

JANUARY

File

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1844.

Whole No. 100.

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

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.
For announcing candidates for office \$3 00 to be paid in advance.
Cash will invariably be required for all job-work on delivery, & also for Blanks except in cases where we have standing accounts with County Officers.
All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.
Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.
Interest will be charged on newspaper and advertising accounts from the time they become due until paid.
For inserting circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.
Communications to insure an early insertion should be handed in as early as Saturday previous to the day of publication.
Postage MUST be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on Business.

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
December 14, 1843.
HON. ANDREW B. MOORE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:
SIR:—To the honorable body over which you preside, I respectfully submit the annual report required to be made to both branches of the General Assembly, showing the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury for the fiscal year, beginning with 27th November, 1842, and closing with the 26th November, 1843.

SUMMARY STATEMENT.

At the date of the last report, the balance to credit was	\$58,137 43
Since which, the receipts from all sources of revenue amount to	112,356 73
Making, together, a gross amount of	170,494 21
From which has been applied, as shown herewith,	134,395 42
Leaving a balance at the close of the year, of	36,098 79
REVENUE FUND.	
The unexpended balance to credit, 27th November, 1842, was	\$58,137 43
To which has been added, by receipts from State Bank, the Bank of Mobile, and Life Insurance and Trust Company of Mobile, the sum of	106,000 00
By receipt of amount of sale of Supreme Court Decisions, and taxes paid in previous to close of fiscal year,	6,356 73
Making balance and receipts amount to	170,494 21
From which has been disbursed, as herewith shown,	134,395 42
Leaving an unexpended balance at the close of the year, of	36,098 79
DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE REVENUE.	
Compensation to members of the General Assembly, last session,	\$14,329 80
Compensation to Clerks of the House of Representatives and Secretaries of the Senate,	2,753 00
Compensation to Doorkeepers, messen, and servant hire,	1,300 50
Fuel, stationary, &c., for the General Assembly,	2,211 97
Salary of the Governor,	4,375 00
“ “ Secretary of State,	1,200 00
“ “ Comptroller,	1,053 33
“ “ State Treasurer,	816 06
“ “ Private Secretary of the Governor,	350 00
“ “ Supreme Ct. Judges,	7,025 00
“ “ Circuit Court judges,	18,223 69
“ “ Attorney General,	425 00
“ “ Solicitors of the several Circuits,	2,370 50
Pay of Sheriff for attending Supreme Court,	507 37
“ “ Secretary of State for superintending the printing the Laws and Journals,	300 00
Pay of State Printers,	7,597 74
Salary of Quarter Master General,	200 00
“ “ Adjutant General,	200 00
Pay for purchase of an Arsenal,	500 00
Printing and Binding Supreme Court Reports,	1,014 93
Making election return,	15 00
Pay for slaves executed in pursuance of law,	10,413 25
“ “ apprehending, prosecuting, victualling and removing public offenders,	10,438 39

Pay for taking care of Capitol, 150 00
 “ “ claims growing out of Indian hostilities, 238 50
 “ “ contingent expenses of the State Government, 3,150 23
 “ “ repairs on and about the Capitol, 337 24
 “ “ extra printing done for the State, 31 00
 “ “ Standard of Weights and measures, 1,191 03
 “ “ Distributing Laws and Journals and acts of Congress, 637, 30
 Pay for judges Advocate of Courts martial, 12 00
 “ “ taking care of camp equipage of 5th brigade, 2d division, Alabama militia, 50 00
 Salary of Chancellors, 4,000 00
 Pay of Sheriffs for attending on Chancery Courts, 106 00
 “ “ postage on public documents addressed to presiding officers of both Houses, 37 75
 Pay of Clerks of Joint and Select Committees last session, 101 00
 Pay of re-covering State Capitol, 1,155 00
 “ “ expenses incurred in the impeachment of John P. Booth as Judge of the 6th Circuit, 220 43
 Pay of publishing law to prevent frauds in elections, 655 00
 “ “ agent to settle Indian claims, 300 00
 “ “ compiling Hon. C. C. Clay's new Digest, 2,600 00
 “ “ conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, 1,138 00
 Making amount disbursed within the fiscal year, 134,395 42

UNIVERSITY FUND.

Balance at date last report, \$12,414 19
 Since which, the receipts amount to 21,243 00
 Making an aggregate amount of 33,657 19
 From which has been expended, in the way of salaries and appropriations, 18,102 37
 Leaving a balance at the close of the year, of 15,554 82

NOTE.—A Warrant in favor of Luke R. Simmons, some time in April, 1841, for \$4, has never been presented for payment, in consequence of which there is a difference in favor of this office, in the balances of the books of the two offices, to that amount.

Very respectfully,
 Your obedient servant,
S. G. FRIERSON,
 State Treasurer.

SOUTHERN INTERESTS.

Lieut. navy, in his article on the "maritime interests of the South and West," thus sets forth the advantages resulting from the disbursements of public money:
 Our southern and Western readers who have never experienced any of the advantages which the annual disbursement of large sums of public money confers upon the community, in which it takes place, may perhaps derive some idea of the consideration in which it is held at the North, where public expenditures have been so long and so bountifully made, and felt, and enjoyed, when they are told that an order from Washington to suspend labor in the navy-yard at Philadelphia, and therefore to curtail the disbursements there of public money, is enough to cause an uproar among the people even in that city;—straightway public meetings are called, speeches made, committees appointed, resolutions adopted and deputations sent on to remonstrate with the Executive. And now, while we write the great city of New York is all agog because a vessel of war is to be sent thence for repairs, and the money expended upon her is to be put into the channels of circulation at Boston instead of at Brooklyn.
 Such at the North is the store and value set upon the collateral and local benefits resulting from the expenditure there of naval appropriations; still all these benefits have been withheld from the South and the West by the federal power of the monopolists. Because they are thus esteemed at the North and have been so withheld from the South are they therefore of no value to the Southern and Western people? Are such considerations to be counted as nothing, in urging the claims of those sections to adequate defences for their seacoasts? Is it nothing that they have been allowed neither part nor lot in the great advantages of disbursing the one hundred and fifty millions of dollars that have been appropriated from a common fund or the navy; nothing of federal partiality and injustice to complain of that the labor of the North has been protected, and that for this protection alone, Southern and Western industry have been taxed to the amount of untold millions? Do we see the evidences of fair dealing and of even handed justice between the North and the south, the east and the west, when public documents and official returns show us in figures, that the seaboard, from Norfolk to St. Johns, has been protected with harbor defences at the rate of eleven thousand three hundred dollars, for every mile of coast, while two thousand six hundred dollars is all that the sea-mile will average for coast and harbor defences from the "Old North State" around the Sabine?
 Shall southern and Western Statesmen,

