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"The place of Liberty and vigilance."

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From the Petersburg Republican.

THE PRESIDENCY.

"Unless it can be shown that there are whole classes, or immense numbers ready to support Mr. Van Buren now—who were opposed to him in 1840, Republicans will pause long, before they select him as their candidate. Without some strong assurances of success, we shall be false to our principles—false to posterity—false to our country and false to ourselves, if under the influence of considerations, grossly inadequate—we stake the sacred cause of our country, on the fortunes of a champion, under whom we have been once doomed to the most disastrous—most signal—most complete and humiliating overthrow known to the history of political parties."

"What is the lesson which we derive from the experience of 1840? It is a painful retrospect, but as men and patriots we are bound to contemplate it with fairness. South Carolina voted for Van Buren; but it will be conceded that her vote was not secured by the strength of his personal popularity. Indeed it may be safely assumed that she might have been as readily induced to support any other man, who had sustained the same policy and principles. Her vote was purely one of principles; not unattended with heavy sacrifices of feelings. She is excluded from the computation. Mr. Van Buren was beaten (145,775) one hundred and forty five thousand seven hundred and seventy five votes!

"In his own state he was beaten (13,203) thirteen thousand two hundred and ninety three votes!

"When we look to the list of states we find recorded for

"Wm. H. Harrison, (nineteen) 19

"For Martin Van Buren, (seven) 7

"If we transfer our examination to the electoral colleges, we find the whole number to have consisted of two hundred and ninety four (294), of which Wm. H. Harrison received two hundred and thirty four

Martin Van Buren only sixty!

Of these sixty votes, there were cast for Mr. Van Buren,

By New Hampshire, 7

Illinois, 5

Missouri, 4

Virginia, 23

South Carolina, 11

Alabama, 7

Arkansas, 3

"Let us consider what proportion of these was secured by considerations of personal devotion, or even individual preference for Mr. Van Buren.

"Of South Carolina I have already spoken. He received her support through the generous magnanimity of her sons, who, yielding to the impulses of the loftiest patriotism, unhesitatingly recognised the obligations of duty, and sustained their principles, in the person of an individual, whom they did not love. Deduct her eleven and there remains forty nine on his poll.

It is presumed there is not one man in our state who would hazard the opinion, that the republican party in Virginia, has derived strength from the name of Mr. Van Buren. There are those who very sincerely believe that, but for the unfortunate connexion, our adversaries could never have become so formidable. Yet, Gen. Harrison well nigh overran the state. Our popular vote in 1840, may be estimated at 36,595, and the majority of the republican ticket, may be set down at (1391) thirteen hundred and ninety one! So near was Virginia passing under the yoke! To our candid republican brethren, it is submitted to decide, whether they were not saved that mortification, by the strenuous exertions of many State Rights men—to whom Mr. Van Buren was known to be unacceptable. Men who triumphed over themselves, and gave him their support under a strong sense of duty, and disinterested devotion to the principles of the constitution. Virginia remained republican in defiance of the unpopularity of the republican candidate. And if her vote 23 be deducted from 40, there remains but 17 on the poll of Mr. Van Buren.

Causes similar to those which operated in Virginia, exerted a mighty influence in Alabama. Some of her most distinguished sons, who acknowledged a strong aversion to Mr. Van Buren personally—did violence to their own predilections—recorded their votes for the republican ticket, and suffered martyrdom for their principles. The state was saved to the republican cause, through the chivalrous efforts of State Rights men; and, if her seven electoral vote be deducted from 36, we have the stupendous result of nineteen votes from the electoral colleges, recorded on the poll of Martin Van Buren!

Even in some of the states which gave him those nineteen votes, his majorities were smaller than the majorities on democratic tickets running for other offices.

It is sometimes urged, that Mr. Van Buren should be nominated to preserve the unity, settle the faith, and secure the co-operation of our northern confederates. It might be ungracious to trace the just implication, but there are existing facts, which it may be useful to examine, to form a just idea of the degree of northern co-operation, which may reasonably be expected to result from such a policy.

North of the Potomac and east of the Alleghenies there are eleven states—of these Mr. Van Buren received but one! and even in that one his majority was two thousand less than the majority of the democratic Governor! Those eleven states were entitled to 136 votes in the electoral colleges—of which W. H. Harrison received one hundred and twenty-nine, and Mr. Van Buren received seven! And in the same states, Mr. Van Buren was beaten in the popular vote by a clear aggregate majority of about sixty thousand!

It is submitted then as worthy of reflection whether it be wise to calculate on securing aid from those states by nominating him as the republican candidate.

We cannot turn from this unpleasant exhibit and closing our eyes to the horrible spectacle, trust to fortune for deliverance. We must gaze steadily on our difficulties, thoroughly comprehend them and improve our means to avert or to overcome them.

Let us institute a candid and cautious examination into the causes of the catastrophe of 1840. What occasioned that dire result? With great deference to the undoubted sagacity of Mr. Ritchie, I deem that he is content to ascribe it to causes utterly inadequate and unsatisfactory. That somewhat may have been accomplished by the fraudulent practices of our adversaries, is by no means incredible. A few thousand suffrages may have been controlled; but to assert, that one hundred and seventy five thousand, seven hundred and seventy five votes were bought and sold, is to ascribe to the people of America a degree of corruption and depravity, endangering the liberties of the country, and disgusting and revolting to the moral sense of the world.

In vindication of the moral character of my country, I declare in the spirit of candor and sincerity, I do not believe it. Nothing but disaster can mark the folly which would regulate the conduct of a great political party, on an assumption so glaringly erroneous, and disparaging to the character of the American people.

Nor shall we be more safe to ascribe our defeat to the "nummeries" of the whigs. These "nummeries" were an offence against good taste; and took their origin in a contempt for popular intelligence. They were addressed to that class of our people who are derisively denominated the "hurry boys," and who, by the whigs, are supposed to be exempt from the influence of reason, and given up to the dominion of the wildest impulses. To assert that the judgment of the country could be swayed by such influences, is to go far to concede, that our enlightened countrymen are incapable of the high functions of self-government, and I am loath to believe, that a righteous cause, founded on pure principles, and represented in the person of a popular candidate, could be thrown into discredit by such "nummeries." Indeed I believe that such nummeries attempted against such a cause, so represented, would cover their projectors with disgrace.

It is only after a cause has been defeated by some more powerful though latent influence, that such nummeries can be advantageously employed, to render the overthrow and victory complete. Such an excitement could never have been kindled, by such means, against Washington or Jefferson, Madison or Jackson, when sustaining the best interests of the country.

Rejecting the untenable and dangerous illusion, that the election of 1840 was ascribable to the "nummeries," misrepresentations and frauds of the whigs, I conjure my countrymen once more to recur to the lesson of experience, explore the fatal field of '40, and contemplate the catastrophe with the patient, inquisitive eye of philosophy, seeking to gather strength from adversity. In prosecuting such an investigation we shall be constrained to refer the stupendous results of that disastrous era, to the principles involved in the discussion, or to the character of the men, who stood forth as their exponents.

In other words, our defeat must be ascribed either to the unpopularity of our principles, or the unpopularity of our candidate. But it cannot be necessary to adduce arguments to prove to the democratic Republican party, that their defeat was not occasioned by the want of purity or popularity of their principles. Then it must have been

occasioned by some objection personal to the candidate, and as it cannot be imputed to any just charge of impurity in the candidate, it follows that, our cause was overwhelmed—our principles disgraced, and our party subjected to the deepest mortification, in consequence of the personal unpopularity of Mr. Van Buren. And I appeal to every man of candor, who professes the republican creed—no matter whether he lives in the north or in the south—in the east or in the west—in the mountain or in the vale; I refer it to the secret thoughts of his heart to decide, whether he does not know and feel that Mr. Van Buren is unpopular!

"And none did love him."

If the election of 1840 be conclusive and indisputable to prove the personal unpopularity of Mr. Van Buren at that time, can we rely on any supervening development to establish a change in the popular feeling? What are the assurances on which the friends of Mr. Van Buren rely for his reelection? They are stated by the correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette, and adopted by the editor of the Enquirer. We are told that he "received the undivided support of his party in 1840." This proves that "his party" was lamentably and pitifully unable to elect him.

I do not believe he received the undivided support of the republican party. That party, undivided, could have elected any candidate; but with Mr. Van Buren as their leader, they could not be preserved in unbroken phalanx. They were torn into fragments and a remnant degenerated into the Van Buren party, coldly sustained by some, who were ready to testify their devotion to the republican principle, even when represented in his person. It was but a fragment of republicans who encountered the defeat of 1840. It is verily believed that the republican party never could have witnessed the triumph of their adversaries, if some of them had not fatuously endeavored to force the honors of the country on Mr. Van Buren—in defiance of a strong feeling of repugnance, with which he has been ever regarded by many good and true republicans.

These are unpalatable truths—but if they be truths, they cannot be disregarded with safety, & I fear if we turn away from their contemplation as objects disagreeable to the eye—taking no steps to obviate their force we are doomed to incur a heavy penalty, and its bitterness, to expiate the egregious folly.

But we are told that "he received upwards of 400,000 votes more in 1840, than when elected in 1836." Perhaps, this may be ascribed in part, with justice, to the practice of fraud—in part to the actual numerical increase of the constitutional body;—and perhaps, in a still greater degree, to a very thin election in '36. And what are the just inferences from this fact stated by the correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette, & relied upon as an assurance of the re-election of Mr. Van Buren? It would seem to prove conclusively, first, that in 1836, when he enjoyed the full benefit of the popularity of President Jackson, he was but coldly received by the people, and entirely unable to inspire that fervor of popular emotion, necessary to bring out the strength of the party. Second that he was regarded by his adversaries in '40 with such a feeling of incurable aversion & implacable abhorrence as to stimulate them to those wonderful efforts, which produced results absolutely confounding all human calculations and transcending human credulity.

It would appear then from this fact adduced as an assurance of his re-election—that the man recommended by the correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette, and by the Richmond Enquirer, as the republican candidate for the Presidency, is one who engages not the affections of his friends, though he inspires his adversaries with loathing disgust and implacable hate!

We are next referred to the immense decrease of the whig vote exhibited in a few months after the election of 1840 in the states of Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, & Ohio. But it is not stated by the writer, there was a corresponding increase of the democratic vote. On the contrary, it is justly inferable from his statement that there was no such increase, and that the elections were carried by the democrats in consequence of the failure of their adversaries to get their votes. If this were the fact, it would prove the existence of a whig strength able to beat Mr. Van Buren. But suppose this not to be the fact, and both parties only polled their strength in the second series of elections to which the writer refers, and there is no resisting the conclusion, that the republicans, when separated from Mr. Van Buren, were stronger than when connected with him. Because in the elections in 1840 when his name headed their ticket, they suffered most mortifying defeat; whereas, in the second series of elections, when our triquetts were disincumbered of his name, we rushed resistless to all glorious victory.

The present condition of political parties in Virginia, furnishes another "assurance" to this writer of the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, but every candid mind must admit that the strength of the Republican party in the Old Dominion, is not increased, by the probability that he is to be the republican candidate for the presidency. On the contrary, it is known there are many who loiter and linger about the outskirts of the camp of the enemy, who would rush to us with enthusiasm, if we but hang

out the banner of another leader.

The last "assurance of his re-election" adduced by this writer, is the supposition that "it is believed, of all the members of Congress elected to next session, there are not twenty whigs."

This affords no proof of the popular regard for Mr. Van Buren, because the elections were not conducted on any issue involving his personal popularity. The present forlorn condition of the whigs is justly referable to far different causes, and we have no reason to suppose the republican successes would have been less brilliant, if Mr. Van Buren had been long since "gathered to his fathers."

In 1839, the Republicans carried a firm majority of Congress on the issue of the Independent Treasury.

In 1840 the republicans were overwhelmed on the personal issue of Martin Van Buren.

In 1841, when that personal issue was dropped the republicans triumphed on the strength of their principles.

Let them pause before they renew that personal issue in 1844.

From the days of Mr. Jefferson, the republican party had maintained the ascendancy. After the glorious termination of the glorious contest of 1801, we were able to maintain steady and respectable majorities every where out of New England. In 1824, we were betrayed in a casual surprise. The injury was instantaneously repaired. Jefferson, Madison and Monroe were sustained by the unequivocal sentiment of the nation.

J. Q. Adams was disavowed by the people, and hurled from ungenial and perilous eminence. The victorious and all conquering Jackson swept away every petty obstacle to his rise. With him as the Republican candidate, the republican party was the American nation. Mr. Van Buren became his successor; the inheritor of his unbounded popularity; invested with the vast patronage of the chief executive magistrate of this great nation; and in the complete enjoyment of the incalculable advantages of his situation, the republican party, when following his fortunes, were condemned to overwhelming and ignominious defeat!

He retired to the walks of private life. He left in a state of forlorn prostration. His name was separated from our cause. Instantly, the irresistible energy of our principles rebounded from the state of unnatural degradation. The republican principle, delivered from the influence of his name, led us on to conquest after conquest, till our bright banner now waves in triumph throughout the realms of this broad Union. And now, even now, before we realize our hopes and just expectations—we are called upon by his friends once again, to identify our cause with his—ill fortune!

In directing the attention of the country to this unpleasant train of reflection, I am not so sanguine as to expect to command their unanimous approbation. By some I shall be deemed most imprudent—others may be ready to infer that I am actuated by a spirit of personal hostility to Mr. Van Buren—others, even less charitable, may question my fidelity to the republican cause.

As to the question of imprudence, I must take the chances, and meet the consequence of my conduct if they be evil, their operation will be exhausted on myself.

I indulge no feeling of personal opposition to Mr. Van Buren. I deem that he made a republican President. But I believe him to be unpopular. I do not say justly unpopular. I believe signal disaster has already resulted to the republican party from their past efforts to invest him with the honors of the country. I dread the recurrence of a similar calamity, as the result of continued, similar exertions. Acting under a painful sense of duty, I reluctantly perform the task of admonishing republicans of impending evil. If my admonitions be disregarded and my forebodings realized, I shall prove my fidelity to the republican cause by sustaining it in the hour of adversity. If Mr. Van Buren be chosen as the republican candidate, I shall devote to his triumph my humble but most cordial exertions. If we succeed, I ask no other reward than the consciousness of having discharged my duty. Should fortune frown, and dark defeat close his career, far from upbraiding the folly of the selection—I would snatch our soiled banner from the dust, and boldly unfurl it for another conflict.

