

JULY

Jacksonville Republican
Wednesday, July 19, 1843
FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
JOHN C. CALHOUN
Subject of the Convention of a National Convention
DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS
GEN. F. G. McCONNELL

The second session of the Female School in this place, under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Burt, commenced on Monday last, under very favorable auspices—more favorable, indeed, than anticipated by the warm friends of the institution. We are truly gratified at this evidence, the public are disposed to appreciate and sustain genuine merit. The friends and patrons of this important institution, may now entertain the most perfect confidence, after a fair trial, in its firm establishment upon a permanent basis.

The communication of "Tacitus" on the Constitutionality of the Tariff, shall appear next week.

The request of the Cano-Cook Temperance Society, to publish the address delivered some time since, shall be complied with as soon as possible.

THE LADY'S WEATH—AGAIN.—We have received the June No. of this periodical but as it contains no explanation, we are unable to say, either what was the cause of its being delayed or of its being forwarded. Being however disposed to place the most favorable construction upon the failure of the publishers to forward it within the time anticipated, it is perhaps proper to state, that on examination of the number received, we find it is published at 97 Chesnut street, instead of 67 south-third street, Philadelphia, as stated in all the published proposals. This error in direction may have caused the delay. Be this as it may however, we duly announce its arrival agreeable to promise—and state further that the work is really very neatly executed, a fully comes up to all the promises contained in the prospectus. The present number contains a fine steel Engraving, and a Floral Engraving drawn and colored from Nature, also one piece of new and popular Music.—The remainder of the contents entirely original. The second volume will be published in monthly numbers, and the first number issued on the first of July, 1843.—Persons wishing to examine the work for themselves, can have an opportunity to do so by calling at this office.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:
Inasmuch as I shall not be able to form a personal acquaintance with all of you, allow me, in a very short Circular, and without argumentation on any points of policy, to attempt to set myself fairly before you.

Having declared myself a candidate, after the manner of our republican forefathers, with a determination to run through, appealing to the whole District for support, long before a convention was held by my democratic brethren, or any other candidate was in the field, the friends of the convention and all submitting their names as candidates before it, were surely willing to take the field with the hope of success, and to use a familiar phrase, carry my weight too; if then success should not attend them, theirs is the error, if there is any, and not in my course I am sure. Now, fellow-citizens, I am very desirous of being thought worthy of your suffrage and most respectfully ask you to give me an impartial hearing, and if you can in good conscience give me your support, do it by all means, immaterial what you may fear may be the result of the election, regardless too of any rumor of the malignant who may underrate my strength, and the solicitations of the friends of the other candidates to turn from me on this account. Have I not equal claims with my worthy competitors, on your favorable consideration? We are all American freemen, and as I am bound to believe, may ask preferment at your hands with the same hope of impartiality in the verdict you give.

Not being the candidate of either political party, I may reasonably have fears, that all warm and rigid partisans will stir up political strife and cast their votes against me; why this should be done or party lines drawn so closely at this time, I know not, for scarcely any will contend that the next Congress will be one of any great moment, in National politics especially. If party distinctions must be kept up, why not wait until questions of national policy come more immediately up for our consideration? If we could learn to do every thing in its proper season, we should, I am sure, prosper more as a nation. The spirit of party, that when carried so high is of such a baneful tendency, should be repressed, and especially in times like the present. Read the farewell address of our beloved Washington and you will see how solemnly he warns against pushing this spirit into action. Will not the moderate and reflecting of both political parties lend me their aid, and give me an impartial hearing—I am sure they will. If they can suppose me worthy of their suffrage, I fear for myself they will never have cause to regret giving it to me. I ask you all fellow-citizens, to go up to the ballot box in August next and choose between us, the whole individual, stripped of all exterior cir-

stances recommending you to your notice. When you do this, you will be setting an example to the country and posterity worthy of imitation, and the choice you make—let it result in favor of whom it may, will be a good one, and perfectly satisfactory. It is so common, fellow-citizens, for aspirants for office to make known their political creed, that you will expect me to make a like avowal. I will give you my position on a few leading points of policy. The constitution should be our guide in all our actions. Retrenchment and economy is what we all agree should be the leading features of every administration, domestic as well as national. Because then, there can no profit arise from the discussion of the question as to the propriety of a National Bank, but much loss of time and money to the Union, (because, I think, this matter settled during Mr. Tyler's term) I should, if in Congress, vote against a bill proposing to put up a National Bank. I am opposed both to internal improvements by the general government and distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and now, if for no other reason, because of the emptiness of the treasury. I am opposed also, as strongly as any man, to a tariff for protection of any kind whatever as unequal and unjust, and contrary to the spirit and genius of our government and institutions. The tariff that I am in favor of is only such an one as would operate as nearly equally as possible on all Americans, laid too on importations and as low as possible considering the wants of our government.

