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J. F. GRANT.

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For the Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala. Nov. 25th, 1843.

MR. EDITOR:

I desire through your columns to present to the public some of my reflections in relation to the present disordered state of the Democratic party, and though I may not hope to be able to do much in quelling the reckless spirit of contention which is now raging so violently in our midst—yet I crave a patient hearing. Firmly believing that the steady maintenance of the pure principles of Democracy as taught by Jefferson, can alone secure the permanent prosperity of the American people, I behold with trembling solicitude, the danger which at this crisis seems to threaten our final overthrow. And notwithstanding the confidence manifested by many Democrats, in the triumph of our cause in 1844, it does seem to me that it is greatly endangered, by the present state of dissension in the Democratic party. I need not say much as regards the prominence of this evil. Such is its magnitude that all have observed it. This being the case, then, does it not become the duty of every democrat, to discard all former prejudices and partialities, and do all he can honorably, to heal the breach and consolidate the party? Such I assure you, with candour, is the only object I have in view. And the grave question at once presents itself—how can this be accomplished? Would the nomination by the Baltimore Convention, of either Van Buren or Calhoun, settle the jarring elements and occasion time to coolness? This is considered extremely doubtful, by many good judges of human nature. Many are of opinion that those who so ardently press the claims of the latter, would not, in the event of the nomination of the former, give him that zealous support which the formidable array of Coons against him would demand. Nor is it by some considered probable that those who insist so dogmatically upon the restoration of Van Buren, would, if Calhoun were to obtain the nomination, press forward under his banner with that intrepidity and alacrity which the importance of the principles involved, and the desperation of the Coons would require. Is it not probable then, that on account of the deeply rooted prejudices in the minds of many against both of these gentlemen, that common prudence dictates the selection of some other person to head the Democratic forces in 1844? Perhaps the friends of Van Buren will point to the recent triumph in New York as evidence of the popularity of their favorite. Is it certain however, that the late brilliant victory of sound principles in the Empire state is to be ascribed alone to Van Buren? This, to say the least, seems to be doubtful. What says the "Albany Argus" in relation to this election. After speaking of the success of the Democracy he remarks, "The State and people are saved from that additional incubus of debt which would have resulted from carrying out the principles of the whig party." Does not this extract imply that "State" (local) questions wielded a powerful influence in the New-York election? In connection with this, I will introduce an extract from "The Journal of Commerce," on the same subject. After speaking of the result of the election in the 8th senatorial District, which in 1840 gave Harrison a large majority, and naming the Counties composing said District, the editor remarks "Strange to say all except the first two (counties) have gone for the Democracy and against high tariff and squandering more millions upon the Erie canal enlargement. What means this? Did not the Coons when in power in New-York adopt a course of reckless extravagance in appropriations for the "Erie Canal enlargement"? And is it not manifest

from the above extracts that it was the detestation in which the people held the course of action and a dread that if the Coons regained the ascendant a similar course would again be adopted; that obtained for the Democratic party of New-York, such a splendid triumph? This conclusion seems to me to be fully sustained by the above extracts. But suppose we admit that Van Buren is strong in his own state, what are his prospects elsewhere? I need not refer particularly to the various indications of his weakness as exhibited in popular elections this fall. They have been too often pointed out by the press, not to be known generally. In view of these facts and others which might be named I am constrained in all candour to warn the Democratic party of the hazardous consequences resulting from his nomination. Nor am I certain that Calhoun's chances are greatly better than Van Buren's. I admit that Calhoun would do well in the south. But where is his strength north and west? All know the prejudices against him in these quarters of the Union, and I need not mention them. Much is to be feared from their influence. In addition to the objections which many urge against both Van Buren and Calhoun, some of which I have hinted at above, I will suggest another. Will not the war which is raging so mercilessly between some of the friends of these gentlemen, be calculated of itself, to disgust the minds of many and influence them to abandon the party in 1844, rather than vote for him whom they considered to be the lead of a faction? What then is to be done? "I love Caesar much, but love Rome more." Is not time for the people to speak out, and declare in their majesty, that they will have neither Calhoun nor Van Buren to head them to battle in 1844? And in looking around for one whose ability and character qualify him for the present exigency, none seems to me to stand so prominent as LEWIS CASS. What then are his claims to this high destination, I will endeavour in a succinct manner to present a few considerations in his favour. I presume I need not refer to his high moral character, as none will question that. Nor is his character for civil and military services less firmly established. Enthusiasm bursts forth at the mention of his name in the west and in the east: the Democratic party generally look upon him with admiration. In the South no democrat so far as I have heard has urged against him a solitary objection.

Genl Cass commenced his political course about the year 1806, in the Legislature of Ohio. He was prominently instrumental in the arrest of Burr and his accomplices, by reporting as chairman of the committee, a bill and pressing the same through the Legislature, by which the authorities of the state were enabled to accomplish so desirable an object. In 1807 he was appointed by President Jefferson, Marshal of Ohio. In 1812, he volunteered to fight in the ranks of his countrymen, in our second struggle for Independence, and was soon elected Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Ohio volunteers. Madison appointed him to the command of the 27th Regiment of United States Infantry, and promoted him in the army to the rank of Brigadier General. When in the army he was brave and energetic, and acquired the love and highest regards of those placed under his command. Soon after the war, President Madison appointed him Governor of Michigan, in which station he was preeminently useful to his country. During this period he effected more than twenty Indian treaties, and effectually protected the frontier from the merciless savage, thereby laying the foundation for that rapid growth of the west since that time. General Cass was Governor of Michigan until in 1830, President Jackson appointed him secretary of war. The duties of this office he discharged with much ability and to the entire satisfaction of Jackson and the American people. In 1835, President Jackson appointed him Minister plenipotentiary to the Court of France. As our Minister at the enlightened Court of St. Cloud he sustained American interests with extraordinary ability and success.

While in France his able arguments and bold stand against the quintuple Treaty so revolutionised public sentiment in that Country as to defeat the measure—that which none has ever been devised by the grasping policy of Great Britain, more calculated in its tendency to destroy our commercial and maritime interests. This together with the profound productions of his pen during the same period, in relation to the right of search and visitation, are the most splendid acts of his distinguished life, and elicited from the French Nation as well as from his own Countrymen, one general burst of applause. Nor has he since his return to America ceased to watch with eagle eye any threatened encroachment on our right by foreign powers: No indeed; he slumbers not, but at the least approach of danger, warns his country of the gathering storm and points to the manner in which it may be avoided or overcome. Who does not recollect his wise and purely patriotic views in relation to the Ashburton Treaty, and the designs of England on the Oregon Territory? Such is the man, and such some of his many brilliant acts in the service of his country.

Commencing with Jefferson we see him enjoy the entire confidence of every democratic President without one single interruption, down to the defeat of the party in 1840, a period of 34 years. Shortly after his party was overthrown by the unparalleled

apliances of Cooney in 1840, he retired from the public to the peaceful walks of private life. There he is with all the calm dignity of a great statesman, presenting by his noble bearing a perfect contrast to some other aspirants to the presidency. Like Jefferson (in whose footsteps he trod) he neither seeks nor declines office. Always willing to serve his country, he can at a moment's warning assume the cares of state; and by his skill and firmness safely conduct us onward in our march to greatness and renown.

PACIFICUS.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

According to previous notice a large and respectable number of the democratic party, of Talladega County assembled in the Court House at Talladega, on Monday 20th inst. When on motion of Col. Wm. Curry, Maj. J. G. L. Huey was called to the chair, and H. W. Rice appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained in a few brief and pertinent remarks by the chairman.

Saml F. Rice, Esq. of Benton County, being present, on motion of Col. Curry, a call, was made upon him to address the meeting, to which he responded with his usual force and ability.

Thos. D. Clarke Esq. offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, it is proposed to hold a convention at the city of Tuscaloosa on the Monday next for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent this State in a democratic National Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore in next for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. And whereas, we approve of the holding said Conventions as calculated to secure a unanimity and concert of action among the democracy of the Union. Therefore,

1. Resolved, That this meeting proceed to select six delegates to represent this county in the proposed State Convention.

2. Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of six (one member thereof residing in each Battalion of this county) whose duty it shall be to nominate to this meeting six persons suitable to act as delegates from this county in said State convention.

In accordance with the second resolution the chairman appointed the following named gentlemen a committee viz: Col. Wm. Curry, Col. J. W. Bishop, Col. H. R. Watson, Col. George Hall, Wm. Wilson, Esq. and R. C. Wilson, Esq.

The meeting, on motion of Col. George Hall, adjourned till to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Tuesday, Nov. 21.
The meeting convened according to adjournment, when Col. Wm. Curry the chairman of the committee appointed yesterday made the following report, which was unanimously adopted.

The committee appointed by the Hon. chairman of the Democratic meeting held on yesterday, met this morning according to appointment, and after mature deliberation and consultation recommend the following named gentlemen to represent this county in the proposed convention to be held in the city of Tuscaloosa on such time as the convention may be held to appoint delegates to the Baltimore convention to be held on day in the city of Baltimore to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the Union. We nominate the following gentlemen, viz:

G. W. Johnson, Doc. Wm. McClure, G. T. McAfee, Wm. Gamble, Col. P. Edw'd Pearson, Wiley Matison. All of which we respectfully submit.

WM. CURRY, Ch'n
Col. J. W. Rice, offered the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved, That any delegate not attending have the power to appoint a substitute, and should neither the delegate nor substitute attend that those attending have the power to fill the vacancy.

On motion of Col. Curry the delegates to the State convention, were instructed to vote for delegates, to the National convention known to be friendly to the election of John C. Calhoun to the Presidency.

Constant Dodson Esq. introduced the following resolution which was passed.

Resolved, That this meeting pledge themselves to support the nominee of the Baltimore convention.

The proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the Watchtower.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

J. G. L. HUEY, Chairman.
H. W. RICE, Sec'y

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—As the cars coming up from Charleston, on Thursday last, approaching the Depot near Orangeburg, they were thrown off the track, with very considerable injury to the passengers, and pecuniary loss to the Company. The accident occurred three quarters of a mile below the Depot, as the cars were passing along a very high embankment, and was occasioned by running over a cow, which, alarmed by the approach of the cars, suddenly sprang out of the high weeds near the track, and entered some forty or fifty yards in advance of the engine, too close to allow any very sensible diminution of the speed, until it was overtaken and crushed.

There is no widow so utterly widowed in her circumstances as she who has a drunken husband—no orphan so perfectly destitute as he who has a drunken father.

The following letter from Col. Elias Ellis, addressed to the publishing committee, will explain itself.

Col. Ellis is favorable known to the people of this county, having been the regular Democratic candidate for the Legislature in 1842; and throughout his life an active and unwavering Democrat.

To the publishing committee:
Messrs. Manypenny, Michel, and Van Horne.

OCTOBER 30, 1843.

GENTLEMEN: Fully concurring in the report and resolutions adopted by the Republican meeting held to-day by the political friends of General Cass, I had a wish to make a few remarks, but had no opportunity of so doing before the adjournment. What I intended to say then, I take the liberty of now writing to you, allowing you to make such use of it as you may think proper.

Until recently, I was in favor of Van Buren being again taken up for President—forming my opinion principally from the tone of the Republican newspapers, and those who consider themselves leading politicians. But, of late, I have mixed a great deal among the people, and have taken pains to find out their opinions about all the presidential candidates; and my information amounts to this: that though there are many who would be glad to run Mr. Van Buren again, because they think he was badly treated in 1840, yet the current of opinion seems to be gathering ground that he cannot be elected by the people; and rather than to see the election of President carried to the House of Congress, he would withdraw from the contest, from the strict language of his letter to the Indiana convention.

The prejudices and ill-founded reports against him are as violent and unnatural now as they were then; and I do not know a single man who voted against him then, that would not do so again; and many of those who voted for him, and exerted all their influence, would do so now with reluctance; and because, too, they think one term is long enough for any man to hold the Presidency, and that there are a number of others in the Democratic party equally as well qualified, and as meritorious, as Mr. Van Buren; and he, having had his turn, ought to give way to somebody else. A strong effort was made in 1840 to elect him for a second term, but utterly failed. Now, if he is run again, it will be the third heat; and people are not apt to run risks on a horse that has been distanced. It is frequently said among the people that it is high time to bring into the field a new candidate for President, and not run any more risks with the old one. The political horizon is clouded with many difficulties. Now, suppose that Van Buren is taken up again, and again beaten? How then does he stand before his admiring countrymen? Why, disgraced as a politician; and this I, as one among his many friends, would forever deplore. And how, I ask, would the Democratic party stand?—a vastly more important question! Why, utterly prostrated, and from which it could not recover for years, possibly for an age to come; to say nothing of the yoke of Federalism fastened upon the people, and under which the country must writhe and groan. I must say, in all freedom, the question is too important to run any risk about. It is therefore that public opinion is aroused to a sense of danger, and is beginning to fix upon a new candidate for President. That new candidate is Gen. Lewis Cass, formerly of Ohio, now of Michigan. He is known as a favorite of the Western people. He has been well tried, both in peace and war. He is a man of talent and sound judgment, good morals, sound discretion, and an unwavering Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, which he has shown in all his public and private conduct from a youth of 25 up to threescore; and, if elected, no doubt, would do ample justice to all the other Democratic candidates for the Presidency, as well as to their friends: He can be elected. Why not, then, agree at once to take him up, and have done with all this unfortunate strife among political friends? He will ultimately be nominated by the national convention, Johnson, too, the brave hero of the Thames, is a stronger man at this time than Van Buren, and would command more votes among the people. Why not, then, give him the preference over Mr. Van Buren?

Is it not time to reflect in earnest, and attempt to stop this downward career?—for many a one has been ruined by a misplaced confidence, as we have lately painfully witnessed among some of our best men at our late elections, who have been defeated when least expecting it. Let us try to take better care in future, and not run any more risks. It has nearly ruined the party already. The sooner the rank-and-file take the presidential question out of the hands of the presses and politicians, who do not speak the sentiments and feelings of the mass of people, the better it will be for the country and all concerned. It will not do to wait until the national convention sits. It may then be too late to heal the wrangling. The mischief may have been done. Whoever is nominated, he must, if he hopes to be elected, have a warm, zealous, united, cordial, and devoted support from the great body of the Democratic party. The more I hear, the more it does seem to me that Cass is the very man to beat our opponents. I know it is the Whig politicians' fear, and no one else.

If our Republican leaders are pre-determined to fall a sacrifice at the shrine of the honest and often-expressed opinion that Mr. Van Buren was treated badly in the election of 1840; and that, to repair the wrongs done him, we must and shall run him again, and for a third time, for President—why then it is idle to call meetings, or for the people to express their opinions and feelings on the subject.

As to the violent whirlwind of 1840, it did not blow down Mr. Van Buren alone! Thousand of our best old true-blues—Governors, Congressmen, Senators, Representatives, Sheriffs, &c. &c.—as good and true to the south as he, shared the same calamity. But, like the brave soldiers in war who fight the battles of their country, they are forgotten; and all the sympathy is centred upon one single man for the Presidency; and, further, I never wish to see State conventions make a President, but the votes of the people may be brought to bear upon the question, by the choice of a delegate from each congressional district before the convention convenes. The way this business has been going on, as it appears to me, the honest and true Democracy (the people) will have little or no voice in making the next President; but it will all be kindly done for them by the presses and interested politicians.

I am, gentlemen,
Yours, respectfully,
ELIAS ELLIS.

From the New York True Sun.

Cuba.—This rich and prosperous island is said to have recently attracted anew the attention of England. Rumors have been afloat within a few days past that something has been communicated to our government to excite its suspicion and already a portion of the newspaper press has denounced this further "evidence" of the English, and alluded to a possible conflict if they persist in their designs on Cuba.

If we do not forget, our government has already made known to them, that it cannot look with indifference at a change of ownership in that quarter. And we believe Old Spain will not easily give up the most valuable possession now remaining to her, and from which she draws the most certain portion of her revenue.

Cuba is indeed a goodly island, and were it not for the visitation of the yellow fever, would be an earthly paradise. Its position is a very commanding one. It blocks up the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico with the exception of two narrow passages, one to the southward between Cape Catoche and the Cape St. Antonio and the other to the northward between Bahia Honda and the Florida Shoals. Its length is between seven and eight hundred miles, and its breadth almost one hundred and thirty in the widest part. The island coast is rugged and is surrounded by rocks and shoals, but notwithstanding, it has upwards of fifty ports and anchoring places which are safe and easily accessible: Such advantages would be inestimable to a commercial and naval power like England. The commercial ports in Cuba best known, are Havana, Matanzas, Neuvas; Jibara Baracon on the North, St. Jago, Manzanillo, Trinidad, Jucua and Barabane on the south of the island. There is also Santa Cruz near Trinidad, which in 1829 was declared a free port. The principal towns are Havana, Puerto Principe, Santiago de Cuba, Matanzas, Santo Espiritu, Trinidad de Cuba and Guauahocca. The first named city has a population of more than 130,000 inhabitants.

The island is crossed from east to west by a ridge of mountains, from which a number of streams descend and water the extensive and fertile vales below. It abounds also in marbles, coal, salt ponds, mineral waters and minerals, such as copper and iron, with a little gold and silver. The soil however, is its chief treasure. This is rich and of inexhaustible fertility. Two or three crops of corn a year are easily raised. Sugar, coffee, tobacco, wax, cocon, molasses, rum, aloes, mastic and rice, are among its best known productions.—The climate is warm but not warmer than ours in summer. In July the mercury ranges from 91 to 97 degrees, but the air is cooled by breezes from the north and east. For eight months in the year it seems a perpetual spring.

The vegetable kingdom is peculiarly rich. The mahogany, cedar, lignumvitam, ebony and palm trees, medicinal plants of great variety, and fruits of the most delicious kind are abundant.

The history of Cuba is brief. It was discovered by Columbus in 1492, and the ashes of the great navigator are reverently preserved in the capital. In 1511 Velasquez led an expedition from St. Domingo, and obtained an easy conquest over the natives. A Cacique who defended the soil as long as he was able was captured and burned alive. For two centuries Cuba remained in rather a quiescent state. In 1741 Admiral Vernon sailed with a large fleet and a respectable land force, to take possession of the island, but in consequence of some misunderstanding with the commander of the army, there was nothing accomplished, and the expedition ended in disappointment.

In 1763 the English government made another attempt to conquer Cuba, which was successful. The cause of the declaration of war was the announcement of family compact between the princess of the Bourbon race on the thrones of France and Spain. Admiral Pocock, who had distinguished

himself in the East Indies, took command of the naval, and the Earl of Albemarle of the land forces. The famous Moro Castle was holy-bombed by three ships of war, and defended so stoutly that they had to draw out of the range of the Castle Guns after six hours incessant exposure. A breach being effected, it was carried by storm—not, however, without a most determined resistance. Don Louis de Velasco, Governor of the Moro, was mortally wounded after an obstinate personal combat with the Spanish colors in his hand: 66 conspicuous was his gallantry that the Spanish Government decreed that there should ever afterwards be a ship in the Spanish navy called the Velasco.—The booty taken by the English was immense. The Admiral and Earl each received for his share nearly \$300,000. Every petty officer received \$35, and every seaman \$16.

In 1763 peace being restored, Cuba was returned to the Spaniards.

The value of the exports from Cuba in 1837 (the latest return we have seen) was \$20,346,107. In the same year imports amounted to \$22,910,357. Its principal trade is with the United States, its imports from which amounted to \$6,546,955. The number of vessels which annually enter its ports is 2,500, of which one half is from the United States, 640 Spanish, 200 English, 30 French, and the same number from Hanes towns and the Netherlands.

The revenue of the Island is about nine millions of dollars a year, to which the import and export duties contribute 61 per cent.

A railway between Havana and Guines is now in full operation, and was constructed by British capital borrowed in 1835.

The possession of Cuba by the Spaniards, undoubtedly is better for all nations, than its passing out of their hands into those of the United States or England. Indeed, it could not be permitted that the key of the Gulf should be in English hands.

FROM TEXAS.—The steamship New York arrived at New Orleans from Galveston, on Saturday. One item of intelligence brought by her is of vast moment. The English Government, as we learn from the papers; has presented claims of its subjects to lands in Texas amounting to from ten to twenty millions of acres! They are principally Empresario grants. These demands will probably cover nearly all of the public domain west of the Colorado river; and the Government of Texas has been notified by Captain Elliott, in accordance with the instructions he has received; that unless the facts set forth by the claimants are refused, or a satisfactory explanation given, her Majesty's Government would feel fully authorized to take the necessary steps to enforce the just claims of those her liege subjects.

Commodore More was at Houston at the last accounts.

President Houston has given the lie direct to the assertions of his enemies that he has been tampering with England. His speech at Houston was bitter and vindictive in the extreme. In that speech, he charged Com. Moore with having defrauded the Government out of twenty-five thousand dollars!

Ancient ruins have been discovered in the Indian country of northern Texas. We shall give further particulars to-morrow.

The cotton crop, notwithstanding the heavy rains, turns out very well.

The vessels which carried the Commissioners to Mexico was found to leak considerably after she left Galveston. On examination after reaching the point of her destination, it was discovered that a considerable opening had been made in her side, below the water line, by the use of an auger and chisel. The Civilian denounces the act as one, the motive of which was deliberate murder.

THE DANCE OF JUSTICE.—A curious incident occurred, during a ball given at Cork in honor of the British Association, which exemplified the adroitness of the Irish police. A number of the swell mob honored Cork with a visit, some of whom came express from London, and among them several female practitioners. The crowded ball-room afforded ample field for displaying their skill. An inspector of police, dressed in ball costume, having observed one of these ladies appropriating a gentleman's purse, procured an introduction to the fair one, obtained the honor of her hand for the next quadrille. The gentleman, of course, in the pause of the dance, "did the agreeable" to the lady; she, on her part lavishing blandishments on her military-looking admirer. The dance ended; the gentleman's arm was offered for promenade; and, when near the door, he quietly resigned his fair partner into the hands of a brother officer.

Dublin Journal.

An old lady, reading the account of the death of a venerable distinguished lawyer, who was stated to be the father of the Philadelphia bar, exclaimed, Poor man! he had a dreadful noisy set of children!

At the late term of Dallas Circuit Court, four negroes were sentenced to be hung on the 1st of December, three for killing Mrs. Chapman about three months ago, and the other for assault on a white man with intent to murder.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

The attention of the reader is particularly requested to the communication of "Pacificus," published on the first page of this paper. The communication is well written, and in a proper spirit: it contains reasoning well worthy the serious consideration of every Democrat; and withal, the writer displays an intimate knowledge of the political history of Gen. Cass, who appears to be his favorite for the Presidency.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the Temperance society of this place did not meet on Friday evening last; a meeting is earnestly requested on Friday evening next at early candle-light, at the Methodist Church.

From the Montgomery Advertiser. DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A meeting of the democratic party of Montgomery county, held in pursuance of public notice, at the Court House on Friday the 17th instant, was organized by the appointment of Col. THOMAS S. MAYS President and JOSEPH GOFFEE Esq., Secretary.

On taking the Chair, the President briefly explained the object of the meeting to be to consult together on the principles of the party, to endeavor to promote harmony of sentiment and action among its members, and to take measures to secure a representation of the Democracy of Montgomery county in the contemplated State Convention.

Col. I. W. Hayne thereupon introduced, for the consideration of the meeting the following resolutions:—

1. Resolved, That the democrats of Montgomery county hold, without change and with a devotion increased by the progress of time and events, the great cardinal principles avowed as the faith of the democratic party in the memorable contest of 1840.

2. Resolved, That the principles as set forth in the Resolutions adopted by the Democratic Convention which met in Baltimore on the 5th day of May of that year are, in the opinion of this meeting, the true test of Democracy, received and sanctioned by the party throughout the Union.

3. Resolved, That we consider the success and advancement of these principles as paramount to all consideration of preferences as to men, and that the selection by the party of a candidate for the Presidency should be strictly subordinate to this great object.

4. Resolved, That in the choice of a Chief, the party should concentrate upon that individual who best combines fitness and efficiency to give effect to our principles, with availability as a candidate before the American people.

5. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the selection by the party has been very properly deferred to the month of May, in the year 1844, as, in our view, the action of the next Congress must necessarily aid us much in making a safe and judicious choice.

6. Resolved, That, for the same reason that we think it most safe and expedient that the party generally throughout the United States should defer their selection of the President until after the developments of the next session of Congress, we think that each State should defer its selection of delegates to the National Democratic Convention until after that time.

7. Resolved, That, notwithstanding our firm conviction that it is unwise and improper that the Democratic party of any one State should stand committed on this subject before that period, we consider it inexpedient to attempt to interfere with the time appointed for the meeting of the Democratic Convention in this State. We have full confidence in our Democratic brethren, and do not fear any detriment from a free consultation with them upon all matters appertaining to the interest of the party.

8. Resolved, therefore, That we recommend a full representation of the party in Tuscaloosa on the first Monday in December next.

