par. The British, by the late revision of their tariff, have opened a market in their country for additional quantities of produce. We, by the late revision of our tariff, have diminished their ability to pay us in the products of their industry. To use the language of the Courier and Enquirer, "the supply of bills drawn against produce, shipped to Europe," will not be met by a demand for bills to pay debts or make purchases abroad. There will be a large balance due to us, which must be paid in specie. What effect this will have on the Bank of England, remains yet to be seen.

Its stock of bullion on hand at present is very considerable, and there will be no drain of gold from it to purchase wheat on the Continent.—But a drain of gold from it to pay for cotton purchased in America, may induce it to materially modify its action, and a further fall of prices in both countries may be the consequence.

The demand for specie, caused by the paper currency of some parts of the country having entirely lost its credit, and by the efforts making by the banks in other parts to resume payments would by itself have caused a great influx of the precious metals. But the supply will be increased, for a time at least, by the operation of the new tariff. Specie will be received in return for our export cargoes, because many kinds of goods can no longer be imported by the free trader at any profit.

This effect, however, will be but temporary. As soon as the country is saturated with specie, the banks will begin to expand. Then prices will rise, and foreign goods will be imported as free as they were before the late addition to the duties. Then the manufacturers will begin to cry out for further "protection." Then specie will flow out as rapidly as it now flows in. Then the banks will begin to contract. Then prices will fall; and we shall live the present time over again.

This is the regular course of things under the paper money system—liable, however, to be interrupted by accident, such, for example, as the breaking of banks in the U. S. and, providenture, the breaking of the Bank of England.

TEXAS.

The subjoined account of the operations of the Mexicans, during the late invasion, is copied from the Houston Star, and will be found interesting:
THE OBJECT OF GEN. WOLL'S EXPEDITION.—Since the retreat of Gen. Woll, and it has been satisfactorily ascertained from his declarations that his detachment was the van of a large invading army, were entirely false, many are at a loss to conceive what was the real object of his visit. That he did not come for the purpose of plunder is evident, from the fact, that during his stay at Bexar, he did not permit one of his soldiers to take a single article of

private property; and so scrupulous was he in this respect, that he even required his officers to pay for the teams that he took to convey away his wounded soldiers. He also remained in Bexar, until the last company of soldiers had marched out, in order that he might prevent them from committing depredations. He required also the traders that accompanied him to pay for every article of merchandise that they took away; and, it is said, that not less than fifteen thousand dollars in specie were paid out to the merchants of Bexar during his stay. Nor was this all. He permitted the citizens that were not found in arms to go at large and pursue their respective avocations with as much freedom as if the place had not been captured. The prisoners also taken in arms, were treated with marked kindness; and he declared that if they had not fired upon his troops, every one of them would have been permitted to depart to their friends unmolested. This singular conduct involves his expedition in mystery, and has given rise to a thousand conjectures. There is one circumstance, however, that throws much light upon his conduct. About two hundred of the Mexican families accompanied him in his retreat, & took with them their household furniture, their utensils, cattle and all moveable articles, with the declared purpose of settling in Mexico. These families were sent on in advance of the Mexican army, and all the movements of Gen. Woll indicated that his main object was to protect them.

On the evening of the 22d, when the Texian army overtook the Mexicans at the Honda, these families were in the Mexican camp having been overtaken in rapid retreat, and when the charge was made by the vanguard under Capt. Hays, the women & children were so panic struck that they fled in every direction, screaming and crying in the most piteous manner. Many of them with infants at their breasts fled to the woods, and were with the greatest difficulty found again before the Mexican army resumed its retreat. When these facts were communicated to the Texian officers the next morning by the deserter who came into camp, they were disarmed of half their animosity, and it is not improbable that the likelihood to involve these helpless innocents in suffering, had a strong influence in preventing the Texian officers from continuing the pursuit. Some spies who followed the Mexican army several miles, state that they found large herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep and goats wandering over the hills, and they believed that many had been left by these families in their flight. Many of the soldiers when they heard this, remarked that they regretted the less that the pursuit had been given over, because, had it continued, these unfortunate families would have been subjected to the greatest distress and suffering.

Some of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of Bexar assert, that a petition was forwarded to Santa Anna a few months since. It was assigned by a large number of the Mexican citizens of Bexar; and in it they complained that they were constantly subjected to impositions and exactions by marauding parties both of Texans and Mexicans; and that they had been impoverished and reduced to the lowest extremity by the repeated incursions of the Mexican army & Texian troops. They stated, moreover, that they had never been satisfied with the Texian government, and that they desired once more to be placed under the laws of Mexico. In consequence of these representations, seconded as they were, by the influence of J. Seguin, Santa Anna was induced to send orders to Gen. Woll to proceed to Bexar without much secrecy as possible, and remove these petitioners with their families beyond the Rio Grand. It is well known that Col. Seguin has long been deeply involved, and that all his property in and near Bexar has been mortgaged, & it is probable that owing to his advice, the descent was made precisely at the time the court was in session, and by this means his creditors were prevented from obtaining a judgment against him to foreclose the mortgages. To these individuals, and the known desire of Santa Anna to molest Texas, are we, perhaps, to attribute this singular expedition.

A DIAMOND.—The last Fredrickburg Herald says that there has been found on the farm of Dr. Grymes, of Orange county, a diamond, pronounced to be of the first water, of a yellowish-green color weighing upwards of five-eighths of a carat. The editor has seen it, and says that, when polished of its exterior crust it will no doubt be a beautiful and brilliant gem. It was asserted some few years ago that a diamond was found in some of the Western States; if so this is the second ever produced in the United States.—Richmond Compiler.