in advocating their rights to an equal share of Federal support and protection—to a just and fair proportion of the local advantages incident to this armed protection, be told that it is narrow-minded, selfish and unpatriotic to advance their claims upon the contracted limits of sectional grounds. Be it so. Blot them out. Let them be unread, unread, and forgotten. We will take our stand on higher grounds. We will plead our cause from the broad platform of public good; and with the honor and safety of our country to support us in argument we proceed to urge our right to a just share in the national defences of the Common wealth. All we claim for the south and West is demanded alike by the national interests, the necessities, the welfare and safety of the whole country. And upon these grounds we rest our claims."

"PRINCIPLES.—NOT MEN."

This has ever been an axiom of the Republican party. It is one of their strong holds upon which to fall back whenever differences of opinion, as to the availability of men divide their ranks, and threaten the party with the evils of dissension. For this purpose it has been used by our Democratic State Convention: although that body expressed a decided preference for Mr. Van Buren, still, its members, collectively and individually, are pledged to "support the nominees of the National Democratic Convention for the presidency and vice presidency of the United States." Let the nominee be Van Buren, Calhoun, Cass, Johnson, or Buchanan,—the democracy of Alabama stand pledged to yield their individual preferences, and lend their aid to advance, through the instrumentality of their leader, the great principles which form the basis of their political creed.

This being the decision of a majority of the democratic party, through their regularly constituted agents, it becomes the duty of the minority to acquiesce in the decision and to lay aside whatever of opposition they may have heretofore evinced, in order that they aid their brethren in effecting an object, in which the interests of all are alike involved. We do not desire to be understood as advising an abandonment of those cherished preferences which are the offspring of generous confidence in the virtue and integrity of the great Southern Statesman. This is not our meaning. Let those sentiments be cherished;—we may need them to aid us in another battle in defence of democratic principles. We have battled in his cause too long and too zealously to forget our fondly cherished predilections in his favor. How, then, could we ask it of any one? Union is what we desire, and Union is the object to which our efforts shall be directed. It is for this purpose we desire our friends to acquiesce in the decision of the majority; and that they may do so effectually,—that they may not be laggards in the great race for power which is soon to be run—we ask them to yield cheerfully, and with full and abiding confidence, to the Proceedings of our State convention. That our practice may accord with our professions—and that whatever of influence we possess with our friends may be exerted to elicit unity of action, and harmony in our ranks—we have removed from the head of our paper a name which alone possesses, in this State, the power of keeping alive a spirit of lively and dangerous opposition to the harmony of the democratic party. Our course, we doubt not, will be approved by our friends. Numerous weighty considerations, among which are the following, have prompted us to yield our preference to the action of the convention, and to conform our course to its superior judgment. First—As a member of the convention, having participated in its proceedings, we are necessarily bound by its action—the latter with the principles of the democratic party. Secondly—The nomination of the National convention will be made in a few months, and it is essential to success, that this short period should be employed in bringing together those of our friends who are divided in opinion as to the superior availability of certain candidates.

First—As to the obligation resting upon us to conform to the decision of the convention.—What is the object of conventions?—Is it not to interchange opinions, and arrive, thereby, at a correct knowledge of the will of a majority of the people. When this is fully ascertained, it is a patriotic duty resting upon the minority to yield a cordial assent to all measures adopted, which square with those principles of right and justice which are regarded as the "platform" of democracy. In order to ascertain how far upon this ground, the action of the convention is binding upon the whole party, let us examine its declaration of principle. It says—"The federal government is one of limited power, derived solely from the constitution and the grants of power shown therein, ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers."

"That the constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence, and carry on a general system of internal improvements."
 "That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States contracted for internal improvements, or other State purposes, nor would such assumption be just or expedient."
 "That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion, to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence, or foreign aggression."
 "That it is the duty of every branch of the government, to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government."
 "That Congress has not power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution, one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people."
 "That Congress has no power under the constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States; and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanence of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions."
 "That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions, is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people."
 "That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have been cardinal principles in the democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens, and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition law from our statute book."

Who is there that will not yield a cordial assent to this declaration of principle? It is the same "democratic platform" upon which our party stood in the disastrous struggle of '40. It embodies the true principles of administrative power for our government, and in '44, we trust, will be placed in the ascendant by the vote of the nation. If there be any among us, who, from a preference for men, would so weaken our strength as to jeopard the success of these principles, we can only say to them—your course is unwise, and may have a suicidal tendency.
 Embodying, as does the foregoing extract from the proceedings of the convention, the sentiments of the whole democratic party, it cannot fail to receive a cordial and zealous support from the friends of Mr. Calhoun as well as from the friends of Mr. Van Buren.
 Secondly—As to the necessity for conciliation, in order to effect the object already named. As a party, without exception, we prefer success under any leader to whig ascendancy. To insure success we must "support the nominee"—and to gain for him a cordial & hearty support from the whole party, it is necessary that measures be immediately taken to allay the spirit of opposition which has grown out of our discussions upon the merits and availability of our several candidates for the presidency. 'Tis folly to go into battle with dissensions in our camp—they must be healed. Unity of sentiment and action—concert—harmony and good feeling must take the place of dissension and opposition to men. All this must be effected; and those who really wish the democratic party success will not, upon reflection, object to our having now commenced the work.
Journal & Flag.