9. Resolved, That this meeting, feeling a deep conviction that the liberty and prosperity of our country depends upon the success of Democratic principles, does most earnestly recommend a spirit of conciliation and forbearance to those whose views may differ in the choice of a presidential candidate. With harmony and concert, our success is certain. Discord and division must produce inevitable defeat.

10. Resolved, That to secure harmony, the nearest possible approximation to a consultation of the whole democratic party is manifestly desirable.

11. Resolved, That, in our opinion, the selection by the Democrats of each Congressional District of a Delegate to the National Convention would afford the best practicable approach to such a consultation and that we are therefore decidedly in

favor of such an organization of the convention.

12. Resolved, That upon a fair expression of the will of the party, we are ready, heart and hand, with all our strength, to support any man for the Presidency who pledges himself to the great principles as set forth in the Resolutions of the Democratic convention in 1840.

The Resolutions having been read, Col. Hayne supported them in a powerful and eloquent speech. In the progress of his remarks, he read the Resolutions of the Democratic National convention held at Baltimore on the 5th of May, 1840, and on his motion, said Resolutions are entered as a part of the proceedings of this meeting: DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, PASSED AT BALTIMORE ON THE 5TH OF MAY 1840.

1. Resolved, That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power shown therein ought to be strictly construed by all the Departments and Agents of the Government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional power.

2. Resolved, That the Constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. Resolved, That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes, nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. Resolved, That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country, that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence, or foreign aggression.

5. Resolved, That it is the duty of every branch of government, to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought, to be raised, than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government.

6. Resolved, That Congress has no power to charter a national Bank,—that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our Republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people.

7. Resolved, That Congress has no power under the constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States and that such States are the sole proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions.

8. Resolved, That the separation of the monies of the Government from banking institutions, is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government, and the rights of the people.

9. Resolved, That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been the guiding principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the present privileges of becoming citizens, and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our Statute Book.

The resolutions of Col. Hayne were further advocated in an able and thrilling speech by the Hon. W. L. Yancey, Senator elect from the District of Columbia and Augusta. He declared that in the days of Nullification in South Carolina, he was proud to number himself among the Union party, and gloried in doing battle against Mr. Calhoun. And should the same constitutional doctrine be again promulgated he should be found contending against it with the same pride and the same zealous determination. But the contentions and animosities of that time had passed away, and if the principle of strict construction of the Constitution prevailed in the Executive Department of the General Government, would never return. As his first choice for the Presidency, he was therefore decidedly in favor of the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN.—But after the Democratic party had fairly expressed its preference through a National convention, he should be found in the lists supporting the nominee with whatever ability it might please God to bestow upon him. On the conclusion of his address, the question being on the adoption of the resolutions, and the vote being taken thereon, they were with the exception of the eleventh, unanimously adopted. The eleventh resolution was also adopted, with but few dissenting voices.

The Hon. James E. Belsor, Member elect from this District to the next Congress of the United States, being loudly called for appeared and addressed the meeting in a succinct and forcible manner. He stated that although his preference for the democratic candidate for the next Presidency was warmly and cordially in favor of the distinguished statesman of South Carolina, yet should any other of the great Statesmen now before the American people as candidates for that high office receive the nomination of the Democratic party, and subscribe to the resolutions of the Democratic Na-

tional Convention of the 5th of May, 1840 the nominee will receive his most energetic support. The Democratic party will not divide, and the Whigs need not lay that flattering unction to their souls. The platform erected by those resolutions was broad enough to sustain every true Democrat in the land, and provided the nominee was found upon it, "come weal or come woe," he, for one, was ready to abide the issue before the American people.

John A. Elmore, Esq. introduced the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President, to nominate for the consideration of the meeting three delegates to represent this county in the State Convention, to be held at Tuscaloosa, on the first Monday in December next.

The President appointed as the Committee, John A. Elmore, A. B. McWhorter, Samuel Q. Hale, Levi Shackelford, and H. W. Henry.

The committee, after consultation, reported the names of Isaac W. Hayne, John Caffey and Geo. C. Ball, and recommended them as suitable Delegates to said State Convention; which report was unanimously confirmed.

The Committee also reported the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That in case of the absence of any of the delegates at the Convention, the delegates attending shall have power to fill the vacancy.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, with the request that they be published in the Democratic papers of Alabama.

THOS. S. MAYS, President. JOSEPH GOFFEE, Secretary.

PHONOGRAPHY.

Phonography is the name of the new art, which has just made its debut in London. It consists, as the word indicates of writing by sound or rather it is the art of writing any language by the sound of the word, or to speak more accurately, by the sound of the voice in pronouncing the word.

A man has already begun to lecture in Norwich (Ct.) on this new art. The Courier of that place states that some of the advantages of this mode of writing are that in the first place, it is much more expeditious than any system of Stenography now in use the number of the characters being fewer, by two fifths, than those of any system of short hand heretofore known. Again there is no difficulty in reading the characters after they are made, while with all the other existing systems of short hand writing, the great feat is to read your speech of it got cold. Yet, another advantage which it claims, is, that it enables the reporter to take down the speech in Greek, Latin, Spanish, or Low Dutch even, we presume, with the same ease and precision as he could an English speech; and this, although himself entirely ignorant of the language of the speaker.

In England, great interest is felt in the new art, and whole communities, in some parts, are taking it up.

The expectation is confidently entertained that it will even supersede the common orthography and mode of manuscript writing. At Bath, a monthly journal has been published for some time past in the Phonetic characters, and more than 90,000 publications have been circulated in it within twelve months! On the first January, 1844, the journal is to be greatly enlarged and to be in part, printed in a Phonetic character, which is to consist of the present Roman alphabet enlarged so as to contain a letter so every sound of the language, each letter being confined to the expression of one sound only; for example, "w" will always sound as pronounced, and not as at present, have four or five distinct sounds, as in "will," "father," "late," "fat."

THE HEAT OF CEYLON.

Colonel Campbell, in his work entitled "Excursions, Adventures and Field sports in Ceylon," (just published in London,) speaking of the excessive heat of the climate, says,

But often have I felt afterwards in passing through or retiring in the forests of Ceylon, how awfully impressive is the stillness of noon! Every animal seeks the shade of the forest. The fish conceal themselves at the bottom of the rivers or lakes, except where the overhanging foliage screens from the rays of a too fervid sun. Not a bird is on the wing; and all nature seems as it were to be at rest were it not that the almost appalling silence is broken only to be made the more impressive, by the continued, low buzz or humming of thousands of insects. How powerfully have I felt, in the thickly wooded neighborhood of Matura all this combination of the great and little of so much that is wonderful in nature! But as soon as the evening begins to be somewhat cool, the world seems again to start into new life. Every creature is in motion, and in search of its prey, or of the food it requires of some kind or other which the Almighty has so bountifully provided for them all. The wild fowl, of various kinds, fly in large flocks toward their haunts; the Pea and Jungle fowl call their respective broods around them for the night, even the Jackal begins to howl for its prey, Numbers of flowers which had closed their leaves before the scorching beams of the sun now gently unfold them, to remain open to receive the dew which usually falls so abundantly. Here also the pretty moonflower among the rest, the leaves of which had been shut all day, the day, opens completely as if to behold the sun's grandeur, as he takes his leave of us in surprising brilliancy! It is generally believed that birds within the tropics, though they have much more plumage than those of the case here; for several of them have the sweetest notes that I ever listened to; and one in particular sings so delightfully as to have acquired the name of the Ceylon Nightingale.

DESTINES OF MEXICO.

In the 15th number of Alison's admirable History of Europe, he gives some speculations on Mexico, which will, doubtless be regarded in Texas and contiguous States as the words of an oracle, veritable predictions the truth of which that infant republic is destined, in the course of time to accomplish.

"Mexico on the south, and the British Provinces on the north, contain within themselves, the elements of mighty empires and are destined to open their capacious arms, for ages to come, to receive the overflowing population of the new world. Humboldt has told us that he has never wearied with astonishment at the smallness of the portion of soil which, in Mexico, would yield sustenance to a family, for a year, and that the same extent of ground which, in wheat would maintain only two persons, would yield sustenance; under the banana to fifty; though in that favored region, the return of wheat is never under seventy, sometimes as much as a hundred fold. If due weight be given to these extraordinary facts, it will not appear extravagant to assert, that Mexico, with a territory embracing seven times the whole area of France, may at some future, and possibly not remote, period contain two hundred millions of inhabitants. But note that these advantages it is more than doubtful whether the Spanish race is destined to perpetuate its descendants, or, at least retain the sovereignty in that country. Compared with the adjoining provinces of America or Canada, it appears struck with a social or political palsy. The recent successful settlement of a small body of British and American colonists in Texas, a Mexican province, their easy victory over the Mexican troops, and the rapid growth of their republic, may well suggest a doubt whether priority of occupation and settlement will not in this instance as it has done in many others, yield to the superiority of race religion and political character, and whether to the descendants of the Anglo Saxon settlers, is not ultimately destined the sceptre of the whole North America Continent.

From the Southern Cultivator.

ON CLEARING LAND.—Permit me, through your paper, to communicate some of my ideas to my brother farmers on clearing land—I might say experience. The plan I have tried successfully for several years is this—I grub, cut the firewood, and rail timber, kill the timber left standing, and split the rails in the course of the fall and winter; heaping no more brush than will give me sufficient pass way to haul the firewood out as I need it. In that condition I let it lay one year, with the exception of shrubbing the ensuing summer, and the spring following I have a few pieces of mold low new ground, ready for inclosing and cleaning up, the standing timber, all dead the fibrous parts, the leaves and trash all rotten, and the land very often producing a double crop the first year. Nor does it stop there; for I believe the good effect may be seen for six or eight years after.—Need I tell any rational man that the first year's rest is worth more in enriching the soil, when the brush and timber are lying on it, than any two or three years after it has been in cultivation? Let me invite them to look at our woodlands, with the growth so dense that you can scarcely ride through it, the face of the earth covered two or three inches deep with leaves, and ask them to determine whether, if all be cut and burnt off the same winter, as is usually done, their land is not greatly impoverished? Need I, brother farmers so plain a case? I think not for if they reflect one moment on the two plans, I believe they will try mine, and I venture to say if once tried they will pursue it in future.

My next clearing I expect to let lay two years, with all cut and killed on it but the rail timber, and the second winter I will cut and split rails, leaving all on the ground one year, and I expect by doing so my land will be worth more than double the same lands cleared in the usual way.

ROBERT CALDWELL.

A PRINCELY MARRIAGE.

A letter from an officer of the United States ship St. Louis, dated Rio Janeiro, September 6, says:

"We have arrived here just in the nick of time to witness all the festivities on the occasion of the young Emperor's marriage to the Princess Theresa of Naples. They arrived here on Sunday in the Brazilian frigate that was sent, with three other ships of war, to escort her, and were married on Monday. The Imperial couple have retired to the Palace Cisoval to pass eight days in quiet, at the end of which they will return to the city to receive the congratulations of their subjects. Their joy is unbounded, judging from the powder that is burnt. In one day, over three thousand cannon were fired in the salutes of the forts, and by the vessels of war. The princess I have not yet seen; she is about 25 years old, and is said to be quite pretty; her miniature makes her a rare beauty. The Emperor is just 18, for we celebrated his 18th birthday when here last. He is a fine manly little fellow, and resembles in picture his sister the Queen of Portugal. Another sister, the Princess Francesca, was taken from here by the Prince de Joinville not long before our first arrival in July. Her dowry was \$100,000, of her own right, \$100,000 granted by the Senate, and \$200,000 her brother, the Emperor, gave her to buy dresses. In all, a little fortune for a Prince even. The Princess Januaria, another of the family, is still here, and by far the prettiest young lady I have seen in Rio. She appeared in state, one morning at the opera with the Emperor, dressed simply in white, and with great taste."

A remarkable temperance movement is in progress among the soldiers at Jefferson Barracks.—A society has been formed, and upwards of five hundred soldiers have signed the pledge.

ANOTHER SHOWER OF FLESH AND BLOOD.

Mr. Editor: I suppose it will be remembered by some newspaper readers that in the year 1841, accounts were published of two showers of flesh and blood: one in Tennessee, and the other in Massachusetts. I am now about to relate a similar circumstance, which lately occurred in our own State. Mr. Wm. M. Inlow, a gentleman of undoubted veracity, related to me, as follows: On Saturday last, whilst he and his two sons were picking cotton on his plantation, (in Laurens District, near Enoree river, and about two miles below Musgrove's Mill,) the younger son called to the others, who were a little distance from him, to listen, for he heard something falling near him. They thought he was mistaken, and paid but little attention to it; but he insisted, and told them if they would come, he would show it to them on the ground. They went and found the ground strewn with what appeared to them to be pieces of meat, varying from size of an ounce ball to larger than a hen's egg. These pieces were very moist, and as red as blood or anything else could make them; and the grass, cotton, or whatever they came in contact with, was stained as with blood. They were scattered several feet apart, over a space of ground some twenty or thirty yards in width, and they examined it for something like 50 yards in length, but did not go to the end of it.

I was informed of it yesterday, and went in company with two gentlemen, to visit the place in person. We were so lucky as to find some of the article still remaining, and all agreed that it had the appearance of flesh, of the finest mould, much finer than we had ever seen before. Some of the pieces seemed to be entirely fat, but most of it lean, very red, and somewhat transparent, when held up towards the light, but it was considerably dried when I saw it, having lain 24 hours.

The younger Wm. Inlow, a very intelligent and credible youth of 14, says he first heard a few scattering pieces fall, and looking up saw the air darkened with them—and that it looked something like snow falling slowly, when the flakes are far apart, but that the pieces fell more rapidly. The shower fell about the middle of the day, while the sun was shining, and a few light clouds were in the atmosphere—but nothing visible could be assigned as the cause for the phenomenon.

Various opinions and conjectures exist here about the matter. Some consider it a natural occurrence, while others view it as a sign from heaven. For my own part, I am not a Millerite or a "43 man, as they are sometimes called, and therefore cannot persuade myself to believe it is sent as a sign that the world will be burned up this year—and I have heard no natural cause assigned for it that appears at all reasonable. So, having stated the circumstances as they exist, I leave each one to form his own conclusions.

L. M. DAVIS.

Union District, S. C., Oct. 30, 1843. South Carolina.

ABYSSINIA, INDIA, &c.

Amongst the many wonderful discoveries made by the mission to the court of shoa, in Abyssinia, one of the most extraordinary is that of a magnificent salt lake, some distance inland. It is seven hundred feet below the level of the nearest sea, of which it has at one time obviously formed a portion, having been cut off by the elevation of an enormous mass of volcanic matter, which now separates it from the shore. It is so extremely saline that a man walking into it floats in spite of himself; while his skin feels sore from the brine. The shores are covered with one thick sheet of crystals of salt. The depression of its surface appears to have been occasioned by evaporation; & it is probable that, in a few years more, its waters may have disappeared, its basin forming an immense mass of rock salt. Though Shoa is six or seven degrees south of Bombay, temperature is so mild that fires were always used, and the travellers slept under blankets. The capital is upwards 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. The two chiefs who came to Bombay with Capt. Harris and have since returned with him to their native land, repeatedly appeared dressed in costume and armour of their country, the silver ornaments of the head dress being particularly beautiful. They were as may be supposed, astonished beyond measure at the wonders they saw; the shipping the dockyard, the steamers, the arsenal, the mint, and the town hall seemed to present objects to them all but incomprehensible.—They appeared intelligent and well informed, and most anxious to see every thing that was to be seen.—Bombay paper.

SLAVERY IN AMERICA AND IN EUROPE.—In a recent work published at Paris, entitled "Slavery and Liberty—the existence of man and of society in harmony with the laws of the Universe," the author, Mr. Alph. Rido, says:

"Slavery's great fault is the name. In France and in England, workmen and house servants are more unfortunate, more dependent, than any negro slave. I resided more than eight years in the slave section of the United States. I have compared the condition of the slaves in those States, and in the West Indies, with that of the workmen of Lille, Lyons, Rouen, Amiens, St. Guentia and Troyes. I beheld the misery of the latter, their known dependence, and despite my prejudices against slavery, I was soon convinced, that as regarded its bearing on the physical constitution, material happiness, development of intelligence (tranquility of mind, and perfection of the arts)—was preferable and would produce far superior results to any afforded by the pretended liberty of French or English workmen."

SHOCKING CASE.—A case involving circumstances of extreme misery was tried at the Wiltshire (Eng.) assizes lately. One Litton was put to the bar, charged with murdering his own child. The prisoner was a laboring man, and for want of employment was obliged to go into the Union work-

house, but soon came out again, and, with his family to his home. Thence he was ejected, and borrowing some hurdles and some straw, raised a kind of shelter by the road side. He obtained a little work, but was warned by the police that his frail habitation was an obstruction to the road. In despair, the wretched man fired the whole, and his three little ones were burned to a cinder. One poor thing had his skull fractured, and hence the prosecution. The Jury acquitted the prisoner.

A BRITISH COMMANDER CRAZY.—The Commander of her Britannic Majesty's brig of war Lynch, on the Irish coast, went crazy not long ago, and was guilty of one of the maddest acts imaginable. But for the presence and firmness of his first lieutenant and other officers, it would have had a most tragical result. Capt. Berslem, the commander, ordered the crew beat to quarters and then directed the deck cleared for action, and the guns double shotted, primed and fired into the town of Cork. The officers, however, interfered, enticed the captain into the cabin, and confined him. He was immediately removed, and the brig placed in the command of the first lieutenant.

Cincinnati continues to grow with almost unparalleled rapidity. There have been erected in that city during the present year 267 frame and 737 brick buildings—in all 1000; 173 buildings are now in various stages of forwardness. The buildings of this year are greater in number than the whole city included, twenty-eight years ago; and the Gazette remarks the disparity is still greater in regard to elegance and value. The buildings erected during the last four years exceed in number and still further in importance and character, the buildings of Cincinnati only 15 years ago. Charleston Mercury.

A Miser, who possessed a fortune of more than a thousand francs, but who did not expend more than six centimes a day for the milk and bread which formed his only food, lately committed suicide a Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, by shooting himself with a pistol which he had purchased the day before, after bargaining a long time in order to obtain a diminution of price on the weapon.

The Chicago Democrat says, we saw a lad on the race course last week, about eleven years of age, with a cigar in his mouth swaggering pretty largely; and when the horses came out, he steps up to an old and respectable gentleman and says, "Five dollars to one on the bay horse—dare you bet sir?"

MARRIED, at Farmington, Van Buren co., Iowa, on the 1st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Hawk, Mr. Goslin to Miss Crow.

If all the wonders which transpire Were stretched on cloth or muslin There's none would raise our wonder higher Than a Crow turned to a Goslin; And after all we need not talk, For nothing did this but a Hawk.

Iowa Dem.

PERFECTION.—A celebrated preacher having remarked in his sermon that every thing made by God was perfect, "What think you of me?" said a deformed man in a pew beneath, who arose from his seat and pointed to his own back. "Think of you!" reiterated the preacher; "why you are the most perfect Hunchback my eyes ever beheld."

FASHION AND BLUE DICK.—These rival nags we perceive, were to have another trial of speed on the Camden Course on the 26th ult. The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of the morning of that day, has the following:

The exciting event of the week will come off to-day. The Northern mare Fashion, that has always been victorious, will have to contend for the four mile purse to-day, against two of the noblest bloods of the Southern Turf, Blue Dick, entered by Col. W. R. Johnson, and the "Colonel," entered by P. R. Johnson, Esq. The last name is considered the finest three year old colt alive.

We have leareed that an individual was killed a few days ago at Goldville, Tallapoosa county. The citizens had assembled together and were stoning a house of ill fame when some wretch who was mean enough to defend it, discharged a gun at the crowd, which immediately killed one of the assailants, whose name we have not learned.

Alabama Times.

OBITUARY.

Conversion and dissolution of a small Boy.

DIED, at the residence of his grandfather Thomas McLuney, in Cherokee county, Ala. THOMAS G. DAVIS, who was not more than 9 years old. He was the only son of his mother and she is a widow. His disease was an inflammation of the stomach—the same which had but a few days previously removed his younger and only sister out of time. A short time before his death he became seriously concerned for religion, and called on his mother & friends to pray for him; and while engaged, apparently in the most sincere and humble manner, his prayer was suddenly turned into praise and thanksgiving.—He rejoiced exceedingly; and for one of his age, expressed his feelings of religion, and his views of Christ and of heaven with more than ordinary plainness and good sense. His language indicated strong consolation and unwavering confidence of a triumphant entrance into Heaven, thro' the merciful mediation of Jesus Christ. And, what added much to the weight of his testimony in favor of religion, and also to the evidence of his own conversion, was the great anxiety which he manifested for the salvation of his little cousins, and the assurance he seemed to feel that they all might be saved. Truly out of the mouth of babes and sucklings, God has ordained strength, and has perfected praise.

THE OFFICE AND DUTIES
OF EXECUTORS & ADMINISTRATORS,
Being a plain and simple treatise on the
Rights, Responsibilities and Duties of
these officers; containing directions with
regard to the making of Wills, distribu-
tion of estates, and other necessary actions
to be pursued by those administering estates
to which is added, Forms and Entries for
Judges and Clerks of the Orphans' Court,
all prepared with reference to the laws of
Alabama.

The foregoing is the title of a New work
recently published by Judge Porter of Tus-
caloosa, which would doubtless be very use-
ful to that class of persons whose rights, du-
ties and responsibilities are defined and
explained. A few copies have been depos-
ited at this Office for sale, which can be had
on application.

EXAMINATION:
There will be an Examination of the Stu-
dents of the "Jacksonville Female Acad-
emy" on Thursday and Friday night the
14th of December. At the close of the
Examination, an Address may be expected
by a gentleman of the village.
The citizens and the public are respect-
fully invited to attend.

SPECIE FUNDS FOR
COTTON.
The undersigned will make advances
in Specie funds on Cotton. Planters and
Cotton Buyers can at all times be supplied
upon favorable terms with Notes on some of
the best Banks in Georgia.

E. E. GAITHER.
Wetumpka, Nov. 22, 1843.—3t.

Blacksmithing.
The undersigned respectfully informs
the public that he has in his employment
a first rate Blacksmith, his shop is sup-
plied with two furnaces, both of which will
be kept in constant use, & well supplied with
tools. He will keep on hand a good supply
of Iron of every kind, and will at all times
be prepared to execute all kinds of Black-
smith work including the Ironing of wag-
gons, &c. in the most workman-like man-
ner. All work will be warranted—executed
upon the shortest notice, and at the low-
est rates. His shop is situated near his
own residence, at the fork of the road two
miles north of Jacksonville.

R. D. ROWLAND.
Dec. 6, 1843.—3m.

Negro for Sale.
IN obedience to a decree of the Orphan's
Court of Cherokee County I will sell a
likely negro girl about sixteen years
old (the property of the estate of Edward
Turner Deceased) on the first Monday of
January next before the Court House door
in the town of Cedar Bluff—Terms Cash,
to satisfy the debts of said deceased.

W. E. DANIEL, Administrator.
December 3, 1843.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
St. Clair County.

Special Orphans' Court, 20th Nov. 1843.
The Executor of the estate of Jesse Owens,
deceased, and declares himself ready for
final settlement of said estate. It is there-
fore ordered by the Court, that the first Mon-
day in January next be set apart for final
settlement of said estate.

It is further ordered by the court, that
publication be made for three weeks suc-
cessively in the Jacksonville Republican,
requiring all persons interested in said fi-
nal settlement, to be and appear at an Or-
phans' Court to be held in the town of Ash-
ville on the first Monday in January next,
then and there to show cause, if any they
have, why final settlement should not then
be made.

A true copy from the minutes:
ROSS PHILIPS, CLERK.
Dec. 6, 1843.—3t.—\$4 00.

ALEXANDRIA
Male & Female School.

The next session of this institution will
commence on the first day of January next,
under the superintendence of Mr. Tenney
or Mr. Clark.

Boarding can be obtained in the vicinity
at five dollars per month.
December 6, 1843.

Jefferson Hotel.

The undersigned respectfully
announced to the public that they
have opened a HOUSE OF EN-
TERTAINMENT in the town
of Cedar Bluff, on the south side of the
Square, where they are prepared to entertain
regular boarders and transient custom-
ers, with commodious rooms attentive ser-
vants, and every other facility in a public
house. All persons who may favor the
subscribers with their custom, may rest as-
sured no efforts shall be spared to make
them comfortable—and their charges will
be in accordance with the times.

WILLIAM M. WEIR,
ELIZA JANE TATE.
Dec. 2, 1843.—4t.

Public House.

THE Subscriber, having leased from Ma-
jor Jacob Hoss, the Planter's Hotel, on
the east side of the Square in the town of
Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Alabama,
will endeavor to make those who call on
him as comfortable as possible, by keeping
his table well furnished; and his stable sup-
plied with forage, and attended by a trusty
Ostler.