The New York Plebeian, a short time ago discoursed as follows: "We should think that our friends are pretty well satisfied that the political parties of the day are combined to put down Mr. Van Buren, and eventually they will all subside in favor of Henry Clay. Let the line be drawn. He that is not for us is against us. We ask no favors and never from the beginning expected a clear field from traitors. Hang out the banner." The following is from the last number of the same paper:

"In the republican camp, among those professing the same political creed with himself, there exists a deep laid conspiracy, the object of which is to harass, oppose and, if possible, defeat him at every hazard. Not to defeat him fairly by opposing single force against force; but by means of a factional confederacy whose aim seems to be to disorganise the party and risk the success of democratic principles, for the sake of shoving aside the man who stands between the great southern nullifier, and the lofty pinnacle of his feverish aspirations."

The Plebeian is the most prominent of the

journals of New York that yield a support to Mr. Van Buren. This paper draws Mr. Van Buren from his retirement, and insists that he shall go to war with all the competitors named by different portions of the American people for the office of president. Difficult as Mr. Van Buren found his task in 1840, he would find the one proposed by his friend to be much more toilsome.

We like, however, one feature of the articles from the Plebeian. The editor is a plain free spoken man. There is none of the sly insinuation, the paltry equivocation that belong to some of Mr. Van Buren's supporters. He has a spirit of his own.

Mr. Van Buren comes into the contest like any other democrat. His claims will be examined fearlessly and impartially. If the people, upon a direct and honest submission to them of the subject, shall think that he is the most proper candidate of the democratic party, we will unite frankly and cordially in his support. If Mr. Van Buren relies on the Praetorian band—the mercenaries of the party, to destroy competitors and advance himself to the Presidential chair, the result will not only be defeat, but disgrace, also. On this point the Plebeian may understand that he will be confronted by a spirit as resolute, determined, and unyielding as his own.

The prospects of Mr. Calhoun are every day growing brighter and brighter. In this country which is claimed as one of the strong holds of Mr. Van Buren, we have satisfactory assurance, that the popularity of the great Southern Statesman is rapidly increasing. There is little indeed said upon the subject; the friends of both gentlemen being content to leave the matter to the decision of a National Convention, but almost every day we meet with sterling old Democrats, who do not hesitate to avow their preference for Mr. Calhoun. We believe firmly that a majority of the people of Madison prefer his nomination, and this belief is founded upon evidence of the best description. In the late canvass no allusion was made to Presidential preferences, and we believe that three out of the four gentlemen elected to the Legislature, have expressed no preference. The other Representative (Col. Clemens) is known to be a warm and zealous friend of Mr. Calhoun, though we do not regard his election as any indication of the strength of his favorite. Our opinion as to the increasing popularity of Mr. Calhoun is founded on daily conversations with citizens of the country, & we cannot be far wide of the mark in the estimate we have made.—Huntsville (Ala.) Herald.

SINGULAR INFLUENCE OF THE COMET.

The Augsburg Gazette of July 31 contains the following letter from Taffis of June 4th:

The comet, which has been so often spoken of in the journals, was seen at Erivan on the 21th of February. Thus, it was discovered in a provincial town in Russia sooner than in the southern countries of Europe while in the capital of our colossal empire the astronomers had not seen it, though they were provided with an excellent refractor. The appearance of this celestial body has had a singular influence on the separatists in the German colonies of Georgia. These colonists, who quitted, twenty seven years since, their country (Wirttemberg) to go to Jerusalem, believing that the end of the world was approaching allowed themselves to be prevailed upon by reasonable representations to remain in Georgia. Joined to other German emigrants who did not share their religious enthusiasm they peopled the new settlements of Alexanderfeld, New Tiflis, Marienfeld, Elizabeththal, Katherienfeld, and Helendorf. They lived in these villages, and gave themselves up peacefully to their labors. Their wealth increased every day, and they seemed to have forgotten entirely their pilgrimage to Jerusalem, though they still remained separated from the church.

For the last year or two their ancient religious desire was revived—young and old men all felt themselves seized with a pious ardor to see the Holy Sepulchre. The prophecies of a distinguished family of Katherienfeld supported their zeal and enthusiasm; and finally, when the comet appeared they regarded it as a guide sent from Heaven, and sold all their estates, & refunded to the crown the advances they had received from it. The rich paid for the poor; the residue of their property was given to any individuals who presented themselves; and thus, from three to four hundred persons—among whom were old men, women, and children—set out without money, and on foot, to Jerusalem, in the firm persuasion that God would help them through all dangers which threatened them in such a long journey, in the midst of barbarous countries.

Well disposed people sought to divert them from this disastrous resolution. In their religious enthusiasm, the separatists disclaimed all advice. The governor general of the trans Caucasian provinces, (M. de Meidhart, a man of generous mind who joins to a vigorous justice the most distinguished affability,) used every effort to make the colonists understand the folly of this rash expedition. Having found them immovable in their resolution, he endeavored to facilitate their passage across Kurdistan, by his interest with the Pachas of Bajazid and Erzeroum. As the religious fanaticism of these colonists reacted on other

colonists, and as the number of their proselytes continued to increase their departure was considered an advantage to the settlements as families of peasants who arrived from Germany, wanted good land to cultivate. The places left vacant by the pilgrims were soon filled up by the new arrivals.—Boston Advertiser.

THE PERSONAL MANNER OF WASHINGTON.

"What a personal presence was that of the Father of his country! All accounts agree in this. We heard an old gentleman say, not long ago, that when a clerk in Philadelphia, he used to walk two or three squares every morning to meet WASHINGTON as he came down Market street to his quarters. 'The dignity,' said he, 'of his movements, the grace of his salutation, and the calm sweetness of his smile, were beyond description or comparison.' Sitting the other day on a log, scarcely a stone's throw from where Andre was captured, and not far from the little Sleepy Hollow church, we conversed an hour with a revolutionary patriot, tremulous with the palsy of age, who pointed out to us the spot, over the Tappan Sea, which lay before us, where Andre was hung, and where, on that day, the troops spread out thick and black a long way the gallows.' He lived at Verplanck's Point close by, when Arnold came down in his barge, and went on board the Vulture, all which he himself saw. 'They fired two cannon at the barge,' said he, 'from this side: having got news of the treason by express, but the gun burst at the second discharge, and took off the legs, to the thighs, of one poor fellow, who was brought to our house, but he died in two hours.' 'The army then lay at Bedford,' continued the old veteran; 'and I saw general Washington almost every day. He was a noble looking man; his countenance was terribly pleasant. He did not talk much, but even the little children fairly loved him; and they used to gather about the door of his marquee every morning, to see him; and he used to pat their heads and smile on them; it was beautiful to see.' How uniform and universal is this 'testimony of the eye' in the recollections of Washington!"

RICHMOND, (Va.) Sept. 2.

DEATHS FROM LIGHTNING.—Yesterday about 12 o'clock, during a thunder storm, the house of Mrs. Coghill, (situated on Adams hill, overlooking the Valley) was struck by lightning, and herself and her widowed daughter, Mrs. Sarah Johnson, were killed by the fluid in its descent. It struck on the comb of the house, descended on the east side to a window in the second story, at which Mrs. Johnson was standing and struck her dead; it descended thence in a straight line to the window of the story below at which stood Mrs. Coghill, and struck her dead, too. Mrs. Coghill had a daughter and son; the daughter shared her fate, the son was present to witness the awful deaths of his mother and sister. Mrs. Johnson left a daughter some 11 years old. It is but a few months since a man was killed by lightning, but a short distance from the scene of the melancholy event described.

Interesting Statistics.—

The following interesting facts are copied from a foreign paper: "The number of inhabitants of a country is almost renewed every thirty years, and in an age the human race is renewed three and one-third times. If you allow three generations for an age, and supposing that the world was only 5700 years old, there would be 171 generations since the creation of the world to our time—124 since the deluge, and 53 since the Christian era. Out of 1000 infants, who are nursed by their mother, about 300 die; of the same number, committed to the charge of strange nurses, 500 perish. Among 115 deaths there may be reckoned one woman in child-bed, but only one woman in 400 dies in labor. The small pox, in the natural way, usually carries off two out of 100. By inoculation, one dies nearly out of 300. By the vaccine or cow-pock inoculation, not one. It is observed that more girls than boys die of the small pox in the natural way. From calculations founded on bills of mortality, there is only one out of 9126 who reaches the age of 100. more people live to a great age in high lands than those that are lower. The probability is, that a new-born child will live to the age of 34 years and 6 months. The proportion of the deaths of women to those of men is 100 to 105; the probable duration of a woman's life is 60 years. married women live longer than those who are not married. By observations made during the space of 50 years, it has been found that the greatest number of deaths has been in the month of march, and next to that the months of August and September; in November, December, and February, there are the fewest deaths. Of 1000 deaths—249 take place in winter, 289 in spring, 225 in summer, & 237 in autumn. The half of all that are born die before they reach the age of 17. The first month, and especially the first day after birth, are marked by the greatest number of deaths; of 2735 infants who die young, 1192 die on the first day, and the remainder during the month. The married women are to all the females of a country as one to three, and the married men to all the males as three to five. The number of twins is to that of the whole number of single births as one to sixty-five. The number of marriages is to that of the inhabitants of a country as 175 to 1000."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, JOHN C. CALHOUN. Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

Democratic Banner.

Free trade—low duties—no debts—separation from banks—economy—retrenchment and a strict adherence to the Constitution. Victory, in such a cause, will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will be redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the Liberty and Prosperity of the Country.—[JOHN C. CALHOUN.]

The editorials of the Flag of the Union, for some time past, have doubtless been intended to induce the belief that Van Buren's popularity in this State was greater than that of Calhoun. If these editorials have not deceived, it is because nobody believed them. In our exposures of the glaring incorrectness of its allegations, we have attracted its attention; and its spleen is but ill-concealed in that affected contempt with which it speaks of our "secluded situation."

Amongst other things of a kindred nature put forth by the Flag, to manufacture something for its favorite, was a statement, showing that Van Buren received a few more votes in 1840, in Tuscaloosa County than Payne (the democratic Calhoun candidate) obtained in that county in 1843. This was the truth; yet it could not fail to deceive, because it was not the whole truth. We called public attention to the facts, that the Legislature in session when the Presidential election of 1840 was held in this State—that the seventy odd democratic members of that Legislature, besides a large number of democratic visitors from all parts of the state voted for Van Buren in Tuscaloosa County!—and by these facts it was demonstrated that Payne is a stronger man with the resident voters of Tuscaloosa County than Van Buren. The Flag discovered that its article was thus stripped of its power to deceive, and making a virtue of necessity, it makes the following partial confession: "We candidly admit that fact (the seventy odd members voting for Van Buren) had escaped our recollection."

A man of ordinary modesty, would scarcely venture to insert in his confessional, a tender of his guardian control to others. But the Editor of the Flag seems anxious to show that however deficient he may be in other qualities, he does abound in one—assurance, unabashed by his blunders, and "candidly" admitting them (after they are exposed,) he assumes the superciliousness of a conceited pedagogue, and says, "we will in charity to him in his secluded situation, inform him" &c. We have often heard that a Yankee was up to any thing, and we are not astonished at his assumed superiority. That editor is not the first man, nor the most sensible one, who having by accident risen above his level, became enraptured at his imagined elevation. He is only another specimen of the class of men, who, placing their whole reliance for character upon the situation they hold or place in which they happen to live, look upon a "secluded situation" as unmitigated misfortune, and are content to die without achieving any thing creditable to themselves or useful to their race.

Notwithstanding our opinions of his faith, we would still take his proffered information, if he had not heretofore shown such an aptitude for falling into error. If we were to receive his proffered information as true, some other paper might expose its incorrectness, and in two weeks from this time, we might see him forced to come out with another "can't" admission that the truth of the matter "had escaped his recollection."

We give one specimen of the Flag (for what it is worth) as a new feature of Van Burenism. The Flag says that the delegates from the wards (in the city of New York) assembled in Convention; when the friends of Mr. Van Buren found to be in a large majority; yet they consented to draw lots for the delegates to the state Convention—and nine Van Buren and four Calhoun

men were thus drawn.—Mr. Clay has had great reputation for gambling, but we believe he has never yet offered to stake his chances for the Presidency either at cards or on a Lottery. The Presidency put up at a Lottery! and the Lottery stocked at that! Nine Van Buren and four Calhoun delegates were drawn.—Van Buren runs far better in a Lottery wheel than with the people, and that is the reason why his friends have begun this new method of choosing a President.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT DURBIN TO BISHOP WAUGH.

We find the following interesting letter from Mr Durbin in the New York Christian Advocate:

Sabbath afternoon, Feb. 5, 1843. My DEAR BISHOP WAUGH: How shall I put on paper what I feel this moment, as I sit apart from my companions on the very summit of Mount Sinai, with the expanded plains before me in which Israel encamped at the giving of the law? It is impossible to doubt; I feel the truth, and by faith I see the lightning, hear the thunders, and the trumpet waxing louder and louder; and feel this vast world of dark dreary desolation, which Horeb is enclosed as a sanctuary, quake under the tread of the Almighty.

If I had been an infidel, had come hither, as I have from Cairo, (near the ancient Memphis,) by the Wady el Jebel, or "Valley of the Wanderings," which connects with the Red Sea, about fifteen miles south of Suez through Wady Tamerik, by one of the most fearful and peculiar mountain passes to be found on earth, and had I there seen the physical truth of the Scriptures, where the people were "entangled in the land, and the wilderness of the Red Sea had shut them in," the only place between the Nile and the sea, of which the Scripture history can be affirmed; then, if I had stood on the opposite shore, and looked down upon the waters in which Pharaoh's host had "sunk as lead," and there read the triumphal song of Moses, (Exodus, chap. xv.) I should have felt that nowhere else, nor under any other circumstances, could that incomparable composition have been produced; then, if I followed them "three days in the wilderness of Shur," to the present bitter fountain of Hamarab, (the Scripture Murah,) and the next day to the Wady Garamel and Usab, where yet are water and many palm trees amidst the surrounding desolation. I should have said, "Here is Elion," with its "twelve wells of water, and threescore and ten of palm-trees." (Exodus xv.) and from thence following their track through Wady Fieran, I had suddenly issued through the Pass Nuk's Hawy into the Plain of Rehah, which now lies before me at the base of the perpendicular walls of Horeb, rising like a terrible battlement twelve hundred or fifteen hundred feet high with the valley of Wady Sherk to the right, and the wide mouth of Wady Leja to the left, all in full view of the gloomy stern desolate, "rhymer splintered pinnacles," where I now sit.