Fellow-citizens, there is so much distress and affliction seen and felt all over our continent that a measure of relief is ardently desired and looked for by all. Many say that a National Bank would cure all our ills, but not having the spirit of prophecy, I cannot foresee how it would operate if we had one, or so as to bring the good we want. The relief measure that appears to me nearest the reach of the distress, would be to reduce the price of the Public Lands, and pass a law allowing all settlers five years to pay for them. That such a measure would be of lasting benefit to the whole country I cannot doubt for a moment. Many whose hearts are depressed with care and riven with anxiety and grief, would hail such a measure as the solace of their sorrow-stricken spirits, while it would be the means of snatching many a one from degradation profligacy and ruin, and giving him a comfortable home. It would stop too the tide of emigration of our stoutest men to Texas. All who have served our common country in repelling and putting to flight our enemy, should be paid for all losses and spoils, and remunerated for their services either in money or its value in lands.

Fellow-citizens, when I shall have run the race I am now engaged in, I expect never again to ask promotion at the hands of my countrymen; if successful I shall very gratefully acknowledge the honor conferred and endeavor to prove myself worthy your confidence; but if unsuccessful, retire from the stir of political life to the bosom of a beloved family and make an effort to better my pecuniary condition, that I may the more easily raise and educate a promising and to rely family of children. Having been farming for twenty-two years, I feel that my interest is identified with the working class of the country. I may continue this my course, though perhaps in quite a circumscribed way, or I may engage in some other manual labor that may give me support. The farming interest is what gives tone, character and support to all other trades and occupations. When this prospers all is well, but if in adversity every thing languishes. A cure for the hard times then would be the exciting the farming interest to activity.

I shall be pardoned, fellow-citizens, I hope for having to bring to your view my character as a citizen. Not having been thrust upon you by any set of men, and having no strong patronage to bring me in to notice, as I think, demands what I now may say, at my hands. I have served, fellow-citizens three years in our State Senate; the journals of our country will show my acts and course. I took my conscience and the constitution of my country for my guide in all my public acts. I will only remark further that for more than eighteen years I have been a member of a branch of the Christian church. Those who have known me in Elbert and Henry counties in Georgia my native State, and since my removal to this State can speak if needful more fully in regard to character or worth.

In conclusion, I only remark that I am opposed to all monopolies, for religious toleration, for equal rights, emphatically so, desiring that all should have their dues. I have been designedly very concise, but suppose I am now fairly before you fellow-citizens; I shall not withdraw my name from the canvass—do with me as to you may seem right and I shall be fully satisfied at what you do. But let me ask, as my last request, and I do it in all soberness and earnestness too, that when about to cast your votes you remember the injunction of wisdom itself, "do unto others as you would they should do unto you" in similar circumstances, and act up to the spirit of the precept, at least, will be your reward. Should it be so ordered by the Disposer of events and Arbitrator of nations as that you are brought to make your public servant, I will be sure to serve you as faithfully as any man, while at the same time, my efforts shall be roused up to as much energy as I may be possessed of, that I may be as worthy and capable a representative as circumstances will allow; but if public sentiment fixes on another as more capable and worthy, I shall fully acquiesce in that choice.

Very respectfully,
Your fellow citizen,
SAMUEL C. DAILEY
Dudleyville, Ala. July 13th, 1843.

The New York and Erie Railroad brought thirty-six thousand baskets of strawberries to New York on Thursday

CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.
All Governments secure to their subjects some rights, and it is their duty and privilege to exercise them for their own defence and the public good. A civil government is usually esteemed good according to the number and value of just rights and privileges it secures to citizens, and the wisdom and virtue of the citizens should be tested according to the respect they show to the authority of government, and the rights they manifest for the rights of each other.