NATHAN HARRIS.
Cedar Bluff, Nov. 22, 1743.—4t.

Blank Commissions
TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS
With printed directions, attached
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Bagging & Rope.
Of good quality constantly kept on hand
and for sale at Moderate Prices by
WOODWARD & PORTER.
Jacksonville, Nov. 29, 1843.—6t.

BEHOLD!!!
THE business of the late firm of Wood-
ward & Brother must be closed.
Those indebted to it are therefore earnestly
requested to make payment as I should re-
gret exceedingly the necessity of placing
their paper out for collection.
E. L. WOODWARD,
Surviving Partner.
Jacksonville, Nov. 29, 1843.—6t.

Administrator's Notice.
THE undersigned having obtained Let-
ters of Administration on the Estate
of Daniel Chamblin, dec., on the 22nd No-
vember, 1843, hereby notifies all persons
having claims against said estate, to present
them duly authenticated, within the time
prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
All persons indebted to said estate are re-
quested to make payment immediately.
JAMES B. CHAMBLIN,
Administrator.
Nov. 29, 1843.—6t.

NEW GOODS!!
NEW GOODS!!
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the Public generally, that he
has just received from New York a
WELL SELECTED AND ASSORTED STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,

consisting of the latest and most fashion-
able Patterns of Alpaca Lustrus, Chusans,
Mous de Lanes, Bombazines, Merinoes,
Prints, &c., Shawls, Cambric Handker-
chiefs, Jaconets, Swiss and striped Muslins,
Irish Linens, Linen Diapers & Towellings,
Table Cloths, Dainties. Also a Splendid
Assortment of West of England black, blue,
invisible green, cadet mixed Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres and Vestings. Satinets of all
qualities. Silk Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Searls
Lindseys, Osnaburgs, Kerseys, Shirtings,
and Sheetings, Negro and Bed Blankets,
Ipswich, Merino and Lambswool Shirts
and Drawers.

Ready-Made Clothing
of every description.

Hats & Boots & Shoes.
Also **Hardware & Cutlery.** consist-
ing in part of Blacksmith and Carpenter's
tools, Axes, shovels and Spades,
Swedes Iron, Cast, Blister and German
Steel, Hoop and Band Iron, Collin's, Hunt's
and Simmon's Axes, Mill and Cross Cut
Saws, Knives and Forks, Pocket-knives,
Scissors and Shares. Saddles, Bridles,
Whips, Martingales and Collars. Con-
stantly on hand a large stock of

GROCERIES.
Java and Rio Coffee, Loaf and Brown Su-
gar, Teas, Chocolate and Spices. Fine
Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland
Gin, Scotch and Monongahela Whisky,
N. E. Rum, A. m. Brandy and Gin. Ma-
deria, Muscat and Malaga Wines, Ciga-
rs, of the most approved brands. Tobacco of
all qualities.

Bagging & Twine.
Sail, Window Glass, Paint, Oils, and Put-
ty; with other articles too numerous to
mention, all of which are offered, on as rea-
sonable terms as any other House in the
City, by

RICHARD S. PERSSE.
P. S. A large assortment of **Print-
ing Paper** constantly on hand.
Wetumpka, Nov. 15, 1843.—3t.

State of Alabama,
DeKalb County.

TAKEN UP and posted by
Jacob Spurgeon, one dark
bay mare, black legs, main,
and tail, the right hind heel
white, about 13 1/2 hands high, four years old
last Spring, appraised to twenty dollars be-
fore Wm. H. Wright, J. P.
Attest,
A. W. MAJORS, Cl'k.
Nov. 22, 1843.

FREE TRADER.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a
newspaper in the City of Tuscaloosa,
devoted to politics and miscellany. The
main object of the paper will be the support
and extension of the principles of the party
in politics denominated democratic; and
what the writer means by democracy has
been aptly expressed in the following words
of the great Carolina Senator:
"Free Trade; Low Duties; No Debt;
Separation from Banks; Economy; Retrench-
ment; and a strict adherence to the Constitu-
tion."

It will be the aim of the paper to con-
tribute all its zeal and ability to the election
of Mr. CALHOUN as President; & the un-
der-signed promises he will "dare do all
that may become a man," a gentleman,
and patriot, to attain that great good and
happy consummation of the labor and patri-
otic hopes of our gallant party. The
friends of Mr. Calhoun in this State, and
"their name is legion," all profess a desire
to have an organ an exponent of their sen-
timents and preferences at the capital of
the State; and if the undersigned meets,
with that encouragement he doubts not
he shall receive, the first number of the
FREE TRADER will be published on the
first Monday in December next, that being
the first day of the ensuing session of the
Legislature.

The paper will be as large as the **Monitor**
or **Flag** published in Tuscaloosa. Price
Four Dollars, payable on receipt of the first
number, or Five dollars at the expiration of
the subscription year.

It is the intention of the subscriber to be-
come a candidate for State Printer.
Address the undersigned at either Marion
or Tuscaloosa.

SAMUEL A. TOWNES.
Marion, Perry co. Ala., Oct. 6, 1843.

The papers in this State will please copy.

Cash Wanted.
THE subscribers having a large amount
of CASH to raise shortly, most earnestly
solicit aid from all who are indebted to
them; particularly those who have already
been indulged for a considerable length of
time.

We hope our friends will help us now
and save us the disagreeable necessity of
coercing payments.
S. P. HUDSON, & CO.
Nov. 22, 1843.—4t.

PROSPECTUS
FOR A DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL TO BE PUBLISHED
IN THE CITY OF TUSCALOOSA, TO BE
ENTITLED THE

Alabama State Journal.
THE undersigned had it in contemplation
for more than a year past, to com-
mence the publication, in Tuscaloosa, of a
democratic journal to be devoted to the ad-
vocacy of the principles of democracy as
expounded by the Hon. JOHN C. CAL-
HOUN of South Carolina, to wit:—"FREE
TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION
FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND
A STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION"
—deems the present a fitting period to carry
his design into execution.

He proposes, therefore, to issue the first
number of said journal at a period suffi-
ciently early to enable him to compete suc-
cessfully with the other newspapers at the
seat of government in their report and pub-
lication of the proceedings of the Legisla-
ture.

The interest of the producers of wealth,
—the success of the principles of the State
Rights party, and the progress of the the-
ory of free trade and low duties—a theory
essential to the prosperity and safety of the
Southern States—are embodied in the politi-
cal creed of Mr. Calhoun—the man who will
be sustained by the State Journal for the
presidency.

A specimen number will be issued at an
early day.
JOHN M'CORMICK,
Editor & proprietor of the Greensboro' Beacon.
GREENSBORO', Oct. 1843.

NEW STORE!
NEW GOODS.
J. O. BAIRD, & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends
and the public generally, that they
have just received and are now opening, at
the old Store room formerly occupied by
Hoke & Abernathy, on the west side of the
public square in Jacksonville,
An extensive and well selected stock of
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
consisting in part of the following articles:
Broad Cloths, English, French and Amer-
ican, various colors.
Pilot and Beaver cloths, various colors.
Cassimeres, Sattinets and Kentucky
Jeans.

NEW STYLE OF GOODS.
Chusans, Satin Lustrus, Mourning Bel-
zarines, Parisiennes, for Ladies' dresses.
Muslin de Lanes, colored and figured.
Calicoes, a great variety and latest styles.
Plain and figured silk, various kinds and
colors.
Velvet, Satin, Merino and other vestings.
Irish Linens and long Lanes.
Blankets and Flannels, various descrip-
tions.
Brown and Bleached domestics.
Plain and striped Linseys.
Linen, Cambric and silk pocket Handker-
chiefs.
Cotton Handkerchiefs of every descrip-
tion.
Scarf, Cravats and Stocks.
Patent and spool Thread all colors.

**Ladies' and Miss's Bon-
nets, a great variety.**
Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves, various
kinds,
Cambric Edging and inserting.
Muslins and Bishop Lawn, plain and fig-
ured.
Table Cloths and Diaper.
Bed Tickling and Apron Checks.
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.
Books and Stationary.
Brograms and Negro Shoes, with a great
variety of other articles too tedious to men-
tion.

Also a large stock of Hardware and Cut-
lery.
China Glass and Queen's ware.
A large stock of Groceries, embracing
almost every variety, except Liquors.
All of which, having been purchased
upon good terms, will be sold unusually
low for cash: all who are not satisfied to
take our word with respect to the cheap-
ness of our goods, and who may wish to
purchase bargains, are respectfully re-
quested to call and examine the quality
and prices for themselves.
Jacksonville, Oct. 18, 1843.

WM. B. MARTIN,
AND
LEMUUEL J. STANDEFER,
WILL practice Law together in all of
the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb
Counties, Ala. All business committed to
their charge will receive strict attention.

Sheriff's sale.
BY virtue of an execution issued from the
County Court of Benton County and to me
directed, I will expose to public sale to
the highest bidder, for cash, before the
Court house door in the town of Jackso-
ville, on the first Monday in December
next, the north-east quarter of sec-
tion thirty-six, township thirteen, Range
eight—also the east half of north east
fourth of section twenty three, township
fourteen, Range eight, and also all the
interest that Thomas R. Williams has in
and to the west half of section twenty
seven, township fourteen, Range eight, in
the Coosa Land District—levied on as the
property of said Thomas R. Williams, to
satisfy said execution in favor of Andrew
Donaldson, endorsee, &c.
R. S. PORTER, Sheriff.
Nov. 4, 1843.—4t.—\$5.

Cash Wanted.
THE subscribers having a large amount
of CASH to raise shortly, most earnestly
solicit aid from all who are indebted to
them; particularly those who have already
been indulged for a considerable length of
time.

We hope our friends will help us now
and save us the disagreeable necessity of
coercing payments.
S. P. HUDSON, & CO.
Nov. 22, 1843.—4t.

NEW FALL AND WINTER
GOODS!
S. P. HUDSON, & CO.

ARE just receiving from New York,
and are now opening, in addition to
their already extensive stock, a new supply
of
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS.
GROCERIES & C.

As their stock embraces almost every
variety, usually kept in a retail store, they
deem it unnecessary to give a detail of ar-
ticles, further than to state that in addition
to their usual stock they have received a
new supply of
BONNETS & SHAWLS.
Of entirely new style and pattern, very
beautiful articles.
Jacksonville, Oct. 18, 1843.—4t.

Thomas A. Walker
AND
A. J. Walker.

HAVE formed a partnership in the prac-
tice of Law. Business entrusted to
their care will receive their joint attention.
Their office is near the South East Corner
of the Square, where one or both of them
may at all times be found.
Address: T. A. & A. J. WALKER,
Jacksonville, Ala.
Nov. 8, 1843.—4t.

Two more Premiums
FROM THE FIRE PROOF WARE-HOUSE.
THE Subscriber agrees to pay a **Gold**
Premium to the Merchant, or
Cotton Buyer, (to cost over \$30, to be se-
lected at M. Owen's Store in Montgomery.)
that stores the greatest number of Bales,
and a fine set of **Bells** to the Wagoner
that delivers the greatest number of bales
in the Fire-Proof Ware House, from the
1st of October, 1843 until the 1st of April,
1844.

WM. H. THOMAS.
Wetumpka, Sept. 22, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned respectfully in-
forms his friends and the public
in general, that he still continues to keep a
House of Entertainment
in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton coun-
ty, Alabama, at the same stand, on the N. E.
corner of the public square, where he
expects to remain permanently—and feels
confident from past experience, that he
will be able to give satisfaction to all who
may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

R. E. W. MCADAMS,
Clock and Watch Maker.
WOULD respectfully inform his
friends and the public general-
ly, that he continues the business of
repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes,
and Jewelry.

He is also prepared to Gild Watches,
Pencils, Surgical Instruments, Spectacles
& Thimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper,
Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instru-
ments with Silver.

A New Galvanic Battery.
A new process just discovered. It will pass
the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much
cheaper than any process ever invented. All
work will be done, and warranted to suit the
taste.
Specimens can be seen by calling "at his
Shop, in JACKSONVILLE, on the West side of
M-in-Street, nearly opposite the Printing-
Office.

Cash required for all work when deliv-
ered.

JOHN S. BUREA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Mobile, Ala.

REFER TO
Messrs. Woodward & Porter, Jacksonville.
A. Crozier & Son, White Plains.
H. G. & A. R. Barclay, Talladega.
Gen. Wm. B. McClellan,
Maj. Alexander Rodde,
Nov. 22, 1843.—6m.

EXECUTOR'S
SALE.

IN obedience to the last Will and Tes-
tament of Jeremiah Sampler, deceas-
ed, and in conformity with an order of the
Orphan's Court, I will offer for sale to
the highest bidder, at the Court House
door in the town of Jacksonville,
On Monday the 25th day of
December next,
ON A CREDIT OF ONE AND TWO
YEARS,

A portion of that valuable and well
known Farm, formerly owned by Jere-
miah Sampler, deceased—to wit: all that
part of the East half of Section twenty-
seven, Township fourteen, Range eight,
east, lying west of the main road and
south of the creek, containing about
140 or 50 Acres,
On which there is a **GRIST MILL** and
THRASHER—Also about **100 Acres**
Cleared Land.
Purchasers will be required to give bond
and undoubted security.
M. M. HOUSTON,
Executor.
November 20th, 1843.—4t.

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS!
YOUNG & NISSET

HAVE just received a
well selected stock of
GOODS, to suit the ap-
proaching seasons; prices
and qualities corresponding with the times.
Our patrons and the public are invited to
favor us with a call. Our stock consists of
those articles usually found in the retail
stores of the interior.

We flatter ourselves in being able to
please a portion, at least of the generous
community in which we live.
Y. & N.
Oct. 25, 1843.—4t.

Land for sale.
THE undersigned of-
fers for sale on
accommodating terms a
very valuable tract of
Land, lying on both sides of Terrapin
creek one mile south east of Ladiga, and
embracing the head of the large spring of
the branch running through Ladiga, a very
suitable and convenient place for a tavern.
The tract of land contains 320 acres 250
of which is cleared and under good fence
and at least 150 acres level bottom land.
The quality of the land is equal to the most
fertile in this section of Alabama; and in ev-
ery respect well situated for a valuable
settlement. A person wishing a larger farm
can add to it by purchasing any quantity
of good land adjoining at a reduced price.
On the premises are at present two improve-
ments, out houses &c. Also on the place
an excellent seat for a grist and saw mill.
The location has been very healthy the last
two years and particularly the present sea-
son.

Persons wishing to examine the premises
will call upon the undersigned, or in his ab-
sence upon Leonard Brock living on the
land.
ALBERT ALEXANDER.
October 4, 1843.—3t.

Executive Department,
TUSCALOOSA.

I, BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, Governor of
the State of Alabama, in pursuance of the
provisions of the 9th, 10th, and 11th sec-
tions of the act placing the Branch of the
Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur
in liquidation, and by and with the ad-
vice of the President and Directors of said
Branch Bank, do hereby declare and
make known, that there will be offered for
sale at public outcry, to the highest bid-
der, in front of the Court-house in the Town
of Ashville, and County of St. Clair, on
Wednesday the 10th day
of January next, the following describ-
ed **Tracts of Land,** with the ap-
purtenances thereunto belonging, lying in
the County of St. Clair, the property of
the said Branch Bank of the State of Ala-
bama at Decatur—to-wit:

N. E. 1-4 of Section 22, Township 13,
Range 3, East, on which is a comfort-
able Dwelling House and out-houses,
—fine Spring and Peach Orchard, &
sixty acres cleared.

N. W. 1-4 of Section 22, Township 13
Range 3, East.
The said sale will commence at 11 o'
clock on said day.

The purchaser or purchasers will be re-
quired to advance one fourth of the pur-
chase money and execute notes for the
balance, payable in one, two and three
equal annual instalments, with six per
centum per annum interest thereon, pay-
able in the Notes of the Bank of the
State of Alabama, or any of its Branch-
es, and will receive from the person con-
ducting such sale, a certificate of pur-
chase.

Given under my hand and
the great Seal of the State af-
fixed at Tuscaloosa this 24th
day of August, A. D. 1843,
and of the Independence of
the United States of America,
the sixty eighth year.

BEN. FITZPATRICK.
By the Governor,
W. GARRETT,
Secretary of State.

BOOK-BINDERY,
Main St., opposite the Bell Tavern, Tusca-
loosa.

The undersigned respectfully informs the
citizens of Tuscaloosa and adjoining coun-
ties, that they are prepared to execute all
orders in the above business, and will en-
deavor to give satisfaction to those who may
favor them with their patronage.
Terms, low as possible—work war-
ranted.

N. B.—Editions of Works bound to or-
der on very moderate terms.

SLEAVEN & CAMMER.
Circuit and County Clerks, supplied with
Record Books; and Merchants supplied
with Blank Books of every size;—all of
which will be ruled to order, and furnished
at prices a little above Northern.

References—the Hon. Judges of the Su-
preme Court.
The Editors of the Flag & Monitor News-
papers, Tuscaloosa.

Orders for any kind of work left
at this office will be promptly attended to.
Sept. 27, 1843.

William H. Underwood,
AND
Samuel S. Hinton,

HAVE associated themselves in the prac-
tice of the Law, and will attend the
Courts of Floyd, Walker, Chattooga, Cass,
Lumpkin and Cherokee counties in Georgia,
St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee,
Benton, Talladega and the Supreme court
in the State of Alabama. All business en-
trusted to them in any of the above courts
will meet with punctual attention.
Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Ala.
March 22, 1843.—4t.

Thos. A. WALKER & Wm. L. CAIN
WILL practice Law together in all the
Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb coun-
ties, Ala. All business confided will receive
prompt attention.
Dec. 3, 1842.

William B. Martin
AND
R. G. Earle,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore ex-
tended to them individually, would beg
leave to inform their friends and the
public generally that they have associated
in the practice of the Law in the firm
name of **MARTIN & EARLE.** Profes-
sional business entrusted to their care will
meet with prompt attention.
Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala.
the same formerly occupied by Wm. B.
Martin.
Nov. 8, 1843.—4t.

THE OBJECT—
To devise ways and means to arrest Drun-
kenness, and to promote Temperance, and
thereby expel from our State a vast amount
of crime and misery.

To meet together, face to face, from all
parts of the State, and compare notes in
this grand enterprise.

To adopt some means for the advance-
ment of temperance, through the influ-
ence of the Press, thereby sending "glad tidings"
to remote and obscure places of degradation
and vice, where the voice of the Temper-
ance Orator is never heard.

To form a band of co-laborers in the
cause of true patriotism and philanthropy,
erecting a beacon light, that those who are
afar off, may see, and be guided by its in-
fluence.

To form some systematic and efficient or-
ganization calculated to advance the Tem-
perance reformation in Alabama.

JAMES M. NORMENT,
DAVID MORROW,
EDWIN E. SLADE.
Tuscaloosa, Oct. 25, 1843. Com'ce
Editors in Alabama friendly to the
cause, will please give the above a few in-
sertions.

FIRE-PROOF
WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber having seen the neces-
sity, as well as great advantage, in
having a safe and commodious Building
and Cotton Sheds erected in Wetumpka,
has, at great labor and expense, succeeded
in getting ready for the reception of Cotton
Goods on store, or to be sold on Commission,
**a splendid Fire-Proof Ware-
House and Cotton Sheds,** where
he proposes to transact a **General Receiving,
Forwarding and Commission Business.** He
is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton
in store by Cash, Groceries, or Merchan-
dize—will receive country produce, and
sell the same on Commission.

The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to
remind the public of the comparative safe-
ty in storing with him and only trusts that
he will receive a patronage commensurate
with his superior advantages and his de-
termination to merit the public favors.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS.
Wetumpka, Sept. 10, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

**Ware-House and Commis-
sion Business in Wetumpka.**

THE subscriber respectfully
informs his friends and the
public generally, that he has
rented the Ware-house recently occupied
by Hatchett and Miller, where he intends
to continue the Storage and Commission
Business. He returns his thanks for the
very liberal patronage heretofore extended
to the late firm of Hatchett and Miller, and
respectfully solicits a continuance of the
same.

He will be prepared at all times to fur-
nish Bagging and Rope, Groceries, &c., to
those who may be pleased to patronize him,
and also to make cash advances upon cot-
ton in store.

WM. MILLER,
of the firm of Hatchett & Miller.
Aug. 23, 1843. 3m.

State of Alabama,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Regular Return Term,
Oct. 6th 1843.

BENJAMIN D. COOK, Sheriff of the
County of Cherokee and Administrator
Ex officio of the Estate of John H.
Garrett, late of said County, deceased, per-
sonally appeared in open Court this day,
and presented his accounts and vouchers,
and asks for a final settlement. Where-
fore, the said accounts and vouchers being
first duly examined, audited and caused to
be properly stated, are this day by the Court,
Reported for allowance at a term of the
Court to be held on the first Friday, which
is the first day of December, to be holden
at the Court house in the Town of Cedar

From the Louisville Journal.

The following lines are worthy of the genius of their authoress, whose poetry has been read with delight wherever the English language is written and spoken:

PULPIT ELOQUENCE.

The day was declining—the breeze in its glee
Had left the fair blossoms to sing on the sea,
As the sun in its gorgeousness, radiant and still,
Dropped down like a gem from the brow of the hill;
One tremulous star in the glory of June
Came out with a smile and sat down by the moon,
As she graced her blue throne with a pride of a queen—
The smiles of her loveliness gladdening the scene.

The scene was enchanting! in the distance
Rolled the foam-crested waves of the Chesapeake bay,
While bathed in the moon light the village was seen
With the church in the distance that stood on the green;
The soft-sloping meadows lay brightly unrolled,
With their mantles of verdure and blossoms of gold,
And the earth in her beauty, forgetting to grieve,
Lay asleep in her bloom on the bosom of eve.

A light hearted child, I had wandered away
From the spot where my footsteps had gambled all day;
And free as a bird's was the song of my soul,
As I heard the wild waters exultingly roll;
While lightning my heart as I sported along,
With the bursts of low laughter, and snatches of song,
I struck in the pathway half worn-o'er the sod,
By the feet that went up to the worship of God.

As I traced its green windings, a murmur of prayer
With the hymn of the worshippers rose on the air,
And drawn by the links of its sweetness along,
I stood unobserved in the midst of the throng.
For awhile my young spirit still wandered about
With the birds, and the winds, that were singing without—
But the birds, waves and zephyrs, were quickly forgot;
In one angel like being that brightened the spot.

In stature majestic, apart from the throng
He stood in his beauty, the theme of my song!
His cheek pale with fervor—the blue orbs above
Lit up with splendors of youth and of love,
Yet the heart glowing rapture that beamed from those eyes
Seemed saddened by sorrows, and chastened by sighs.
As if the young heart in its bloom had grown cold
With its loves unrequited, its sorrows untold.

Such language as his may never recall,
But his theme was salvation—salvation to all
And the souls of a thousand in ecstasy hung
On the manna-like sweetness that dropped from his tongue.

Not alone on the ear his wild eloquence stole,
Enforced by each gesture, it sunk to the soul,
Till it seemed that an angel had brightened the sod,
And brought to each bosom a message from God.

He spoke of the Saviour—what pictures he drew!
The scenes of His sufferings rose clear on my view—
The cross—the rude cross where He suffered and died—
The gush of bright crimson that flowed from His side—
The cup of His sorrows—the wormwood and gall—
The darkness that mantled the earth as a pall,
The garland of thorns—and the demon-like crews
Who knelt as they scoffed Him—(Hail King of the Jews!

He spoke, and it seemed that his statue-like form
Expanded and glowed, as his spirit grew warm;
His tone so impassioned—so melting his air,
As touched with compassion he ended in prayer;
His hands clasped above him—his blue orbs upthrown,
Still pleading for sins that were never his own,
While that mouth where such sweetness ineffable clung,
Still spoke, tho' expression had died on his tongue.

Oh God! what emotions the speaker awoke?
A mortal he seemed—yet a deity spoke—
A man—yet so far from humanity risen—
On earth—yet so closely connected with Heaven!
How oft in my fancy I've pictured him there
As he stood in that triumph of passion and prayer.
With his eyes closed in rapture—their transient eclipse
Made bright by the smiles, that illumined his lips.

There's a charm in delivery—a magical art
That thrills like a kiss, from the lip to the heart—
'Tis the glance—the expression—the well-

chosen word,
By whose magic the depths of the spirit are stirred:
The smiles—the mute gesture—the soul-startling pause,
The eye's sweet expression—that melts, while it awes—
The lip's soft persuasion—its musical tone—
Oh such was the charm of that eloquent one!

The time is long past—yet how clearly defined
That bay, church, and village, float up on my mind—
I see amid azure the moon in her pride
With the sweet little trembler that sat by her side;
I hear the blue waves, as she wanders along,
Leap up in their gladness and sing her a song,
And I tread in the pathway half-worn o'er the sod,
By the feet that went up to the worship of God.