It would have bowed to the authority of the holy history of Moses, simply upon the grounds of its geographical accuracy, which no writer ancient or modern has equalled, though he wrote three thousand five hundred years ago, and in the midst of an encampment of two millions of people, who depended upon him for guidance and salvation. Yet this accuracy is not the result of revision through successive ages for no Jew has ever made a pilgrimage to Horeb, (which is itself a miracle,) except the prophet Elijah, who fled from Jezebel, and whose pretended resting place in the rock was shown us to day.

But the shades of evening are drawing on and the dark shadows of the lofty mountains are already projected far into the sandy plain. Oh! if yon glorious sun, fast descending westward behind the distant gloomy mountains, and just now with his orient beams tinting the dawn in your heavens, under which dwell all that I hold most dear on earth; if his mild beams, which now fall almost level on me, could but convey to you what I feel this moment; it would be an epistle indelible. But I must hasten down from the mount of God, and rest me in the monastery, built in tradition says, where Moses beheld the burning bush. There I hope to finish this letter, and say how I have spent the day of the Lord in his holy mountain, "in a cleft of which I was so fortunate as to find a young, vigorous shrub, planted by the hand of the Almighty, in his own holy hill, which I have cut, and purpose, if God spare us, to meet again, and spend an hour of leisure together, to present to you, and to explain at length why I have adopted the new route (the southern) for Israel from Egypt to the Red Sea—a route over which no one, I believe has passed heretofore, who has written here expressly, on the subject, but which has often been suggested by eminent travellers, who pressed with the difficulties of the northern route by Suez, among whom are Buckhardt and Laborde.

I wish I could sit here in this deep solitude for an hour longer; but my companions & one guide are gone, and the other a young active Arab, is crouched at my feet in astonishment at my writing and apparent earnestness; and seems to say, as he casts a glance at the setting sun. The very hour is long and dangerous. So, I must say Farewell to thee, Sinai! I have stood upon the Alps, in the middle of July, and look'd around upon the snowy empire; I have stood upon the Appennines, and look'd abroad upon plains of beautiful, eventful Italy. I have stood upon the Albanian mount and beheld the scene of the Exodus from the Circian promontory, over the Campagna, to the eternal City and the mountains of Tivoli; I have sat down upon the pyramids of Egypt, and cast my eyes over the sacred city of Heliopolis, the land of Goshen, the fields of Jewish bondage, and the ancient Memphis, where Moses and Aaron, on the part of God and his people, contended with Pharaoh and his servants, the death of whose

"first born of man and beast in one night" filled the land with wailing; but I have never set my foot on any spot, from whence was visible so much stern, gloomy grandeur heightened by the silence and solitude, that reign around; but infinitely more heightened by the awful and sacred association of the first great revolution in form from God to man. I feel oppressed with the spirit that breathes around me, and seems to inhabit this holy place. I shall never sit down upon the summit of Sinai again, and look upon the silent and empty plains at its feet, but shall go down a better man, and aim so to live as to escape the terrible thunders at the first day, which once reverberated through these mountains, but have long since given way to the gospel of peace. I can scarcely tear myself away from the hallowed summit; and I wish I too could linger here forty days in converse with the Lord.

MONASTERY ST. CATHERINE. I promised to finish this letter here; and intended that I would say how I had spent the morning; but I must forego this pleasure till I see you, as I have already filled my sheet. I may add, however that I spent it at high mass, in the ancient church built by the Emperor Justinian in the sixth century. I think the Greek church is but little understood in our country; as a witness in Syria, and here in Sinai, have strongly attracted my attention; and I have made diligent inquiries concerning its doctrines and worship, and hope to prosecute them further at Constantinople and Athens.

I have but one thing to regret since I reached Egypt; and that is, that Dr. Robinson and Mr. Smith did not take the southern route from Cairo to the Red Sea, indicated in the first part of this letter; for I must believe that the traditions of the country presented by the names of its mountains and valleys, as on the east side of the Gulf, together with the physical agreement of the passes with the history of Exodus, would fully have satisfied their minds that this was the route of the Israelites; particularly when to this evidence was added the probability that Israel was encamped near Memphis, the ancient Egyptian capital, where Moses and Aaron and the elders of Israel seem constantly to be driving their contention with Pharaoh. Such a conclusion, with the reasons drawn up by the doctor's masterly hand, is all that is wanted to render perfect their incomparable volumes of Biblical Researches in Palestine.

As I would still be remembered by my friends in America, you will oblige me, by mentioning me to such as are near you; or if you prefer to save yourself this trouble, you can hand this letter to the Advocate.

As ever, yours, all affectionately, JOHN P. DURBIN.

From the Alabama Tribune.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN MOBILE. At a meeting of the Democratic party held this evening, 15th Sept. 1843, pursuant to a call in order through the democratic prints of the city, Col. P. Phillips was called to the chair, and M. J. McRae chosen secretary.

The objects of the meeting were stated by the chairman, and the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Mr. Campbell, and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, at a meeting of certain members of the democratic party held at Tuscaloosa in December last, it was recommended that a convention of the democratic party in the State of Alabama be held in Tuscaloosa in December next, to provide measures for the representation of the State of Alabama in the convention of the democratic party to be held at Baltimore in May next.

And whereas, at the same meeting, it was recommended that the democratic parties in the different counties should hold primary meetings to determine upon the proper course to be pursued, and whereas we assent to the propriety of holding a state convention—

Be it resolved, That the democratic party in the county of Mobile will select, at a future day, four delegates to attend the meeting of the convention at Tuscaloosa at such time as a majority of the county shall decide.

Be it further resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, such a convention ought to be held on the second Monday of January next.

Be it resolved, That it is recommended to the counties composing the first congressional district of the State of Alabama, to select delegates to a convention to be held in Mobile, or such other place in the district as a majority of the counties shall designate, on the 3d Monday of February next, to arrange the mode of conducting the election, by the people, of a member to the national convention from this district, and consider of any other questions to be submitted to the people in regard to the duties and powers of such delegate.

Before these resolutions were put to the meeting, Col. Kane moved that they be laid on the table, for consideration on Tuesday next. This motion was defeated by an overwhelming vote, hardly a voice being raised in its favor. On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the democratic papers of the city, and the prints throughout the State friendly to the cause were requested to publish them. The meeting then adjourned.

P. PHILLIPS, Chairman, M. J. McRAE, Secretary.

personal and political position, and our country would have reason to be proud, if a chief magistrate of his eminent qualifications and undoubted purity of character, could carry the people successful with him." * * * * *

"Mr. Calhoun is a statesman and not a politician. He is not acquainted with the machinery of party—He stands or falls by his principles—he shuns all coalitions of interest, all bargains, for preference; his success would indicate a higher grade of moral and political character, than we fear exists in our country at the present time; and he is consequently unable to cope with the more dexterous political managers of the day."

Mr. John Foster of Danvers, was bitten by a rattlesnake on Tuesday evening, under the following circumstances: Mr. Foster, who is an eccentric individual, and who lives by himself on the Lynnfield road, had captured the snake a short time previous and taken it to his domicile for the purpose, as he says, of taming it; he placed it in a barrel in his room, where he kept it securely for a few days previous to his being bitten, when by some means it contrived to make its escape. Mr. Foster scathed his premises thoroughly, as he thought, but made no discovery of the whereabouts of his snakeship till Tuesday evening. On that evening, about ten o'clock, he went into his room to retire for the night, when searching back of his chimney for his matches, he was bitten through the finger by the snake, which had contrived by some means to work himself in that place.

Mr. Foster immediately struck a light, and then tied a cord tight around his finger and arm, to then cut the flesh around the wound and for some time sucked the poison from it—he then took his snakeship from his covert, killed him and wound part of his reeking body around his wound.—About 12 o'clock he was in so much pain as to be obliged to go out and call up his friends in the neighborhood, who immediately bound up his arm in fresh meadow mud, and applied such other remedies as are considered good in such cases. Although Mr. Foster's arm is swelled very much and he suffers from nauseating sickness at his stomach, and a prickling numbness about his head yet it is hoped, from his possessing an iron constitution, and his immediately applying such remedies as were within his reach, that he will recover from the effects of the poison. The snake was of large size and had nine rattles.—Salem Register.

It will be seen by the proceedings of a large democratic meeting, held in this city on Friday evening last, that it is recommended that the state convention of Alabama be postponed till the second Monday of January next. We are glad to find by the Jacksonville Republican, received yesterday, that the same day is recommended by the editor as the time preferred by the democracy in that section of the state. The proceedings we recommend to the attention of our cotemporaries in the interior.

Mobile Tribune.

Tasso's Wish.—Tasso, being told that he had an opportunity of taking advantage of a very bitter enemy, "I wish not to plunder him," said he, "but there are things which I wish to take from him; not his honor, his wealth, nor his life—but his ill will."

OBITUARY.

DIED.—In Jacksonville on the 27th ult. Frances Hammond, the youngest daughter of Mr. William Garret Esq., and Mrs. Harriet A. Garret, aged about 15 months.

Like a flower, that, in some secluded spot, rears itself in innocent beauty, sheds its sweet fragrance upon the gentle breeze, fades and passes away, is the child of infant years, that lives only long enough to avoid the chill blasts of an unfeeling world, weave garlands of affecio to twine around a parent's heart, and is a tenant of the cold and silent tomb.

The deceased, we are told, was a very intelligent and interesting child; and Oh! what anguish must these parents' bosoms, whose bright hopes have thus been crushed in the bud, by the removal of this lovely object of their affections! Those only who have experienced the same, have witnessed a father's love, or a mother's tenderness towards her offspring, can fully sympathize with the bereaved. But no matter how tender the tie which has been severed, how wounded the hearts of the parents by this affliction, they do not, they cannot murmur as those who have no hope, and may they be consoled by the words of our Saviour, who says, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Yes, Frances is gone, his little spirit, disencumbered of its tenement, of clay has winged its way beyond the confines of this fallen sphere, to the regions of unfeeling joy, where, clad in robes of light, it is now chanting the songs of the Redeemed around the throne of God.

Then why should we mourn? With God now leave the cause, And trust his promised grace; He rules us by his well known laws Of love and righteousness.

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 Silver Premium 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. 23, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala., on the 30th September, which if not called for by the 31st December next will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

- Alexander, R " Richard B
Allen, Saml " Willis
" Sparton Kirby, Joshua 2
Arnold, Lewis T Lackey, John P
Ayres, Wm " Lester, Briant
" B " C, R
Black, Mrs Jane " Likens, Mrs Ann
Boggs, Thos " Little Wm 2
Bonds W B or Logan, Thos
Daniel "
Boozer, Saml " McConnell, Saml
Boyd, John " McCollum, E W or
Brooks, Robt " Jas Hendrix
" Wm " McCullum, David
Brown, James A " Samuel
" Alfred " McGea, Esq
" John " McMichael, W L
Browning, James " Maddox, John
Broyles, Robt H " Mannus, Lewis
Burden, Wesley B " Moody, Benj
Burdens, C " Mullens, Wm
Booker, Wm W " Murphy, John
Cannon, J P " Obanian, Green H
" John " Owens, David
" Larkin W " John
Carroll, Asa " P
Casey, Mary " Pace, Rev Richard
" Parris " Palmer, H R
Chandler, Emory " Parker, Obediah, or
" John, Jr " Lehigh
Chapman, Solomon " Wm C
Clay, John G or " Parks, Nathl
Polly " Patton, Jas L
Clerk of the circuit " Phelphos, John or
court 2 " J Anderson
Colvin, A H " Plaxco, Henry
Cox, Berry " Poole, Mrs Diey
Creek, Mrs C V " Porter, Thos R
Cunningham, C G " R
" J M " Railroad, W
D " Red, Mr
Defrees, Joseph " Reimly, Mrs Ann
Doak, Rev J W K " John
Douthit, Gabriel " Reese, Mrs Mary
" E " Robertson Miss Eliz-
Elston, Allen " abeth
Finley, John A 2 " John
Forsyth, Jefferson " S
Freeman, Rev P " Samuels Ely
Furks, Philip " Scout Mrs Flora Ann
Ford, James " Sharp, A J
" G " Saml H
Garrett, Thos G " Slotton, Aaron
Givens, Hugh " Smith, Francis B
Gladden, Joseph " Swan, Mrs Dilla
" T
Hardick, James " Tailor, A
Harris, Jesse " Tiltman, Berry
Huslet, Rev D C " V
Henderson, Edward, " Venable, Miss Re-
Henley, James "becca
Highsmith, Thos " Vincent, Moses,
Hodges, Saml H " W
Hollingsworth, Benj " Walden, Peter
Housa, Saml W " Walker, Mrs Mahul-
Hubbard, David " dy
" John " Waugh, David
Jenkins, Jane or " Williams, Thos R
Rouben " Willis, Harvey M
Jones, Lewis D " John
Johnson, Catharine " Wms, John
" Colvin " Yoc, Augustus
" K
Kelly, Albert " Yoc, Augustus
Oct. 4, 1843. GEO. HOKE, P. M.

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 Warehouse and Cotton Sheds, where he proposes to transact a General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business. It is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton in store by Cash, G accounts, or Merchandise—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.

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.

N. B.—Editions of Works bound to order on very moderate terms.

SLEAVE & 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 Supreme Court. The Editors of the Flag and Monitor Newspapers, Tuscaloosa.

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

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

Land for sale.

THE undersigned offers 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 tanyard. 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 every 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 improvements, 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 season.

Persons wishing to examine the premises will call upon the undersigned, or in his absence upon Leonard Brock living on the land.