All governments necessarily include two parties—those who are in, and those who are under authority. The burdens of each should be made as nearly equal as possible. The ruling party should never impose burdens on the ruled which they would not be willing to bear themselves, provided their stations were changed, nor should the party under authority complain when no more is imposed upon them than they would lay upon the rulers in case of a change of stations with them—all such rules should work both ways. In like manner all subjects of civil government should respect the rights and privileges of their fellow-citizens as they would have their own respected—and if they will not do this they can hardly expect it from others, unless men could be brought fully up to the golden rule in another case, namely, to do good to those who do evil to you—which is lamentably far from being cognate with common feeling of mankind in these days, whatever degree of refinement or perfection of any sort may be claimed by them.

Among the most sacred rights of civil citizens as such, are freedom of opinion, expression and action on all matters which pertain to their civil and political affairs, and the management of the same, and more especially concerning men who hold or seek offices at the hands of the people. Proscription in these cases would be subversive of Republican liberty and might end in despotism, and the spirit which would dictate such proscription is nearly allied to that which produced the "Alien and Sedition laws" in the reign of the Elder Adams when black legged Federalism was predominant. All civil citizens who abide the laws of the country have a right to the protection of the same, in the possession and exercise of their reserved constitutional rights and privileges. They are required to protect the laws and support the government, whatever may be their profession or occupation, and on no such accounts should their rights or privileges be abridged or called in question. All free men are naturally equal in these points. The duty and privilege, therefore, of all persons who are subject to the laws of Alabama, help to support the State, and entitled to the right of suffrage, to enquire into the political and moral character and qualifications of those who are before them as candidates for offices of trust or profit are obvious, and should be promptly and pertinaciously attended to before the election approaches—and every man should feel it to be his duty and his privilege to vote for and recommend competent, honest and trust-worthy men in whom they may safely confide when the interest of the State and of the people are in jeopardy as they are now. Let all true patriots think before they leap.

MR. GRANT:
As the Legislature of Alabama has proposed some amendments to our constitution, I think, with you, that we ought to think before we vote what may be the result of those amendments if made—for if any thing can be done to better our condition, either as a State or as individuals, the sooner it is done the better for us all—for you know sir, and we all know, that from some cause, or causes, we have for some time been getting along badly under the constitution as it now is.

Now I suppose the proposed amendments might be very safely, and perhaps profitably adopted, particularly that of raising the jurisdiction of magistrates. This I have always considered a needful amendment. One advantage that might accrue from it is, that men of better qualifications than we sometimes have, would be induced to take the office of Justice of the Peace, who would be more disposed and better able than many are to do justice between their neighbors, and thus save so many appeals being taken to superior courts. And if it be true as some say, that "the people will do right" they had better have the election of our County Judges, if they must have them—in their own hands, for it will not be disputed that the Legislature does wrong sometimes—even in that case. And if the people do wrong in the same case they will perhaps blame themselves and bear it more patiently, and also be more cautious in a similar future election.

But sir, if I am not greatly mistaken, the general opinion of the people is that to amend the County Court system, as it now is, out of existence would have been a much better proposition. I know of no institution authorized by the constitution which is so universally repudiated by the people as this very thing—and if they now had the privilege of voting it down, it does not require the spirit of inspiration to tell what would be its fate. It would doubtless be blown sky high, and thrown where many think it ought always to have been—in nonentity.

And sir, if the Legislature would condescend to let us vote for a few more amendments, such for instance as to have biennial sessions, and the numbers reduced one half, or as nearly so as may be, limit them to one month; and their per diem to \$2, and debar applications for the confirmation of divorces of husband and wife; it would certainly afford so much satisfaction, that the same men might be re-elected the next time at least. And if you would doubt be of singular advantage to some of our present candidates to come out plainly on those points now, and if any of them will not do so, should not the people call them out, and see if our State and County taxes cannot be reduced, instead of being increased, as they

evidently will be, by many such amendments as have been made. It should be remembered that our Banks do not now, and probably never will again pay, or rather pretend to pay, our State expenses. These have now to come directly out of the hard earnings of the people, and who doubts that we need AMENDMENTS, RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM? Query? Is one divorce in ten which is granted by the Courts, and confirmed by the Legislature, authorized by the Bible?

A FRIEND TO THE PEOPLE
From the N. Y. Evening Post.
THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Great Western, we are put in possession of papers from Liverpool as late as the 17th of June, inclusive. The news does not appear to be of any great importance.