The time is long past, yet what visions I see!
The past, the dim past, is the present to me,
I am standing once more 'mid that hearth-stricken throng:
A vision floats up—the theme of my song—
All glorious and bright as a spirit of air,
The light like a halo encircling his hair—
As I catch the same accents of sweetness and love,
He whispers of Jesus—and points us above.

How sweet to my heart is the picture I've traced!
Its chain of bright fancies seemed almost effaced,
Till memory, the fond one that sits in the soul,
Took up the frail links, and connected the whole—
As the dew to the blossom—the bud to the bee—
As the scent to the rose—are those memories to me.

Round the chords of my heart they have tremblingly clung,
And the echo it gives, is the song I have sung.

AMELIA.

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 condensed, to bring them into readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given in the movers 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 number 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; and the balance of the session enough for two or three numbers a week. The approaching session of Congress will be a long one, and will furnish matter enough, we suppose, for fifty or sixty numbers.

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

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

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALE & 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.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and 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 of the Editors. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the Members, themselves, and are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers.

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 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 may be dissatisfied.

The approach of a Congress which will discuss for the American people all the most

important questions ever entertained by the national councils, and new and extraordinary measures never before fully ventured upon, has induced the publishers of the Globe to make greater and better preparation than heretofore for reporting and publishing the speeches and proceedings of the next session. A stronger corps of the reporters, new type, and finer paper, will be provided, to present in the best manner, the debates and doings of the representation of the Union, which assembles under exciting circumstances, very widely differing from the state of things encountered by any previous Congress. The executive power is at war with both the great parties that compose the Congress; and one of these will have the ascendancy in the Senate, while the other holds the power in the recently chosen popular branch. In this attitude Congress will meet, to deal with the most interesting topics which have ever invoked its wisdom. It will find the whole revenues of the country in the hands of irresponsible functionaries, in whom no party confides. It will find an oppressive tariff robbing the great mass of the people and the Government. It will find a monstrous moneyed and speculating interest struggling to build up another independent taxing power in an incorporated establishment—giving, as a vested right, to certain classes, authority to counterfeit for the nation a currency forbidden by the Constitution. It will find political agitators in Congress to work for presidential aspirants, urging the distribution of the national domain, and the assumption of State debts, as a means of enlisting in their political designs all the classes who look to distribution as perpetuating an excessive tariff, to assumption as appreciating their stocks and creating a national debt—opening a new field of speculation, of which a national bank is considered necessary, as the grand stimulator. With all these vast issues will be involved the question of the next Presidency, on which it is supposed every result will depend.

In such a crisis, it is proper that the people of every district in the Union should be well informed of the course pursued by its particular representative and of the bearing all the discussions in Congress, and of all its proceedings. The important topics opened up in Congress, will, we have no doubt, greatly protract the session, and consequently increase the volume of our reports. The Congressional Globe of the last Congress (made up of the proceedings, including the votes, and a synopsis of the discussion) extended to almost a thousand quarto pages, small print. The Appendix of speeches revised or written out by the speakers, consisted also of about one thousand quarto pages. These volumes were furnished for \$1 each. The same amount of matter reported and printed at the usual prices, could not be afforded for less than \$10 per volume. The matter being prepared for our newspaper; we were enabled to transfer it and convert it into the book form, and sell it at the reduced subscription price. But the volume of the reports, increased by the long session of Congress, made the cost of the paper alone nearly equal, the price at which the volume was sold. The publishers made nothing on their work. Anticipating that the approaching session will not be shorter than the long one of the 27th Congress, we had determined to raise the price of the Congressional Globe and Appendix to \$2 each; and, to justify this enhanced price, incurred new expenses to add to the value of the work. But, being impressed with the importance of spreading information among the people, on the eve of an election fraught with such consequences to the country as that of the next Presidency, we have resolved to adhere to the old price of \$1 for the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix of speeches, to all subscribers up to the 1st of January next. After that day, the price will be \$2 for each.

As some persons who may receive this prospectus may wish to subscribe for our regular papers, we will here state that we publish a Daily paper at \$10; a Semi-weekly paper at \$5; and a Weekly paper, with a complete index to it, at \$2 a year, payable in advance.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe, \$1 per copy.
For the Appendix \$1 per copy.
Six copies of either of the above 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 article 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 subscriptions should be in Washington by the 10th of December next, at farthest.
No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.
BLAIR & RIVES,
WASHINGTON CITY October 20, 1843.

The State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY,
Orphans' Court, June 5th, 1843.
PETER LARRISON, Administrator of Samuel Lively, dec'd having report ed said estate insolvent—
It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying and requiring the creditors of said estate to present their claims to E. T. Smith, Judge of the County Court, on the first Friday in January next, at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, at which time and place the claims against said estate will be audited for allowance.
A true copy from the Minutes:
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
June 7, 1843.

50 cents
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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 undermentioned land office in the State of Louisiana, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at NEW ORLEANS, commencing on Monday, the thirtieth day of November next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

South of the 31st degree of Latitude, East of the meridian, and West of the Mississippi river.

Fractional township twelve, east of Grand river; fractional sections twenty-two, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, and forty, in township fifteen, and fractional township sixteen, of range twelve.

Fractional township sixteen, of range thirteen.

Fractional township eleven, of range fourteen.

Fractional sections thirty-two and thirty-three, in township twenty-three and fractional sections two, three, four, five, ten, eleven and twelve, in township twenty-four, of range fifteen.

Sections one, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, and sections eighteen to thirty-six, inclusive, in township nineteen; township twenty; sections one to six, inclusive, eleven to fifteen, inclusive, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, and twenty-seven to thirty, inclusive, in township twenty-one, of range sixteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, eighteen, and twenty-one, in township twenty-one, of range seventeen.

Sections five, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, and twenty-eight, in township twenty-two, and fractional section twenty-five in township twenty-three, of range eighteen.

Fractional sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Fractional sections nineteen, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and thirty, in township twenty-three; fractional sections three, four, and five, and nine to fourteen, inclusive, in township twenty-four of range twenty.

Fractional sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections seven, eight, fifteen, seventeen, and eighteen, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-one.

Sections one to four inclusive, ten to fifteen inclusive, and twenty-one to thirty inclusive, in township fifteen; sections thirteen, fourteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-two to thirty inclusive, in township sixteen; sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township seventeen; sections three and four, and nine to fifteen inclusive, and twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen; and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty two inclusive, and twenty seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township eighteen; sections three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township nineteen; sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty; 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Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 7.—No. 49.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1843.

Whole No. 361

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

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

Terms of Advertising.

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

For announcing candidates for office \$3 00 to be paid in advance.

Cash will invariably be required for all job-work on delivery, & also for Blanks except in cases where we have standing accounts with County Officers.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

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

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

Interest will be charged on newspaper and advertising accounts from the time they become due until paid.

For inserting circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.

Communications to insure an early insertion should be handed in as early as Saturday previous to the day of publication.

Postage MUST be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on Business.

IRELAND.

The affairs of Ireland occupy a large space in the journals and reviews of Great Britain. The repeal movement that awakens so much interest, was revived in 1810, at the close of the administration of Lord Melbourne. During the year 1810, there were eleven meetings on the subject at different places in Ireland. In 1811 there were five meetings. In 1812 there was but one, although there were in Dublin, weekly lectures at the Corn Exchange. In the spring of the present year they were recommenced and at thirty one meetings since held the aggregate number of persons present have, according to the statements in the papers, amounted to 8,910,000, being a larger number than the whole population of Ireland. Of course, many persons present at one have been present at many of the other meetings, and probably the numbers have been greatly overrated. Still all appearances being made, it displays a universal movement of the people of Ireland.

The spirit inculcated by Mr. O'Connell can be very well gathered from an extract from his speech at Tuam. "There was some fracas between the police and a party of repeaters, of small consequence appeared in which the police were discomfited. Mr. O'Connell denounces his own friends in the following language. "But the traitors in Ahascragh—the traitors of Ahascragh—in- sisted of resorting to the law, violated it, and violated at the same time the very first principles of the repeal association, which required that there should be no tumult, no rioting, no violence of any description. He felt so strongly on this subject, that he would blot Ahascragh out of the map of Ireland—refuse to allow a single one of its inhabitants to be enrolled upon the books of the association, and have them held up to the detestation of the people of Ireland, for having violated the great and beautiful principle of moral force."

The spirit indicated among a portion of his followers seems to go beyond the immediate object of repeal—to look to a separation from Great Britain. An extract from a very influential paper, contained in the Quarterly Review, is full of energy and decision. The extract is as follows:—"And now Englishmen listen to us. Though you were to-morrow, to give us the best tenures on earth; though you were to equalize Presbyterian, Catholic and Episcopalian; though you were to give us the amplest representation in the senate; though you were to restore our abuses; disencumber us of debt, and redress every one of our fiscal wrongs and though, in addition to this you plundered the treasuries of the world to lay gold at our feet, and exhausted the resources of your genius to do us worship and honor—still we tell you, in the name of liberty and country; we tell you, in the name of enthusiastic hearts, thoughtful souls, and fearless spirits; we tell you by the past, present and the future, we would spurn your gifts, if the condition were that Ireland should remain a province. We tell you and all whom it may concern, come what may, bribery or deceit, justice, policy or war;—we tell you, in the name of Ireland, that Ireland shall be a nation."

The popular songs which the occasion has called forth are perhaps the best indication of the tendency of this excitement. The ardent hopes; the cherished recollections; the mournful experience; the bitter wrongs of the people of Ireland have been expressed again in verse and set to the music of the national airs of Ireland. Hitherto the exhibition of order, peace and strict attention to the laws, which have excited the public meetings in Ireland, have merited astonishment and admiration. The self command that has characterized the whole movement

of the people has seemed miraculous. Whether this self command will continue, and the world shall witness the influence—the overpowering influence, that belongs to calmness, moderation, self-command, united to a fixed and determined resolution, among a people to obtain justifiable ends, remains to be seen.

We extract from the Quarterly Review three of the poems which have appeared in a small volume entitled "Spirit of the Nation."

OURSELVES ALONE.

The work that should to day be wrought—
Defers not till to-morrow;
The help that should within be sought,
Soom from without to borrow,
Old maxims these—yet stout and true—
They speak in trumpet tone,
To do at once what is to do,
And trust ourselves ourselves ALONE.

Too long our Irish hearts we schooled,
In present hope to bide;
By dreams of English justice fooled
And English tongues that lied,
That hour of week delusion's past,
The empty dream has flown;
Our hope and strength we find at last,
Is in OURSELVES ALONE.

Remember when our lot was worse—
Smug, trampled to the dust;
'Twas long our weakness and our curse,
In stranger aid to trust,
And if, at length we proudly trod—
On big laws o'erthrown,
Who won that struggle? Under God,
Ourselves—OURSELVES ALONE.

The foolish word "impossible,"
At once, for aye disdain;
No power can bare a people's will
A people's right to gain,
Behold, united, firmly set,
Nor flinch in word or tone—
We'll be in glorious nation yet,
REDEEMED—Blest—ALONE!

The first to resist the false Saxon were they
The latest to bend to his tyrannous sway,
And always the prompt to his power to curb—
Bears witness Blackwater, Clonhbrock,
Benburb.

Oh! proud was the day when the Chief of the Gael,
Like a thunder-storm scatter'd the sons of the pale;
And the strength of the Saxon like stubble
Went down
Before the strong steps of the cross and the crown.

And what, though our God, to whom glory
and praise!
Hath not left to their children the spoil of
those days;
More light be our honor—more goodly
our gain,
That he gave gallant hearts to achieve it
again.

'Tis that day, when the strength of the
slumbering North
Again for the land of our birth shall come
forth;
And speaking stout words, which stout
hearts will maintain,
Proclaim our fair country a NATION again.

Then, oh! when green Erin her trust and
her might
Shall summon to battle for God and our
right—
For the home of our hearts, or the free-
dom of man,
May one giant phalanx still march in the
van.

*The well known arms of the confederate
chiefs of Ulster.

'Who fears to speak of Ninety eight?
Who blushes at the name?
When onwards march the patriots' fate,
Who hangs his head for shame?
He's all a knave of half a slave,
Who slights his country thus;
But a true man, like you, man,
Will fill your glass with us.

We drink the memory of the brave,
The faithful and the few—
Some lie far off beyond the wave,
Some sleep in Ireland too;
All—all are gone—but still lives on
The fame of those who died;
All true men, like you men,
Remember them with pride.

Some on the shore of distant lands
Their weary hearts have laid,
And by the stranger's heedless hands
Their lonely graves were made;
But though their clay be far away
Beyond the Atlantic foam—
In true men, like you men,
Their Spirit's still at home.

Then here's their memory—may it be
For us a guiding light,
To cheer our strife for liberty,
And teach us to unite.
Through good and ill, be Ireland's still,
Though sad as theirs your fate;
And true men be you, men,
Like those of Ninety-Eight!

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13—3, P. M.

RIOTS AMONG THE FIREMEN—SEVERAL PERSONS SHOT!

Our city has again been the scene of several desperate and bloody conflicts between the Fairmount and New Market (of Baltimore) Engine companies on the one side, and the Good Will and Weacoco Hose companies on the other. During the course of yesterday afternoon, some fifteen or twenty members of the former Companies, who were out at the Water Works, were attacked and beaten by the latter; and in the evening the Fairmount sounded an alarm of fire for the avowed purpose of attacking the Good Will, who in connection with about 100 members of the Weacoco, were stationed in and about their house, on Race-street, beyond Broad. Being present, I satisfied myself as to the extent of their determination, to kill, or shoot, every member of the Fairmount and New Market should they approach them; and to make good their purpose, had armed themselves with guns, pistols, &c. Of the former, I counted seven.

The carriage of the Fairmount, about five o'clock, had been seized upon by the Good Will broken up and thrown into the Schuylkill River.

Between 8 and 9, the Fairmount, with a force of several hundred, marched out Race street as far as Schuylkill Fourth when they were met by the Good Will and Weacoco members, who instantly discharged five muskets loaded, with buckshot at their assailants, wounding several persons, two of them are supposed to be very seriously injured. Their names are Harvey and Morris the rest shot in the abdomen, the latter in the back—Clubs, stones, and other deadly missiles were used with frightful violence. The Fairmount was finally overpowered and obliged to run for their lives. There were several thousand persons concerned in this affair, which continued up to half past 10 o'clock, at which hour I left the ground.

The threat had previously gone abroad that the Weacoco Hose Company, aided by others, were bent upon attacking and destroying the Baltimore apparatus as she was leaving for home this morning. Mayor Scott had summoned the entire police force of the city at Dock street wharf, where they assembled at half past six. Thousands of persons soon collected, a short time previous to the boat's leaving the wharf, a portion of the New Market members came down in citizens' dress, and quietly passed on board, their equipments having been sent in cabs. It seems that fear of the balance of the company from a proceeding with their apparatus when the boat left the wharf without them.

A number of the Fairmount members escorted them, and upon returning back to their quarters, at the Corner of second and Walnut streets, they were groused at by the Weacoco, when instantly a desperate fight ensued. The police, however, were soon in the midst, and succeeded in making several arrests. The prisoners were taken to the Mayor's office, where, after undergoing an examination, were held to bail in \$1,000 each this afternoon.

Our city is in a sad state of excitement, and no one can tell where this disgraceful affair will end.

I learn that the city Council is about to call a special meeting, for the purpose of adopting decisive measures, which shall destroy the present Fire department as now organized, and substitute a paid system, to be entirely under the control of city authorities.

POSTSCRIPT—11 o'clock, P. M.—The New Market Fire Company after having rendered themselves notorious for their drunken and riotous conduct during their stay in our city, succeeded, thank heaven, in getting on board the Baltimore boat, with their apparatus, at 1 o'clock, under an escort of some 600 or 800 police. Not less than 8,000 spectators were present. Symptoms of disorder manifested itself in every section of the city, and numerous arrests were made.

SMILE LATER.—I have just learned that some 200 persons, members of the Weacoco, Good Will Hose, and others, have gone down to New Castle, in advance of the boat, for the Baltimoreans.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

STRANGE DEVELOPMENT.—It will be recollected that during last winter or spring a horrible murder of several members of a family took place in Warren County, New Jersey. A man named Carter was arrested and put upon his trial for these murders, but on account of the jury in his case not being able to agree, he was set at liberty. Some circumstances have since transpired, that may lead, if true, to the punishment of the real participators in this awful tragedy. They are these:

On Wednesday night a man named Augustus Miller, went into a German boarding house in New Market street near Pegg, and got into a controversy with one of the boarders named William Heyer; afterwards he returned to his own stopping place, which it seems was in this same neighborhood, and on last night came back, and renewed the subject of the preceding evening. They became much excited, when another man, Adam Leichtenheldt interfered and caused a reconciliation to take place between them.

Miller then took the latter aside and told him that he was one of the men who com-

mitted the above murder, that he had killed Mr. Parke by cutting his throat, and that Heyer was his accomplice and had destroyed the life of the child. He said that by giving him up he could make \$1000; but begged him to say nothing about it, until he got another night's rest. L. immediately told Heyer the statement which he had made, and Heyer then went for a watchman and had him arrested.

He was taken to the Northern Liberties police office, where he confessed his participation in the murder, and stated that he had an accomplice, but would not implicate Heyer. He refused to give any particulars in regard to the manner that these unfortunate individuals were put to death. It was this morning brought before Mayor Cannon, and by him committed for a further hearing. No additional particulars were elicited from him. The affair altogether is a singular one, and might induce a supposition that the man is insane; but there is not the slightest indication of it. The object in making the confession he stated, was an account of the disturbed state of his mind—not having been able to obtain any rest since the commission of the dreadful deed.—[Philadelphia Mercury.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

The town of Tuskegee in Macon County, was on last Monday the scene of the most atrocious murder that has ever been committed even in this land of the Bowie Knife and Pistol. The circumstances are as follows:—Mr. FREEMAN, a citizen of this County, and well known in this place, had gone down to the plantation of ANOLD SEALS in Macon County, accompanied by an officer with a Writ of Execution issued from this County, and had levied on a negro, the property of one VANN, the son-in-law of Seals, and the defendant in the Writ. The negro was taken by the officer and Freeman to Tuskegee; and as they reached that place, Seals and Vann, armed with guns, came in pursuit avowing their intention to kill Freeman. Upon their coming up, Freeman got behind the bushes and begged hard for his life, but Seals was relentless and shot him, at the distance of only three or four feet, through both thighs, as he clung to the officer, Vann was with difficulty prevented from shooting him, after he had fallen. The unfortunate man died in two or three hours, of lock-jaw; and the murderers having waited to assure themselves of his death, started for the Republic of Texas.

SEALS is an elderly man, of considerable property, and was formerly a citizen of this County which he represented one year in the State Legislature.

BRIGHT WHITEWASH.

Many have heard of the brilliant success whitewash in the case of the President's house at Washington. The following is a receipt for making it, with some additional improvements learned by experiments.

Take half a bushel of nice unstacked lime, slack it with boiling water, covering it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of clean salt, previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, beat to a thin paste, and stirred boiling hot, half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by first soaking it well, and hanging it over a slow fire, in a small kettle within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture; stir it well, and let it stand a few days covered from dirt. It should be put on quite hot; for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house, if properly applied.—Brushes more or less small may be used, according to the neatness of the job required. It answers as well as oil paint for wood, brick, or stone, and is cheaper. It retains its brilliancy for many years; there is nothing of the kind that can compare with it, either for inside or outside walls. Coloring matter may be put in, and made of any shade you like—Spanish brown stirred in will make red or pink more or less deep according to the quantity. A delicate tinge of this is very pretty for inside walls. Finely pulverized common clay, well mixed with the Spanish brown before it is stirred into the mixture, makes a lilac color. Lamp black in moderate quantities makes a slate color, very suitable for the outside of buildings. Lamp black and Spanish brown mixed together produce a reddish stone color. Yellow ochre stirred in makes a yellow wash; but chrome green farther and makes a color generally esteemed prettier. In all these cases, the darkness of the shade will of course be determined by the quantity of coloring matter used. It is difficult to make it a rule, because tastes are very different; it would be best to try experiments on a shingle, and let it dry. I have been told that green must not be mixed with lime. The lime destroys the color, and the color has an effect upon the whitewash, which makes it crack and peel.

When walls have been badly smoked, and you wish to have them a clean white it is well to squeeze indigo plentifully through a bag into the water you use, before it is stirred in the whole mixture.

If a larger quantity than five gallons is wanted, the same proportion should be observed.

STRANGE PHENOMENON.

The New York Commercial Advertiser publishes a curious communication on the subject of meteors, written by a person named James Arlington Bennett. The writer says:

"Being near the sea shore some years ago in the month of August, I observed a bright meteor descending right in front of me, almost in a perpendicular line, and not to appearance three rods distant and being between me and the sea and maintained its light until it almost touched the ground. A light shock instantly struck my ear as though something had fallen. I approached the spot, but there being only a star light could see nothing. On feeling on the ground, however, I stuck my finger into something soft, which I found to have a most peculiar fetid smell, like nothing that I had ever met in the laboratory or any where else. Next morning I examined the place and found about two pounds of brown jelly, which had descended in globular form, but had been broken by the fall and formed a small segment of sphere. Having no means of either weighing or analysing this matter, I passed it by with the conjecture that it was the substance which forms meteors or falling stars. The altitude of this meteor could not be more than one hundred yards."

The next fell in the pail of his milk-maid, depositing the same kind of jelly without her observing its fall. The only effect of the shock was to throw the pail a little on one side.

"The third that presented itself was about the latter end of July last year. Having gone toward the stable between 11 and 12 o'clock, of a very clear night, I noticed all of a sudden that the East end of the coach-house presented a brilliant light, and turning to look for the cause, a most splendid meteor, which had run nearly half its course, leaving a brilliant streak of light after it, was descending directly toward me, on an angle of about 45 degrees, when it immediately ceased to shine. 'There goes another jelly,' said I to myself, 'which I must hunt up in the morning.'"

Mr. Bennett marked the spot where it fell, and next morning proceeded with a ladder to find it. It had fallen farther off than he expected, and he says:

"I passed four fields without success, when at the lower end of the fifth field, a piece of meadow land, full half a mile from where I stood, to my wonder and admiration I discovered, a little on the right of the line of search, a body of dark brown jelly, exactly like one-side of a convex lens, three feet in diameter, but broken into many pieces by the fall. The stretch was most insufferable. This body of jelly before it fell must have formed a globe of from ten to twelve inches in diameter, if not more. This jelly, which lay on the spot where it fell until the 12th of September following, entirely destroyed all the grass under and near it. Now I think that taking the distance from where I stood, and the meteor having its formation at the head of the perpendicular, its altitude must be counted at least one mile, as its downward course would trace the hypothesis of the same triangle for some distance."

I put a piece of this jelly on the coals, the odor from which drove the servants from the kitchen. There arose neither flame nor smoke, yet it extinguished the coals where it lay.—Being very busy at the time, I did not attempt to determine its constituents. Its fracture was not, however, like that of jelly, but it appeared to break into cubes.

May not each of these jellies be the residuum or synthetic result of the combustion or discharge of a large portion of gases, through an electrical agency? The universal downward tendency of their motion shows that their specific gravity is much more than that of the atmosphere, and that they therefore must be formed at the moment of discharge.

The editor of the Commercial thinks it probable that this account may explain the recent shower of flesh and blood in South Carolina, and that which occurred two years ago in Tennessee. The New York Tribune in commenting on this curious narrative, says:

"The falling star that any one may see of a clear night, has long been regarded by philosophers as a gelaatinous matter, inflated with phosphuretted hydrogen gas; and the splendid meteor of Mr. Bennett was doubtless one of these ordinary shooting stars appearing very bright by its proximity. The gelaatinous substance he found, accords with the experience and theory of others, and indeed is a very singular and curious corroboration of them."

A TOUCHING SCENE.—The Adams Sentinel states, that while Judge Buchanan was passing sentence of death upon the unhappy criminal Chrisie, in Cumberland Md, last week, his feelings were so much excited as almost to impede utterance. After passing sentence the judge arose, and with him the other members of the court, the bar, and the whole assembly, when he offered up to the Throne of Grace a most fervent prayer in behalf of the doomed and unfortunate man.

Shaving a Monkey.—A would-be wit asked a barber's boy if he had ever shaved a monkey. "No," said the boy, "but if you will take a seat I will try!"

HORRIBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

The Cincinnati Message says: "We learn by a letter from Little Rock, Arkansas, that a saddler living near that place, named Doyle, brutally murdered his wife on the 20th ultimo, in the following manner:—He was boiling a pot of rosin and grease over the fire, and some high words taking place between him and his wife, in a phrenzy of rage, he turned the pot, with its contents, over her head!"

"The poor woman's screams were heard by a neighbor—the only one living within the distance of half a mile—who reached the house just in time to see her breathe her last. Her head and face were entirely coated and seared with the pitch which had run into her bosom and down the back of her neck."