1842 to 1st December, 1843, and their present circulation as follows:
 "The State Bank at Tuscaloosa, has collected \$355,510 16, branch at Huntsville \$230, 239 68, branch at Decatur \$223,365 85, branch at Montgomery \$337,350 24, branch at Mobile \$638,947 86—showing a total collection of \$1,785,416 79. These collections leave the circulation as follows: Bank at Tuscaloosa \$519,498, at Mobile \$2,423,569, at Montgomery \$644,179, at Decatur \$747,524, at Huntsville \$68,854,—a total of \$4,404,624.—Deducting the amount of notes on hand in the several banks and not charged up, on the 30th ultimo, the entire circulation was \$4,319,858."

FRANKLIN.

With placid tranquility, Benjamin Franklin looked quietly and deeply into the secrets of nature. His clear understanding was never prevented by passion, or corrupted by the pride of theory.—The son of a rigid Calvinist, the grand son of a tolerant Quaker, he had from boyhood been familiar not only with the theological subtleties, but with a catholic respect freedom of mind. Sceptical of tradition as a basis of faith, he respected reason, rather than authority and after a momentary lapse into fatalism, escaping from the mazes of fixed decrees and free will, he gained, with increasing years, an increasing trust in the overruling Providence of God. Adhering to none of all the religions in the colonies, he yet devoutly, though without form, adhered to religion. But though famous as a disputant, and having a natural aptitude for the metaphysics, he obeyed the tendency of his age, and sought by observation to win an insight into the mysteries of being.—Loving truth, without bias, he discerned intuitively the identity of the laws of nature with those of which humanity is conscious, so that his mind was like a mirror, in which the universe, as it reflected itself revealed her laws. He was free from mysticism, even to a fault. His morality, repudiating ascetic severities and the system which enjoins them, was indulgent to appetites of which he abhorred the sway; but his affections were of a calm intensity; in all his career, the love of man gained the mastery over personal interest. He had not the imagination which inspires the bard, or kindles the orator; but an exquisite propriety, parsimonious of ornament gave ease of expression and graceful simplicity even to his most careless writings. In life, also, his tastes were delicate: Indifferent to the pleasures of the table, he relished the delights of music and harmony, of which he enlarged the instruments. His glandness of temper, his modesty, the benignity of his manners, made him the delight of intelligent society; and with healthy cheerfulness, he derived pleasure from books, from philosophy, from conversation—now calmly administering consolation to the sorrower, now indulging in the expression of light hearted gaiety. In his intercourse, the universality of his perceptions bore, perhaps, the character of humor; but while he clearly discerned the contrast between the grandeur of the universe and the feebleness of man, a serene benevolence saved him from contempt of his race or disgust at his toils. To superficial observers, he might have seemed as an alien from speculative truth, limiting himself to the world of senses, and yet, in study, and among men, his mind always sought, and unaffectedly sought, to discover and apply the general principles by which nature and affairs are controlled: now deducing from the theory of caloric improvements in fireplaces & lanterns, & now advancing human freedom by firm inductions from the inalienable rights of man. Never professing enthusiasm, never making a parade of sentiment, his practical wisdom was sometimes mistaken for the offspring of selfish prudence; yet his hope was steadfast, like that hope which rests on the Rock of Ages, and his was as unerring as though the light that led him was a light from heaven. He never anticipated action by theories of self sacrificing virtue; and yet, in the moments of intense activity, he, from the highest abodes of ideal truth, brought down and applied to the affairs of life the sublime principles of goodness, as noiselessly and unobtrusively as became the man who, with a kite and hempen string drew the lightning from the skies. He so separated himself from his age, that he has been called the representative of materialism; and yet, when he thought on religion, his mind passed beyond reliance on sects to faith in God; when he wrote on politics, he founded the freedom of his country on principles that know no change; when he turned an observing eye on nature, he passed all ways from the effects to the cause, from individual appearances to universal laws, when he reflected on history, his philosophical mind found gladness and repose in the clear anticipation of the progress of humanity.—G. Bancroft.

A WONDERFUL CAVE.—The Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, is destined, if the lowa papers are to be credited, to sink into significance. They say that in the Lead district, within a few miles of the town of Du Buque there is a cave lately discovered, which abounds in inexhaustible quantities of rich lead ore. Some of the apartments are beautiful, full of spar and other formations. In one section, the caverns extend to an unknown distance, it has been travelled three miles without any sign of its termination; or without the sight of walls on either side. If these distances be not mere arrow flight of

some Major Longbow, the cause is indeed.—[Saturday.]
THE COTTON CROP.—Every day additional information confirmatory of the statements we have made relative to the shortness of the present cotton crop. The recent heavy and continued rains which extended, as far as we have been able to learn, throughout almost the entire cotton region, have injured the crop beyond all computation. This injury does not consist so much in the injury of the cotton, which is very great as in the much larger portion which from the loss of time the planters will be utterly unable to gather.
 N. O. Tropic, 8th inst.

The Memphis Eagle of the 30th, says:—"This is the sixth day since the sun has shown upon us, and business is suspended in consequence of the depth of mud and water in our streets and roads; and so it must remain for the next ten days at least; no cotton of consequence is coming in; and less than one hundred bales were received yesterday; it is next to impossible for a cotton wagon now to be dragged on the roads, and it is cruel to attempt it. What little cotton changes hands do at 7 to 7 1/2 cents."
 The Vicksburg Sentinel of 4th, states that the rain which poured down so incessantly for seven days previous to Saturday, has put an end to cotton picking this season, and we predict a crop much shorter than had before been calculated on.

THE COTTON CROP.—The Arkansas (Little Rock) Banner of the 2nd inst. contains the following remarks on this interesting subject:

THE COTTON CROP.—So far as we have been able to learn, the Cotton crop throughout the country, will turn out to be a much shorter one than was anticipated in the earlier part of the season. This result is owing, in a great degree, to the unprecedented amount of wet weather, during the fall. There have been, comparatively, very few days of weather suitable for picking out the crop; and still fewer suitable for drying it, after it has been picked out. The inevitable consequence of these unfavorable circumstances, has been that immense quantities of Cotton have sprouted and rotted in the fields; and much of that which had been housed, have been greatly injured.
 These are certainly facts, in relation to the crop in the Western portions of Tennessee and Mississippi, and throughout Arkansas; and we have no doubt the mischief has extended to most, if not all, of the Cotton country. If the crop be, thus diminished, to the extent we apprehend, the price must be considerably increased.