We copy below, chiefly from the European Times of Wilmer and Smith, to whom we are indebted for papers.

The repeal agitation in Ireland is the absorbing topic of British political discussion. Wherever O'Connell goes—and he has already passed over the larger part of Ireland—he draws together assemblages of from fifty thousand to three hundred thousand souls. Sir Robert Peel is evidently reluctant to proceed to severity, though the taunts and sneers of the idol of the Irish people are calculated to disturb his equanimity. In the mean time, rumors are rife of dissensions in the cabinet. One portion is said to be in favor of peremptory coercion; another portion, headed by the Premier, averse to it. Ireland, at the present moment, is like a powder arsenal—a spark would cause it to explode. The great Agitator rides on the whirlwind triumphantly.

The most important debate since the recess, as regards the United States, took place in the House of Commons on Wednesday, when Lord John Russell moved that the House resolve itself into a committee to consider the corn laws, with a view to a fixed duty in preference to the sliding scale. The motion was defeated; but still the general opinion was, that the present corn law is doomed. Lord John made a speech, dwelling emphatically upon Mr. Webster's recent speech to the citizens of Baltimore, in which he expressed himself favorable to a reciprocity treaty with England—admitting American agricultural produce into that country as a *quid pro quo* for the admission of British goods at a low fixed duty into the American market. This point, with some general statements of the advantage of a fixed over a fluctuating duty, coupled with the certainty of a revision of the American tariff in the next session of Congress, on terms more favorable to England, formed the staple of his speech.

He was answered by Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone.

Ministers had several times been defeated on minor questions.

There has been another great battle in Scinde, in which the English were victorious.

The Peninsula is again in insurrection, and the affairs of Spain are daily growing more interesting.

IRELAND.
The agitation of the repeal of the Union continues with unabated violence. At the Dublin Corn Exchange, on the 5th, the repeal rent amounted to £304—the largest yet received, except that of the previous week, which included some extraordinary returns made at Mr. O'Connell's great meeting in Tipperary. Troops have been poured into the country in great numbers. At the close of last week, the force in Ireland amounted to six divisions of artillery, six regiments and a squadron of cavalry, twelve battalions and twenty-two depots of infantry.

The English papers are filled with accounts of repeal meetings; but the following will suffice as a specimen of the mode in which Mr. O'Connell talks:

"The repeal demonstration at Kilkenny, on the 8th, is described as having been great. There were, it is said, upwards of 300,000 people present, including from 11,000 to 12,000 horsemen. Mr. O'Connell, in addressing this vast multitude, said: 'Is there a band within hearing? If there be, let them play up God save the Queen.' (more than a dozen bands here played up the national anthem, the entire vast multitude remaining uncovered. At the termination of the air, three hearty and deafening cheers were given for the Queen.) I will now give you another subject to cheer—three cheers for the Queen's army—the bravest army in the world. (Tremendous cheers.) Three cheers for the Irish people—the most moral, the most brave, the most temperate, and the most religious people on the face of the earth. (Great and long continued cheering.) After assuring his hearers that nothing could prevent the repeal being carried if the people were peaceable, he said: 'I suppose you have heard of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel having come down to Parliament one fine evening, and declared that they would prevent the repeal of the Union, even at the expense of a civil war. We will not go to war with them, but let them not dare to go to war with us. (Tremendous cheering, which continued for some minutes.) We will act on the defensive; and believe me, men of Kilkenny, there is no power in Europe that would dare attack you and the people of Ireland, when they keep themselves in the right; and act on the defensive only. (Hear, hear.) They threatened us with this civil warfare, but we only laughed at them, and you are at liberty to laugh at them again. (Cheers and laughter.) I hurled back my indignant defiance to them from the Repeal Association, and told them what I now tell you—that we never would violate the law, or commit any violence; but that we have hands enough to defend our own heads, if they dared to attack us. (Great cheers.) What was the consequence? The great Duke of Wellington, and the crafty Sir Robert Peel, pulled in their horns a little; and they said they did

not mean to attack us. (Laughter.) But they have sent over 36,000 artillery, cavalry, infantry and marines; here, and I am very glad of it, for they will spend 30,000 shillings every day while they remain in the country. (Cheers.) It would be a kind of little repeal of the Union in itself.