"The husband escaped, but the alarm being given, several persons started in pursuit and found him the next day about five miles from the house, lying dead on his face in a little rivulet, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and bloody jack-knife clasped tightly in his hand. Doyle was a poor man, having spent by dissipation, a small property which he got by his wife."

HORRORS OF SMOKING.—An acquaintance who has for years been alternately a smoker and chewer of tobacco; tells us that, although in good health and prosperous in his affairs, he was frequently low spirited, he could never tell why. Besides, he was troubled with twitching in the corners of his eyes, which some times extended to the corners of his mouth. At last he began to accuse his beloved cigars as the cause, and with much effort broke off from smoking and chewing. The consequence is, that all the disagreeable things which he endured have disappeared. His spirits are uniformly buoyant, and his muscles quiet. As to the fellows who smoke in Broadway, spoiling the common air of heaven, we wish spams would seize all their mouths, so that they could not hold a cigar.

Journal of Com.

SOMETHING ODD.

Mr. Stone of Louisville, says he burns water for fuel.

"The theory of the various operations of chemical affinity and its combinations, in complicated operation of rendering water combustible, without decomposition, has been proven to be correct and an achievement of natural philosophy has resulted, not less important than the invention of the steam engine itself."

By these experiments the difficult problem of the union of oil and water has been solved in a very simple manner; a cheap and elegant fuel has been obtained; an interesting subject has been presented for the contemplation of chemists; and several new compounds secured in the liquid form, as oil and water, resinous matter and water, and many others.

"The chemical apparatus in which these experiments have been tried, has been converted into a furnace for burning water, which it accomplishes in an efficient and profitable manner. The furnace, however, has not been brought to a complete state in this first exhibition, but the principle is shown by which it may be rendered perfect."

HOW TO MAKE AN UNPRODUCTIVE FRUIT TREE BEAR.

A lady of our acquaintance took us into her garden a few days ago, where we were shown an apple tree which she informed us had been planted for ten or more years, but had never before borne any fruit. In looking over an old volume she accidentally met with what purported to be a remedy for this unproductiveness, which was simply to cut from each limb, close to where it diverges from the trunk a piece of bark about four inches round the limb, and one inch in width, and immediately replace it by tying it on with a rag until it adhered again. Early in the spring she tried the tree we speak of, leaving however two or three of the limbs untouched. The result is, that it is now filled with apples which bid fair to ripen finely; but it is worthy of remark, that only on those limbs which had been cut is the fruit to be seen. The operation is very simple and as it has proved successful in this instance, we have no hesitation in recommending its trial in similar cases.

Reading Gazette.

A RELIC.—We have been shown a silver medal which was found recently, in ploughing an old Indian field, near the former site of the Chehaw towns, in Lee county. From its inscription, and the figures stamped upon it, it appears to have been one of the medals that were manufactured during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and distributed to several Indian Chiefs in token of their fidelity and friendship. It is about two inches in diameter, with the miniature of Mr. Jefferson on one side, with the inscription, "Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, A. D. 1801." On the other side is an axe and pipe, crossing each other, and the hand of a white man and Indian clasped together, and bearing the inscription of "Peace and Friendship." Some silver coins, we understand, were found with the medal. These were no doubt the valued treasures of some chief of those towns, who left them in concealment at the time of his death.—Macon Messenger.

Passit charged with the murder of a tutor in Yale College, has been bailed in the sum of \$3000—the evidence against him being deemed slight.

Handwritten signatures and notes at the top of the page.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

FROM TUSCALOOSA.

Extracts from letters from Capt. D. B. Turner and Wm. J. Sykes, Esq., to the Editor of the Democrat, dated Tuscaloosa, 4th Dec. 1843.

...the House of Representatives... A. B. Moore, of Perry, their Speaker, without opposition... Joseph Phelan, Principal Clerk, no opposition... A. B. Clitherall assistant Clerk... Wilson C. Bibb, Engraving Clerk... James Ower, Door-keeper... There were a number of ballots for Messenger without an election... About 70 members were present. In the Senate 21 members attended. Col. Terry, of Limestone, was elected President of that body, without opposition. Owing to the small number in attendance, there was no election for any other officer to the Senate... The non-attendance of members of the two Houses is attributed to the high waters, which from information has overflowed all the lands heretofore liable to overflow in the southern part of the State, and I understand has done considerable injury. The Democratic Convention met this evening in the Representative Hall; Gen'l. B. M. Lowe was called to the Chair. The names of the delegates from Madison, are Gen. Lowe, Capt. Turner, Col. Fleming, Dr. Norris and G. L. Sandige, Esq. Messrs Norris and Sandige were appointed to supply the places of Gen'l. T. Jones and Dr. Hammond, neither of whom is here.

Each county was then called, and the delegates requested to come forward and register their names—there were in attendance 82 delegates. The convention then adjourned to meet to-morrow evening at 3 o'clock. We shall then elect a President and other officers of said Convention. There is a greater crowd of people here than I ever saw; and no small number of candidates for various offices—as the United States' Court is in session—also the Grand Lodge—Grand Chapter and Grand Council—all holding their meetings at this time in Tuscaloosa.

In addition to the above we learn verbally that Wm. J. Couch was elected Secretary of the Senate, and that the office of Messenger for the House has been dispensed with for the purpose of economy. We have received a copy of the Governor's Message which will be published entire in our next.

The Globe of the 3th ult. announces the arrival at Washington of three of our delegation in Congress, Messrs. McConnell, Payne, and Dellett.

A Prediction Verified.—In answer to some remarks of the editor of the Wetumpka Argus, a short, time since, while speaking of his preference for Col. Johnson, we stated in substance, that if he did not have cause to complain of unfairness in some of the friends of Mr. Van Buren, or their efforts to silence the expression of his preference, it would be because they had no fears of his candidate. Now mark the fulfillment.—In a late Flag of the Union a writer over the signature of "Phocion" indulges in the most bitter and vindictive spirit towards the editor of the Argus—in fact the writer uses language which it would be imprudent for us here to repeat, lest it might increase that ill-feeling and prejudice between different portions of our party, already indulged to too great an extent.

The editor of the Flag in speaking of the communication says that it is such an one as he cannot approve. "It hurls" says he, "into the Democratic camp, with the most reckless hand a fire brand well calculated to arouse the hostile feelings and prejudices of a portion of our party." Again says the editor of the Flag—"the bitterness of the writers feelings seems to have prompted him to employ the most biting and insulting language which his vocabulary would furnish in expressing them. Did we not know the author, we should have excluded the communication from our columns, under the impression that it had been written by some violent political enemy, with the view of destroying whatever harmony may still exist between different portions of the Democracy."

The editor of the Argus may not complain of this, inasmuch as it emanates from an anonymous scribbler; yet if there is not cause of complaint, we acknowledge that we are much mistaken.

CONSEQUENCE OF HIGH POSTAGE.—The Express thus illustrates the operation of the present onerous rates of postage:—

"Wednesday was packet day for the steamer at Boston. Many hundreds of letters went from this city to Boston, not one tenth of them through the mail, we are sure. How were they carried then? Why, the banks or merchants made up a package sealed it, and directed it to their correspondent in Boston. Some body took it for 25 cents, it is probable. Who that somebody is every body knows but it is not any body's business to tell. The package in the hands of the Boston correspondents, he breaks it open, and lo! it is full of letters for the steamer; and it is not the somebody's business who bro't it on, to know that there was in it a single letter. He took it as a package of goods or of anything else. The Boston correspondent pays the Boston Post master one cent for each letter, and the Boston

postmaster is bound by law to dispatch all these letters with the foreign mails. How can the P. O. Department help this? It cannot, indeed; and thus business is now done between all the large towns from Buffalo and Baltimore to Boston. But few pay postage, or mean to pay such postage as they have been paying, much longer."

A GALLERY OF LOCO FOCOS.

Gen. Washington, in a letter to Mr. Stone of Maryland, says "I do not scruple to declare that if I had a vote in your legislature it would be given decidedly against a paper emission, upon the general principle of its inutility as representative of coin, or the necessity of it as a medium."

In another letter to Thomas Jefferson, Washington calls the paper system "foolish and wicked." In another letter, he says: "I have never heard and hope I shall never hear any serious mention of a paper currency in the State. I do verily believe that the greatest foes we have in the world could not devise a more effectual plan for the ruin of Virginia."

Mr. Jefferson was, if possible, still more hostile to paper money than Gen. Washington, and he avows in his writings, "that his hostility was strengthened by every year's reflection and experience."

Mr. Madison, in the 44th number of the Federalist, one of his acknowledged productions, in a long article on the subject of the currency, has this passage:

"In addition to all these persuasive considerations, it may be observed, that the reasons which show the necessity of fixing to the States the power of regulating coin, prove with equal force, that they ought not to be at liberty to substitute a paper medium in the place of coin."

Patrick Henry represented paper money "as a nefarious plan of speculation."

Dr. Witherspoon was a powerful opponent to the paper money system, and ridiculed the idea that a bank made money more plentiful. He compared all such attempts to increase the currency, "to pouring water into a jar of oil, when, as he said, the oil would run away, and the water remain."

Luther Martin, of Maryland, says that the majority of the Convention that formed the Constitution of the United States, "were so smitten with the paper dread, that they negatived every proposition to permit either the States or the Government to emit bills of credit, by a vote of nine States to two."

Daniel Webster, the God like, whose authority the whigs cannot, and the conservatives dare not impeach, says: "The most effectual of all contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, and fertilizing the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow, is the State banking system."

Henry Clay, "the available," who is as high authority with the whig and conservative forces as the "god-like" himself, said in the year 1811, when opposing the bank charter: "What is a corporation, such as the bill contemplates? It is a splendid association of favored individuals, from the mass of society, and vested with exclusive privileges. Where is the limitation upon this power to set up corporations? You establish one in the heart of a State, the basis of whose capital shall consist of land, slaves, personal estate, and thus the whole property within the jurisdiction of a State might be absorbed by these political bodies. The existing bank contends that it is beyond the powers of the State to tax it, and if this pretension be well founded, it is in the Power of Congress, by chartering companies, to dry up all the sources of State revenue."

CONGRESS.—On yesterday, the first session of the 25th Congress met. Much business of an exciting and perplexed nature will be brought before this session; among the most important of which, will be that of the annexation of Texas to the Union. From the signs of the times, we have no doubt that this question, which has slumbered for years, will create a great sensation in the country—will array the Northern interests against the Southern—and may be the means of drawing new lines of demarcation in the political parties of the day. If our forebodings come to pass—if the Northern politicians oppose the annexation on the ground that it will add strength to the Southern portion of the confederacy—will tend to frustrate the schemes of the British and Northern Abolitionists—if they oppose it upon these grounds, the South must stand her arms; she must endeavor to place in the high offices of the country men whose devotion to her interests is above suspicion.

We look forward with much anxiety to the developments that will be made by the discussion of this measure in Congress. If it is to be a bone of contention between the North and the South, and is to exercise any influence in the approaching Presidential contest, we do not see how Southern men, who love their country and its institutions, are to avoid rallying around Mr. Calhoun, who, on this, as on all other questions of vital interest to the south, is "above suspicion, and without reproach."

ERRATA.—In the communication signed "Pacifcus" published last week, several errors occurred in consequence of the type having been set up and corrected by inexperienced hands. In 5th line for patient hearing—read patient hearing. In 88th line the course of action—read this course, &c. In 128th line to head them to battle—read lead them. In 166th line of these placed under—read those placed under.

"A rolling stone gathers no moss." A Very doubtful adage, (says the Pennsylvanian.) We have just seen in a country paper the marriage of Peleg Rowlingston to Ophelia Morse.

From the Mobile Tribune. A SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

We have received at various times during the fall, letters from gentlemen of worth and respectability, suggesting the propriety of the call of a Southern Convention. The propriety of the measure appeared to us evident at the first view, and all the reflection we have made upon the subject only serves to confirm our first impression.

There are so many questions before the country, having a peculiar influence upon the interests of the Southern people, that measures for the concentration of the public mind upon some uniform system of operations in regard to them seem to be imperatively demanded.—The tariff act of 1842, so unjust, oppressive and partial in its operations; the discussion of the principles of the protective system at the North, and the evident courtship of the tariff interests by the Syracuse convention, and by influential politicians of the democratic party; the declaration by the great meeting of whigs in New York that one end—apparently the principal end of their exertions—would be to establish "a permanent protective tariff;" the necessity for the immediate settlement of these questions before they become involved in the contests of party politicians—all lead us to the conclusion that a convention of the South ought now to be held. The eyes of the Southern people cannot be too earnestly directed to the advancement of principle, and they ought by this time to have learned that professions are one thing and principles another.

The only mode by which principles can be acceptably advanced, is to reduce them into action. Many a wily politician can plead all manner of excuses, and even "coercion" for a violation of principle, if such excuses will be received.

We say to the South—people that a settlement of the tariff at the approaching session of congress ought to take place, and a convention of the Southern people indicating a firm and decided opinion, would give efficiency to the argument of "coercion" in quarters where, perhaps, no other argument will be available to hold men to their faith.

There is another subject of fearful interest to the people of the South; and especially to the inhabitants of those states that border on the Gulf of Mexico. We refer to the British interference in Texas. The evidence in favor of the fact, that Great Britain has attempted the abolition of slavery in that country, and possibly contemplates its possession as a colony, is almost conclusive. That Texas will renew the application for admission to the Union is almost certain. What course should the government pursue; what policy does the interest, say, the safety of the Southern people demand? To answer this question, the South should convene. There ought to be a full and candid enquiry into the position we occupy in relation to the subject, and to ascertain whether the results apprehended by our people at the first glance at it will be likely to occur.

Is the safety of our institutions and property involved in the policy Great Britain may pursue? Can we suffer the establishment of such connections between Great Britain and Texas as the public seem to understand have been attempted? It is time that upon these questions some southern opinion should be formed and expressed. The ablest pens in the north were employed to establish an opinion there. Memorial after memorial—petition after petition—were forwarded to congress, indicative of the success of these efforts. The institutions of the south are objects of incessant attack. Societies, numbering their thousands and tens of thousands, have been associated—employing agents of every description to circulate defamatory libels upon the southern people; arraying against them the cabinets of Europe; concentrating in opposition to their institutions, rank, official influence, high stations and party connexions. Yet not a meeting, not an interchange of opinions, has ever taken place among the people of the different states on this subject. The dangers have become too manifest and threatening for us to delay any longer.

The question arises, how shall the convention be constituted? We should rejoice if men of all parties of the south would meet, and confer upon this subject. There are members of the opposite party from our own, whom we should rejoice to see in consultation with the great spirits of our own party on these subjects. We do not believe such a thing practicable. We say then the convention should embrace a large number of our young men. The difficulties that beset this section of our country will fall to their management. They should learn to know each other. We have in our state young men of the most brilliant promise, and on whom it may hereafter rely. Let them become acquainted with one another, and with the young men of other states. Let them cultivate intercourse and connections with each other, and thus early enlist together in the cause of their country.

At the convention our ablest statesmen should be present. Let it represent the intellect, experience and deliberate purpose among our people, as well as their energy, promptitude, and vigor. Perhaps, the great statesmen who have gone somewhat into retirement would meet together on such an occasion.

Where should such a convention be held? We say at some point in Georgia. That is the state most convenient and central to the southern and south western states, among which we include Tennessee, as having common interests and feelings with our own.

When should such a convention be held? We say at an early day. The object is to impress the next congress that the south is not satisfied with the existing tariff laws, and to inform the same body of our opinions upon the relations that Texas should maintain.

We put the question, could not Alabama send 300 delegates to such a convention? An old fish.—A man who set on a bridge with his feet in the water, was asked

the reason why he did so, when he replied, "I am to sing bass to-morrow, and am now endeavoring to take a cold in order to prepare my voice."

A well dressed young gentleman at a ball, in whisking about the room, run his head against a young lady. He began to apologise.

"Not a word, sir," said she, "tis not hard enough to hurt any body."

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—The Savannah Georgian mentions the discovery of an article which promises to be the means of saving many lives in shipwreck; it would be invaluable on our western waters, so obnoxious to damages from snags and other accidents. It is an air pillow, and is called McIntosh's Air Pillow. It is represented as being the cleanest, softest, most wholesome, cheapest, and most durable pillow that can be used, and covered with a pillow-case, is like any other pillow. In danger it is ever at hand, night and day, and when uncovered, will exhibit straps or strings to pass the arms through and tie on the front round the body, from the throat downwards. It will float the person with head and shoulders above water, and could sustain more than one.

How many lives might have been preserved within these few years past, had the numerous steamboats on the Mississippi and the Ohio been provided with an invention of this kind? Will the safety of passengers ever become an object of serious consideration?

POST OFFICE REFORM.

A meeting was called at the Merchant's Exchange, New York, on the 25th instant, to take into consideration the best means of effecting a "cheap, equitable system of postage."

Within a few months, between all the cities at the north, private expresses have been established, which do this work so much better than the government, that the revenue from postage has very materially diminished. The postmaster, in pursuance of his duty to protect the government, has attempted to put a stop to these enterprises, and the consequence is that the people who enjoy their benefits, have resisted him and resorted to all means of evading the laws. The postmaster general has, doubtless, only performed his duty. The error is not with him. The laws are wrong, and ought forthwith to be abolished or modified. If they remain as they are, the post office department will become inefficient, burdensome and useless. Its revenue will not pay the salaries of its officers, and the government will be kept in a state of constant warfare with its citizens.

This department was intended for the public benefit solely, and whenever the people can better perform its duties, it ought at once to be abolished.

The only way we can see to avoid the difficulty is, for the next congress, to lessen the rates of postage, and convey mail matter with as much celerity and security as private expresses. With its ample means and better opportunities, it can effectually break down all combinations of persons.

Twenty-five cents each for letters between Boston and New York, will amply remunerate individual enterprise, and inasmuch as they can be carried by this means without the tedious delay necessary to the distribution at the post offices of those cities, the public is sure to see the advantage and profit by it. Let government do the same work for five cents, and self-interest will induce the people to resort to its services.

The system of low postage has been thoroughly tested in England. Two cents there is the maximum charge for each letter carried to any part of the island of Ireland and Britain. The reduced rate, it was thought, would impoverish the government. The effect has been the contrary, and the revenue of the English post office is found to exceed that under the higher rates. Each letter must be paid for in advance; consequently there is no dead matter to lumber up the channels of conveyance. Every letter pays. Besides this the increase of letters has been sufficient to more than compensate for the reduction in the price of carriage.

We say, then, that congress ought to legislate on the matter without a moment's delay. If it do not its laws will be and ought to be treated with contempt.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

The Kingston (U. C.) News has been furnished by Messrs. Pomeroy & Co's Express, and contains a particular account of the proceedings in both branches of the Provincial Parliament in relation to the seat of government question.

In the House of Assembly an address to the Queen was adopted by the vote of 51 to 27 concerning the proposition made by her Majesty to remove the seat of Government to Montreal.

When the address came before the Council for their concurrence, a long and angry debate arose—the opponents of the bill contended that the bill could not again come before the Council during the present session, without violating all parliamentary rules, and setting a dangerous precedent—it having once been finally disposed of, it was thought, for the session, and could not be brought before the Council, without it was prorogued for a few days.

The measure was insisted upon, and the further discussion made the special order of the day for the 9th; when the Hon. Mr. Morris rose and said that, in view of these strange proceedings, it became his duty to record his protest, and retire from all further participation in the proceedings of the Council. He then bowed to the Speaker and the House, and retired, followed by Messrs. DeLaquiere, Ferguson, Crook's Washburn, Sherwood, McKay, Dickson, Hamilton, Macanby, Draper, McDonald, and A. Fraser. Soon after they retired, the Council adjourned.

SALT SPRINGS IN ALABAMA.—It may not be generally known that several years ago, a large salt manufactory was established on the Tombecbee River, not far above its junction with the Alabama, and that salt was prepared there of good quality, and in abundance. Owing, however, to expense of the outfit, and cheapness of imported salt, which came very often as ballast, the enterprise failed. The water from which the salt was made, was taken from a well, or number of wells, near the river bank. It was strongly impregnated with saline properties, though perhaps not equal to that of the ocean. These fountains are the property of the State, and a resolution was adopted by the last Legislature to have them made profitable. From the low price of salt, we presume the State will hardly find a bidder.

We have mentioned the fact that salt water is found in the interior of the State, to show the variety of her natural resources. The following is the resolution of the Legislature, approved Feb. 13, 1843 (Acts, p. 221):

Resolved, &c. That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorised, after obtaining the necessary information in relation to the State to farm them out to the best advantage, and take the necessary bonds and security for the proper working and care of the same."

MR. CLAY'S PROSPECTS.

We see a calculation in a Philadelphia Whig paper, that with the "present signs of the times," Mr. Clay may receive 154 votes in the Electoral College for President. Indeed! How is this result produced? Why, gentle reader, in the face of such news as we give you to day, which exhibits modern Whiggery almost rooted out of New York, with Senator Root to pronounce its eulogy, we find New York with her 36 votes given to Harry of the West. They must count largely on Clay Clubs, or some other foolery, as "coon, log cabins, and hard cider" to make up their mind that New York will clasp to her bosom, in 1844, Henry Clay.

Again—this editor seizes upon Louisiana with her six votes, which patriotic state gave the first impulse to the democratic ball, and in phalanx array, fell in at the right flank of the Democratic line 1844. This they did a few days after Harry of the West left their hospitable shores, to wait in the shades of Ashland, the approach of those peals of thunder from distant States, which the clouds in his postical horizon portended.

Again, the whole of Ohio, Kentucky, North Carolina, Connecticut, and others doubtful in many respects, are handed over to Mr. Clay.

Without pausing to refer to the results of the late elections in Ohio, North Carolina, &c., in which the democrats have shown a manly front, we ask, and we ask it seriously, if Mr. Clay is sure of his own State?

Already the sceptre, which appears to him in the visions of the night, is becoming more indistinct to his gaze, if he is made to rely for success upon the voice of Kentucky, his own State. Already he cannot, if the election were to be carried to the house of Representatives, command a majority of the Representatives elect. And, if Cass, not to mention "Old Tecumseh," as the Whig presses style Col. Johnson, were to be the nominated candidate of the Democrats, Clay might well tremble lest the ship Kentucky should swing from her Whig moorings.

But Georgia too is claimed. But is Georgia sold body and soul to the Clay Whigs? We answer no! And the Democrats of Georgia will respond in a voice which will be heard on our sea board, and reverberate from the mountains of Rabun and Cherokee—No!

They will say—We see the effects of our disensions. We have parted with the control of the destinies of Georgia from a supine which is almost criminal. We must organize for a desperate battle with men who are now supporting Clay, whose principles are not ours, and whose party name was so odious to them in time past, that the leader of the Georgia Whigs refused him his vote for an office inferior to that of President. What has Mr. Clay done to entitle him, in 1844, to the Vote of Georgia? He may pass through a portion of Georgia, boasting and being feasted; he may make electioneering speeches, write letters for the Press, but can he remove the spots upon his forehead which mark him as the enemy in times past, of Georgia, and the prosperity she now enjoys? We think not.

See Georgia.

A beautiful sentiment is the following, delivered at a celebration by the book-binders in Concord, New Hampshire:

The late S. Woodworth.—His muse is hushed, and his 'bucket' empty. Poor in purse, but rich in intellect, his star shone with none the less brilliancy because its firmament was a printing office. His 'Old Oaken bucket' still hangs in the well of memory, and the gifted author will forever draw from its depths upon the gratitude and affection of his countrymen.

COTTON.—In Columbus, 6 1/2 a 7 cts. Alabama money in Columbus is quoted at 5 to 7 per cent. discount.

JOHN BABCOCK, Printer, died at Baltimore on the 27th of October, in the 91st year of his age. He was the head of the celebrated publishing house in New Haven, Conn., of which State he was a native. He was a fellow-workman of Benjamin Franklin; and at the time of his death was supposed to be the oldest surviving printer in the United States. He worked at case in the city of Baltimore for some years, and until he was 86 years of age.

At Berlin and London the longest day is sixteen and a half hours. At Stockholm and Upsal the longest has eighteen and a half hours, and the shortest five and a half. At Hamburg, Danzig, and Stettin, the longest day has eighteen hours, and the shortest seven.

At Saint Petersburg and Tobolsk the longest has nineteen and the shortest five hours; at Toronto, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one and a half hours, and the shortest two and a half. At Wandous, in Norway, the day lasts from the 21st of May to the 22d July, without interruption, and at Spitsbergen the longest day lasts three and a half months.

The Texas question, (says Mr. Hill) bids fair to agitate the country soon, more than ever the Missouri question did. It is involved in its consideration not only our relations with ourselves, as individuals or States but our relations with foreign powers. The discussion of the subject at the coming session of Congress will be warm, if not angry, it is more than probable that this great question will give rise to new combinations of parties. One thing may be relied on. The administration is determined to counteract the insidious designs of England and prevent their accomplishment, and to succeed effectually, there is now said to be but one course of policy advisable—that is, the annexation of Texas to our country.