ALBERT ALEXANDER. October 4, 1843.—3t.

DeKalb Sheriff sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, and to me directed, three from the circuit and one from the county court of DeKalb county I shall offer, for sale, for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Lebanon, on the first Monday in November next, the East half of the North East quarter of Section eleven, Township nine, of Range seven East, in the Coosa Land District, lying in DeKalb County.—Levied on as the property of George Wright, at the instance of Jacob Gillespie, James Hammet, John B. Walden and Saml. S. Hinton.

Sale within the usual h. urs. ROBERT MURPHY, Sh'ff. Oct. 4, 1843.—5t—83.

Executive Department, TUSCALOOSA.

I, BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, Governor of the State of Alabama, in pursuance of the provisions of the 9th, 10th, and 11th sections of the act placing the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur in liquidation, and by and with the advice 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 bidder, 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 described Tracts of Land, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, lying in the County of St. Clair, the property of the said Branch Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur—to-wit:

N. E. 1-4 of Section 22, Township 13, Range 3 East, on which is a comfortable 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 required to advance one fourth of the purchase money and execute notes for the balance, payable in one, two and three equal annual instalments, with six per centum per annum interest thereon, payable in the Notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama, or any of its Branches, and will receive from the person conducting such sale, a certificate of purchase.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State of Alabama, 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.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING obtained letters of administration on the Estate of Stephen Treadwell, deceased, from the Orphan's Court of Randolph County, on the 21st day August, 1843; I hereby notify all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payments.

JAMES BURDEN, Adm. Sept. 27th 1843.—6t—83 50.

Tax Sale.

ON the first Monday in November next, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama the north half of the South-west quarter of Section six, Township fourteen, Range seven, and the north half of South East quarter of Section six, Township fourteen, Range seven—levied on as the property of Sion Jordan, for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C. Sept. 27, 1843.—6t—83 50.

COMPANY ORDERS.

The privates of Captain Litten's bat are hereby notified to parade on the public square in Jacksonville on Thursday the 6th of Oct. next, armed and equipped as the law directs.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of said company are requested to meet on the day previous for the purpose of drill and review.

By order of the Capt. JOSIAH W. WILSON, Co. S. Sept. 27, 1843.

NOTICE.

TAKEN and committed to the Jail of Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, Alabama, on Friday the 16th inst. a dark mulatto Boy named JOE, about five feet eight inches high—heavy made, about thirty five years of age and says that he belongs to Hiram Cooley of the State of South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property and pay the charges accruing on the same, or he will be dealt with according to the provisions of the statute in such cases made and provided.

W. B. MARTIN, Trustee.
Sept. 27, 1843—4—\$5 00.

Trust Sale.

IN virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the undersigned, as Trustee, by Wiley J. Sorrell, to secure the payment of certain moneys to William Haws, to indemnify John T. Pope and Benjamin Hollingsworth, the securities of said Sorrell, against the payment of the same to said Haws, which said Deed of Trust is recorded in book E pages 336-7 and 8, in the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of Benton County, I will on **Monday the twenty-third day of October next**, before the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described Lands, to-wit: the north half of the south-east fourth of Section two, township 14 and Range 8 east, containing 80 acres more or less; the land formerly owned by Peter Heifner. And the south half of the half of the south-east fourth of Section 2, Township 14, of Range 8 east, purchased by said Sorrell at the sale of the Real Estate of John Gay, dec'd, containing forty acres more or less. And also the Dower Lands allotted to Jane Haws, wife of William Haws, late wife of said John Gay dec'd, containing one hundred and thirty-three and one third hundredth acres more or less, which said land, for the life of the said Jane, was conveyed on the 25th February 1840, by said Haws and wife to said Sorrell, in Section two, township fourteen of Range 8 east, all of the above lands lying in the county of Benton. Such title as is conveyed to me by said Trust deed I will make to the purchaser or purchasers, and none other.

W. B. MARTIN, Trustee.
Sept. 11, 1843—5t.

Administrators Sale.

ON Monday the 16th day of October next, the undersigned, Adm's of Joel Sullivan, dec'd, will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, one Waggon, two Horses, several head of Cattle and Hogs, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, &c. Terms made known on the day of sale.

DUNKLIN SULLIVAN, Adm.
J. F. GRANT, Adm.
Sept. 13, 1843

Chancery Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree, made in the following cause, at the July Term of the Chancery Court, held at Talladega, for the 40th Chancery District, on the 4th Monday in July last past, (1843.) I will sell, in the town of Arabochochee, for cash, on the first Monday in November next, (1843.) the following lands, to-wit: Fraction L of fractional section 4, township 17, of Range 10 east, containing 33 acres. And also Fraction K of fractional section 4, township 17 of Range 10 east, containing 46 acres, all lying in the Coosa Land district and in Randolph county; to pay the purchase money decreed to be due for said lands in the case of Hugh G. Barclay vs. Jennings F. Adrian. Sale within the usual hours.

H. P. WATSON,
Register and Master in Chancery.
Per S. D. WATSON, Dept.
Sept. 7, 1843.—5t.—\$1.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber living in Walker Co. Ga. a Iron Grey Horse 5 years old last Spring, six sixteen hands high, with large white saddle spots on his back; tail long, thin, and mostly white, he has also a noted round white spot on his neck about the size of a 12 cent piece; said horse is well, he was stolen the 11th of July, I will give fifty dollars for the thief, with the horse, upon proof of conviction, or twenty dollars will be paid for the horse alone. I hope the honest part of the community will aid me in bringing said thief to justice, as the horse from the above description can be easily detected; any information will be thankfully received; direct to Dogwood P. O. Walker County Georgia.

JOHN G. PENISTON.
Sept. 13, 1843—6w3t.

BAGGING

Rope and Twine,
JUST received and for sale by
S. P. HUDSON & CO.
Sept. 20, 1843.—1t.

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 McD nald 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. ROWEN,
A. J. HAMILTON.

Stop The Thief.

\$50 REWARD.
STOLEN from my Stable, living seven miles south west of Layette, on the night of the 22d instant, a bay Mare, about five feet or five feet two inches high, has a small star in her forehead a good head and neck which she carries nearly level in riding, she walks very fast and paces remarkably fast and well, has a long dock tail which she carries intravelling nearly level with her body, shed all round though the shoes are old, she may have a little white on the nose, and a little on the hind part of one of her fore and hind feet. She is a fine mare six years old next August, very fat and in fine condition when stolen, she has probably an old saddle on with one old and one new stirrup leather. I will give the above reward for the Thief and mare, or twenty dollars for the mare, or pay liberally for any information directed to me La Fayette.

CLEMENT FORBES.
June 3, 1843.

R. E. W. McADAMS,

Clock and Watch Maker,
I WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewellery.

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 warranted to suit the taste.

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

Cash required for all work when delivered.



The Jockey Club Races

Over the Benton Course near Jacksonville, WILL commence on Monday, Nov. 13, with a Sweepstake, 1 mile heats, with 2 year old colts and fillies. 4 entries. H. L. French, Wm. Ainsworth, Kenneth Dye, John W. Trotter, to name and close 27th Oct. 1843. \$100 entrance—half forfeit.

Tuesday 14th. Sweepstake, 2 mile heats with 3 year old colts and fillies. 3 entries. John W. Trotter's gr. c. by Festival, dam Wild Kitty; Dan'l S. Ryan's Yellow Maria by Hibiscus, dam Jane; H. L. French, bay filly Ann Haynes by Leviathan, dam Pacific—closed—100 entrance, half forfeit.

Wednesday; Jockey Club Race—mile heats, with 2 year old colts and fillies; \$50 entrance.

Thursday; 2 mile heats, entrance \$20
Friday, 3 " " " \$30
Saturday; 3 best in 5, " \$15

The proprietor is at this time unable to say what the purses will be worth, but suffice it to say, they will be as liberal as the times will admit. The proprietor has taken great pains to improve the track, and will have it in as good order as possible, and has good stables convenient to the track.

JOHN T. POPE, Proprietor.
Sept. 6, 1843.—7t.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the last will and Testament of John S. Watt, deceased, was this day admitted to probate in the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County, and the undersigned having taken out Letters of administration on the same—all persons holding claims against the said Estate will present them in the time assigned by Law—or they will be forever barred—those owing said Estate, will please come forward and make settlement—and persons indebted to the Late firm of Wm. B. and John S. Watt, will come forward and make settlement of their debts with me, as surviving partner of the said firm, as I am duly authorized to wind up the business of said Partnership.

WILLIAM B. WATT,
Eccutor of the Last will &c.
Aug. 4, 1843.—4t.—\$5.

By MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, Judge of the County Court of Cherokee County, State of Alabama.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application to me, by Stephen T. ... of the County and State aforesaid, who claims an undivided half of all that tract of land known as the north-east quarter of Section 23, Township 12, Range 10 east in the Coosa Land District, I have nominated Walter Billingsly, James Montgomery and William C. White of the County and State aforesaid, Commissioners, to divide the said tract of Land into equal shares or parts; and unless proper objections are stated to me, at my office in the town of Cedar Bluff, on the third day of November next, the said Walter Billingsly, James Montgomery, William C. White, will then be appointed Commissioners, to make partition of the same lands pursuant to an act entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by copartners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 4th day of March 1838.

Given under my hand this 25th day of August A. D. 1843.

M. J. TURNLEY,
Judge Co. Co.

Ordered that the foregoing be published in the Jacksonville Republican, a public newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville in the county of Benton in the State of Alabama, for six weeks successively.

M. J. TURNLEY,
Judge Co. Co.
August 30th 1843.

Ware-House and Commission 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 furnish Bagging and Rope, Groceries, &c., to those who may be pleased to patronize him, and also to make cash advances upon cotton in store.

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

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.
Orphans' Court September 1st 1843.

JOHN R. GRAHAM, administrator of the Estate of John Graham deceased having filed his petition setting forth, that the personal Estate of his intestate is insufficient to pay the debts against said Estate, and that his intestate died seized and possessed under a pre-emptive Right of the west half of the North East half of sec. 24 T. 12 R. 10 containing 80 acres—that the said Land has been entered by him as administrator for the benefit of said Estate.—That the heirs at Law of said deceased, are Noah Graham, a citizen of the State of South Carolina, Isaac Calaway and his wife Asenith Calaway, late Asenith Graham resident citizen of the State of Mississippi, Hiram B. Graham, Harriet Graham, Nancy Graham, John R. Graham, administrator and Petitioner, all of full age, the four last of whom reside in Cherokee County, Alabama—William H. Graham, Hampton B. Graham, Martha Graham and James Graham, minors residing in Cherokee County Alabama—That Charlotte Graham, widow of said deceased, has applied for her Dower in said Land and concludes a prayer for a sale of said Real Estate except the widow's dower. Upon reading the above described petition.—It is ordered that James L. Lewis be and he is hereby appointed Guardian ad item of William H. Graham, Hampton B. Graham, Martha Graham and James Graham. It is further ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four weeks, notifying and requiring Noah Graham, and Isaac Calaway and his wife Asenith Calaway, late Asenith Graham, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County court in Jacksonville, on Friday the third day of November next, to shew cause if any they can, why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold to pay the debts.

True copy:
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
Sept. 6, 1843.—4t.—\$10 00.

State of Alabama,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.
Special Orphans' Court 11th August, 1843.

ON application of John McCoy, administrator of the estate of William McCoy, deceased, to sell the real estate belonging to said estate; it appearing from the application of the administrator that the personal estate of his intestate is not sufficient for the payment of the just debts, and makes application to sell the same for the payment of debts. It is ordered by the Court that notices issue to Absalom Ragan and Jane Ragan his wife, Mary McCoy, John Lay and Mary Lay his wife, and that notice be published in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days to George Wilson and his wife Elizabeth, and Martin McCoy and Andrew Hembree and his wife Martha, non residents, to appearance shew cause on the first Friday in October next, why said order should not be granted; and ordered by the Court that said petition be made a matter of record.

Copy from the Minutes:
JOHN S. WILSON, Clk.
August 30th 1843.—6t.—\$10 50.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by Arthur Crozier, one and a half miles south of White Plains, a Grey mare Pony with a small Black Colt, the mare about six years old and the colt about three months old, the mare appraised to fifteen dollars and the colt to five dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk
Sept. 6, 1843.

Bankrupt Sale.

BY VIRTUE of authority vested in the undersigned, as Assignee in Bankruptcy for the Northern District of Alabama, he will sell, at the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the 6th day of October, 1843, at public auction, for cash, in notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its branches, all the interest surrendered in bankruptcy by R. E. W. McAdams, in Lot No. 99, and north half 99 1-2 in Jacksonville.

Also, the interest of Charles Norman in the North-east fourth of Section 27, township 15, Range 12 east in the Coosa Land District.

Also, the interest of J. C. Broyles in 160 acres of Land.

Also, the interest of Daniel Nunnelley in the north half of Lot No. 19 in the town of Jacksonville, containing one acre, and Lot No. 18 in the town of Jacksonville, containing 2 1-2 acres.

Also, the interest of G. W. Crozier in Lot No. 19, in the town of Cedar Bluff Cherokee County.

Also, the interest of David Andrews in the east half of Section 8, township 22, Range 20, in the Tallapoosa Land District, and one house and lot in the town of Alexandria.

Also, the interest of James Robinson in the south half of the south-east quarter of Section 35, township 13, Range 7, east.

Also, the interest of Edward Herndon in the west half of Section 12, Township 14, of Range 7 east in the Coosa Land District.

Also, the interest of A. J. Hines in one Lot in White Plains.

Also to be sold at Arabochochee, Randolph County, Alabama, on Monday the 9th July of October, 1843.

The interest of Samuel Tally in the south half of the south-east quarter of S. 19. T. 19. R. 10.

The interest of M. H. Ragan to the south half of the north east quarter of S. 10, Range 10, T. 17.

S. D. CABANISS,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.
By his Agent, JOSHUA KIRBY.
Sept. 6, 1843—5t.

DR. CHAMPION'S

Vegetable Ague Medicine.

A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever in all its complicated forms;—also an effectual remedy for Fevers, of every description.

THIS Medicine has been used by the proprietor a number of years in extensive practice, during which time he has treated some thousands of cases of Fever and from the success in this mode of practice, he is confident it must and will be the prevailing practice in Fevers. It never fails to cure the chills and fever the first day.