THE LATE RAINS.
 Cotton picking for the season is wound up, the late rains having laid the whole country under water, it is impossible to conceive the extent of injury done; thousands of acres of fine cotton totally destroyed! We yesterday conversed with a friend who has been riding through the interior for the last two weeks, and he assured us that unquestionable as was the existence of a crop short of an average one by one half, heretofore; that the late rains give proof the most convincing and lamentable of the fact, to the most skeptical now.

We saw another gentleman, who stated that he had fifty acres of cotton unpicked— that on these fifty acres he usually made sixty bales of cotton, that they are now under five feet of water, and that off of the extent of land, he cannot this season make a single pound of cotton. He also stated that a neighbor of his has nearly three hundred acres under water, losing thereby two hundred and fifty bales. For what we have seen and heard, we feel justified in asserting that the crop of 1843 will not exceed 1,150,000 bales which is just half an average crop. This, we say will be the utmost extent of the present year's crop, and time will prove it. Well now suppose that on the first of September the amount of the old crop on hand was one million of bales, which is certainly making the stock on hand then, greater than what it actually was—still adding it and the crop of the present year together, there would be a deficit of an average crop by one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand bales.
 Reflecting for a moment on the increased demand for cotton manufactures caused by the large crop of 1842, and the market which the ratification of the late treaty between England and China has opened to European and American manufactures, as well as a crop equal to half an average one—we ask any rational person to tell us, why a very decided advance in the price of cotton should not take place? The speculators, in Europe may form what estimates they please of the present crop, and editors of papers, published hundreds of miles from a cotton growing section, may hazard opinions which are any thing but correct, but we candidly tell both, they are egregiously wrong in their calculations.
 Vicksburg Sentinel.

THE LATEST ACCOUNTS FROM RED RIVER state that that stream was within eight inches of the highest point it was ever known to reach, and was still rising. The rain was still falling heavily. A large portion of Shreveport and the warehouses on the low lands were completely covered with water.

THE BANKS OF ALABAMA.—A statement prepared by the directory of the state bank, gives as follows, the amount of collections of all the banks, from November,

It is proper to state, that Messrs. Walker, More and Taylor, voted against the resolution from which this extract is taken.

Alabama Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 12.

Bills introduced.

By Mr. Snowden: To declare the Patsy...

By Mr. Evans: To secure the rights of...

By Mr. R. T. Johnson: To better preserve...

By Mr. Baldwin: To regulate judicial...

By Mr. Dear: Concerning executors and...

By Mr. Bridges: To amend an act relating...

By Mr. Martin: To carry into effect...

By Mr. Cook: For the relief of purchasers...

By Mr. Heffline: To declare Big Tallapoosa...

By Mr. Martin: To amend the 13th section...

By Mr. Clifton: To amend an act relating...

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Hubbard, Norman, McLemore and Martin engaged.

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Winston, and Dougherty participated.

On motion of Mr. Hudson it was referred...

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nativity, date of conviction, counties where...

convicted, sentences, sex, &c. of each convict...

as also, his department; and also, those...

who have been pardoned, have died, or...

escaped, (omitted as unnecessary.)

The Convicts are well clothed, and furnished...

with wholesome diet, three times a day.

They have labored diligently, and generally...

conducted well. In a few instances, the...

punishment prescribed—solitary confinement...

on bread and water, has been resorted to...

without producing, in the opinion of the...

Warden, the desired results. It is, therefore...

worthy of consideration, whether some other...

mode of inflicting corporal punishment, should...

be in law, in cases where all other means fail...

to subdue the obdurate. There have been three...

deaths during the year—two from disease, and...

one, a case of self-murder, by hanging. As to...

the health of the convicts, the past season, the...

disorders which have prevailed, is and are most...

likely to prevail in future. We refer you to...

the report of the Physician, whose kindness to...

the sick, and anxious efforts to relieve their...

diseases, deserve commendation. The alterations...

made in the cells, to which he alludes, contemplate...

iron cell doors, all the way down, which are...

found in prisons built on the most approved plan...

in place of the present wooden doors, with...

grated apertures, not more than fifteen inches...

square. By this change will be afforded more...

light and pure air, which all prisoners especially...

require, as necessary to the health and comfort...

of their inmates, we think the alterations suggested...

entitled to your notice. The business operations...

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1843.

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

RICHARD B. WALTHALL, of Perry. DAVID HEMMARD, of Lawrence. THOMAS S. MAVS, of Montgomery. DIXON H. HALL, of Augusta. JOHN J. WINSTON, of Greene. JOHN H. NOBB, of Franklin. JOSEPH P. FRAZIER, of Jackson. WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benoni. WILLIAM R. HALLET, of Mobile.

The next number will close the seventh volume of the Republican. We have heretofore requested the aid of our patrons, and informed them of our need of their assistance; but as that request appears to have made but little impression we must be permitted earnestly to repeat it.

It appears by an advertisement in the Chambers Herald, that the "East-Alabamian" the whig paper at Chambers Court House has been discontinued for want of patronage.

Our thanks are due to Hon. A. P. Bagby, F. G. McConnell, and R. Chapman, for valuable public documents, received by the last mail.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We are informed by a gentleman who has been at Tuscaloosa for several weeks past, that the elections made by that body during the present session, have been unusual in number, in the great interest excited by them, and in the showing of the candidates for the various offices which were to be filled.

On the contrary, it may safely be affirmed that the public officers elected this winter will bear a favorable comparison with any functionaries who have ever served the State.—Henry Goldthwaite is re-elected to the Supreme Court Bench; George Goldthwaite is elected Judge of the 8th Judicial Circuit; George W. Stone is elected Judge of the 9th Circuit.

Mr. Baldwin of Montgomery has been elected Solicitor of the 9th Judicial Circuit. Thos. D. Clarke Esq.—Attorney General of the State; W. K. Bayler Judge of the 2d Circuit. Judges have been elected for the County Courts of many of the Counties; we have it not in our power to name them.