Texas belongs of right to our territory, by discovery occupation and purchase.—DuSalle, the adventurous Frenchman of the 18th century, was the first to discover, and to occupy it. He entered the Bay of Matagorda, and established a station afterwards, however, deserted, but never relinquished. Our admirable historian, Bancroft, in his American history, has given a full account of DuSalle's establishment and sojourn there; and from that time to the purchase, by Jefferson of Louisiana, the French government never abandoned its claim. It follows then, as a consequence, that in purchasing the French claims and titles to the south-west territory, we came into legal possession of Texas, which was a part of the territory.

A YANKEE ANECDOTE.—Whenever there was a plum pudding made, by the captain's orders all the plums were put in one end of it, and that end placed next the captain who, after helping himself, passed it over to the mate who never found any plums in his part of it. Well, after this game had been played some time, the mate prevailed on the steward to place the end which had no plums in it next to the captain. The captain no sooner saw the pudding, than he discovered he had the wrong end of it. Picking up the dish, and turning it in his hands as if merely examining the china, he said: "This dish cost me two shillings in Liverpool" and put it down again as though without design, with the plum end next to himself. "Is it possible," said the mate taking up the dish, "I should suppose it was not worth more than a shilling; and as if in perfect innocence, he put the dish with the plum end next to himself. The captain looked at the mate, and the mate looked at the Captain; the Captain laughed. "I tell you what, young one," said the Captain, "you've found me out; so we'll just cut the pudding lengthwise this time, and have the plums fairly distributed hereafter."

North American.

ADVERTISING.—"How did you know madam, that I had Chairs to sell?" asked one of our merchants who had not before kept that article, of a lady who had just bought a dozen from him. "I saw your advertisement in the Observer," was the reply.

An advertisement in the last Observer brought an order by return mail from an adjoining county, to an amount sufficient to pay for a year's advertising.

"He who does not advertise, may find a moral in the above, both of which are actual occurrences.—Fayetteville Observer.

THE "MURDER" DENIED.

Aguste Jacobi, the man who on Friday, accused himself of the Murder of the Castner family, in Warren County, N. Jersey, made a statement on Saturday, in which he totally denied all he had previously said. He gave as a reason for having uttered the accusation, that he was at times subject to hypochondria, under which he was laboring at the time of the quarrel with Heyer. "That feeling grateful to Leichenfeldt for having made up the disagreement, and having no disposition to live, he had accused himself of the crime to him, in order that he (Leichenfeldt,) might obtain the reward of \$1000. He was never in New Jersey but once. & that was in crossing the State while coming from New York to Philadelphia.—United States Gazette.

The old saying is, that "truth lies at the bottom of the well." This is the reason, we suppose, that so few people arrived at it before they "kick the bucket."

At the recent meeting of the Medical Board which convened at this place, on the 4th instant, the following named gentlemen were admitted to practice Medicine and Surgery, after having undergone satisfactory Examinations.

A. M. Caldwell, of Columbia, Shelby co. S. F. Hill, Cedar Bluff, Cherokee Co. J. C. McCorkle, St. Clair Co. S. F. Williams, White Plains, Benton co. By order of the Board, J. C. FRANCIS, Sec'y.

Pilgrim's Choice.

A selection of Hymns & Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors. BY DAVID W. ANDREWS. A few copies of the above entitled work, neatly bound, have been deposited at this Office for sale.

Administrator's sale.

WILL be sold at the late Residence of Jesse Harris deceased, on the first day of January next, the personal property of said Estate consisting of one yoke of Oxen, Cattle, Hogs, House hold and Kitchen furniture. Terms made known on the day of sale. WARREN HARRIS, Adm. with the will annexed.

Dec. 13, 1843.

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 7.—No. 50.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1843.

Whole No. 362.

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

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

Terms of Advertising.

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

For announcing candidates for office \$3 00 to be paid in advance.

Cash will invariably be required for all job work, & also for blanks except in cases where we have standing accounts with County Clerks.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

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

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

Interest will be charged on newspaper and advertising accounts from the time they become due until paid.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

Communications to insure an early insertion should be handed in as early as Saturday previous to the day of publication.

Postage MUST be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor or Business.

Governor's Message.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
TUSCALOOSA, December 5th, 1843.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives:

You have assembled in pursuance of the requirements of law, and in accordance with the forms of the Constitution, to deliberate upon such measures as you may think best calculated to promote the interest of the State; and to enact such laws as you conceive will conduce most to the happiness and prosperity of her people.

Being charged with these high duties, and thus constituted the agents of a free people by their own voluntary act, nothing can be more gratifying to us, than the reflection, that the confiding expectations of those we represent, have been fully required; and although many of the causes which tended to create great anxiety in the minds of the people throughout the State before the meeting of the last General Assembly, have passed away by the action of that body it is still apparent, that at least a portion of the subjects, upon which you now necessarily have to act, will excite an intense solicitude in the minds of the community.

Though many traces are yet perceptible in some portions of the State, of the embarrassment of former years; induced by the reckless spirit of speculation, and the undue expansion of an unsound paper circulation we have still abundant cause to congratulate the country upon the extinction of a large portion of the debt contracted during those periods, and upon that laudable industry & economy, which for some time past, have pervaded the almost entire population of the State. Generally, our people have enjoyed the inestimable blessings of health and the soil, under the smiles of a kind Providence, has yielded a just reward to labor and industry.

In the enjoyment of so many blessings, we should not permit the present occasion to pass, without returning our thanks to the great Ruler of the Universe, for these and other favors, which we have received at his hands.

That part of the act of the last session of the General Assembly, requiring the Governor to receive proposals for the Printing and binding of the Digest prepared by the Honorable C. C. Clay, has been complied with. M. D. J. Slade proposed doing the work, and to deliver in this place, the three thousand copies required in the act, by the first of this month, at seven dollars and fourteen cents per page, for the number of pages contained in this volume.

Being the lowest bidder, and tendering good security for the faithful execution of the work, he was awarded the contract, in pursuance of the provisions of the act. J. Withers Clay, Esq., was appointed to superintend the printing of the Digest, in the place of the Hon. C. C. Clay, who declined that duty. The books have just reached here, but as yet I have not had time sufficient to examine them.

In conformity with the provisions of the act for the final settlement of the affairs of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Mobile, approved 13th February, 1843, I directed the Solicitor of the Circuit in which the Bank was situated, to file an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* against the Bank, before the Judge of the Circuit Court of said Circuit, or the Judge of the County Court of Mobile County. The Solicitor performed that duty with promptness, and on the 27th of March, last, at a special term held by the Judge of the Circuit Court, the charter of the Bank, was, by the decision of said Court, declared to be forfeited. In that decision, the Stockholders seem, without appeal, to have acquiesced, since which

the institution has been in process of liquidation as prescribed by law.

As directed by the act putting the several Branch Banks in liquidation, I appointed at the close of the last session, two commissioners, for each Bank, to examine and value the real estate. Partial returns, by the Commissioners of the valuation of the real estate owned by the Mobile and Decatur Branches were made up in time to enable me, by and with the advice of the Boards of these Banks, to offer for sale a large portion of the real estate owned by these two Branches.

The sale of the real estate owned by the Branch Bank at Mobile, which was advertised to take place in November, last, has been postponed until the 15th of this month. It was the opinion of the President and Directors of that Branch, that the latter was a more suspicious period than the former, to offer the property for sale, which was the reason for the postponement.

The valuation of all the real estate owned by the Branch Bank at Mobile has not been completed in consequence of the serious indisposition of the Commissioners during the past summer. Both the Commissioners have recently resigned. The vacancies will be filled as soon as suitable individuals can be selected, and the valuation completed, it is hoped, at the earliest day practicable.

The indisposition of one of the Commissioners appointed to value the real estate owned by the Decatur Branch, has, I understand, retarded the completion of the valuation of the real estate, held by that Branch. Whether or not the valuation is yet fully completed, I am not at this time advised.

Full returns have been received of the valuation made by the Commissioners of the Real Estate, belonging to the Huntsville and Montgomery Branch Banks. The board at Huntsville have informed me that they do not consider the present a favorable time to offer the property for sale, and the return of the valuation from the Branch at Montgomery has been so recently received, that I have not had time to confer with the board on the subject of offering for sale the property owned by that institution.

In compliance with the Joint Resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives, in regard to the Expense Accounts of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its several Branches, approved 14th February, last, authorizing the Governor, on any time after the 20th of that month, to appoint the Commissioners provided for under the act, approved 13th January, 1843, for the examination of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its several Branches, as soon as it was practicable to do so, the Commissioners were appointed, and instructed to make a special examination into the expense account alone and to report the result of their examination to this department, at the earliest day convenient. That duty the Commissioners have performed, and in accordance with the requirements of the resolutions, I have examined the several reports, and after much reflection, on the various items embraced, directed the institution of suits for the recovery of the money in the State Bank and the Branches at Huntsville and Decatur, which I considered expended without legal authority, or without equitable circumstances to excuse it.

The items of expenditure reported as illegal, from the Branch at Montgomery, were nearly all excused, or justified, by the Commissioners, and the amounts not excused or justified; were so inconspicuous that I deemed suit unnecessary; and have therefore declined ordering suit on any items embraced in that report.

A very large portion, if not the largest amount of illegal expenditures reported from the Mobile Branch Bank, are not of that character, which would authorize me, as I conceive, under the resolutions to order suit for their recovery.

Believing that none of the expenditures reported as illegal, for which the resolutions confer on me the power to direct suit, will be affected by the statute of limitations, before the ensuing Spring Courts, I have for the present declined ordering suit, on any items embraced in that report.

The reports, embracing as they do, all the extra expenses of the five Banks, for a period of more than six years, and the resolutions constituting as they do, the Executive, the sole judge of both the law, and all circumstances of an equitable character, which would justify, in his estimation, all or any of those extra allowances, have thrown upon this Department duties, both responsible and delicate. Some of the reports present instances of alleged improper expenditure of money in some of the Banks; but of that character, as before remarked, that would authorize me to order suit for its recovery under those resolutions. And as I have ordered suit for the recovery of some few items, and declined directing suit for items of a similar character in other cases, from a doubt of my power under the report of the Commissioners to do so, I deem it my duty to lay all the reports, and copies of the several orders which I have made for suit, before your honorable bodies for such action as you may deem best, or such instructions as you may feel inclined to give, for suit in any of the cases in which I have declined ordering suit to be instituted.

The latter clause of the last resolution declares all allowances and appropriations made during the last session of the Legislature, by the Branch Bank at Mobile illegal,

and makes it the duty of the Governor to order suit to be instituted for the recovery of the money. A copy of the allowances and appropriations during the period specified, was obtained from the Bank, and suits ordered to be instituted against those who constituted the board, when those allowances and appropriations were made.

The 9th section of the act "to regulate the State Bank and for other purposes," makes it the duty of the President of that Bank, under the direction and control of the Governor, to take the necessary measures for the extension of the State bonds payable in 1844. In obedience to the provisions of the above section, in the early part of the present year, I gave that officer the necessary instructions to extend the payment of the bonds specified, until the first day of June, 1850, reserving to the State the right further to extend their payment, if it should be the pleasure of the State hereafter to do so.

The extension, as I am informed by the President, is not yet fully completed, but he assures me that he entertains no doubt of its being effected in a short time.

As directed by the act liquidating the several Branches, the President and directors of the Bank of the State of Alabama, in the presence of the Governor, and Secretary of State, at different periods, during the present year, have destroyed (by burning) bills of the different Branches, amounting to five million thirty six thousand six hundred and ninety seven dollars, and bank impressions amounting to \$7,013,428. The board of the State Bank, as I am informed, have, in like manner destroyed, six hundred and twenty thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars in the bills of that institution.

The amount paid the Directors of the State Bank, I do not consider a fair compensation for their services. In addition to that of either of the Branches, if we except the Mobile Branch, the Board of the State Bank, have to superintend the responsible duty of paying the interest on the entire State debt, and to receive, register and destroy the redeemed circulation of the four Branches. In discharging the various duties required of the board, much labor, as well as responsibility, is thrown upon the President and especially in paying the interest due on our foreign debt. The salary which is now paid that officer is, as I conceive, not fully commensurate with his services. I am also satisfied that the number of directors in the State Bank could with great propriety be reduced, and I recommend that the number be reduced to four, and that the amount to be paid the Directors, as well as the President, be increased to such sum, to each, as the wisdom of your honorable bodies may think just.

The act passed at the close of the last session of the Legislature, authorizing the President and directors to place the bad and doubtful debts due the Banks in the several counties, in the hands of Attorneys to be appointed by the board for that purpose has certainly diminished to a considerable extent their labors; at least enough so, as I conceive, to fully justify the General Assembly, as well on the score of economy, as the utter absence of any necessity for the present number, in reducing it. Constituting the Cashier, ex-officio, a Director, with the President, and one Director, will I think make a board entirely sufficient to manage the business of each Branch. In all the Branches, except the one in Mobile, there is quite an inequality in the salaries of the Presidents and Directors, while the Presidents in the other three Branches, have to perform all the duties required of the Directors, and discharge in addition, others incident to those officers, from which the directors are exempt. The President actually receives less compensation than the Directors. Consequently, I recommend that the amount of compensation allowed to the Presidents and directors, be at least the same, and that two of the Directors in each Branch be dispensed with and the board constituted as I have suggested.

The last Legislature having failed to provide any additional compensation to the agent appointed to urge upon Congress payment of the moneys heretofore made by the State, upon claims, growing out of the late Creek Indian hostilities, he declined returning to the City of Washington to superintend the settlement of those claims. The act of Congress, approved 16th August, 1842, provides that duly authenticated copies of papers, which may have been lost or destroyed, upon proof of such loss or destruction, shall be received as evidence of the amount heretofore paid by the State. Many of those papers, I fear, have been lost or destroyed, and to substitute others, as required in the act, will be attended with both trouble and expense. There is an amount justly due from the Federal Government to the State, but to obtain all or any portion of it, will require both the time and labor of a special agent. All that our delegation in Congress could do towards effecting payment from the United States Government, unquestionably has been done. By allowing to a competent agent a reasonable per cent on the amount to be collected, it is probable the just claims of the State might be speedily adjusted. I have brought this subject to your notice for such action as your honorable bodies may think best.

I deem it proper again to bring to the notice of the General Assembly the mode of paying Sheriffs and Jailors for the support of prisoners in the several counties. The whole amount paid to those and other offi-

cers on claims of this character, under the various appropriations of the last session amounted to the sum of near ten thousand dollars, by which you will perceive that that item is not inconsiderable in itself in forming the aggregate of the annual expenses of the State. I consider the most equitable mode that could be adopted in paying these demands, would be to require the county in which the office was committed, to provide a special fund, out of which such claims should be paid under the control of the Judge of the county court and commissioners, with power to judge of their correctness, and to order their payment. If, however, it be the settled policy of the State to pay these claims as heretofore, their justness should be established before the presiding Judge of the circuit court, or in some other form to be prescribed, and certified to the Comptroller, who should be required to pay them out of a fund to be appropriated for that purpose. The legislation now annually necessary, would thereby be dispensed with, besides diminishing to some extent your own labors, as well as avoiding the expense incident to it.

I must again direct your attention to the law regulating the salary of the Adjutant and Inspector General. It is vague and indefinite as to the amount of compensation that he shall receive. I recommend that the General Assembly define more particularly the duties for which he shall receive a *pro diem* allowance, independent of the ordinary duties of the office, for which he should receive a fixed salary, and that the amount of salary to be paid him be more clearly defined.

The sum of eleven hundred and ninety-two dollars has been expended of the fifteen hundred dollars appropriated at the last session of the General Assembly for re-covering the Capitol. The work has been re-covered anew, except the Cupola, and that was inspected by competent workmen who concurred in the opinion that it was sound and required no repairs.

The law prescribing the manner of making returns of elections for members of Congress, is vague and contradictory, and should be amended. The law also requiring sheriffs generally to make returns of elections, is frequently disregarded, and especially in some of the most important and responsible offices elected by the people. This delinquency, I am satisfied, is the result of omission or neglect—not design—though equally embarrassing in its effects. Cases may occur, unless there is a more rigid adherence to the law than has frequently heretofore been observed by returning officers, where the popular will may for awhile, at least, be entirely defeated for the want of proper returns. The law, as it now exists, would seem to be sufficient to insure a prompt discharge of duty on the part of those officers; but our experience proves the contrary. The most effectual mode which presents itself to my mind, to insure a faithful discharge of duty on the part of returning officers, is to require the Solicitors of the Circuit, and the Grand Jurors of the several counties to enquire especially, if the proper returns of the elections have been made, and in case they have not, without reasonable cause to excuse it, the Grand Jury should present, and the Solicitor should be required to prosecute for such failure of duty; & although in some cases the returns may have not been made within the time prescribed by law, they, in all probability, would be, before the time for holding courts in the different counties. I have thus brought the subject to your notice, for such action as the General Assembly may deem proper.

The sum of one hundred and nineteen thousand two hundred and seven and sixty-one hundredth dollars, being the first instalment of the two per cent fund, has been by the Cashier of the State Bank, deposited in the United States Treasury Notes, bearing an interest of six per cent, per annum, as required by the Joint Resolutions of the last General Assembly. The Treasury Notes, in which this investment has been made will cease to bear interest after the present month. It will become necessary therefore for the Legislature to make some further provision for re-investing this amount, or otherwise the principal will remain entirely inactive, and yield nothing by way of interest, as it should.

Congress having passed the act contemplated in the preamble and Joint Resolutions of the last General Assembly, authorizing the different Land Offices to receive the bills of the State Bank and branches in payment for the public lands from all those of our citizens who reside on those lands, desirous of availing themselves of their pre-emption rights, the second instalment will of course be paid in the bills of the State Bank and Branches, agreeably to the provisions of the second section of the resolutions alluded to. At this time I do not know the precise amount which will be paid on this instalment—something more, I presume, however, than the amount received on the first. The Cashier of the State Bank, who is required by law to receive it, has not yet been able to do so. In the summer, this Department was informed by the Treasury Department, that a large portion of the amount due on this instalment had been received at the various Land Offices, in the bills of our State Bank and Branches, which information was made known to the officer authorized to receive the money. Before this, it is presumed a sufficient sum in our currency has been received by the

United States Government, to pay the whole amount of the instalment, which will no doubt be paid as required, at an early day. One hundred and twenty thousand dollars of the money thus to be received, is to be loaned to the Montgomery and West Point Rail Road Company, agreeably to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, approved 14th February, 1843. The Company, through their President, Charles T. Pollard, Esq., have intimated an unwillingness to accept the loan upon the terms specified in the act, but express a willingness to do so upon certain modifications proposed, which you will find fully set forth in the letter of the President which is herewith submitted.

A proper disposition of the money realized from the sale of the Sixteenth Sections, now on deposit in the Banks, is a subject intimately connected with the final settlement of their affairs. At no very distant day, legislation on that subject will be absolutely necessary, and could, perhaps, demand the attention of the General Assembly with as much propriety at this session, as at any future period. I am clear in the conviction that the money already obtained, and that which may hereafter arise from the sale of Sixteenth Sections, should be preserved as a sacred fund, and that the interest accruing on the principal should alone be appropriated to the objects of education. The amount now on deposit in the Banks, derived from sales of the Sixteenth Sections, is a debt which will ultimately be legitimately chargeable upon the State.

To pay the amount due to the Commissioners of the several Townships at this time, in the bills of the Banks, would not only tend to swell our circulation already sufficiently large for the means to give it currency, but would, I fear, to some extent depress it. The salutary lessons of the past, in the management of trust funds by public agents, afford us abundant cause to distrust the policy of placing this fund in the custody and under the control of the Commissioners, to be loaned out or otherwise disposed of. That a large portion of these trusts would be faithfully discharged, there can be no question, but the lights of experience as taught us by one or more of the States, in a similar disposition of a like fund, leave us but little room to doubt, that through a want of uniformity in its application, insecurity and ultimate loss would be the inevitable result, with no inconsiderable portion. I therefore recommend that a certificate of State Stock be issued to each Township, for the amount due on deposit, at a reasonable interest, for such a period as your wisdom may think best, renewable at the pleasure of the State, and that the interest annually accruing on the amount of Stock to each Township be appropriated to the purposes of Education.

I will be recollected by your honorable bodies that the last Legislature went much farther in closing and liquidating the Banks than I recommended in my annual Message. Although entertaining then, as I conceived, a well grounded apprehension, that the system was bad, and would have to be abandoned, my convictions were that it should be done by degrees. When I had the honor of making that communication, I was not in possession of the information disclosing their condition so fully as was afterwards developed by the scrutinizing reports of the several boards of Commissioners appointed for their examination. The Joint Examining Bank Committee of the two Houses, added much by their subsequent searching enquiries, to the stock of information afforded by the Commissioners, and contributed greatly, in informing the last General Assembly, of the unsound condition and exhausted means of the Banks. Frankness requires me to say, that notwithstanding my loss of confidence in the system had been confirmed by those disclosures, I feared so sudden and radical a change in our State policy would produce a shock and distrust in the public mind, and that injurious consequences to the community would be the ultimate result. Believing that the representatives coming directly from the people, were the proper exponents of their will, I yielded my assent to the acts placing some of the Banks in liquidation, but not without some degree of reluctance.

It affords me unaffected pleasure however, to assure the General Assembly that those apprehensions have been dispelled by the operations of the acts liquidating the Banks, and that the action of the last Legislature on that subject is now, I believe, strongly approved by the great body of the people in the State.

The operations of our system, in common with every form of Bank credits, I regard as deceptive in theory, and delusive in practice; and that it has justly forfeited its claims to the confidence of the people.—This, I think, is strikingly illustrated by the present condition and general wreck that has so recently prevailed so large a portion of the Banking system in every form.

Audist all our financial difficulties, it is however a source of gratification, that the winding up of our State Banks, has been so generally approved by the people. While its operations have imposed no burthens on the community, it is fast relieving us from the evils of a depreciated currency, not only by the gradual absorption of the amount, but by giving a value to the outstanding circulation, as a means of discharging Bank debts, which must ultimately raise it much nearer to its par value. It is also illustrating the important truth, that to procure a good currency, it is only necessary to dis-

place a bad one, and that as the channels of circulation are relieved by the latter, they are speedily filled with the former. Whenever Bank paper, from its worthlessness, has been driven from circulation, gold and silver have immediately supplied its place, and the people have in every instance, been more than satisfied with the exchange. This result has already, to a very great extent, been effected in Louisiana and Mississippi, and the same process must soon take place, in this State. In every instance where it has occurred it has been attended with a favorable state of foreign and domestic exchanges, leading to heavy importations of gold and silver, until the level of currency and prices has been fully established. I recommend that the Banks be permitted to go into final liquidation under the provisions of the acts of the last session, reserving such corporate powers only, as will enable them finally to settle their affairs.

The acts of the last General Assembly, placing the several Branch Banks in liquidation, require the State Bank to receive the bills, bank impressions, and plates of the different Branches, and also that the bills and bank impressions shall be destroyed, but do not direct what disposition is to be made of the plates. Believing that the destruction of the latter is as essential as the former, to the final settlement and entire abandonment of the system; I recommend that the plates be likewise destroyed.

The Huntsville Branch has paid Bonds due in 1842, 1844 and 1865, amounting in the aggregate to \$219,000. They were forwarded to this place by the Board at Huntsville, and I directed them to be deposited in the State Bank, to be disposed of as directed by the General Assembly. I recommend that provisions be made, requiring the President and Directors of the State Bank to destroy them.

The people, with their usual patriotism, have cheerfully submitted to the tax imposed by the last General Assembly. It is proper to state, however, that the mode of assessing the tax on land, without classification, has not been approved by a large portion of the community. The present plan should be so modified as to meet their wishes.

To protect, and preserve untarnished the faith and credit of the State, should be the cherished object of all, and is a subject which appeals with unrestricted force, to the pride, honor, and integrity of every citizen. Public faith is but the aggregation of that sentiment or private honesty, which imposes on us the paramount duty of discharging a just debt. To preserve it, violate, frequently requires great sacrifices on the part of the community; but they are sacrifices incurred in the preservation of a high moral principle, without which, neither society nor Government can long exist. In parting with a portion of our property in discharging a public debt, we are only going to the expense of preserving a principle, which renders the remainder more secure, and therefore more valuable. In doing this, we may frequently pay the penalty of past folly and extravagance on the along with our expenses; but even this carries that spirit of vigilance to us, in arousing our attention to the part of the people, which, it is impossible for them long to preserve their liberties. If the last Legislature imposed upon the people burthens in the shape of taxes, they have done much to relieve them from the burthens and taxation of a banking system, infinitely more oppressive, as I conceive, than their State debt. It is true, that the people have not yet worked their deliverance from the galling bondage of Bank paper depreciation; but every day, under the policy of the last Legislature, they are approaching nearer to that result, and to the same extent recovering their ability to sustain the heavy, but necessary burthen of taxation, which the honor and credit of the State will most obviously require.