Billous, typhus, nervous, congestive, and Winter fevers, all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured by this system of practice in a shorter time and with much more certainty than any other system of practice that has ever been recommended.

CERTIFICATES.

Franklin co., Tenn.
Winchester, Oct. 13, 1842.

Dear Sir—An agent of yours left with us some two months since, some of your Ague and anti-billious Pills, and at the time he left them we would scarcely take them upon any terms; Sappington's Ague Pills being sold by our next door neighbor, and thought by the people not to be surpassed by any medicine for that disease then in use. But your Pills have brought out a name for themselves far surpassing that of any other medicine now in use. All agree that they never saw such a medicine before, & would have no other while they could get yours. The consequence of which is, your pills are all gone, and at the urgent request of our friends, we write you to send us a fresh supply.

We are respectfully yours, &c.
T. M. TRYOR & Co.
B. S. H. DAVIS.

Certificate from Dr. Wm. McCLELEN.

Talladega co. May 21, 1842.

This is to certify that during the past season, I have made use of Dr. Champion's Ague medicines in my practice, and out of twenty-two boxes, (all I had) have never failed of effecting a permanent removal of the disease; and in no single case did a patient take more than half a box. I can with strict veracity and do with great pleasure say, that I believe it to be the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for ague, chills and fever, &c. that has ever been discovered.

WM. McCLELEN.

Gallatin county, Ill., April 18, 1842.

Dr. Champion:

Dear Sir—Within the last twelve months I have been using your anti-billious and ague pills in my practice to a considerable extent and have found them to be productive of superior effects in the case of fever and many other cases. It is difficult to get them here, their character standing so high in all the south part of this State that they are all bought up, and consequently it is very hard to get a sufficient quantity of them. You will confer a great favor on the inhabitants of this county by forwarding a good supply of your medicine to this place.

A. A. WOLF, M. D.

Each box contains twenty-four Pills, twelve of which are sufficient to cure any ordinary case of chills and fever. A pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions and ample certificates of the efficiency of this medicine.

ALSO,

DR. CHAMPION'S

Vegetable Anti-Billous, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills, possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, bilious habits, costiveness, cholera morbus, Rheumatism, Scorfula, full stomach; depraved appetite, worms, choriadialgia, (which is known by the sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach) Jaundice, Head-ache and sick stomach, Palpitation of the heart, diarrhea, nervous affections, dysentery or flux; heart burn, white swelling and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

For sale by SMITH & ABBNEY, in Tuscaloosa, and MARTIN SIMS, North Port.

For Sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY, and in nearly all the villages and by numerous country agents in all of the Western and Southern States, and Texas.
September 6, 1842 14—9ms.

Notice.

BY virtue of an execution from the Circuit Court of Morgan County I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next the west half of South east fourth of Section 14, T. 15, R. 8, levied on as the property of young H. Browning to satisfy said execution against Y. H. Browning and John Roberts, in favor of the Branch Bank at Decatur.

JAMES C. WATKINS, Agent.
By his deputy A. SKELTON.
Sept. 1, 1843—4t.—\$2 50.

Bankrupt Sale.

BY virtue of authority vested in the undersigned, as assignee in Bankruptcy for the Northern District of Alabama, he will sell at the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Wednesday the 14th day of September, 1843, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, at public auction, for cash, in notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama and branches, all the Notes, Accounts, Bills, Bonds, Judgments, or other choses in action of Edward Herndon.

S. D. CABANISS,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.
By his agent, JOSHUA KIRBY.

State of Alabama,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.
Orphans' Court, Regular Return day,
September 1st, 1843.

THIS day, came personally into open court, John B. D. Henderson, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin C. Mathis, deceased, and presented his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said estate, which accounts, first being examined, audited, and caused to be properly stated, are reported for allowance at a Term of this Court to be held at the Court-house in the Town of Cedar Bluff, on the first Friday of November, 1843—whereupon, it is considered by the Court, that forty days previous notice of said settlement be given by posting up written notices at the Court-house door of said County, and at no other public places in said County, and that a copy of these orders be published in the Jacksonville Republican, a public newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in the County of Benton, for three successive weeks, requiring all persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear at said time and place of final hearing, and show cause, if any they have, why said accounts should not be allowed.

Copy from the minutes:

Test:
JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk, C. C.
Sept. 20, 1843.

State of Alabama,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.
Orphans' Court, Regular Return Term,
Sept. 1st, 1843.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this day the estate of Gilbert Oneal was by the Court declared to be insolvent. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the first Friday in October next be set apart, for William Hickman, Administrator of said estate, to make a final settlement of said estate at the Court house in the town of Cedar Bluff, when and where all the creditors may attend if they think proper.

Test:
JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk.
Sept. 20, 1843.—3t.

State of Alabama,
DEKALB COUNTY.

IN obedience to a decree of the Orphans' Court of said county, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in the Town of Lebanon, on the first Monday (6th day) of November next, upon a twelve months credit, (except about three hundred dollars, which amount is to be cash down) the south-east quarter of section eleven, in township seven of Range eight east in said county, entered by the Administrator of John Withrow, dec'd by virtue of a right he (John Withrow) acquired from the General Government, under the pre-emption act of 1838, which tract of land, upon application, &c. was condemned to be sold to pay said decedent's debts, this 16th day of August, A. D. 1843.

JESSE CUNNINGHAM, Adm.
of John Withrow, dec'd.
Sept. 20, 1843.—6t.

The State of Alabama,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Orphans' Court in Vacation, Sep. 11, 1843.

THIS day came Absalom Cassels administrator of the Estate of Henry Cassels Deceased and having filed his petition, praying of this Court, an order of sale, of the property both real and personal, belonging to said Estate; in order that the property of said estate may be equally, fairly and beneficially divided among the heirs of said intestate—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days notifying Solomon Poe, a non-resident heir and all others interested to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held in and for Randolph County at the Court House, in the Town of McDonald on Saturday the 21st day of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petitioner should not be granted.

WM. M. BUCHANAN,
Clerk, C. C. R.
September 20th, 1843.—5t.—\$6.

Tax Sales.

On the first Monday in November next I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. the west half of section 36, township 16, Range seven, said to belong to the Montgomery Bank, levied on for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
Sept. 20, 1843.—6t.—\$3, 50.

ALSO on the first Monday in November next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. 40 acres of Land lying on the waters of east Cane Creek; cultivated this year by Stephen Chandler, and levied upon as the property of Ransom Doyles of Blount Co. Ala. for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
Sept. 20, 1843.—6t.—\$3, 50.

A. J. WALKER,
Attorney at Law,
Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to any professional business entrusted to his care in the Counties of Benton, Talladega, Cherokee, St. Clair, Randolph and DeKalb.

Office S. E. corner of the square.
P. S. A. J. W. will also close the business of the late firm of Cochran & Walker, now dissolved by limitation.
May 31, 1843.

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 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.

JOHN TYLER,
THO. H. BLAKE,
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 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 1843.

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.

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

At the Land Office at OUCHITA, 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-six, and thirty-seven; 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 NATCHITOCHES, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth 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 ORELOUGAS, 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 & 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:

South of the 31st of Latitude, and West of the meridian.
Township four, of ranges four and five.
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:

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, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-one, and forty, in township fifteen, and fractional township sixteen, of range twelve.

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.

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 section 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; section thirteen, fourteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-two to thirty inclusive, in township sixteen; 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, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three, and fractional section four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

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Sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, sections and nineteen to thirty-seven inclusive, in township twenty-four of range thirty-one.

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 lot 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.

Jacksonville News

"The price of Liberty is vigilance."

Vol. 7.—No. 40.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1843.

Whole

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
At \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1.00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, 24 as three, &c.
For announcing candidates for office \$5.00 per line in advance.
Advertisements will invariably be required for all work on delivery, and also for blanks, except cases where we have standing accounts with County Officers.
All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.
Advertisements handed in without direction as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden and charged accordingly.
A special 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.
Passage MUST be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

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 Receipt, Forwarding and Commission Business. He is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton in store by Cash, Groceries, or Merchandise—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.

Land for sale.

THE undersigned offers 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 tanyard. 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 every 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 improvements, 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 season.

Persons wishing to examine the premises will call upon the undersigned, or in his absence upon Leonard Brock living on the land.

ALBERT ALEXANDER.
October 4, 1843.—3t.

Ware-House and Commission 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 furnish Bagging and Rope, Groceries, &c., to those who may be pleased to patronize him, and also to make cash advances upon cotton in store.

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

A. J. WALKER, Attorney at Law, Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to any professional business entrusted to his care in the Counties of Denton, Talladega, Cherokee, St. Clair, Randolph and DeKalb.

Office S. E. corner of the square.
P. S. A. J. W. will also close the business of the late firm of Cochran & Walker, now dissolved by limitation.
May 31, 1843.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

Resolved, That we retain undiminished opposition to federal measures and principles in every form and under every name. We are opposed to a national bank—to a large army or navy—to a prohibition system of duties—to the assumption of state debts—to the distribution of the land money—and to an extravagant and costly administration of the government—while we approve and will support an economical and retrenching system of expense—a moderate and reduced naval and military establishment in peace—a divorce of the money power from the political power—an independent treasury—a tariff founded on revenue principles and wisely discriminating for the encouragement of labor in agriculture, commerce and manufactures—and a policy of government fostering state authorities, internal peace and tranquility, and independence of all foreign influence and control.

We gave in our Monday's paper some account of the proceedings of the "Syracuse Convention." The above is the resolution from which the worth of that convention, its effects upon the democratic party, its election of delegates to the Baltimore convention, and of its nomination of Mr. Van Buren, are, in our opinion, to be measured.

That resolution is the turning point—the climax of the whole affair.

That resolution is of great importance. It is pregnant with meaning. It has filled us with sadness. It has confirmed an opinion taken up with reluctance. It has realized our worst and gloomiest suspicions. It is the opening of the seventh seal. It is a fire-brand thrown in the midst of the magazine. We see not how an explosion is to be avoided. To the effect of that explosion we look with deep, with anxious apprehension, but without alarm, and with a purpose fixed and immutable.

That resolution would be of little moment, had it come from a source of less authority. But it proceeds immediately from the well-spring of Mr. Van Buren's opinions. We take it as clear as if he had spoken in proper person, that this resolution embodies his own sentiments on the subject of the tariff; and that these are his words as nearly as any other man can utter them for him. They come to us through the authoritative organization of a caucus of his own state, composed of his own friends and supporters. They are uttered through the mouths of Cambreleng, Wright, Mary and Young. They mean all they say; they speak in advance of a national convention, and they say that the democratic party, as represented by them, is in favor of a tariff of protection—a judicious tariff, such as Clay advocates, and almost in Clay's very words—a tariff such precisely as the whig press, north and south, has been advocating, and such as, for the last six months, the great body of the democratic party north and south has been opposing, exposing and denouncing in terms of strong and indignant reprobation.

It is entirely useless to hunt up expressions of gentleness to characterize this extraordinary move. The purpose of it is obvious to every eye. The friends of Mr. Calhoun have been accused of employing the weapons of the whigs and courting their favor. This resolution is an attempt, shameless and undisguised, to betray the democracy to the whigs—to invoke their support, and this upon grounds at war with justice; at war with the honor and, as we are firmly convinced, with the better opinion of nine-tenths of the democratic party. It is a deliberate retrogression of opinion—a sacrifice of duty and conscience, in the hope of temporary gain. It is a cowardly retreat from a position gained after years of battle in defence of a just principle of legislation, and the adoption of the antagonistic principle, the overthrow of which constituted the proudest monument of our victorious struggle.

It now remains to be seen how this attempt to betray that mighty party of progress—the party of freedom; the party of equality and justice, to which democracy belongs—will be met by them. It remains to be seen how far the resolution of this equivocal body meets the approval of northern democrats, and how far a surrender of principle by them will be countenanced by the democrats of the south. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Van Buren will avow these as his sentiments, or whether Mr. Silas Wright has ventured without authority to speak for him, or to dictate to him a course of shameless equivocation on this cardinal point of doctrine, simply to sustain a vote which has brought the latter gentleman into suspicion and disrepute with his party. It remains also to be seen how far this extraordinary resolution will be met by the southern press, which has been advocating heretofore the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, and which has at the same time, devoted all the zeal and talent it could spare from his primary object of concern, in exposing the fraud and fallacy of precisely such a tariff as is here put forth as an article of democratic faith by the Regency Junta, immediately under the nose of its master-spirit and nominee for the Presidency.

It remains, farther, to be seen whether the press here in south Alabama, and in noble, its commercial metropolis and political centre, which sustained Goldthwaite in his able, his masterly efforts to expose the fallacy of "incidental protection," and the wickedness, hypocrisy and extravagance which, under this flimsy disguise, a congressional majority might practice to

plunge us at our substance. We say it remains to be seen whether that press be true or false to its professions, and will denounce or approve this hold and startling move upon the political chess-board. Having said this much, we fold our arms, and calmly wait developments. We have much to say on the "wisely framed tariff" of the Syracuse gentry. But, for the present, we refrain. We do so in the hope that we shall feel assured that when we speak again we shall speak in the name of every true democrat in the state—that the voice of the whole southern democracy will rise together in one loud united, and trumpet-tongued, and indignant expression, to condemn the resolution we have quoted. We shall be slow to believe that to purchase the indulgence of two backsliding politicians, the honor and the independence, the integrity and the faith of a whole party will be sold, without shame and without compunction. Our friends, perhaps, now begin to realize the indications which we perceived long since in the distance by ourselves, have stirred our enthusiasm, pointed our pen, and dictated the course of this paper.

We asked for a patient hearing—a patient awaiting of events. We scarcely think it now necessary to repeat the request. The plot thickens faster than we expected. The first act is performed. The curtain has fallen. Those who condemned our prologue will doubtless listen with more favor to our epilogue, if it should become necessary to pronounce it.—Mobile Trib.

We find in the New Hampshire Patriot a long and powerful article on the Presidency, from which we select the following. The Patriot is edited by Isaac Hill, an experienced politician and democrat, and for many years one of Mr. Van Buren's warmest friends.