There is a Bill before the Legislature to protect the rights and property of married women. The leading feature of this bill is to guard the property of the wife against the mismanagement or misfortune of the husband, and to secure it to the wife and her children for their comfort and improvement.

It is thought nothing will be done to change the policy adopted at the last session in relation to the Banks. This, we think, is well enough.

Great contrariety of opinion exists as to the tax law. No one but a genuine prophet could foretell what will be done on that subject.

THE MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT given in the Court-house, on Friday evening by Mrs. FOSTER and her scholars, assisted by several amateurs of the place, was quite a treat.

The house was crowded with an audience whose applause showed that they were not only highly delighted but that they duly appreciated every part of the performance, from the splendid OVERTURE with which the Concert opened, to the beautiful GLEE with which it closed.

For taste and variety, we never have witnessed a better musical performance. Besides a goodly number of fine pieces with some of the boldest & softest touches that thrill the heart the PROGRAM was interspersed with a pleasing variety of comic and sentimental songs and national airs.

The subject of the table shows the amount of taxes assessed in each county for the year 1843, and the amount of each paid into the Treasury up to the 25th November.

Table with columns: COUNTY, STATE TAX, AMOUNT PAID INTO THE TREASURY, 1843. Lists counties like Adams, Baldwin, Barbour, etc., with corresponding tax amounts.

CONGRESS.

The House has been from Saturday last swamped in Mr. Adams's questions about petitions. This venerable sage has busied himself, ever since his degradation by the people of the United States, as a fictionist in Congress—doing everything in his power to derange the people's Government in turn by distracting its councils.

supported by Mr. Beardsley, to receive all Mr. Adams's insidious and treacherous propositions, looking to the violation of the Constitution; and, in the progress of this consummation, to make the Congress of the Union a mere scene of fury and distraction, in wrangling and quarrelling over matters which the body is interdicted from touching at all, as having been settled by a higher power—that which Congress holds all the faculties it is entitled to exert.

But we could call the attention of our readers to the remarks of the two Democratic members to whom we have already referred. We hope they will have their weight with the house, and dispirit the wretched old malcontent, who instead of being grateful to the American people for the unmerited wealth and honor which he attained at the expense alike of their welfare and the principles of the Government, would revenge his fall as Lucifer did his from heaven.

"Out of darkness cometh light," as the printer's devil said to the ink leg. The less tenderness a man has in his nature, the more he requires from others.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS OF THE CARRIER OF THE Jacksonville Republican.

It needs but little skill to know, All men that follow the sun above, Still will I hope, kind for you, you'll take The simple tribute which I make.

Nor will the wishes I breathe— A year's end to my New Year's bow— Be less obliging to repeat, Than the days I ask with trustful heart.

Two words were ever in a rhyme, To fill in reaching the sublime— For trust me I'd like to do full well, Should some kind man, as ever left I, To each of those the favored title.

What I can do, and feel full well, But for you, must fall to tell.

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COUNTING-HOUSE GAZETTE, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1844.

BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR AND AFTER THE 4TH OF JULY THE 69TH OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Calendar table for 1844 showing days of the week and dates for each month from January to December.

Wetumpka Prices Current.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Cotton, Sugar, Coffee, and other goods.

Mr. Editor: Having been induced to take the charge of "Cane Creek Academy," in the vicinity of this place, suffer me through your paper, and on the eve of departure to return my most hearty thanks to my friends in Jacksonville, and in other parts of the county, for the tokens of kindness, which they have, invariably, manifested towards me, while among them, and for the very liberal patronage, which they have been pleased to bestow upon me, as a Teacher and the estimation with which my services have been regarded by them.

JAMES M. BURT.

EDUCATION.

"Cane Creek Male and Female Academy,"—a few miles south of Jacksonville, Brantley County Ala. will again be opened for the reception of Pupils on the first Monday of February next, under the direction of J. M. Burt and Lady. The Male and Female Departments, in this school, will be entirely distinct. The Teachers of this Institution will spare no pains to promote the intellectual and moral welfare of each student committed to their charge.

Having been long engaged in Teaching, as a Profession, they would solicit a share of the Patronage of an enlightened community. The Academy is located in a very healthy and fertile section of country. Board can be obtained in the vicinity of the Academy, at from 5 to \$6 per month, and perhaps cheaper. The Rates of Tuition in this Academy are exceedingly low. First class, including Orthography, Reading, and Writing, pers- sion of five months, \$6 00 " Geography, Grammar, mental, and Practical Arithmetic, History, Chemistry, Botany, Natural, moral and mental Philosophy, \$10 00 " The higher Branches of Math- ematics and the Languages, \$18 00 music on the Piano, extra, \$20 00 Tuition to be paid at the end of each session, by all those who do not become regular subscribers to the school.

JAMES M. BURT.

Jan. 3, 1843.

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala. on the 31st December last, which if not taken out by the 1st of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

- List of names and addresses: A. Alexander, Alfred Keith, Martin H. Kennedy, P. M. Keyling, Abner W. Lackey, John P. Lanford, Nathan N. Larson, Peter Lindsay, John Lipsy, Rodin M. Bee, Mrs. Leah McCaskle, R. McClester, W. W. McRoberts, Wm. Mahany, Miffin Matory, Henry James & Milly Massingale, A. C. Rradford, Jacob T. Maybri, Thomas Brock, Lawrence, Mercedith, Wm. H. Miller, Mrs. Unicy " James K. Mitchell, W. W. Moore, James Calloway, Mrs. A. H. Morgan, Mr. Cayp, Larkin, " Tapley, Officer, Robert Owen, James M. Cantrell, A. Carter, John W. Paine, James M. Chandler, James L. Parton, Wm. C. Christie, Sampson Pennington, Judge Founds, Mary Price, Robert Ramey, John Renfro, John B. Renolds, Henry Robertson, John Roberts, John S. S. Dandy, Miss Sarah Samuels, Elisha Scott, Ira Seaby, Wm. or Henry Palmore Selman, Willis Sheppard, John S. " Mrs. Elizabeth Sharp, Francis Simmons, Wm. Slaughter, Geo. B. Smith, E. T. " F. B. or J. C. Smyth, John Sparks, Daniel Stewart, Rdmon G. Sullivan, Joel T. Thomas, Ath. Thompson, Robert Tony, James S. Treatwell, James Turnipsced, Upton, Wm. A. Wagner, Peter Wallace Alexander Webster, James M. Mattheo White, John H. Whiteside, Jackson Moses Whilerb, Elizabeth Woodley, Jonathan Worthington, D. Will, Silas Y.