The interest upon our State debt, for the present year, has been paid with our usual punctuality, and there are ample means in the Banks, to pay the interest which will be due the ensuing year. But how we are to discharge the amount which will be due the year following, is a question that presents itself directly to all who cherish and value the character of the State. It may be urged, and that too, with the powerful force of truth, that to provide the means to pay the State debt, a portion of the substance of many will have to be yielded who never enjoyed any benefit from the money borrowed. But, the force of such objections will be rendered powerless, from the simple fact, that those who loaned the money are not responsible for its application by our own agents. The money was borrowed in good faith, and the consideration of the debt cannot be questioned. If, then, the loss of the whole, or a part, has been the result, it is certainly a misfortune of the State, but that can afford no possible pretext to withhold payment from those who in good faith loaned us their money. To a people like those of Alabama, so jealous of their rights and honor, both personal and political, I look with an abiding confidence, that the faith and credit of the State will be preserved, with an integrity and promptness, that will stand the test of scrutiny and of time. I recommend, therefore, that a sufficient fund be raised by taxation, to provide permanently for the payment of the interest on our State debt.

The vast quantity of special legislation to be found on a statute book, and the immense mass which annually accumulates

before the General Assembly, is a subject eminently worthy of your consideration. I allude to the subject now, with a settled conviction, that a very large portion of that kind of legislation could be entirely dispensed with, by adopting some general law which would enable the parties seeking such aid, to effect their object before some of the judicial tribunals of the country. Conferring on married women the rights of *feme soles*, and constituting them free dealers, has been a very unusual species of legislation until recently, but is now evidently on the increase. These privileges, in many cases, are perhaps proper, and should be conferred upon those who, from peculiar causes, would seem to be justly entitled to them; but they certainly might be extended to those who may desire them, without requiring a special act of the legislature in every instance. Our Courts of Chancery, by some general law authorizing them to do so, could afford all the relief desired, in applications of this character. Incorporating small towns and villages; commercial, manufacturing, and mining companies; special tax laws; establishing toll gates and ferries; besides many other subjects purely local and special in their character, are fruitful sources of legislation, which not only increase the labors and lengthen the session, but add greatly to the amount of expense of ordinary legislation. These special acts, and corporate privileges, are likely essential, and may confer benefits upon those who desire them; but I am satisfied all who need such aid or privileges, could be enabled, by some general law, to accomplish their object without legislative interference in every case, and thereby dispense with this vast accumulation of private and special laws.

The right to erect toll gates and ferries, and to assess a county tax, under a certain amount, are powers that could with great propriety be trusted to the Judge of the County Court and Commissioners of Roads and Revenue. I am fully aware that that Court, under existing laws, possesses power, to some considerable extent, over these subjects; but the facility with which special acts are passed, providing for each case, has diminished greatly the business of that Court, and increased astonishingly the number of applications for this kind of legislation to the General Assembly. The right to exercise corporate privileges in small towns and villages, or to form associations or companies for commercial, manufacturing or mining purposes, could, with great propriety and safety, as I conceive, be conferred upon those desiring them, by some general law, under the control and scrutiny of some of the higher Courts of the State. It would be proper, in any general law of this character, to limit the corporate privileges, as well as the amount of property to be held, and reserve, especially, the right of the General Assembly to revoke any charter or privilege granted, when it was the pleasure of the Legislature to do so, by adopting some general law, by which this mass of special legislation could be avoided, and at the same time, adopting some system which will confer these privileges upon those who desire them, you will have accomplished much, in the economy of time, labor and money.

Our University, under the present very able and indefatigable Faculty, is receiving, as it eminently merits, a liberal patronage from the public. An institution so liberally endowed, and thus constituted, a nursery of the talents of our youth, and which is destined to form the intellectual and moral character of so large a portion of whom must fill important stations in society—in the counsels of the State, and in the different learned professions, can scarcely receive too much of the fostering care of the General Assembly. The State Bank, due from augmenting by the interest which is annually accruing: If no provision is made for the payment of the debt, in a few years, a very large portion of the University fund will be absorbed in the yearly accumulation of interest. I have brought this subject to your notice, with an anxious desire that some provisions be made for the payment of the debt, and to relieve the University fund from the yearly drain to which it is now liable.

In accordance with the requirements of Constitution, the census will have to be taken the ensuing year. It will be necessary, therefore, for the General Assembly to make suitable provisions for that purpose.

At the request of the Medical Society in Mobile, through their President, I directed the President and Directors of the Mobile Branch Bank to exclude from sale the two lots situated on the north-east corner of St. Francis and St. Joseph streets, Nos. 56 and 60, which were advertised to be sold, with a portion of the real estate owned by the Mobile Branch in November last. The object of the society in desiring a postponement of the sale of this property, was to enable them to memorialize your honorable bodies, to make a donation of those lots to the society, for the purpose of founding a Medical College. Being entirely willing to remove any obstacle which would prevent the Legislature from complying with their request, if it should be their pleasure to do so, and being satisfied that the property would not deteriorate in value, before the lots could be again brought into market, if the wisdom of the General Assembly should refuse the donation, were my reasons for excluding those lots from sale. A Memorial from the society, fully presenting their views and design, I presume will be laid before you in due time.

Since the adjournment of the last General Assembly, the Hon. Henry Goldthwaite has resigned the office of Judge of the Supreme Court. Vacancies have also occurred since that period, in the office of Judge of the Circuit Court of the third and ninth judicial circuits, the office of solicitor of the second circuit, the office of Quarter Master General, and the office of Judge of the County Court, in the counties of Randolph, Lawrence, Franklin, Walker, Pick-

ens, Marion, Dale and Macon,—all of which have been filled; as required by the Constitution.

Col. A. Strong, one of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary, having failed to attend three successive monthly meetings of the board of Inspectors, his office was declared vacant under the provisions of an act approved 11th February, 1843, which vacancy has been filled, as directed, in said act.

On the 6th of October last, I made the annual visit, as required by law, to the Penitentiary, and examined the prison and convicts, with that scrutiny which the act requiring me to perform that duty would seem to demand. The result of my examination satisfied me, that neatness and order pervaded the institution, and that a proper discipline appeared to characterize its operations. The financial operations of the Penitentiary for the current year will be laid before you by the Warden, through the Comptroller of Public Accounts as required by law.

The annual report made to this Department by the Inspectors, suggests some alterations in the Penal Code, which would seem to be salutary. The report presents a detailed, and no doubt correct statement of the operations of the Prison for the present year; and believing all the information embraced in it should be laid before the General Assembly, I have the honor of submitting herewith a copy of the entire report.

I have thus, gentlemen, brought to your notice subjects which I conceive require your consideration. The views which I have submitted have been communicated after due reflection, and with a settled conviction that they are for the public good. But should the General Assembly not regard the views which I have had the honor to communicate, as conducive to the public interests, I will readily co-operate with your honorable bodies in adopting any measure which I am satisfied will result in the accomplishment of that end.

That the deliberations of the General Assembly may be conducted in the spirit of peace and harmony, and that the result may equal the just expectations of the public, is my sincere desire.

BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK.

A MOTHER'S LOVE FOR A MANIAC.—Near the eastern base of the West Rock, opposite the place where the ascent commences, may be seen, says the New Haven Courier a small rustic cottage surrounded by a few stunted trees, and standing isolated, from the world by its remoteness from all neighbors. Few evidences of fertility are found in that region. Sterile hill sides and plains where vegetation can find but feeble hold, pervade that rock, and the chance wayfarer there wonders how the inmates of such a home can find enough by which to sustain nature. But the wants are few and simple when reduced to such as are absolutely required to nourish the animal economy, and even upon the desolate heath, and under the shade of the sterile mountain, may be found the means of moderate sustenance and support.

The reader will find in the humble abode to which we have just alluded but two occupants. In the stillness of that secluded spot strange faces are seldom seen in winter, although during the summer many visitors to West Rock pass it by. But during the long dreary inclement months none save the two we have just mentioned are to be found in this isolated abode. And who are they? A mother with her maniac son and he chained to the floor! None other are there. This mother has a prepossessing look. Her costume and her address are better than the mass of her sex, in such an unfavorable station for the development of character and refinement.

"She was not lonely," she said, even during the dreariness of winter. She had her son for society. She had him to watch over and care for, and now he was chained to her. He couldn't get away from her. He had been insane for eight years. Formerly he acted as a guide to the "cave," but his insanity increased, and he often wandered, and whole days would elapse before he returned. He was subject to fits, but he was now secure in the house, and she had him for society and to comfort her. This is the undying nature of woman's love, of a mother's affection for her children!

Such was the cheerful response of a self-denying parent, when replying to the inquiries of a stranger whom she accosted at the door. We inquired for the son, and asked permission to see him. In a small, dark apartment to which access was had through a little "spare room, we found the chained maniac. He lay upon a low bed with a dim light admitted through an opening in the wall. He was occupied in knitting, and thus kept in repose, seldom having any violent paroxysms of insanity, so soothing even to the disordered mind is employment. Rarely have we seen a face which bore such evidence of character and beauty. None of the fierceness and matted hair of ordinary maniacs! His fine Grecian face and well moulded features pallid from confinement—his dark eye flashing out unnatural fire. His rich beard and black hair drooping in ringlets over his wild and supernatural face. These were prominent characteristics of the son whom the mother loves, and there he lives, in his darkened apartment, chained to the floor.

Jacksonville Republican.
Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1843.
FOR PUBLICATION IN THE UNITED STATES,
BY JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Subject to the provisions of the National Convention.

We have received a copy of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, but as they would occupy about six columns we find it impossible to make room for them in the present number.

The convention recommended to the Baltimore convention, the nomination of Martin Van Buren, by a vote of 67 to 50. A resolution was afterwards adopted, instructing the delegates to the National Convention, in case of the death or withdrawal of Mr. Van Buren from the canvass, to vote for the most available democratic candidate.

Two resolutions were offered, requesting our members in Congress to bring before that body a proposition for the annexation of Texas, but withdrawn before any vote was taken.

P. Phillips, Esq. was appointed a Delegate from the 1st dist. to the National Convention, and R. Hallett, Esq. Elector.

W. Hayne, Esq. Delegate from the 2nd dist. and Thomas S. Mayes, Esq. Elector.

G. W. Gayle, Esq. Delegate from 3rd dist. and D. H. Hall, Esq. Elector.

Col. J. A. Winston, of Sumpter, Delegate from the 4th dist. and John J. Winston, of Greene, Elector.

Peter Walker, of Franklin, Delegate from the 5th dist. and John A. Nooe, Esq. Elector.

Dr. David Moore, of Madison, Delegate from 6th dist. and Joseph P. Frazier, of Jackson, Elector.

James G. L. Huey, of Talladega, Delegate from the 7th dist. and Win. B. Martin, of Benton, Elector.

Benjamin G. Shields and Gen. B. M. Lowe, Delegates for the State at Large, and Richard B. Walthall and David Hubbard, Electors.

We were deprived by a press of business of the pleasure of attending Mr. Burt's examination on Thursday last. We have learned by others who were present that the audience was very large, estimated by some at two hundred, all of whom were highly delighted. Several complimentary notices, both of Teacher and Pupils, heretofore appeared in our paper, and it will perhaps suffice on the present occasion to say, that in the estimation of the numerous audience, the late examination far surpassed all that had preceded it. We hope in our next to be able to publish, from the pen of some one who was present, a more extended and definite notice.

It is hoped that the length of the Governor's message will not deter any one from giving it an attentive perusal. So far as we have seen it noticed, it has met with universal approbation, without distinction of party. It contains many excellent suggestions, and breathes throughout a spirit of patriotism and devotion to the interests of the people.

The Proprietors of the Flag of the Union at Tuscaloosa, have sold their interest in that establishment to Mr. John McCormick, Proprietor of the State Journal, who has united the two papers, and will hereafter publish his paper under the title of "State Journal and Flag."

The price of cotton is improving in the principal markets, from the latest accounts. In our next we intend to commence the publication of the Prices Current in Wetumpka, carefully corrected every week.

The President's Message will appear in our next.

The following extracts of letters addressed to the editor of the Democratic Herald, contains all the intelligence we have yet received of the proceedings of the Legislature. We have received one letter from Col. Martin, but it was twelve days in reaching here and contained nothing later than the 5th of December.

DECEMBER, 6th.

The only business of general importance to day, was a Bill introduced by Mr. Clemens, to abolish the Chancery Court System.—A Bill introduced by Mr. Humphreys to reduce the number of Directors. A Bill introduced by Mr. Spruill, to alter the mode of taxing lands—they were severally read and ordered to a second reading. Mr. Bridges introduced a Bill to repeal so much of the law of the last session as requires the Governor to make his nominations for Directors in the first week of the session—read once—constitutional rule suspended—read a second and third time and passed.

Mr. Hubbard introduced a resolution calling upon the several Banks for information as to the amount of money paid out to Attorneys or Agents, the names of the Attorneys and the amount of suspended debt secured or collected. Mr. Hubbard advocated his resolution in a few forcible remarks—he intimated that it had been the practice of some of the Banks to pension

men in the different counties, and avowed that the object of his resolution was to detect and expose these fraudulent practices. He is certainly one of the ablest men in the State, and is surpassed by none in zeal and devotion to the interests of the people. His resolution was adopted.

Yours, &c.
TUSCALOOSA, Dec. 8th, 1843.

MR. GLASSCOCK:
Dear Sir.—On yesterday the Speaker announced the standing committee of the House—you will see them in the papers—the two most important, however, are filled by Representatives from your county. Mr. Clemens is Chairman of the Judiciary committee, and Dr. Moore of that on the State Bank and Branches. The orders of the day were gone through, and the Bills heretofore introduced referred to committees. The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole to take into consideration the Governor's Message.—The Message was read and a resolution adopted referring the several facts to appropriate committees. The House concurred in the resolution, and then adjourned.

Mr. Clemens is also Chairman of a select committee of nine to whom are referred all matters pertaining to the 16th section fund.

Several Bills and Resolutions were introduced to day, among others a bill introduced by Mr. Clemens to regulate the manner of taking testimony by deposition. At 12 o'clock the Governor was inaugurated, his address was short and altogether appropriate. After the delivery of the address the House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The democratic Convention have adjourned after appointing Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and selecting Electors. David Hubbard is the Elector for North Alabama, a better selection could not have been made. He understands thoroughly the principles of the Democratic party, and has the will and ability to explain and enforce them. Gen. Frazier of Jackson is the Elector for your district.

Very Respectfully
Yours, &c.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala. Dec. 15th, 1843.
Mr. A. J. WALKER, Sir, We desire the publication of the address you delivered at the close of the examination of the pupils of the Jacksonville Female Academy, on the evening of the 14th inst. We therefore solicit a copy for that purpose.

Respectfully,
E. L. WOODWARD,
J. C. FRANCIS,
J. D. HOKE,
J. FORNEY,
J. F. GRANT,
M. N. HOUSTON,
C. LEWIS,
E. ALEXANDER,
E. T. SMITH,
Trustees.

MESSES. E. L. WOODWARD & others,
Trustees of Jacksonville Female Academy:—I acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, asking a copy of my address for publication, and in reply to inform you that I have enclosed herewith a copy of my address for publication, and in reply to inform you that I have enclosed herewith a copy of my address for publication, and in reply to inform you that I have enclosed herewith a copy of my address for publication.

Jacksonville, 18th Dec. 1843.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:
The exercises of the present session, alike creditable to the pupils and teachers and interesting to the spectators naturally incline the mind to the contemplation of the importance of educating females. It is a true sentiment that the education of all youths should be measured by the importance of their destined stations and the magnitude of the duties most likely to devolve on them. Taking this as the basis of their argument, and assuming that nature and society have assigned to the female only the most trivial and unimportant duties, and a station as destitute of power and influence, as it is retired and obscure, many persons have concluded that but a small modicum of knowledge and mental training is properly due to the female sex.

Admitting the correctness of the sentiment on which this conclusion is based, let us enquire, whether the path of the female, though enclosed by barriers that exclude like a mountain dell from the tempestuous strife and bustle of life, is not yet beset by responsibilities and trials which the intellectual energy and fortitude, and the knowledge imparted by a good education can alone enable her properly to perform, and sustain, and whether the potency of her influence is not such, that it should be guided by the light of that superior intelligence, which beams from the cultivated mind alone. The present organization of society, and the prescriptions of nature herself, are such as to forbid that woman should join in the agitating scenes of political controversy, or war or commerce or navigation, or in the more quiet, but still laborious scenes of agricultural, mechanical, and professional toil; and although Francis Wright and others have endeavored to assert for their sex a wild independence which would claim admission into the arcaena and privileges peculiar to the stronger sex, yet it is certainly neither desirable, expedient nor just, that a configuration, the native delicacy of which, while it pleases needs protection, and a mind, though superior in its appropriate sphere, yet more marked with tenderness and modesty, than strength and boldness, should be marred by an exposure to the toils, the dangers, the troubles and the storms, with which man seems peculiarly adapted to combat. There would be a moral unfitness and impropriety in lending the form ornamented by the hands of the graces, by virile toil; in prematurely marking the brow of beauty by cares, to the endurance of which its mind is unadapted, or in causing its eye to flash with the unnatural and thrilling excitement of the battle strife, or its modest-toned voice, to boisterously and authoritatively declaim on the hustings. It is not in those scenes from which her modesty revolts a d her delicacy shrinks, that woman should be prepared to act, but in those of domestic retirement, and social intercourse, from which she sends forth an influence, that absolutely controls the virtues and sentiments of every

generation as it passes. The mind of man in its most ductile and plastic state, during infancy, is committed exclusively to maternal care and tuition. Then like fused metal it yields to the slightest impressions, and those impressions are almost ineffacable. It goes forth to the world from beneath maternal influence, as coin from beneath the die, marked with an unchangeable character. Although the wonders of science are disclosed, the beauties of literature exhibited, and the profundities of mathematics explored by the youthful intellect under the guidance, and instruction of others, yet the passions, and sentiments, feelings, and aspirations, which always control and direct the mind and thoughts, are ever subject to the power of infantile lessons. The schoolmaster may cultivate, elevate and expand the mind; fill it with knowledge and ideas, but it is chiefly the mother who teaches it to eschew vice, love virtue, tread the paths of honor, and to aspire after that which is great, good, and truly glorious. The rippling stream flows from its fountain, gathering strength and volume as it flows, until it acquires a momentum that mocks resistance, and finally mingles its waters in the great reservoir of the ocean, but whether it has dashed along in an impetuous course over cataracts and cascades, or moved sluggishly on, neither startling by its roar nor its rapid flow, it has all along shaped its course to its terminus, according to the channel prescribed and afforded by its mother earth; and so the mind of man, whether struggling and pressing on over difficulties and barriers, amid the tumults and storms of life, nerved by ambition and stimulated by an impetuous temper, or quietly pursuing the smooth and even tenor of his way, in an unobtrusive and unnoticed existence, moves undeviatingly in that channel and course of thought, hope, feeling, aspiration and action, marked out and prescribed by his maternal parent. A man may stand upon the brink of the precipice which overhangs the sink of vice and corruption and fall not, if his mind has been taught in the days of infancy to move in a channel of virtuous thought and feeling. The sailor and the soldier, when peculiarly exposed to corruption on account of their voluntary separation from the pales and protection of society—the statesman, when ambition tempts him, and the private citizen, when vice, dishonesty and dishonesty with their thousand allurements and meretricious rewards present themselves, can be saved to virtue, patriotism and honor, alone by the power of the moral principles, which have been instilled by the mother, or by a native purity and firmness seldom found to exist. The softening and subjecting to patriotic and philanthropic feeling, of the fierce and fearless spirits of Caesar and Buonaparte, under a mother's tuition, might have made the former a Brutus and the latter a Lafayette; might have continued Rome the seat of power and the mistress of Europe, and blessed France with peace, plenty and freedom; while the least omission or neglect in the rearing of these illustrious spirits, might have made the former a Cromwell and our Republic a Monarchy; and as they properly or improperly perform their sacred duties, there may spring from the present race of mothers, a generation of men, devoted to freedom and the welfare of mankind, or one equally reckless of their own rights, the rights of others, and the laws of well-regulated society. This truth would be appreciated, could the secret springs of human action and the hidden emotions of the soul be scrutinized—could we look into the heart of the wayward youth, whom fortune has exiled from the domicile of his fathers, see the conflict between propensity and duty raging there, and observe how virtuous resolution spring into existence, and vice is discarded, as the remembrance of a mother's teachings and warnings consecrated by the tenderest affections of the heart, arise before the mind; and could we follow him still influenced by the morality drawn from the same source, down the stream of life, honored and revered, a blessing to his day and generation, we would be driven to magnify greatly the importance of the station and duties of the authoress of so much good. Then should not she, upon whom the moulding the characters of a whole race of men devolves, have access to the purest fountains of light and knowledge? Should not the mind of her, who is destined to teach others what is right and what is wrong, be deeply versed in all philosophy and ethics? Should not she from whose lips, the tones of human language first fall on the ear, be taught at least to speak her own vernacular tongue in its highest purity and excellence? Should not she, whose spirit will be infused into others, have her soul elevated and ennobled by the study of science and literature in all their departments? And should not be reflected by others, be brightened by the lights shed from the pages of learning? Affirmative answers will be returned to these questions and, its merited importance assigned to female education, by him who can look down the vista of time from the present to the coming generation, and consult for the welfare of his successors on the stage of existence, and too by him, who loves his country, and will reflect that in a few brief years the mantle of public and social responsibility will rest upon the shoulders of another generation.

But there are other and perhaps not less interesting considerations from which the importance of woman's station and duties, and consequently of her education may be deduced. In that department of life's labors assigned by common consent to man, so much of thought, care, anxiety, and physical toil are necessarily called into requisition that the preservation of the purity and the laws of society can receive but little attention from him. Hence the guarding of society from debasement and the prescription of its laws, as well as the affording it those innocent charms which lend to conversation its enchantment, and to home its sweetness has become the province of females—they reign like Calypso in her grotto with a sway gentle and lovely, yet supreme; around

the fireside and the festive board; in the gay party and on all other occasions when the mind relaxed seeks the profitable pleasures which well like Crystal waters from the bosom of society. It is in these hours of relaxation, when the attention is released from the vocation by which it is ordinarily monopolized, that the affections and moral sentiments are most influenced and affected. As the vision when fixed in intense gaze on a distant object may be unattracted by the most beautiful surrounding landscape; so the mind of man when intensely engaged in the prosecution of his ordinary duties is scarcely susceptible of impressions from any other source, and as the eye, when unfixed drinks in the beauties reflected from the flowers, that damask the landscape on every side; so the mind, when released, receives impressions from every passing circumstance. Thus it is in hours of leisure, conviviality, and social intercourse, in those scenes over which woman reigns supreme, that the character is most biased. The elevated tone of feeling, the generosity of motive and the refinement of sentiment, which seem to raise man above the groveling things of earth and assimilate him to divinity, or their contraries, are caught from the pool of society, in which he laves his wearied mind. It is in that portion of society the domain of woman, its fair empire, that the asperities of man's nature are smoothed, and in it alone, burn those fires, that contribute so much to melt cold and icy selfishness, brighten the mind, and morals and, as beacons, guide along the paths of virtue honor and duty. Since in the society usually adorned by the presence of woman, the character is thus biased, and the whole mental and moral man thus influenced, shall not she who seated upon the pedestal assigned her by the chivalry of the opposite sex and by convenience, waves o'er it a wand of almost omnipotent power, be educated, or shall the clouds of ignorance gathered on her own mind cast their shadows and their gloom upon the surrounding circle? The consideration, that every elevation of the female sex, is marked by a corresponding elevation of the male, independently of those already presented, should dictate the expediency of pouring into her mind the lights of wisdom drawn from every source.