It is not true that Mr. V. B. was stricken down in support of democratic principles; rather should it be said that he struck down the democratic party. Mr. Silas Wright has demonstrated this fact in his own county of St. Lawrence. Stronger for the democracy in former times in proportion to its size than the back-bone of democracy in New Hampshire the district of Old Hillsborough. Mr. Wright's own county of St. Lawrence, at the election of 1840, gave a majority for Harrison. So did every northern frontier county in the state of New York; in attempting to carry Mr. Van Buren, William C. Boueh, the popular democrat, who has since been elected Governor, was "struck down" by a few thousand majority; but it is worthy of remark that the New York democratic governor at the same balloting run nearer an election by several thousand than the New York president in his own state! If Silas Wright, the shrewd, prudent and wary friend of Mr. Van Buren, could not carry democratic St. Lawrence in favor of a New York candidate for the presidency, the fault must be in the candidate himself rather than in the principles of the democratic party.

We in New Hampshire carried the entire democratic strength for Mr. Van Buren; but his own state and several other states and several other states failed to give him the entire support of the democracy. It is not at all likely that those democrats who voted against Mr. Van Buren in 1840 will vote for him in 1844. In the opinion of discreet men, there will be more danger of defeat with Mr. Van Buren as the candidate than with running almost any other democrat that has been named. The strong friends of Mr. Clay feel an intense anxiety that Mr. Van Buren shall become the nominee; their great hope is concentrated in this one point. Of the six New England states, Mr. Van Buren will be sure of New Hampshire only, there is more than one of the other democratic candidates who would probably carry the vote of every New England State as opposed to Henry Clay.

Seeing the opposition to him in his own state by the democracy as a mere matter of policy—seeing his own weakness in the election of 1840 in some of the old democratic counties of New York, and knowing that he must at third trial lose again the vote of his state—seeing himself at the last election the only defeated democratic presidential candidate in the great state of Pennsylvania—if he be in earnest in saying that he will not suffer his name to be used for the defeat of the democratic party, he will at once withdraw himself as a candidate. If that shall be done, we hesitate not to say that the democratic national convention will present a candidate, either as the first or second choice, who will distance Henry Clay two to one.

We speak plainly on this subject, because we consider it important that the people should understand it. Mr. Van Buren is a strong candidate with the politicians, but he is weak with the great masses of the voters. If he shall be the candidate of the national convention, the chance might be that the democratic party will be ingloriously beaten by Henry Clay; if another candidate shall be selected, the democracy will be again triumphant over Mr. Clay or any other candidate of the whigs.

Sam S'ick says—"There's two languages Squire, that's universal—the language of love, and the language of money; the gals understand the one, and the men understand the other, all the wide world over, from Canton to Niagara."

DUTIES OF ATTORNEYS.

The following charge of Mr. Justice Willis, in the Supreme Court at Melbourne, respecting the duties of an attorney, is extracted from the Sydney Herald, of the 25th of May last:

"I have unfortunately more than once had occasion to censure the conduct of some of the attorneys of this court, and have recently been compelled to strike one off the rolls, for refusing to explain certain transactions with his client, which appeared to me dishonorable and unjust. It may be well, therefore, if I avail myself of this occasion, when applications have been made by gentlemen to practice in that branch of the profession, candidly to state what I conceive to be the duty of an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of this court.

I reiterate the common doctrine that it is meritorious in a lawyer alike inflexibly to support the cause of his client, be it good or bad. An attorney ought, I think, to the utmost of his ability, to acquaint himself with the merits of every case in which he is consulted. He should discharge suits for frivolous and trivial demands.—He should never attach himself to persons who, from a pretended zeal against imposition or oppression, or through a pertinacious humor and an unreasonable jealousy of their most minute rights, are involved in perpetual contention. He should not, in deference to a wealthy or powerful client, much less for the sake of gain, undertake a cause which does not appear to be just, except the fact on which the merits turn, is uncertain, or the construction of law is doubtful; and less still should he support the best cause by falsehood, or prevarication, or suppression of the truth, or by laying an undue stress on suspected evidence. He ought not to encourage, or (if avoidable) produce, bold and daring wits, disposed to make free with truth, that they may ensure a victory. He should never overawe nor intimidate the adverse party, or take an advantage of an oversight in his counsel or attorney, or of want of form in the pleadings, unless, where he stands on the defensive, and the attack on his client is notoriously injurious. He ought not to mislead nor impose on the court, if in his power, nor prolong the cause, nor enhance the costs, though at the expense of his adversary, nor appeal from a decision, unless he is persuaded in his conscience, and advised by his counsel, that what may sometimes happen through the fallibility of all human judicature—the determination is erroneous in point of substantial justice.

In all other cases, as soon as judgment is given, or the decree pronounced, he should persuade his client to acquiesce; nay, if while the suit is depending, he receives conviction that his client's demand or defence is ill-founded, he should advise him to drop the suit and agree with his adversary; and if such adversary be poor, or has been injured by having his just right withheld or impeached, to make him ample reparation. Should the decision be in favor of his client, he ought not to encourage him to take the utmost advantage of the rigor or power of the law, while equity or poverty call for compassion or abatement.

In criminal cases, he should act with spirit and resolution against hardened and daring offenders, but should be very cautious, not to injure nor oppress, and much more so not to add insult to severity. Process of law is often slow, in order to preserve the unwary or unskillful from being surprised, altd to afford the fairer opportunity of bringing truth to light; but delays should never be indulged in where a decision can be speedily obtained without derogating from justice. In giving advice on mortgages or purchases, or in any money transactions, an attorney should discourage every undue advantage of the ignorant, unwary, or necessitous. When the debtor is insolvent, the attorney should promote equality in payment. Where a debtor is unfortunate, the attorney should dispose the creditor to show favor and compassion. Where the debtor shows himself to have been a designing villain, the attorney should shun all unnecessary connection and communication with him. In settlements and other family transactions, secrecy is more especially requisite.—Great attention should be had in disposing of estates by wills, so that no creditor may remain for any length of time unsatisfied, and that peace and harmony may be preserved among the children and relatives of the testator. Care should be taken at all times, and especially when the testator's faculties are in any wise impaired to procure witnesses of undoubted reputation to the execution of the will.

There are other matters within the scope of an attorney's duty, which, without particularising, will be best performed by his observing the golden rule of do to others as he would be done by. Thus will attorneys free the profession from the reproach with which unworthy members have stained it, and be a blessing instead of a curse to the community; the ornament and not the bane of society; the faithful guardians of the laws of their country, and best supporters of our courts of justice. That there are many excellent attorneys I am able to testify, but that there are others of a very different stamp, I am reluctantly bound to admit. It will always be my care, however, to support the upright, and uproot the bad, and thus endeavour to preserve without blemish or disorder, the most powerful en-

gine for putting the laws under which we live into salutary operation."

From the (N. Y.) Evening Post.
John Randolph.—From a continuation of the recollections of John Randolph, furnished for the New Mirror by an Irishman, who has more than even his share of the pleasant way of telling a story so common among his countrymen; we quote the following anecdotes:

Randolph's Conversion.—"In the course of conversation, he told me that in early life he had been influenced by the infidelity which prevailed among many of the leading politicians in Washington, and his scepticisms continued, with occasional doubtings, up to 1816. In that year he said, during a severe fit of sickness, he had a remarkable vision, which completely dispelled the delusion under which he had been laboring, and ever since had been a believer in the truths of Christianity.

I questioned him as to the vision, and asked if it was not some imaginary working of the brain. He said "no, it was a reality," and to prove this, he showed me a letter which he had written from his sick chamber, addressed to a bosom friend in Virginia, in which he gave a circumstantial detail of his "conversion." In this letter he even gave the very words which were uttered in his ear by his invisible monitor!

"This letter," continued he, "contains nothing but truth, strange as it may appear to you; and it would make me miserable to doubt it!" He uttered this last sentence with so much fervor, I did not, by either word or look, give him reason to suppose that I doubted the narrative; for I hold, that a little superstition is vastly better than even an inkling of infidelity!"

Randolph's Reproof of an Atheist.—"Shortly after his recovery from sickness, in 1816, he was dining at the house of a distinguished politician, with a large mixed company. Amongst them to use his own words, "was a hoary-headed debauchee, whose vices had completely shattered his constitution, whose days seemed to be numbered, and yet, sir, he had the audacity to call in questioning the existence of the Deity, presuming, I suppose, that there were many kindred spirits there. I happened to sit directly opposite to him, and felt so disgusted at his impiety, I could not avoid saying, 'I think sir, you might better have been silent on that subject, for judging from appearances, you will have, in a short time, usual proof of the power of that God, whose existence you now deny.' You can afford to turn pale with anger, but made no rejoinder, and the company soon after separated. We met more than once subsequently, but I never renewed our acquaintance; whether his courage 'braved death,' I cannot inform you."

"A corpulent intellectualist is a contradiction in terms, a palpable catachresis. One might as well talk of a leaden kite, a sedentary will-o'-the-wisp, a pot-bellied spirit, or lazy lightning."

"Obesity is a deadly foe to genius; in carmine and unwieldy bodies the spirit is like a little gudeon to a large frying pan of fat, which is either totally absorbed, or tastes of nothing but the lard. Let no man attempt to write who has a protuberant stomach; let no man reckon upon immortality who cannot distinctly feel and reckon his own ribs, for the thinnest bow shoots the farthest, and the leanest horse wins the race. Nothing far ever enlightened the world: for even in a tallow candle the illumination springs from a thin wick."—Anonymous.

The writer of the above does well to shield himself under "Anonymous." We have no doubt, if the truth were known, that he has himself "a lean and hungry look; and that

"Seldom he smiles; and smiles in such sort 'As if he mock'd himself, & scorn'd his spirit 'That could be mov'd to smile at anything.' 'Such men as he be never at heart's ease, 'While they behold a greater than themselves; 'And therefore are they very dangerous.'"

Not. Int.
The Intelligencer is decidedly wrong; and "anonymous" though somewhat transcendental in his language, is philosophical and correct in his ideas. Punguence and intellectuality are antipodean principles: Those masses of obesity which "lard the lean earth" in their peregrinations, may enjoy more of the substantial mundane comforts in the shape of huge sirloin of beef and potle deed potatoes, than your lean and lank fatless personage; but their senses are dull, their perceptions blunt, their mental vision purblind, and their faculties torpid and slow.—N. O. Bee.

Two curious philosophical facts are stated on the authority of the Foreman of the Ropewalk in the Navy Yard at Charlestown. One is, if you heat tar, such as they use for their cables, 100 degrees above boiling heat, you may dip your hand in it with the greatest impunity, and they are in the constant habit of doing so; the other is, the leathern straps coming from the engine, and working the machinery, are highly charged with electricity. By standing upon a non-conducting body, and holding the fingers over the straps pretty close, you become charged with the electric fluid, and can give out sparks as from the electrifying machine.

GOING TO MILL ON THE SABBATH.—A TRUE STORY.

Not long since, Mr. —, a resident of an adjoining County, not having time enough on account of his "throng of work," to go to mill on Saturday, concluded that he would "ride over on Sunday evening," and get his meal. On arriving at the mill, he met with some riotous company, and consumed the evening in wicked amusements, remaining until the "orb of day sunk behind the Western hills, and hid his watery disk behind a dark thunder cloud." Night drawing her sable curtain o'er the world, and the thunder muttering in the far west, reminded him that it was time to seek his— I was going to say smiling. He now had three miles to go, and on his way, to cross a creek of considerable size, with extensive low grounds; covered with an almost impenetrable forest. The clouds were dark and lowering. The thunder, which was at first distant, now drew nearer and nearer, and burst with deafening sound upon the ear, and then all was silent. Presently the wind began to blow with a strong blast, and burst the sturdy oak prostrate upon the ground. Yet "darker and darker still the darkness grew." Not a ray of light illumed his lonely path, except occasionally a flash of vivid lightning. Just about the time he entered the channel of the creek, the bursting clouds began to pour forth in heavy torrents of rain. He had not proceeded far before he found himself entangled in the thick forest. He now alighted, tied his horse, and endeavored to find his path by feeling in the dark; but his search was vain. He had now lost his horse, and commenced searching for him. After a long and diligent search, being very badly scratched by the thorns and briars, he at length succeeded in finding him. Now fearful of losing his horse or bag, he took the latter upon his shoulder, and the former by the bridle and renewed his search for the path. He had not proceeded far before him and his bag fell over a large log together. Here they were, the horse on one side of the log, and the man and bag on the other. He put his bag on the log and, began to search for his horse; he searched long and diligently, but in vain. Being convinced, at length, that he could not find him, he groped along the log, until he found his bag which he shouldered, and directed his course, as he thought, toward home, which he knew was not more than half a mile. But new difficulties awaited him; for he had not proceeded far, until he stepped off the remaining days of his journey, and turned pale with anger, and trembled, but made no rejoinder, and the company soon after separated. We met more than once subsequently, but I never renewed our acquaintance; whether his courage 'braved death,' I cannot inform you."

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ERASMUS.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—A Fish ran away with a vessel anchor and caught in the act.—On the 22d of August as the brig Rowena was lying in Laguna Roads, the weather perfectly calm, I discovered the vessel moving slowly about among the shipping—I could not conceive what could be the matter—I ordered to heave in and see if the anchor was gone, but it was not—but to my surprise, I found a tremendous monster entangled fast to the buoy-rope, and moving the anchor slowly along the bottom: I then had the fish towed on shore—it was of a flatish shape, something like a Devil Fish, but very curious shape, being wider than it was long, and having two tusks, one each side of the mouth, and a very small tail in proportion to the fish, and exactly like a bat's tail. The tail can be seen on board the brig Rowena. The dimensions of the fish was as follows—length from the end of the tail to the end of the tusks 18 feet; from wing to wing 20 feet; the mouth 4 feet wide, and its weight 3,500 lbs.—C. S. DILL.

BURNING OF BANK NOTES.—By reference to our columns in to days paper, a statement will be found of the Burning \$3,124,240 of the circulation of the State Bank and the Huntsville, Decatur and Mobile Branches—making an aggregate, including the amount burnt in June last, of FIVE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY SIX THOUSAND, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN DOLLARS of circulation destroyed since the adjournment of the Legislature. With such a rapid redemption and destruction of surplus circulation, our currency must in a short time appreciate to its par or specie value.