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.

Blank Commissions

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

of from 120 to 150 sledges. The platina requires but three or four, and the copper, which is also conveyed by land, sets in motion 5800 sledges. By far the greater part of these metals come to the mint in St. Petersburg.

Milton was asked if he intended to instruct his daughter in the different languages—to which he replied—"No, Sir, one tongue is sufficient for a woman."

AN IRISHMAN'S COURTSHIP.

"Her eyes are as black as Kilkenny's fennel coal. But her heart is more hard nor its marble, I'm shure."

Master Dermott M'Foy, a merry faced, sly-looking rogue, who appeared from his style of dress, and almost unintelligible brogue, to have been very recently imported from the land of botheration, appeared on a peace warrant at Clerkenwell, to explain why he threatened and put in fear Miss Peggy O'Flanigan, a pretty dark-eyed lass, living in Union-court, Holborn.

"O, an' please yer worship," said Peggy, blushing ever and anon as she proceeded with her story, "yer worship, the niver a foot since this young gentleman here, that's Masther M'Foy, kem over. I can set outside or me own dure, but he follies me up the court an' down the court, an' as far as the pump an' back, an' to market an' back, an' every where I go, until the bare life is worried out of me, yer worship, so it is!"

"But what did he threaten to do to you?" asked the magistrate.

"Well, sir, (replied Peggy,) I'll tell ye. So when he sees me come out ov me dure he jumps close by my side an' begins with his coaxe an' his blarneyin'. 'An' sure, Miss Peggy O'Flanigan,' ses he, 'an' its yer beautiful eyes that ud coax a turtle dove from its mate or a cat from a canary bird.' ses he. 'Erra, go your ways, Masther M'Foy,' ses I, 'for, ses I, 'tis isn't wid the likes of ye that I want to keep company at all, so no more of your blarney if you please, sir, ses I. 'Ethin, me jewel,' ses he, 'an' I'm thinkin' that Dermott M'Foy will be a mighty happy fellow when he makes Mrs. M'Foy of the purty smilin' blackeyed Peggy O'Flanigan,' ses he. 'Troth, my boye, ses I, 'there's two parties to consist to that an' one of them you'll never have,' ses I; 'besides,' ses I, 'how dar omadhown like unto ye talk to me that a-way?' ses I. 'O, indeed, Miss Peggy,' ses he, 'dare an' die for it is my maxom,' ses he, 'an' so yer worship, that's the way he goes on ever till I get home again. But that is not the worst of it all yer worship, for every night when he gets drunk, he comes to the court and stands watchin' outside my dure with a murderin' great stick, an' swares be this an' be that with terrible oaths, 'yer worship that he'll bate the brains out ov any man he sees comin' to the house. Well, yer worship, on Thursday night he kem in the same way, an' he almost bate the life out of Jerry O'Meara, that's me sister-in-law's first cousin, yer worship, an'—"

"That's him that's thyring to prevent ye being Mrs. M'Foy, Peggy, agrah." Peggy (resuming, without deigning to notice the interruption)—"An Pether Moriarty, an' Tim M'Carthy, an goodness knows how many more, yer worship."

"But," said the clerk, "you have not told us yet what he threatened to do to you."

"Well, sir, yer worship," continued Peggy, "that same day he danced about the court an' flourished the stick, an' swore that I never should see the blessed sun twice more if I didn't spake to the priest next mornin' sir."

"And are you afraid he'll do you some serious injury?" inquired the magistrate.

"O dead, yis, ser," replied Peggy, "I am afraid of my life, sir, an' I didn't go as far as the pump without Jerry O'Meara."

"D'ye hear that, yer honor?" exclaimed Mr. M'Foy, rather excited, "it's Jerry O'Meara, that it's all about sir." "O boder-shin!" retorted Peggy, angrily, "besides, yer worship, he's always drunk." "Erra thin, Peggy, allanna machree," said Dermott with a sly coaxing look at the lady, "sure isn't it drinken' health an' more fortune to the purty Mrs. M'Foy as is to be, an' bad scan to Jerry O'Meara, so often, that makes me bately dhrunk?" (a laugh.)

"O the little I know or want to know or why ye get dhrunk," answered Peggy, carelessly. "Look ye here, sir," [handing a letter to the magistrate,] "that's what I found tied to the handle of the pump one day when I went, but I didn't know he was watchin' me in a hall door when I took it."

The clerk opened the letter and read the following half-scolding, half-coaxing poetic effusion, which created much merriment in court, Master M'Foy joining as heartily as any one.

"To lovely an' adorable Miss Peggy O'Flanigan: 'Erra, Peggy, me darlin', why is it ye're snarlin' An' yer purty lip curlin' at Dermott M'Foy? So cruel, so taizing', out thin ye're so plain."

"Och! Peggy machree, won't ye marry me, my joy?"

"Yer looks are so tindher, my love's a hot cincher, That's soorschin' an' burnin' yer own Munster boy; Be the powers! I'm smitten, but it's mad I'll be gitten'."

"If you don't pity the case of poor Dermott M'Foy."

"Yer skin's soft as silk, an' as white as new milk, An' I'll bate all the spalpeens for yer sake, my joy; I'll whack Moriarty, an' Peter M'Carthy, So Peggy, me colleen, marry Dermott M'Foy."