We received yesterday a beautiful lake fish, about the size of a shad, from Mr. C. Livingston. It was taken in Seneca Lake, and delivered here by Pomeroy & Co's express line, in thirty-six hours. It is in fine condition for the table. This is truly astonishing that New York should be supplied with fresh fish from Seneca Lake.—N. Y. Express.

We are exceedingly pleased with a plan which we lately saw adopted by a farmer in Essex Co. Ms. for preventing the depredations of squirrels, mice, and other creeping things in his corn crib and granary. The building was mounted on four posts, about three feet high, and on the head of each post was placed an inverted tin milk pan. No further explanation is necessary; it is plain to all, that neither rat mouse, weasel, nor reptile can by any means approach the building near enough to help themselves to corn, however open the sides of the building may be for the purpose of ventilation.—Mechanic.

Quakers' Fighting.—Suppose that all the treasure which has been wasted by this great nation hunting a few wretched Seminoles from the morasses of Florida, had been expended in civilizing the race; in teaching them agriculture and the peaceful

arts, in distributing seeds, and implements, in educating the children, in diffusing physical comfort, and moral and intellectual culture, in elevating the savage to the dignity of a man. How different would have been the result; both to the nation and to the Indians. This is would be, quaker fighting, and; according to our notion, would not only be more rational and cheaper but a vast deal more effectual.—PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

TIME.—There are passages in the writings of Sir T. Brown, which for quaint beauty are unsurpassed in our language.—Take the following on Time, from its chapter on Mummies, as a specimen:

"Time sadly overcometh all things, and is now dominant, and siteth upon a Sphinx and looketh upon Memphis and old Thebes; while his sister, Oblivion reclineth semimonious on a pyramid gloriously triumphing, making puzzles of Titianian creations, and turning old glories into dreams. History sinketh near her clod. The traveler as he pacereth amazedly through these deserts asketh of her who buildeth them? and she mumbleth something but what it is he heareth not."

The planet which we inhabit may well be called a beautiful—as lovely in its details as it is wonderful in its formation. The very atmosphere which enircles it—the health, if I may so express it, which it pants forth into the blue sky—is a beautiful creation in itself, full of clang and mystery, rich in sublime and impressive scenery presenting us with problems of the highest interest and most difficult investigation, and furnishing us with innumerable themes for vast and sublime speculation, while other sciences can only be pursued under peculiar circumstances.

While the botanist meets with many a delicate track, which will add no unknown blossom to his herbarium, and the geologists may pass over vast districts which presents no point of interest to his eye; the meteorologist, wherever he travels, has a separate creation to explore. Every passing breeze may present him with a new scene, in mountainous countries, where sheets of descending clouds so frequently conceal the scenery with an impenetrable veil, the interest which to others is destroyed, to him is only changed and lifted up, as it were the arm of the earth; he becomes familiar with the continuance of heaven and in particular with the various appearances and phenomena which are peculiar to the sky of mountainous districts, which, being under the influence of accidental circumstances, perpetually changing, are full of beautiful effects of optical causes which render them interesting in a high degree to the eye of an attentive observer.—East Ind. Mag.

Several thousands of Polish and Russian Jews, at Berlin and elsewhere, have entered into an engagement to proceed on the first favorable opportunity to Jerusalem, to await, in prayer and fasting, the coming of the Messiah.

TO CURE HAMS, &c.

A writer in the Ledger gives the following directions for curing hams, shoulders, rounds of beef, tongues, &c., for drying which he says he has followed successfully for twenty years, and that hams thus cured were sold this last spring for 11 cents per pound to sell again, when, as we all know, thousands were bought by the grocers for 6-1-1 cents. Now with this difference in price, between a good and an indifferent article, is it not well worth while for all engaged in its preparation, to secure to themselves, by their care and skill, a good remunerating price, and leave the half-price article to be furnished by the careless, the unskillful, and the unthrifty? The directions are as follows:

H. M.
"To one gallon of water, add eight pounds of coarse rock salt, one pint of molasses, and two ounces saltpetre (nitre); mix the ingredients in these proportions well together, and let them remain until dissolved, say twelve hours, and then assort your hams so as to have them of the same or similar sizes in the same tubs, packing them either end downwards, but not flat or horizontally, until the cask is full, then pour the brine as above prepared, over them, and your work is about done. Hams of about ten pounds weight should remain in this pickle about four weeks, and larger ones in proportion and no longer; six weeks in common being quite long enough for pretty large hams or they will become too salt, a great fault indeed for this article. All the various laborious and tedious methods we hear of, such as dry rubbing with saltpetre, sugar, and so forth, may be very good indeed, but quite unnecessary, inasmuch as precisely the same end is attained by the above process, with comparatively little trouble. After the hams have lain a sufficient time in pickle; take them out and let them drain for a day or two, before hanging them up to smoke, for which purpose hickory wood is much the best; and when brought to a proper color, they may be packed in casks of any size, in dry sawdust in medium coarse salt, (as they will take no more salt) or any compact article, or they may be packed without anything if not intended for export, in which case it is better to interlay them with something to keep them solid and compact, and to keep out the flies.

The above recipe is unsurpassed for curing rounds of beef, beef-tongues, &c., for drying; but they must not remain in the pickle more than ten days; then to be taken out, washed and hung up to dry. I do not profess to be acquainted with the best mode of putting up beef for shipping. But pork seems simple enough; cleanliness, despatch and plenty of salt are the principal requisites. By despatch I mean, that the meat should not be suffered to remain unpacked so long as to become partially tainted before salted. It is thought by some, that it is sometimes left to lay too long in bulk before salting which accounts for so much unpalatable meat received from the interior.