Tuscaloosa.
The opinion appears to be gaining ground in this country, and we shall rejoice when it becomes universal, that printers can print upon the air any more than on

...and if its principles be faithfully adhered to, after it is achieved, much will redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the Liberty and Prosperity of the Country.—[JOHN C. CALHOUN.]

STATE CONVENTION.—The Talladega Watchtower of the 4th inst. in some remarks on the subject of the democratic State Convention and the different opinions as to a plan of representation, expresses its satisfaction with old plan upon which conventions have been organized in this State, since its admission into the Union, that is, with delegates in the convention from each County, equal to the number of its representation in the Legislature. The first Monday in November is recommended as a suitable time to hold a County meeting at the Court house for the purpose of appointing. We hope the democratic party in this and adjoining counties, will shortly fix upon a day of meeting for the same purpose.

In Columbus new cotton in small quantities is bringing 7 cents. Alabama money continues at 14 a 15 discount.

The Jacksonville Republican suggests the Hon. Wm. B. Martin as well qualified to preside over the House of Representatives of our State Legislature. Mr. Martin is a young man, is, nevertheless, possessed of all the qualities necessary to make a prompt and efficient speaker. There are other gentlemen, however, whose position in the House in past years, will bring them favorably before its members in connection with the speakership. We allude, more particularly, to Moore of Madison, Hubbard of Lawrence, Bridges of Wilcox, and Clemons of Madison—either of whom would discharge the arduous duties of speaker with ability.

Greensborough Beacon.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival of the Caledonia at Boston, we have Liverpool dates to the 5th September. The cotton market has undergone a further improvement of 3 to 4d per lb. since last advices, and an enormous quantity has changed hands. Wilmer & Smith's "Times" give the following remarks in relation to the market:—"The last few days have witnessed uncommon animation in the Liverpool Cotton market."

ION AND GREAT FIRE IN MANILLA.—An extract from the 5th of Sept. of an insurance agent's report which destroyed about two thousand buildings:—"During the last month, there was an insurrection at this place, caused principally by one of the old Catholic priests, who altered his belief, and began to preach in Manila city; but was soon banished from that place under penalty of death should he enter it again. From thence he went to the native villages, where there was quartered a regiment of soldiers, and soon obtained many followers. The Governor of Manila forthwith sent a regiment to destroy the town and people. (This regiment was composed mostly of soldiers drafted from this city.) The moment they arrived, they turned to and killed all their officers, and, with the assistance of the old priest's followers, marched to Manila, and during the night scaled the walls of one of the largest forts, secured all that were in it, and then blew up one end of it."

"After that, they proceeded to the magazine, which had but one entrance, and that was secured by seven iron doors. They succeeded in forcing three of them, when, much to their surprise, the fort was retaken by the Governor's troops, who marched into the fort, and after a little skirmish took them all prisoners.—A few days since, 62 of them were shot and 43 strangled to death."

"Last Saturday there was a tremendous fire at this place, which consumed about 2000 buildings, and came near destroying the whole city. It is painful to go on shore and see the people; some have lost children, and some their parents, by the flames. You cannot go ten paces among the ruins without coming in contact with a corpse."

The saint writer says that the Java sea is full of pirates, from the islands of Mindon and Celebes.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 6, 1843.

Another row or riot came off in our city last Saturday evening about 10 o'clock. The Whig and Democrat processions met on the Bay near the Mariner's Church, when each halted, and got into a mob about fifty feet from each other, and commenced a most hideous yell, bantering one another. Doctor Wayne, a Democrat went among the Whigs to prevent any further collision, when some person struck him on the head with what is generally supposed to be a sling shot, which produced such a wound that his life was considered in danger. Last Sunday he was in a high state of fever from its effects. We hope the person who perpetrated the crime may be recognized and made to answer for the offence. The fight then became more general, and numbers of individuals received blows over the head and other parts of the body with sticks. It however terminated through the influence of Judge Derrien and the leading men on both sides. It lasted about half an hour. There were about 600 persons present, each

party having about 300 when the affray commenced. Several persons were last Sunday held to bail being charged with participating in it.

Its origin was thus.—The Whigs were marching down the Bay in the street, and the Democrats were coming up under the trees. When the heads of the two processions were within one hundred yards of each other, the Democrats left-wheeled and turned down Houston street, crossing the Bay, which made the other party think that they intended to blockade them. The Whigs marched ahead and came in contact with the Democrats when about two thirds had passed. We have since learned that the Democrats were not aware that the Whigs were so close to them, and they made that move for the purpose of avoiding that collision which was anticipated had they passed side by side.—*Herald.*

FATHER MILLER.—Father Miller favored the people of Claremont, New Hampshire, with a lecture in the town-house, on Monday week. The old gentleman is yet strong in the faith that we shall see the closing up of all subaltern things the present year. From the poor success which had lately attended his labors—having, as he said, witnessed but four conversions for the last four months—he was fearfully apprehensive that the door of mercy had been closed forever.

MONEY MATTERS.—The New York Express of Thursday says:—"The abundance of money continues as great as ever. Most of the paper discounted at bank is taken at 4 per cent., and in the street large operations are made at 3 1/2."

The same paper says:—"The Erie Canal is manifestly the great avenue for the flour of the Western States. The amount this season will not fall short of 1,600,000 barrels. Up to the 14th inst. there had arrived this season at tide-water, of flour and wheat computed in barrels 1,148,234; exceeding the arrivals in 1841 by 146,331 barrels."

ANOTHER SIGN.—The New Bedford Mercury, a Whig print in Massachusetts, has come out in favor of Daniel Webster, and in opposition to the nomination of Mr. Clay. This is but the beginning. Mr. Clay will find himself solitary and alone before the meeting of the national convention.

Balt. Rep.

A man advertises in a late country paper a runaway negro, and without offering any reward, requests editors "who are disposed to aid justice and detect the thief," will copy his advertisement. The man must be a perfect "gump!"

Mobile Herald.

MORALS OF NEW YORK CITY.—The New York city papers admit that it is not safe now, to walk in the streets of New York city without being well armed, and some of the last papers recommend the carrying of weapons, and the use of them on any occasion of insult from street rowdies. Bands of scoundrel go about New York, insulting peaceable citizens, and the moral of the city, compels a man to take the insult or run; any resentment will be immediately punished; while the rowdies themselves, if taken up, which is very seldom, swear for each other, so go and unwhipped of justice.

CHRISTINA CUGHRAN, OR GILMORE.—Affidavits have been received by the Caledonia, showing that Captain McKay, who pursued and took back Christina Cughran, was not an officer either of the Kentfrewshire rural police or the British Government, as he swore to have been on the examination, and had no right, under the treaty, to receive the prisoner. The rural police to which he belonged was abolished on the 1st of May, a month before McKay started. He was sent off without authority by the sheriff's substitute. If the affidavits are correct, (as they probably are, being signed by principal officers who refer to Hugh Auchincloss, esq., of this city for the genuineness of the signatures,) McKay has testified to that which is not correct. Perjury, however, is not one of the crimes comprehended in the treaty.

N. Y. Tribune.

All that may be; but Mrs. Gilmore was regularly demanded by Mr. Fox, the British Minister, and, of course, her surrender was perfectly legal.

[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

A LARGE THEATRE.—The Mexican papers say that a new theatre is going up in the city of Mexico, to be called El Grand Teatro de Santa Ana. It will be one of the largest and most splendid in the world, and will contain 2,325 seats. Its ornaments, pillars, paintings, and other decorations, are to be of the most gorgeous character.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—The Charleston Mercury says: A novel and interesting sight was witnessed on Saturday afternoon on our Rail Road. The arrival of one locomotive with a train of 72 cars, all loaded, and forming a line of very near a quarter of a mile. The weight of the whole amounted to perhaps near 340 tons. The locomotive is a new one called the *Camel* class of which have been built by Messrs. Baldwin and Whitney, in Philadelphia, for our Rail Road. It is expected that 1500000 lbs of Cotton can be brought in one trip by this powerful engine. The other two are shortly expected, and will doubt hereafter greatly expedite the transportation both up and down the Road.

A notorious toper used to moan about not having a regular pair of eyes—one being black and the other hazel.

"It is very lucky for you," replied a bystander, "for if your eyes had been matches, your nose would have set them on fire long ago."

PROGRESSIVE CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.—Under the head of "Monthly Commercial Chronicle," the September number of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine has the following expose upon this subject, which we think of sufficient interest to transfer in our columns.

TOTAL EXPORTS OF COTTON GOODS FROM GREAT BRITAIN—QUANTITY EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES—RAW COTTON IMPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Years.	Yards.	Value.
1831	421,353,303	\$12,163,513
1832	461,045,503	11,500,630
1833	496,352,096	12,451,060
1834	553,705,800	14,127,352
1835	557,515,701	15,181,431
1836	637,667,627	17,183,167
1837	531,373,663	12,727,989
1838	690,077,622	15,554,733
1839	731,450,120	16,378,445
1840	790,631,997	16,302,320
1841	751,125,624	14,985,810
1842	557,080,000	12,810,710
1843 6 m.	398,613,000	8,448,000

Cotton Goods Exported from Great Britain.

Years.	Yards.	Value.
1831	68,577,503	\$2,518,824
1832	31,508,744	1,049,375
1833	45,141,989	1,388,957
1834	45,630,862	1,394,057
1835	74,902,225	2,302,991
1836	62,042,139	2,115,061
1837	17,481,555	594,822
1838	32,493,113	1,206,364
1839	37,236,052	1,144,749
1840	32,073,004	898,469
1841	12,120,320	1,607,521
		358,240,964
		357,276
		587,340,000
		145,230
		305,105,736

This table gives the constantly increasing cotton trade of Britain, exclusive of yarns and threads.—The largest markets for her goods are her colonial ones, and particularly the East Indies, and the business is impelled with all the immense capital of England operating upon her experienced skill. Nothing short of her extensive facilities could find vent for the enormous quantity of the raw material produced. The combined operation of great production here, with immense manufacturing facilities there, has reduced the price of goods nearly one-half, while the proportion taken by the United States is constantly diminishing. The manufactures of the United States consume about 120,000,000 lbs. of cotton which will make near 360,000,000 yards; which with an import of 400,000,000 yards of cotton, which is near equal to that of Great Britain. The value of the crop of cotton depends altogether upon the export of England to her colonies, because in that direction only can the surplus be worked off. These markets now promise better than ever.

This being the state of the case at the close of a season when the production has been 2,300,000 bales, or 600,000,000 lbs. of cotton, it is evident that the price will rise, and afford the planter a great profit on the production, which has been made at less expense than perhaps ever before. The outlay for supplies in consequence of the course adopted by many planters, in raising corn and other articles themselves, instead of confining their attention exclusively to cotton. All these circumstances tend to a place at the command of the South a greater sum of money for the coming year, applicable to the purchase of goods than ever before. This will give a more healthy and profitable trade than has hitherto been enjoyed, but the aggregate extent is not likely to be so large as in some former years, when the competition of the banks left scarcely any limit to the means of purchasing on credit. The demand for goods now is limited to the actual means of the consumers.—In some former years, there was no definable limit to that demand. The banks by the liberality of the facilities they granted, induced numbers of people to become buyers and sellers of goods, and greatly stimulated trade, at the same time the production of article in the interchange of which that trade consisted, was neglected. The banks in most sections are now so far crippled in their means, as to be unable more than to afford the facilities demanded by actual trade; while on the Atlantic border, where an actual interchange of commodities takes place a large business requires but a limited assistance from the banks.

AN APPALLING SCENE.—On Friday the 25th of August last, in the Laurens District, South Carolina, the two slaves found guilty of the murder Mrs. Garrett, were executed according to sentence. Three or four thousand people were present.—The woman confessed her guilt, was penitent, said she deserved death and that she was instigated to, and assisted in committing the deed, by the negro man Randall, of which he positively denied, and was as stubborn as a mule to the last. A spectator says it was truly affecting to see four little children belonging to the guilty woman, two pair of twins, none of them old enough to walk. She told her husband, children, and other negroes to take warning from her fate, how they listened to the advice of evil doers. At precisely one o'clock the plank was knocked from under them, & they were launched into eternity. After they had hung about five minutes, from some cause there seemed to be a panic in the crowd, when the cry of "mad dog," "earthquake," &c. was raised by some mischievous persons, and a general rush of the spectators took place, running in every direction and over one another, horses breaking loose and dashing through the crowd, and crippling women and children, and several of the latter separated and lost from their parents, but providentially no lives were lost. The writer describes the scene as awful & sublime in the extreme reminding him of a

terrific tornado.—In 15 or 20 minutes order was again restored, and the criminals were cut down. Drunkenness and rioting prevailed round the village in the evening.

Bicknell's Reporter.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—Information was lodged at the Police Office of the First Municipality, yesterday, of a circumstance that almost freezes the blood with horror. On one of the bayous, near Lake Borgne, the remains of a man named Terance Robinson, a creole: were discovered hanging to four trees. After being slain, he had been quartered, and each of the four quarter suspended to a separate tree. No clue has yet been discovered that could lead to the detection of the perpetrators of this heartless and unparalleled deed of cruelty. The officers of the First Municipality are on the look out, and we hope their vigilance and energy will enable them to ferret out the monsters who did this deed of piteous massacre.—*N. O. Tropic, 6th inst.*

Two young men, John Jackson and Jacob Lowers, were killed in a coon hunt near Parkesville, Va. The company had treed two or three coons, cut down the tree and in its fall the limb of another tree was detached, which fell upon the unfortunate youths, and killed them on the spot.

A most shocking accident occurred the 14th inst. on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road. The axle tree of the first passenger car breaking, upset that car and precipitated the whole train off the track wounding seriously, no less than twenty individuals. The following incident is mentioned by the Baltimore Republican as having happened in connexion with the disaster:—"It so chanced that at the place where the dreadful accident occurred nothing could be immediately procured to splinter and bandage the bleeding wounds of the sufferers. On this being made known to the ladies, their corset bones and dresses were immediately offered and by some of them actually torn from their persons, to bandage the wounds of the sufferers. By their noble conduct they won the admiration of all."