"At the banquet in the evening, he said, alluding to the great assemblage he had seen in the morning. 'What a waste of physical force have we not witnessed to-day? We stand at the head of a body of men, that, if organized by military discipline, would be quite abundant for the conquest of Europe. Wellington had never such an army as we saw to-day. There was not at Waterloo, on both sides so many stout, active, energetic men as we saw here to-day. Oh! but it will be said they were not disciplined! If you tell them what to do, you will have them disciplined in an hour. (Great and continued cheering.) Do you not think they were as well able to walk in order after a band, as if they wore red coats; and that they would be as ready to obey their repeal wardens, as if they were called sergeants and captains?"

INDIA.
ACCOUNT OF ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE.
The latest date from Bombay is the 1st of May, and from Calcutta 14th of April. There had been another important military affair in Scinde. Major Stack, who was proceeding from Sukker to Hyderabad in command of a brigade, encountered a strong body of the enemy within a day's march of Sir Charles Napier's position; but they were not very resolute in their opposition to his advance, and he beat them off without much difficulty. Sir Charles Napier allowed the soldiers one day to rest, and at daybreak on the 24th March he set out with the whole of his force, 6,000 strong, to meet the Scindians. He found them about half past eight o'clock 25,000 strong, or more, posted behind one of the large nullahs or dry water-courses by which the country is intersected in all directions. The nullah was formed by two parallel ditches one twenty feet wide and eight feet deep, the other forty two feet wide and seventeen feet deep. The position of the Scindian army, which was commanded by Meer Sher Mahomed, was nearly a straight line.

"To ascertain the extent of his line," says Sir Charles Napier, in an official despatch, "was extremely difficult, as his left did not appear to be satisfactorily defined; but he began moving to his right, when he perceived that the British force outflanked him in that direction. Believing that this movement had drawn him from that part of the nullah which had been prepared for defence, I hoped to attack his right with less difficulty; and Major Leslie's troop of horse artillery was ordered to move forward and endeavor to rake the nullah; the 9th light cavalry and poona horse advancing in line, on the left of the artillery, which was supported on the right by her Majesty's twenty-second regiment; the latter being, however, at first, considerably retired, to admit of the oblique fire of Leslie's troop. The whole of the artillery now opened upon the enemy's position; and the British line advanced in echellons from the left, her Majesty's twenty-second regiment leading the attack."

Just before the commencement of the action, Major Waddington, of the engineers, with Lieut. Brown and Lieut. Hill, of the artillery, galloped from end to end of the enemy's line, on purpose to draw on themselves the fire of the guns matchlocks, and so to ascertain their strength, while they looked out for accessible or undefended portions at which the nullah might be crossed. Though bullets and round shot whistled around them, they escaped unharmed. The attack of the twenty-second was led by Sir Charles Napier in person, who rode in among the men, and waving his hat amid a storm of bullets, gave the word, "twenty-second, charge!"

The battle lasted three hours. The sequel is succinctly told by the Bombay correspondent of the Morning Chronicle:—"The enemy's infantry and artillery, it appears, fought well, but the cavalry, indifferently. Their loss was very great, about five hundred bodies being counted up on the field of battle; while the neighboring villages were filled with dead and wounded men. Three chiefs fell in action—one, Hajee Mahomed Seede, the great promoter of the war. Eleven pieces of cannon and seventeen standards fell into our hands; but very few prisoners were taken, the Belooches fighting to the last with great desperation, and the custom of their country warfare being neither to give nor accept quarter. The greater part of their force must have been composed of men of mature age, as scarcely a single youth could be seen among the slain. The next morning all the bodies in the nullah were found burning—a horrid and disgusting sight. Our loss was also considerably amounting to thirty-nine killed and two hundred and thirty-one wounded; among the former were Captain Garrett, of the 9th cavalry, and Lieutenant Smith, of the horse artillery; Lieutenant F. Burr, of the 21st native infantry, was severely wounded, and died from the effects of his injuries subsequently to the battle. Wounded men, to the number of sixty, were sent to Bombay on the 16th of April, and arrived on the 25th.

"On the termination of the struggle, Sher Mahomed fled into the desert with about forty followers, his army having been wholly dispersed. He was pursued by the Poona horse, who chased him as far as Meerpoore, when he took refuge in the fortress of Omrocaro."

Never, since the organization of the Government, has the administration presented such a remarkable aspect as it does at present.