Magistrate.—Well his affection appears to be very strong for you, but I suppose you have no great liking for him? "O' deed, Miss Peggy, said Dermott, looking at Peg-

gy, half-smiling, half vexed *Deedin na she-shena.*

Magistrate.—Well, Mr. M'Foy, what have you to say to this charge of threatening Miss Flannigan? Mr. M'Foy seemed suddenly to have lost all his wonted assurance for he first looked imploringly at Peggy, then he turned his eyes to the bench, and then he twirled his hat, but he said nothing, and held down his head like a school boy in fear of the birch. The magistrate.—Well, Mr. M'Foy, your mode of courtship you will find won't do in this civilized country. Miss Flannigan evidently has a strong inclination to receive your addresses, and she must be protected from annoyance and violent conduct. You must, therefore, find bail to keep the peace towards all her majesty's subjects for six months, by which time, probably, your passion will have somewhat cooled.—Bail not being forthcoming master Dermott M'Foy was sent to Brood over the sorrows of unrequited love in a prison.

[Allison.]

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. Billious, 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 me 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, and 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. McCLELLAN.

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.

W. M. McCLELLAN.
Gallatin county, Ill., April 15, 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 an 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-Billious, 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, Serofula, foul stomach; depraved appetite, worms, cholera, (which is known by the sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach) Jaundice, Head-ache and sick stomach, Palpitation of the heart, diarrhoea, 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.
ALEXANDRIA
Male & Female School.

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

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

Jefferson Hotel.

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

WILLIAM M. WEIR.
ELIZA JANE TATE.
Dec. 2, 1843.—1f.

The State of Alabama, Benton County.

Orphans' Court, June 5th, 1843.
PETER LARRISON, Administrator of Samuel Lively, dec'd having reported said estate insolvent—

It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying and requiring the creditors of said estate to present their claims to E. T. Smith, Judge of the County Court, on the first Friday in January next, at the Office of the Clerk of the County court in Jacksonville, at which time and place the claims against said estate will be audited for allowance.

A true copy from the Minutes:
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
June 7, 1843.

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 affixed at Tuscaloosa this 24th day of August, A. D. 1843, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the sixtieth year.

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

Thomas A. Walker
AND
A. J. Walker,

HAVE formed a partnership in the practice of Law. Business entrusted to their care will receive their joint attention. Their office is near the South East Corner of the Square, where one or both of them may at all times be found.

Address: T. A. & A. J. WALKER, Jacksonville, Ala.
Nov. 8, 1843—4t

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

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

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

WARREN HARRIS, Ad'm.
Dec. 13, 1843.

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

R. D. ROWLAND.
Dec. 6, 1843.—3m.

SPECIE FUNDS FOR COTTON.

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

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

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

NATHAN HARRIS.
Cedar Bluff, Nov. 22, 1743.—1f.

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.

AARON HAYNES.

JOHN S. BEEBA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Mobile, Ala.,
REFER TO
Messrs. Woodward & Porter, Jacksonville.

"A. Crozier & Son, White Plains."
"H. G. & A. R. Barclay, Talladega, Gen. Wm. B. McClellan, Maj. Alexander Riddle, Nov. 22, 1843.—6m.

Pilgrim's Choice,
A selection of Hymns & Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors."

BY ELD. DAVID W. ANDREWS.
A few copies of the above entitled work, neatly bound, have been deposited at this Office for sale.

Also for sale at the Stores of Messrs. J. FORNEY, S. P. HUDSON & CO. and WOODWARD & PORTER.

Administrator's Notice.
THE undersigned having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Daniel Chamblin, dec., on the 22nd November, 1843, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate, to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately.

JAMES B. CHAMBLIN, Administrator.
Nov. 29, 1843.—6t.

Samuel F. Rice,
AND
Thomas D. Clark,

HAVE formed a copartnership in the practice of Law, under the firm name of RICE & CLARKE.

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

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

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

NEW GOODS!!
NEW GOODS!!

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

DRY GOODS, consisting of the latest and most fashionable Patterns of Alpaca Lustres, Chusans, Mous de Lanes, Bombazines, Merinos, Prints, &c., Shawls, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Jaconets, Swiss and striped Muslins, Irish Linens, Linen Diapers & Towellings, Table Cloths, Dimities—Also a Splendid Assortment of West of England black, blue, invisible green, cadet mixed Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Satinets of all qualities, Silk Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Scarfs, Linseys, Osnaburgs, Kerseys, Shirtings, and Sheetings, Negro and Bed Blankets, Ipswich, Merino and Lambswool Shirts and Drawers.

Ready-Made Clothing of every description.

Hats & Caps, **Boots & shoes.** Also, **Hardware & Cutlery**, consisting in part of Blacksmith and Carpenter's tools, Ames' shovels and Spades, Swedes Iron, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Hoop and Band Iron, Collins', Hunt's and Simmon's Axes, Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Knives and Forks, Pocket-knives, Scissors and Shares. Saddles, Bridges, Whips, Martingales and Collars. Constantly on hand a large stock of

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

GROCERIES,
Java and Rio Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Teas, Chocolate and Spices. Fine Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Scotch and Monongahela Whiskey, N. E. Rum, A. m. Brandy and Gin. Maderia, Muscat and Malaga Wines, Cigars, of the most approved brands. Tobacco of all qualities.

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

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

FIRE-PROOF WARE-HOUSE.

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

William B. Martin
AND
R. G. Earle,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of MARTIN & EARLE. Professional business entrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.

Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin.
Nov. 8, 1843.—1f.

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 of 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.

BEHOLD!!!
THE business of the late firm of Woodward & Brother must be closed. Those indebted to it are therefore earnestly requested to make payment as I should regret exceedingly the necessity of placing their paper out for collection.

E. L. WOODWARD, Surviving Partner.
Jacksonville, Nov. 29, 1843.—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
St. Clair County. 1843.
Special Orphans' Court, 20th Nov. 1843.

THIS day came Samuel P. Owens, the Executor of the estate of Jesse Owens, dec. and declares himself ready for final settlement of said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the first Monday in January next be set apart for final settlement of said estate.

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

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

Caution.
ALL persons are hereby warned from trading for two promissory notes for \$250 00 each, given by the undersigned about the 5th of March last, one due the 25th of December, 1843, and the other due 25th December, 1844. The consideration for which said notes were given having entirely failed, I am determined not to pay them.