From the Mobile Register of Sept. 23. **HEATH OF THE CITY.**—While the fever that has prevailed here for several days past was confined to a single section of the city, and the cases were not numerous, we deemed it best to publish the Bulletins of the board of health, without much comment. But the disease has increased within the last two days, and cases have occurred at places somewhat remote from what has been considered the diseased district. The report of the Board of Health, made up to last evening, embraces twelve new cases since our last publication, and an apprehension probably well founded, and an apprehension of a general epidemic may prevail. Of the character of the cases that have occurred, we are concerned to state that they have generally been of a very malignant type, and in most instances have terminated fatally. These facts and opinions are given on the authority of several of our most respectable physicians, with the object of admonishing all classes of our citizens of the necessity of extreme caution in their habits and modes of living. We are desirous that our absent friends should be informed as accurately as possible of the state of the public health, that they may govern their movements accordingly. It may be added that the victims thus far are chiefly among the more respectable classes of the community and what is remarkable, not a single case of fever has occurred in the city of Marine Hospital.

MARRIED.—On the 1st October, by John W. Thompson, Esq., REUBEN A. GARRETT to Miss ELIZABETH NALLEY, (only daughter of Joseph Nalley,) both of this County.

**State of Alabama, }
St. CLAIR COUNTY.
County Court, sitting as Orphans' Court,
12th day of August, 1843.**

BE it remembered that heretofore, to-wit: on the 17th day of May, 1843, Nancy Lovell, the Administratrix of the estate of George W. Lovell, deceased, filed her petition praying an order of sale for the following described Real estate to-wit: the South East quarter of Section 35, Township 15, Range 2, East, and the East half of the South East quarter of Section 35, Township 15, Range 2, East, in the Tuscaloosa land district; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that publication having been heretofore made according to law requiring all persons interested in the sale of said Real estate to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held in the Town of Ashville on the first Monday in July, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that no objection having been made. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the above described Real estate be sold (reserving to the Widow her Dower) on the first Monday in November next and that James Foreman, Peter Hardin and Obadiah Mize be appointed Commissioners to conduct the sale of the Land.

It is further ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three weeks successively giving notice of said sale.

A true Copy Test.
ROSS PHILLIPS, Clk' C. C.
Oct. 11, 1843—31,—\$6.

NOTICE.—Persons found to be defaulters by enclosing the Roll of the Jacksonville Beat, No. 7, at the Regimental Parade on the 6th of the present inst. are hereby notified to appear at Jacksonville on the 19th of Oct., 1843, to show cause to Court martial, if any they can, why fines should not be entered against them.

M. O. LITTON, Captain.
Oct. 8th, 1843,—21.

Administrators' Notice.—HAWKING obtained letters of administration on the Estate of Stephen Treadwell, deceased, from the Orphan's Court of Randolph County, on the 21st day of August, 1843; I hereby notify all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payments.

JAMES BURDEN, Adm.
Sept. 27th 1843.—6t—\$3 50.

Tax Sale.—On the first Monday in November next, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama the north half of the South-west quarter of Section six, Township fourteen, Range seven, and the north half of South East quarter of Section six, Township fourteen, Range seven—levied on as the property of Sion Jordan, for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
Sept. 27, 1843—6t—\$3 50.

A List of Letters REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala., on the 30th September, which if not called for by the 31st Dec. her next will be sent to the General Office as dead letters.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Alexander, R | Richard B |
| Allen, Saml | Willis |
| Arnold, Lewis T | Kirby, Joshua |
| Ayres, Wm | Lester, Brian |
| Black, Mrs Jane | Likens, Mrs Ann |
| Boggs, Thos | Little, Wm |
| Bonds W B or | Logan, Thos |
| Daniel | McConnell, Saml |
| Booser, Saml | McCullum, E W or |
| Boyd, John | Gas Hendrix |
| Brooks, Robt | McCullum, David |
| " Wm | " Samuel |
| Brown, James A | McGea, Esq |
| " Alfred | McMichael, W L |
| " John | Maddox, John |
| Browning, James | Mannus, Lewis |
| Broyles, Robt H | Moody, Benj |
| Burden, Wesley B | Mullens, Wm |
| Burks, C | Murphy, John |
| Booker, Wm W | O |
| Cannon, J P | Obanian, Green II |
| " John | Owens, David |
| " Larkin W | " John |
| Carroll, Asa | P |
| Casey, Mary | Pace, Rev Richard, |
| " Parris | Palmer, H R |
| Chandler, Emry | Parker, Obediah, or |
| " John, jr | Lehigh |
| Chapman, Solomon | " Wm C |
| Clay, John G or | Parks, Nathl |
| Polly | Patton, Jas L |
| Clerk of the circuit | Phelopes, John or |
| court | J Anderson |
| Colvin, A H | Plaxco, Henry |
| Cox, Berry | Poole, Mrs Diey |
| Cook, Mrs C V | Porter, Thos R |
| Cunningham, C G | R |
| " J M | Raiford, W |
| " D | Reid, Mr |
| De-frees, Joseph | Renley, Mrs Ann |
| Douk, Rev J W K | " John |
| Douthit, Gabriel | Reese, Mrs Mary |
| " E | Robertson Miss Eliz- |
| Elson, Allen | abeth |
| Finley, John A | " John |
| 2 Forsyth, Jefferson | S |
| Freeman, Rev F | Samuels Ely |
| Fulks, Philip | Scott Mrs Flora Ann |
| Ford, James | Sharp, A J |
| " G | " Saml H |
| Garrett, Thos G | Slatton, Aaron |
| Givens, Hugh | Smith, Francis B |
| Gladden, Joseph | Swan, Mrs Dilla |
| " H | T |
| Hardick, James | Taylor, A |
| Harris, Jesse | Tilman, Berry |
| Hasslet, Rev D C | V |
| Henderson, Edward | Venable, Miss Re- |
| Henley, James | becca |
| Hightsmith, Thos | Venent, Moses, |
| Hodges, Saml H | W |
| Hollingsworth, Benj | Walker, Peter |
| House, Saml W | Walden, Mrs Mahul- |
| Hubbard, David | dy |
| " J | Waugh, David |
| Jenkins, Jane or | Williams, Thos R |
| Reuben | Willis, Harvey, |
| Jones, Lewis D | " John |
| Johnson, Catharine | Wms, John |
| " Colvin | Y |
| " K | Yoe, Augustus |
| Kelly, Albert | |

Oct. 4, 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 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 Supreme Court.—
The Editors of the Flag & Monitor Newspapers, Tuscaloosa.

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

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FINISHING TRADES.—When a young man has finished his apprenticeship, the world before him looks bright, and promises fair, and everything seems to conspire to fill his bosom with those golden prospects which, alas! too often vanish away. But if, during his apprenticeship, the youth has maintained that undeviating integrity, that unswerving course of morality, which is so valuable a trait in the character of youth, he will find no difficulty in obtaining a good standing in society, with promising hopes of success in his business. As he commences life, he must be cautious that he contracts no friendship with those individuals whose characters are doubtful, and who would lead him unaware in the path of vice and sin, to the neglect of his business, and the disappointment of his customers. At once he must declare himself the friend of in morality and virtue, and be diligent and faithful in his business. He must expect to begin in a small way, and not venture too much in the outset of life. Some young men think it too humiliating, when they begin the world, if they cannot commence largely, and branch out conspicuously. And here is where they greatly err; and, in the end, it is often the case that such persons are led to see their folly, and to confess the erroneousness of their course. The young man should also remember that he is to occupy a station in life where his influence; in a greater or less degree, must be felt by all those with whom he may come in contact. He should therefore, aim to have his daily actions correspond with the Scriptures, that his influence may be exerted on the side of truth. Begin the world thus, young man, we are satisfied you will never regret the course you have pursued to the latest period of your life.

THE STEAM ENGINE.—The steam engine is so regulated as to make it capable of being applied to the finest and most delicate manufactures, and its power so increased as to set weight and solidity at defiance. It has become a thing stupendous alike for its flexibility; the prodigious power which it can exert, and ease and precision, and ductility which it can be varied, distributed and applied. It can engrave a seal, and crush masses of obdurate metal like wax—before it—draw out, without breaking, a thread as fine as gossamer, and lift a ship of war like a bubble in the air. It can embroider muslin and forge anchors—it can cut steel into ribbons, and impel loaded ships against the fury of the wind and waves.

Pittsburg Spirit of the Times.
An Irish woman called at a grocery the other day, and asked for a quart of vinegar. It was measured out—she put it in a gallon jug. She then asked for another quart to be put into the same vessel.
“And why not ask for half a gallon, and have done with it?” asked the grocer.
“Oh, bless your bit of a soul,” answered she, “it’s for two persons.”

MEN AND GENTLEMEN, WOMEN AND LADIES.—The New Orleans Herald makes the following singular distinctions among these several classes of society:
“Men are quarried from the living rock—as with a thunderbolt. Gentlemen are moulded as the potters’ clay, by the dainty fingers of fashion. Women are the spontaneous growth of a warm, rich soil, where the wind blows freely, and the heart feels the visitings of God’s ever-changeable weather. Ladies are the offspring of a hot-bed—the growth of a green-house; tended and watched, lest the winds of heaven may visit their faces too roughly, till they are good for nothing as women—at least as mothers.”

MARSHAL BERTRAND—arrived at Natchez on the 14th instant, on his way up the river. His reception is thus noticed in the Courier of the 15th instant:
The steamer Admiral landed at our quarantine wharf yesterday, at 12 o’clock, m., with marshal Bertrand on board. Arrangements had been previously made to receive the old veteran in a style becoming his renown; and on the boat’s landing, the committee, headed by Capt. Julianne, proceeded on board, when he was invited to the City Hotel, where our citizens generally might have an opportunity of giving him a cordial greeting. The invitation was accepted, and the old marshal was escorted to the City Hotel by the largest procession seen here since the visit of Mr. Clay, where a large number of persons proceed to shake him by the hand, and manifest their admiration for him. In the meantime old Saratoga was thundering out her approval.
The marshal remained about two hours at the City Hotel, and was escorted back to the steam boat. He is on his way to Nashville.
His reception here was a very flattering one indeed.

The Steamer Hibernia made the outward trip in July, from Halifax to Liverpool in the shortest time on record, 8 days and 20 hours.

SATISFIED TO BE SLAVES.
The Portsmouth, Virginia, Tribune chronicles the return to Lewis county Kentucky, of three negro men to the home of their master, from Canada, where they had escaped. The Tribune says, they state that their condition at home with their master is far better than any other in which they could place themselves while absent. One of them had hired to a man for three dollars a month, the highest wages he could get, and could only procure every other Sunday to himself at that. They are now satisfied they could far much better at home with their truck patch, and having all their real wants supplied by their master, than they can any where else under the mockery of liberty, but in reality, a worse slavery than exist in Kentucky. It is to be regretted all the runaway negroes in our State have not long since come to the same conclusion.

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 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 limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of 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 seven.
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 seven, 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.

JOHN TYLER,
By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
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 a quantity of **MUSIC** for sale, at the following prices:—
MONIES for 12 per dozen, or 12 per copy.
P. HUDSON & CO.
June 26 1843.

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.

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 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-six, and thirty-seven; 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 NATCHITOCHES, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth 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 & 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:

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, and 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-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections two, three, four, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, 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-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections two, three, four, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, 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-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections two, three, four, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, 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-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections two, three, four, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, 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-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections two, three, four, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, 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-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections two, three, four, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, 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-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections two, three, four, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, 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.

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

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.

JOHN TYLER,
By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
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.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a

House of Entertainment

in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton county, 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.

A Sermon

Upon the sovereign moral character and mercy of God, the principles of moral Government; the moral character and peculiar circumstances of Man, under different dispensations; the terms of Divine mercy, &c.

1,000 Copies of a Pamphlet

with the above title containing 24 pages, have lately been printed at this office. For able argument, and sound reasoning, this pamphlet has few equals, and should be read by all, who are desirous of obtaining information upon the subjects of which it treats. Copies can be obtained upon application at this office, or at either of the stores in this place.

William H. Underwood,

AND
Samuel S. Hinton,
HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law, and will attend the Courts of Floyd, Walker, Chatooga, Cass, Lumpkin and Cherokee counties in Georgia, St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, and Wilcox Counties in the State of Alabama. All business entrusted to them in any of the above courts will meet with punctual attention.
Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Ala.
March 22, 1843.—1f.

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.

The State of Alabama,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.
Orphans’ Court in Vacation, Sep. 11, 1843.

THIS day came Absalom Cassels administrator of the Estate of Henry Cassels Deceased and having filed his petition, praying of this Court, an order of sale, of the property both real and personal, belonging to said Estate; in order that the property of said estate may be equally, fairly and beneficially divided among the heirs of said intestate—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days notifying Solomon Poo, a non-resident heir and all others interested to be and appear at an Orphans’ Court to be held in and for Randolph County at the Court House, in the Town of McDonald on Saturday the 21st day of October next, to show cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

Wm. M. BUCHANAN,
Clerk of said Court.
September 20th, 1843.—5f.—36.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that, in compliance with the prayer of the petition of Francis Ray Administrator of the Estate of Francis Ray Deceased, the first Monday in November next is set apart for the final settlement of said estate at the Court House in the Town of McDonald Randolph County Alabama, when and where all who feel interested may attend.

JOHN D. BOWEN,
Judge Co. Court.
May 24, 1843.

Samuel F. Rice,

AND
Thomas D. Clark,
HAVE formed a partnership in the practice of Law, under the firm name of RICE & CLARKE.

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

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

Office of RICE at Jacksonville, Ala.
Office of CLARKE at Talladega, Ala.
June 26, 1842.—1f.

Chancery Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree, made in the following cause, at the July Term of the Chancery Court, held at Talladega, for the 40th Chancery District, on the 4th Monday in July last past, (1843); I will sell, in the town of Arbocoochee, for cash, on the first Monday in November next, (1843), the following lands, to-wit: Fraction L of fractional section 4, township 17, of Range 10 east, containing 33 acres. And also Fraction K of fractional section 4, township 17 of Range 10 east, containing 46 acres, all lying in the Coosa Land district and in Randolph county; to pay the purchase money decreed to be