General Harrison, died and Mr. Tyler left the duties of Vice-President to become the Acting-President.

Mr. Southard, who succeeded Mr. Tyler in his ex-officio duties in the Senate, died, and Mr. Mangum was elected to act in his place.

Mr. Webster resigned, and Mr. Legare

was appointed in his place Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. Legare died, and it is said, Mr. Upshur is to be in his place, Acting Secretary of State.

The death of Mr. Legare leaves entirely vacant the office of Attorney General.

The Presidency, the Vice-Presidency, (qr.) and the Department of State, have acting incumbents; and the Attorney Generalship is entirely vacant.

[U. S. Gazette.]

The Whigs feel keenly; for they cannot escape the sight of their own condition. Their power is gone from them. Years of lying and detraction are now to be succeeded by an appropriate retribution.

[Letter in Madisonian.]
"Years of lying and detraction!" What an admission, coming from the columns of an organ which was devoted to the work of pulling down the administration of Van Buren! These "years of lying and detraction," coupled with election frauds, elevated John Tyler to the office of Vice-President. Now, one of the participants in this knavery turns round and twits the Whigs with the "appropriate retribution" brought on them by their misdeeds and villainies.

[Conciliar Patriot.]

SICKNESS AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.—The Boston Courier states that the report is brought by Captain Paxton, from Port-au-Prince, on the 13th instant, that it is very sickly there, and almost every vessel in port had lost a portion of its crew by yellow fever. The British consul died a few days before.

We are authorized to announce Dr. SAMUEL C. DAILEY, as a candidate for Representative in Congress from this District; composed of the counties of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, Randolph, Chambers and Tallapoosa.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM P. CHILTON, Esq. as a candidate for Congress in this District; composed of the counties of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, Randolph, Chambers and Tallapoosa.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. M. M. HOUSTON, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the County Court of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce RICHARD E. SAWRIE, Esq. as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cherokee County.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. SPARTAN ALLEN, as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce WM. B. CAMPBELL, Esq. as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Randolph County.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES W. STATHAM, Esq. as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Randolph County.

We are authorized to announce HIRSHAM LITTLE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax-Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce LEWIS D. JONES, Esq. as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax-Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN FOSTER, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce WM. B. MARTIN, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM RANGY, as a candidate for Tax-Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN G. LANTZ as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES L. SIMMONS, as a candidate for representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. HENRY T. REID as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN MATTISON, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

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

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

By a 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 warrant ed to suit the taste.

Specimens can be seen by calling at his Shop, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

CASH required for all Jobs before taken from the Shop.

July 19, 1843.

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

By the President of the United States.

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 offices in the State of Arkansas, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit:

At the Land Office at **BATESVILLE**, commencing on Monday, the *second* day of *October* next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

- Township four, of range one.
- Township three, of range two.
- Townships six and seven, of range five.
- Township fourteen, of range fifteen.

At the Land Office at **LITTLE ROCK**, commencing on Monday, the *ninth* day of *October* next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

- Township seven, of range six.
- Townships one, two, and three, of range seventeen.

South of the base line, and West of the meridian.

- Sections three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen and nineteen, in township eight, of range seven.
- Townships seventeen and eighteen, of range eight.
- Township nine, of range ten.

The west half of township ten, and the four westernmost tiers of sections in township eleven, of range twelve.

At the Land Office at **JOHNSON COURT-HOUSE**, commencing on Monday, the *sixteenth* day of *October* next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

- Township one, of range eighteen.
- Township four, of ranges twenty-three and twenty-four.

At the Land Office at **FAYETTEVILLE**, commencing on Monday, the *twenty-third* day of *October* next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and west of the meridian.

- Township fourteen, of range eighteen.
- Townships seventeen and eighteen, of range twenty-three.
- Township twelve, of ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven.

At the Land Office at **WASHINGTON**, commencing on Monday, the *thirtieth* day of *October* next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to-wit:

South of the base line, and west of the meridian.

- Townships five and six, of range twenty-three.
- Township seven, of range twenty-four.
- Townships five, six, and seven, of range twenty-five.
- Townships five and six, of range twenty-six.

Fractional township nineteen, on the west side of Red river, and fractional township twenty, of range twenty-seven.

Township sixteen, and fractional township twenty, of range twenty-eight.