There is yet another source of female power, which may be wielded for the weal or woe of mankind. The vigilant study, which her leisure permits woman to make, of the mind and disposition of those who bear to her marital or fraternal or filial relations, aided by the persuasive eloquence of her smile & tears, the fascinations of her beauty, and the vivacity of her intellect, often enable her to modify, if not to control, the acts and designs of men of mature age. And this fact is at the same time proved and illustrated by a glance at the history of an ancient hero—Coriolanus, represented to have been recklessly brave, of an acrid temper, a haughty demeanor, and a vindictive and revengeful disposition, having been ex-patriated and ruthlessly expelled from Rome the day which he had defended in a hundred battles, united himself with the foes of his native country, and with a heart thirsting for revenge, encamped their multitudinous army, then under his command before the gates of the city, of which he was an exile and an outcast. The Romans conscious of their weakness and of the strength and fierceness of the soldiers and commander of the hostile army, unnerved by their sudden and unanticipated danger, and knowing resistance to be vain, resorted as the last hope, to supplication and entreaty. The youthful associates, who had previously fought side by side with Coriolanus, and the aged Senators, whom he loved as revered fathers, as ambassadors from the city which seemed already devoted to pillage & to the flames, strove by all the considerations, which could convince the mind, and touch the feelings and sympathies, to bend the iron and stubborn will of Coriolanus. He mocked their applications and scornfully rejected their petitions. But when despair had overwhelmed all classes of citizens—when they already heard in imagination the fires crackling in the roofs of their houses, the widowed mother and the wife of Coriolanus, burning with the ardor of patriotism, and confidently relying upon their knowledge of his disposition and power over his temper, emerged from the city, and kneeling at his feet, poured fourth in strains of feminine eloquence, mingled with tears, their prayers and their arguments. Under this influence the fierce and malignant determination was banished—the heart of adamant was softened—Coriolanus yielded, and Rome was saved. This is but one of the many examples, which might be invoked from the pages of history, or from contemporaneous occurrences, to establish our premises. In order that this power, growing out of the relations of mother, sister, and wife, may be exercised under the guidance of wisdom prudence and discretion, the female intellect should be disciplined by a thorough education.

We have hitherto spoken of the importance of female education in connection with its effects upon man, but surely she who has been gifted by her Creator with an immortal mind, susceptible of improvement and thirsting for it,—surely she, who so often needs the unwavering firmness of a disciplined mind, to enable her to sustain herself under adversity, sorrow, sickness, and trouble, is entitled of herself, to a seat in the academic groves. There can be neither reason nor justice for her exclusion from the superior pleasures and happiness & the trusty support amid the ills of life, afforded by a mind filled with the rich stores of ancient and modern lore.

And the character of the age in which we live heightens the justice of her demands for education—"The garments died in blood have passed away"—The sound of martial music no longer thrills the soul of the citizen and calls him away from the pursuit of the pacific arts—the light of science literature, reason and gospel truth has diffused itself, through almost every clime, and superadded to all this upon our own country. "Like another sun risen up-

on midnoon, the light of liberty has dawned. By force of these circumstances, the distinctions, which warlike achievements and personal prowess afforded in the days of yore have ceased to classify society—titles of nobility have been rejected in our country, and station dignity and character have become the results of intellectual superiority almost alone. It is to intellectual excellence that the high seats in the theatre of life are now assigned—and the spirit of the age has applied itself as well to female, as to the male sex.—The time has passed away, when merely the blandishments and winking smiles of beauty could command adoration and esteem, and now however the heart may bleed beneath the power of those charms, without the aid of mind, they can neither command respect, nor elevate the station of their possessors. In an age marked by such characteristics, as this in which we live, does not justice teach that there should be laid for woman the broad platform of a well grounded education, from which she may spring to a respectable altitude in society? Does not justice demand that man should throw open the portals of learning, and invite her timid intellect to the consecrated services of its temple? Would not that tyranny, which would deny to her this boon and consign her to a condition, little elevated above mere vassalage, be oppressive indeed?

Now having detained you this long in endeavoring to enforce the importance of female education.—It may be profitable to enquire what shall be the fate of the germ of learning, which has been planted here? Shall it be permitted to languish and die, or shall it flourish, by a liberal patronage, flourish and grow with the flight of time. Our village encircled by evergreen forests of pine, fanned by the breezes, blowing from the neighboring mountains, inhabited by a population remarkable for their intelligence and economy, and proferring its hospitality by the cheapness of provisions even to the poor, seems naturally marked out as a seat for flourishing Academies, and the unhealthyness of all the country below designates this as an appropriate place, for the education of the sons and daughters of our southern brethren. Cherish this institution, supply it with apparatus for illustrating the beauties and truths of science, encourage and sustain the efforts of the accomplished teachers, who are already in your service, and superadded to the advantage of being permitted to bleed parental and scholastic instruction; and of saving a vast deal of money, by the proximity of a good institution of learning, the fame of your academy will spread, day by day, students from the south will crowd its bowers, the merchant, the mechanic, the innkeeper, the whole community will reap substantial benefits, and most of all it will shed abroad in our society the most benign and elevating influence.

From the New Orleans Herald.

Mr. Clay can only hope to be elected on political grounds. He will not get a vote besides that of his party. It is necessary to inquire if his political opinions and views are popular throughout the country? If they are, why are their advocates defeated in all the elections in the States? Why do the prominent leaders of the Whig party give up their main principles and measure as obsolete ideas? Why do they poach upon our manors, appropriate our names, squint at our principles?

Why were they under the necessity, in their prosperous era, of veiling their principles and designs; and only succeeded when they had lulled the people into forgetfulness and ignorance of their true designs? The Whig or Federal party never have been, and never will be, successful in a contest for principles, in a fair political issue. Each year develops the fallacy and anti-democratic tendency of their measures. The present period—the last twelve months—have satisfied every honest, free-thinking man of deception and delusion which they have practised upon the people by their loud cry for governmental aids in the commercial and private transactions of individuals, for banks, tariffs, and the other schemes of British origin. The practicability of a specie currency, and the evils and inutility of banks, are now becoming self evident propositions. These being taken away, what principles are left to the Whigs? None but what they, after usual policy, appropriate from the Democracy. We conclude, then, that Mr. Clay, personally, can never carry a title of a majority of the voters in the United States; and that running on the exploded and obsolete principles and measures of his party, of which he is too open a supporter to allow of any misrepresentation, his chances for presidential honor never were gloomier.

By a similar course of reasoning, we meet the croaking cries of those indignant members of our party, who, in their zeal for their candidates, would sow discord and doubt in among us as to the claims and prospects of Mr. Van Buren, should he be the nominee of the Democracy. Mr. Van Buren's chances for election depend upon the popularity and strength of the principles of which he is the embodiment as the representative of the Democracy. This is his main dependence—and a sufficient support it should be to any democratic nominee. In our party, the personal qualities of the candidate, when he is a fit and capable man, are of much less consequence than they are with the Whigs. Our objection and ambition transcend the mere gratification of a feeling of idolatrous man-worship; our principles, their efficient administration and enforcement, are of infinitely more importance than the elevation of this man or that, how brilliant soever may be his genius or his virtues. We can elect Mr. Van Buren on this ground alone. We leave out of consideration his high character, abilities and services—which we will not admit to be inferior to those of any candidate before the party. Furthermore, we believe that Mr. Van Buren can be triumphantly elected if he receives a vote as large as that polled for him in 1840—with only the natural increase of the Democracy.

"We will not suppose that any additions have been made to our party from the Whigs. But with one million one hundred and twenty-eight thousand votes polled for Mr. Van Buren in 1840, and the thousands of Democratic voters since added to our ranks by the naturalization of foreigners, and the youth of our country attaining the right of suffrage, we are ready to enter in a contest with any candidate the Whigs may send forth—and with hopes confident and well-grounded, of a glorious unprecedented victory.

"We have been forced into these remarks by the course of some of our friends, with whom we agree, in our personal preferences of a Democratic nominee, but whose excessive zeal, we think, has led them into a great indiscretion and injustice. It is well known that our personal preference of a nominee for the Presidency is John C. Calhoun. We have reasons for this preference, acting independent of any objection to Mr. Van Buren; or of any unfavorable and invidious contrast of the merits of the two gentlemen. Nor will we gratify this feeling of personal preference by playing into the hands of the common foe, and giving credence and currency to opinions and reports, unfavorable to our success, in order to manifest our prejudice against the candidate who stands in the way of our preference."

From the Richmond Enquirer.
To remove any incorrect impressions, which may have been undesignedly produced by our remarks, we cheerfully lay before our readers, the following letter from Mr. Calhoun—received by yesterday morning's mail:
FORT HILL, 12th Nov., 1843.
DEAR SIR: I write this to correct the mistake you made, in supposing, that, in my letter to a gentleman of North Carolina on the subject of the Tariff, (published in the Enquirer of the 7th instant,) I referred to my letter to Mr. Nicholas of Louisiana, published in the same article. The letter referred to was to Mr. Delaney of Louisiana, and was in answer to one containing an enquiry similar to one addressed to me from North Carolina. The answer to Mr. Nicholas was on a very different subject. If you had adverted to dates, you would have avoided the mistake. The North Carolina letter refers to one recently written. It is dated the 24th September last, and the letter to Mr. Nicholas 7th May, 1842, more than fifteen months before.

I regret the mistake. Unauthorised liberty has been taken with my letter to Mr. Nicholas, by printing portions in Italian, and the word protecting in glaring Capitals, calculated to make the impression, that I, too, am the advocate of the protective policy; and that, too, by editors professing to be opposed to protection and friendly to me, as well as those in favor, and politically hostile to me. By such means, hastily readers of newspapers have been led to believe, that I admit the right of protecting the Louisiana sugar planters against foreign competition by the imposition of duties on the foreign article for that purpose, directly against the plain import of my letter. The protection of which I spoke is directly aimed to be, not against foreign competition, but against the machinations of the opponents of slave labor. I intended simply to say, that I would resist, in adjusting the Tariff, any attempt that might be made to take off or reduce the duty; that foreign sugar ought fairly to pay, on revenue principles, on the ground of discouraging the domestic article, because it was the product of sale labor.

What I regret in your mistake is, that it is calculated to strengthen the false impression made by the unauthorised Italian and Capital letters, not only by publishing my letter with them, but still more strongly, by publishing it as the one referred to in my North Carolina letter, in confirmation and elucidation of my opinion on the subject of protection.

As it is my wish to be fully and explicitly understood on that and all other public subjects, I must request you to publish what I have written, in the Enquirer.

With respect, I am, &c., &c.
THOS. RITCHIE Esq.
PAY THE PRINTER.—At the opening of one of the Bankrupt Courts of Mississippi, recently, but few of the applicants were discharged from their liabilities. In a large majority of the cases, no evidence was offered to the court, that the printer's fees had been paid, and they were therefore scratched off the docket.

Attentions sent by Providence, melt the constancy of the noble-minded, but confirm the obduracy of the vile. The same furnace that hardens the clay, liquifies gold; and in the strong manifestations of divine power, Pharaoh found his punishment, but David his pardon.

A Good Suggestion.—A Golden Dollar.—A newspaper suggests a golden dollar as a great convenience. It would be a trifle larger than the half dime, and very convenient for a thousand purposes; to transmit by mail in payment for books or periodicals. In South America and Mexico they coin sixteenth of doubloons, which is something less. Let us have the golden dollars.

A MALE SCHOOL.
WILL be commenced in Jacksonville on the first day of January, 1844, under the superintendence of the undersigned, at the following rates payable at the expiration of each term.

Orthography, Reading, or Writing, \$3 00
Arithmetic, Geography, or English Grammar, 10 00
History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Latin, Greek, or the higher branches of Mathematics, 12 00
J. M. HAYNES.
Dec. 20, 1843.

Cash Wanted.
THE subscribers having a large amount of CASH to raise shortly, most earnestly solicit aid from all who are indebted to them particularly those who have already been indulged for a considerable length of time.

We hope our friends will help us now and save us the disagreeable necessity of coercing payments.
S. P. HUDSON & CO.
Nov. 22, 1843.—4t.

Administrator's Sale.
IN obedience to a decree of the Judge of the Orphans' court of DeKalb county, Alabama, I shall proceed to sell at the late residence of Gilbert Sims, deceased,
On the first day of January, 1844,
to the highest bidder on a credit of 12 months, (the purchaser giving bond and security,) the west half of the North West quarter, of Section 10, of Township 8, of Range 8, in the coosa land district, which tract of land is sold to pay the debts of said Estate.

ELIZABETH SIMS,
Administratrix.
Nov. 1st 1843.—4t.—\$5.

Administrator's Notice.
THE undersigned having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Daniel Chamblin, dec., on the 22nd November, 1843, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate, to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately.
JAMES B. CHAMBLIN,
Administrator.
Nov. 29, 1843.—3t.

MUSIC.
THE undersigned have just received a quantity of SOUTHERN HARMONIES for sale on Commission at \$12 per dozen or 125 per copy Cash.
S. P. HUDSON & CO.
June 26 643.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from New York a WELL SELECTED AND ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS, consisting of the latest and most fashionable Patterns of Alpaca Laces, Chignons, Mous de Lanes, &c.

Also a Splendid Assortment of West of England black, blue, invisible green, cadet mixed Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Satinets of all qualities, Silk Hankerchiefs, Gloves, Scarfs, Linseys, Osnaburgs, Kerseys, Shirtings, and Sheetings, Negro and Bed Blankets, Ipswich, Merino and Lambwool Shirts and Drawers.

Ready-Made Clothing of every description.
Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes.
Also, Hardware & Cutlery, consisting in part of Blacksmith and Carpenter's tools, Ames' shovels and Spades, Swedes Iron, Cast, Blisters and German Steel, Hoop and Band Iron, Collin's, Hunt's and Simmon's Axes, Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Knives and Forks, Pocket-knives, Scissors and Shares, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Martingales and Collars. Constantly on hand a large stock of GROCERIES,
Java and Rio Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Teas, Chocolate and Spices, Fine Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Scotch and Monongahela Whiskey, N. E. Rum, A. M. Brandy and Gin, Madeira, Muscat and Malaga Wines, Cigars, of the most approved brands. Tobacco of all qualities.

Bagging Rope & Twine.
Salt, Window Glass, Paint, Oils, and Putty; with other articles too numerous to mention, all of which are offered, on as reasonable terms as any other House in the City.

RICHARD S. BERSSE.
P. S. A large assortment of Printing Paper constantly on hand.
Wetumpka, Nov. 15, 1843.—3t.

BEHOLD!!!
THE business of the late firm of Woodward & Brother must be closed. Those indebted to it are therefore earnestly requested to make payment as I should regret exceedingly the necessity of placing their paper out for collection.
E. L. WOODWARD,
Surviving Partner.
Jacksonville, Nov. 29, 1843.—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
St. CLAIR COUNTY,
Special Orphans' Court, 20th Nov. 1843.
This day came Samuel P. Owens, the Executor of the estate of Jesse Owens, dec., and declares himself ready for final settlement of said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the first Monday in January next be set apart for final settlement of said estate.

It is further ordered by the court, that publication be made for three weeks successively in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all persons interested in said final settlement, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held in the town of Ashville on the first Monday in January next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why final settlement should not be made.

A true copy from the minutes.
ROSS PHILLIPS, CLERK.
Dec. 6, 1843.—3t.—\$4 00

Blanks OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
IN obedience to the Will and Testament of Jeremiah Sampler, deceased, and in conformity with an order of the Orphan's Court, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville,
On Monday the 25th day of December next,
ON A CREDIT OF ONE AND TWO YEARS.

A portion of that valuable and well known Farm, formerly owned by Jeremiah Sampler, deceased—to-wit: all that part of the East half of Section twenty-seven, Township fourteen, Range eight, east, lying west of the main road and south of the creek, containing about 140 or 50 Acres,
On which there is a GRIST MILL and THRASHER—Also about 100 Acres Cleared Land.

Purchasers will be required to give bond and undoubted security.
M. M. HOUSTON,
Executor.
November 20th, 1843.—4t.

Blacksmithing.
THIS undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has in his employment a first rate Blacksmith, his shop is supplied with two furnaces, both of which will be kept in constant use, and well supplied with tools. He will keep on hand a good supply of Iron of every kind, and will at all times be prepared to execute all kinds of Blacksmith work including the Ironing of wagons, &c. in the most workman-like manner. All work will be warranted—executed upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest rates. His shop is situated near his own residence, at the fork of the road two miles north of Jacksonville.

R. D. ROWLAND.
Dec. 6, 1843.—3m.

ALEXANDRIA Male & Female School.
The next session of this institute commences on the first day of Jan under the superintendence of M or Mr. Clark.
Boarding can be obtained in the at five dollars per month.
December 6, 1843.

JOHN S. BREA, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Mobile Ala.,
Woodward & Porter, Jacksonville.
A. Crozier & Son, White Plains.
W. & A. R. Barclay, Talladega.
Geo. McClellan,
Maj. Alexander Riddle,
Nov. 22, 1843.—6m.

NEW STORE!
AND NEW GOODS.
J. C. BAIRD, & CO.,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and are now opening, at the old Store room formerly occupied by Hoke & Abernathy, on the west side of the public square in Jacksonville,
An extensive and well selected stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the following articles: Broad Cloths, English, French and American, various colors.
Pilot and Beaver cloths, various colors.
Cassimeres, Satinets and Kentucky Jeans.

NEW STYLE OF GOODS.
Chignons, Satin Lusters, Mourning Belzarsines, Parisiennes, for Ladies' dresses.
Muslin de Lanes, colored and figured.
Calicoes, a great variety and latest styles.
Plain and figured silk, various kinds and colors.
Velvet, Satin, Merino and other vestings.
Irish Linens and long lawns.
Blankets and Flannels, various descriptions.
Brown and Bleached domestics.
Plain and striped Linseys.
Linen, Cambric and silk pocket Handkerchiefs.
Cotton Handkerchiefs of every description.
Scarfs, Cravats and Stocks.
Sewer and spool Thread all colors.

Ladies and Miss's Bonnets, a great variety.
Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves, various kinds,
Cambric Edging and inserting.
Muslins and Bishop Lawn, plain and figured.
Cable Cloths and Diaper.
Lod Ticking and Apron Checks.
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, Epaqs and Stationary.
Bogans and Negro Shoes, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.
Also a large stock of Hardware and Cutlery.
China Glass and Queen's ware.
A large stock of Groceries, embracing almost every variety, except Liquors.

All of which, having been purchased upon good terms, will be sold unusually low for cash: all who are not satisfied to take our word with respect to the cheapness of our goods, and who may wish to purchase bargains, are respectfully requested to call and examine the quality and prices for themselves.
Jacksonville, Oct. 18, 1843.

Pilgrim's Choice,
A selection of Hymns & Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors.
By ELD. DAVID W. ANDREWS
A few copies of the above entitled work, neatly bound, have been deposited at this Office for sale.

FIRE-PROOF WARE-HOUSE.
THE subscriber having seen the necessity, as well as great advantage, in having a safe and commodious Building and Cotton Sheds erected in Wetumpka, has, at great labor and expense, succeeded in getting ready for the reception of Cotton Goods on store, or to be sold on Commission, a splendid Fire-Proof Ware-House and Cotton Sheds, where he proposes to transact a General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business. He is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton in store by Cash, Groceries, or Merchandize—will receive country produce, and sell the same on Commission.

The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to remind the public of the comparative safety in storing with him and only trusts that he will receive a patronage commensurate with his superior advantages and his determination to merit the public favors.
WILLIAM H. THOMAS.
Wetumpka, Sept. 10, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
YOUNG & NISBET
HAVE just received a well selected stock of GOODS, to suit the approaching seasons; prices and qualities corresponding with the times. Our patrons and the public are invited to favor us with a call. Our stock consists of those articles usually found in the retail stores of the interior.

We flatter ourselves in being able to please a portion, at least of the generous community in which we live.
Y. & N.
Oct. 25, 1843.—4t.

Bagging & Rope.
Of good quality constantly kept on hand and for sale at Moderate Prices by
WOODWARD & PORTER.
Jacksonville, Nov. 29, 1843.—6t.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
S. P. HUDSON & CO.,
ARE just receiving from New York, and are now opening, in addition to their already extensive stock, a new supply of
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & C.

As their stock embraces almost every variety, usually kept in a retail store, they deem it unnecessary to give a detail of articles, further than to state that in addition to their usual stock they have received a new supply of
BONNETS & SHAWLS,
Of entirely new style and pattern, very beautiful articles.
Jacksonville, Oct. 18, 1843.—4t.

Thomas A. Walker
AND
A. J. Walker,
HAVE formed a partnership in the practice of Law. Business entrusted to their care will receive their joint attention. Their office is near the South East Corner of the Square, where one or both of them may at all times be found.
Address: T. A. & A. J. WALKER, Jacksonville, Ala.
Nov. 8, 1843.—4t

Two more Premiums
FROM THE FIRE-PROOF WARE-HOUSE.
THE Subscriber agrees to pay a Gold Premium to the Merchant, or Cotton Buyer, (to cost over \$30, to be selected at M. Owen's Store in Montgomery,) that stores the greatest number of Bales, and a fine set of Bells to the Wagoner that delivers the greatest number of bales in the Fire-Proof Ware-House, from the 1st of October, 1843 until the 1st of April, 1844.
WM. H. THOMAS.
Wetumpka, Sept. 22, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

Administrator's sale.
WILL be sold at the late Residence of Jesse Harris deceased, on the first day of January next, the personal property of said Estate, consisting of one yoke of Oxen, Cattle, Hogs, House hold and Kitchen furniture. Terms made known on the day of sale.
WARREN HARRIS, Ad'm.
with the will annexed.
Dec. 13, 1843.

State of Alabama,
DEKALB COUNTY,
TAKEN up and posted by Jacob Spurgeon, one dark Bay mare, black legs, main, and tail, the right hind heel white, about 134 hands high, four years old last Spring, appraised to twenty dollars before Wm. H. Wright, J. P.
Attest,
A. W. MAJORS, Cl'k.
Nov. 22, 1843.

Negro for Sale.
IN obedience to a decree of the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County I will sell a likely negro girl about sixteen years old (the property of the estate of Edward Turner Deceased) on the first Monday of January next before the Court House door in the town of Cedar Bluff.—Terms Cash, to satisfy the debts of said deceased.
W. E. DANIEL, Administrator.
December 3, 1843.

SPECIE FUNDS FOR COTTON.
THE undersigned will make advances in Specie funds on Cotton. Planters and Cotton Buyers can at all times be supplied upon favorable terms with Notes on some of the best Banks in Georgia.
E. E. GAITHER.
Wetumpka, Nov. 22, 1843.—3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY,
ORPHANS' COURT, NOVEMBER 13th, 1843.

WILLIAM A. SCOTT, having filed forth his petition in this Court, setting forth that on the 6th day of September 1836, he purchased of Rees Pickens, James M. Duren, and John M. Neal, the following with other Tracts of Land, (viz.) the South West quarter of the South West quarter of Section Thirty-four in Township 16, Range 7 east in the Coosa Land District; that the said Pickens, Duren, and Neal, executed to him their Bond for Titles, bearing date the 6th day of September 1836; that the said John M. Neal has since died intestate, without having made Titles to said Land, and that Robert S. Porter is now his Administrator, that he has paid the amount of the purchase money in full for said Land, and prays that the said Robert S. Porter, Administrator, as aforesaid be ordered to Execute to him the said William A. Scott, a Title to said Land, pursuant to the Bond of the said John M. Neal.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a month for three months, notifying the said Robert S. Porter and all others interested therein; to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville on the first Friday in March next, to shew cause if any they can why the said Robert S. Porter, Administrator of the Estate of the said John M. Neal Deceased should not be decreed to make and execute to the said William A. Scott a Title to said Tract of Land, according to the requirements of the Bond of his intestate.

Copy from the minutes.
M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.
Dec. 13, 1843.—m3m.

Administrator's Notice.
THE undersigned having obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of Jesse Harris, deceased of the Hon. Judge of the County Court for Benton County, on the 20th of Sept. 1843, all those having claims against said Estate are hereby notified, to present them in the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payments.
WARREN HARRIS, ad'm
with the will annexed.
Dec. 13, 1843.

BOOK-BINDERY,
Main St., opposite the Bell Tavern, Tuscaloosa.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Tuscaloosa and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to execute all orders in the above business, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.
Terms, low as possible—work warranted.

N. B.—Editions of Works bound to order in very moderate terms.
SLEAVEN & CAMMER,
Record Books, and Merchants supplied with Blank Books of every size;—all of which will be ruled to order, and furnished at prices a little above Northern.
References—the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Court.
The Editors of the Flag and Monitor News-papers, Tuscaloosa.
at this office with a view of work left Sept. 27, 1843.

THOS. A. WALKER & Wm. L. CAIN
WILL practice Law together in all the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb counties, Ala. All business confided will receive prompt attention.
Dec. 3, 1842.

Samuel F. Rice,
AND
Thomas D. Clark,
HAVE formed a copartnership in the practice of Law, under the firm name of RICE & CLARKE.
They will attend the Circuit, County and Chancery Courts in the 9th Judicial Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the State.
The engagement of either one of the partners, in any business, will secure the services of both.
Office of Rice at Jacksonville, Ala.
Office of Clark at Talladega, Ala.
June 26, 1842.—4t.

Law Notice.
THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of the Law under the firm name of
BOWEN & HAMILTON,
and will practice in the Circuit, County and Chancery courts of Randolph and the surrounding counties. Their office is in McDonald Randolph county, where one of them may at all times be found. Prompt attention will be given to any business confided to them.
JOHN D. BOWEN,
A. J. HAMILTON.

William B. Martin
AND
R. G. Earle,
Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of MARTIN & EARLE. Professional business entrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.
Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin.
Nov. 8, 1843.—4t.

Blank Commissions
TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS
With printed directions attached
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