At the Land Office at **HELENA**, commencing on Monday, the *sixth* day of *November* next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of Township seventeen, south of the base line, of Range two, west of the 5th principal meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of) and no longer; and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this eighth day of June, Anno Domini 1843.

By the President: **JOHN TYLER**, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same, to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

MUSIC.

THE undersigned has 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 1843.

Blanks OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

By the President of the United States.

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 offices in the State of Louisiana, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit:

At the Land Office at **OUACHITA**, commencing on Monday, the *twenty-third* day of *October* 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:

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.

- Township six, of range three.
- Townships four, five, and six, of range four.
- Townships five, six, and seven, of range five.
- Township seven, of range six.
- Townships four, five, six, and seven, of range seven.
- Townships five, six, seven, and fourteen, of range eight.
- Township fifteen, of range nine.
- Townships fifteen and sixteen, of range ten.
- Townships thirteen and fifteen, of range eleven.

Fractional township twenty-three, of range thirteen.

Section twenty-seven; the east half of the north-west quarter and south half of section twenty-eight; the west half of the north-east quarter, the north-west quarter, the west half of the south-west quarter, and the east half of the south-east quarter of section thirty-three; sections thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six; the north half of section thirty-eight; sections forty, forty-two, and forty-four; lots seven and eight, in section forty-five; section forty-six, except lots three, four, and five; section forty-seven; section forty-eight, except lots two, three, six, seven, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen; sections forty-nine, fifty, and fifty-two, in township thirteen, of range twelve.

The west half of the north-east quarter of section eight, in township six, of range six.

And the west half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-three, in township eleven, of range ten.

At the Land Office at **NATCHITOCHEES**, commencing on Monday, the *thirtieth* day of *October* 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:

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and West of the meridian.

- Township ten, except sections six and seven, and township eleven, except sections four, nine, ten, sixteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-eight, to thirty-three, inclusive, of range five.
- Township one, of ranges seven and eight.
- Townships one and twenty-one, of range nine.
- Township one, fractional township thirteen, north and east of Red river, and townships fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range ten.
- Townships four, sixteen, and seventeen, of range eleven.
- Townships four and seventeen, of range twelve.

Fractional townships four, five, and six, bordering on the Sabine river, and townships seven and eight, of range thirteen.

At the Land Office at **OPELOUSAS**, commencing on Monday, the *sixth* 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 and East of the meridian.

- Township ten, of range one.
- Fractional sections eleven, twelve, thirteen, and twenty-four, in township nine, of range eight.
- Fractional township nine, south of Grand river, of range nine.
- Fractional township ten, south and west of Grand river, except sections fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one, and twenty-two, and the unsurveyed portions of the fractional sections twenty and twenty-eight, lying north and east of Bayou Pigeon, of range eleven.

South of the 31st of Latitude, and West of the meridian.

- Township four, of ranges four and five.
- Townships three and four, and sections one to thirteen, inclusive, and section twenty-four, in township eleven, of range six.
- Township four, of ranges seven, eight, and nine.
- Townships three and four, of ranges ten and eleven.
- Township six, of range twelve.

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.

- Fractional township two, of range three.

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and West of the meridian.

- Fractional townships four and five, south of Red river, of range two.

At the Land Office at **NEW ORLEANS**, commencing on Monday, the *thirteenth* 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:

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-nine.

Fractional sections one, two, and three, in township twenty-one, and sections or lots three, four, five, and six, in township twenty-four, of range thirty.

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-two, 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 five, 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-five 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-four, and twenty-nine, in township twenty; sections two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township twenty-one; sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township twenty-three; sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-three.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township twenty-five, of range twenty-four.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township twenty-six, of range twenty-five.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township twenty-seven, of range twenty-six.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township twenty-eight, of range twenty-seven.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township twenty-nine, of range twenty-eight.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township thirty, of range twenty-nine.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township thirty-one, of range thirty.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township thirty-two, of range thirty-one.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township thirty-three, of range thirty-two.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township thirty-four, of range thirty-three.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township thirty-five, of range thirty-four.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township thirty-six, of range thirty-five.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township thirty-seven, of range thirty-six.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township thirty-eight, of range thirty-seven.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township thirty-nine, of range thirty-eight.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township forty, of range thirty-nine.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township forty-one, of range forty.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township forty-two, of range forty-one.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township forty-three, of range forty-two.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township forty-four, of range forty-three.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township forty-five, of range forty-four.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township forty-six, of range forty-five.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township forty-seven, of range forty-six.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township forty-eight, of range forty-seven.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township forty-nine, of range forty-eight.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township fifty, of range forty-nine.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township fifty-one, of range fifty.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township fifty-two, of range fifty-one.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township fifty-three, of range fifty-two.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township fifty-four, of range fifty-three.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township fifty-five, of range fifty-four.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township fifty-six, of range fifty-five.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township fifty-seven, of range fifty-six.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township fifty-eight, of range fifty-seven.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township fifty-nine, of range fifty-eight.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township sixty, of range fifty-nine.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township sixty-one, of range sixty.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township sixty-two, of range sixty-one.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township sixty-three, of range sixty-two.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township sixty-four, of range sixty-three.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township sixty-five, of range sixty-four.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township sixty-six, of range sixty-five.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township sixty-seven, of range sixty-six.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township sixty-eight, of range sixty-seven.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township sixty-nine, of range sixty-eight.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township seventy, of range sixty-nine.

Sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, and seventeen to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections or lots one to thirty-five (except sixteen) inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections or lots one to sixty-two (except sixteen) inclusive, in township twenty-three; sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, and seventeen to thirty-seven inclusive, in township twenty-four of range thirty-two.

Sections or lots one to forty-four inclusive, (except sixteen,) in township twenty-two; sections or lots one to twelve, inclusive, in township twenty-three, of range thirty-two.

Sections or lots one to seven inclusive, in township twenty-two, and sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, and seventeen and eighteen, in township twenty-three, of range thirty-three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this eighth day of June, Anno Domini 1843.

By the President: **JOHN TYLER**, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same, to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

JACKSONVILLE Female Academy.

THIS institution will again be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday the 17th inst., under the auspices of Mr. J. M. Burt, and Lady. Mr. Burt and Lady have been sufficiently tested, to satisfy all, who have had an opportunity of witnessing their success, that their talents for teaching are seldom equalled, and perhaps never surpassed. In point of moral character, they are wholly unexceptionable, and are every way, in the highest degree, worthy the patronage in an enlightened community.

In Jacksonville in Alabama for the salubrity, and health of its climate. Board can be obtained in good families, at from six to seven dollars per month.

The terms of tuition are as follows:

1st Class, including Orthography, Reading, and Writing, per sess. \$6 00

2d " Geography, Grammar, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, & History, \$10 00

3d " Chemistry, Natural Moral and Mental Philosophy and Botany, \$15 00

4th " Latin, Greek and French Languages \$17 50

Lessons in Music on the Piano, extra \$20 per session.

By order of the Board, **E. L. WOODWARD, Secy.**

N. B. A lady of the village who has bestowed much time to Painting and Drawing, and who is eminently qualified to give correct and valuable instruction in those Branches, will do so to all those young ladies who may desire it.

E. L. WOODWARD, Jacksonville Ala. July 11th 1843.

NEW GOODS.

YOUNG & NISBET, ARE just receiving and opening an entirely NEW STOCK of

GOODS, comprising nearly all articles usually bought for this market, and offer unusually **Good Bargains for Cash,** and to punctual customers on time. Call and examine our **Goods and Prices,** on the East side of the Public Square, one door North of Mrs. Washington's Tavern, Jacksonville, June 28, 1843.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Just received on consignment and for sale at this Office.

10 Reams fine Vellum Cap, No. 1.

10 " " " " " No. 2.

12 " " " " " No. 3.

10 " " " " " No. 1.

25 " " " " " Large wrapping Paper.

5 Gross Paste Board.

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

August 17, 1842.

WM. B. MARTIN, AND LEMUEL 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.

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, McDonald, May 8th, 1843.

The State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, June 5th, 1843.

PETER LARRISON, Administrator of the estate of **Samuel Lively**, dec'd having reported 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.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala., on the 30th June, 1843, which if not taken out before the 30th Sept. next, will be sent to the P. O. Department as Dead Letters.

Acker, Wm. McGhee, Saml

Amerson, Wm. McGinnis L

Anderson, John McRoberts Joseph

Andrews, David B. Magbee, Jesse

Appelton, John B. Magill, Dr J D

Ainsworth, Wm. Mallery, Wm

Baird, And N. Melton, John C

" " " " Miller, R

" " " " Millender, Wm

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