GEORGE GRAHAM.
Dec. 27, 1843.—4t.

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

per sess.
Orthography, Reading, or Writing, \$8 00
Arithmetic, Geography, or English Grammar, 10 00
History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Latin, Greek, or the higher branches of Mathematics, 12 00

J. M. HAYNES.
Dec. 20, 1843.

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.

Blank Commissions
TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS
With printed directions attached
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.—5t

SLEEP.
Few of our readers, perhaps, are aware that the human body falls asleep by degrees, according to M. Cabins, a French physiologist. "The muscles of the legs and arms lose their power before those which support the head; and these last sooner than the muscles which sustain the back; and he illustrates this by: the cases of persons who sleep on horseback, or while they are standing or walking." He conceives that the sense of sight sleeps first; next the sense of taste; next, the sense of smell; next, that of hearing; and lastly, that of touch. He maintains, also, that the viscera fall asleep, one after another, and sleep with different degrees of soundness.

GOLD-MINES OF THE WORLD.
Russia now yields four times as much gold as all the rest of Europe; and the produce of this metal (18,000 lbs.) is sufficient to load from forty to fifty sledges. The silver needs for conveyance a caravan

Jacksonville Republican. Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1843.

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

RICHARD B. WALTHALL, of Perry. DAVID HUBBARD, of Lawton. THOMAS S. MAVS, of Montgomery. DIXON H. HALL, of Autauga. JOHN J. WINSTON, of Greene. JOHN H. NOOR, of Franklin. JOSEPH P. FRAZIER, of Jackson. WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton. WILLIAM R. HALLET, of Mobile.

GOV. CLAY. This distinguished citizen of our State and champion of the Democratic party, has been beaten for Judge of the Supreme Court, at a late election before our Legislature. Notwithstanding his defeat, we doubt not Gov. Clay fills as large a space in the affections of the people of Alabama, now as ever.

We do not look upon the late election as indicating any unkind or unfriendly feelings towards Gov. Clay, on the part of those democrats who voted for Judge Goldthwaite. Judge Goldthwaite certainly deserves much at the hands of the democracy for having laid aside a lucrative and honorable office to canvass for a seat in Congress, in a decidedly whig district, where all the odds were against him. The whigs with great difficulty defeated him. Would it be kind in the democratic party to add a new mortification by defeating Judge Goldthwaite again? Gov. Clay and all his friends, and we claim to be ourselves one of the number, must upon calm reflection answer, no.

We are truly sorry that any excitement should have been created between two of the favorites of our party. In our latitude Judge Goldthwaite is not so well known as Gov. Clay, but the name of Gov. CLAY with us is almost synonymous with DEMOCRACY.

ABOLITION—TEXAS—THE PRESIDENCY.

By reference to an article from the "Washington Spectator," headed "Slavery Agitation," copied into this paper, it will be seen that the Abolitionists are again at work in the Congress of the United States. It will also be seen that "the New York Democrats, who have hitherto generally voted with the South," have changed their position; and that Mr. Beardsley, (one of the prominent and leading Van Buren men of New York) justifies his votes, by reasons which prove that he has no regard for the constitution nor for the peace and welfare of the slave-holding States.

When we saw the overwhelming majority, which the democratic party had in the House of Representatives of the present Congress, we did lay the flattering union to our soul, that John Quincy Adams and his Abolition allies would not be permitted to waste the public money in their attempt to destroy one of the compromises of the constitution and the rights of the southern people. We did believe the democratic party every where—north and south—were true to the constitution and sound on the question of Abolition. But the facts disclosed by the Washington Spectator, show that we have been to some extent mistaken. We knew by the proceedings of the preceding Congress, that the Northern Whigs generally were against us. We are now made to know that we cannot safely rely upon some of the Northern Democrats.

Texas stands ready to join the Union. Threatened on the one hand by Mexican invasion, and on the other by British tyranny and rapacity, she is anxious to attach herself to this once honored confederacy of sovereign States. Abolition influence has thus long kept her out of the Union, and is still keeping her out. If Texas were annexed to the Union, the wealth, the power, the respectability and the glory of our country and her free institutions would be greatly increased.—But the power of the slaveholders in Congress would be increased also—the South would acquire the strength to put their domestic institutions beyond the reach of all assailants; and this is a sufficient reason with those under Abolition influence, to keep Texas out of the Union.

If Abolition agitation is to be continued on the floor of Congress—if the agitators are to be paid out of the public revenue (derived mainly from Southern people by means of an unjust Tariff, imposed by these very agitators,—if we are to be compelled to forego the annexation of Texas with all its advantages to the whole country, merely because it is a country of slaveholders and might therefore be of essential service to the south—if the constitution is to afford to us no peace, nor to our property any protection, we should be unworthy of our revolutionary fathers and worse than the betrayers of our children, if we did not consent to a severance of the union, which gives color to such oppressions.

If the Union were dissolved, the South and Texas could unite their destinies. The feelings of Texas are the feelings of the south—her interests are ours—and her people are our kindred and blood. The South and Texas united, would in the lapse of a few years, exhibit the most powerful, wealthy and harmonious—the freest and happiest people on the globe.

The course pursued by the Abolitionist seems likely, ere long, to present distinctly to the country the alternative of the Abolition of slavery or the dissolution of the Union. When that choice is forced upon us, we are fully prepared for a separation. And in view of the possibility that such a crisis may not be distant, wisdom and safety teach us even now to begin to take care of our dearest interests.

Party associations, it seems, have ceased to bring their wonted good to the South. Many of those at the North who claim to be our political brethren, have turned, and are turning against us. One after another is carried off by the fierce current of Abolition. We scarcely dare trust to any in that section. We know not when we are safe in trusting any. We need no longer deceive ourselves. We must be careful how we yield to the imposing influences of that professed political brotherhood, the sanctity of which Northern Democrats seem so ready to violate. We are in danger of being carried too far by our party feelings, which are constantly invoked in behalf of those who have as yet by their acts, shown no good feeling for us.

The contest for the Presidency offers to the South an opportunity of exerting justice to herself, from the very selfishness of the Candidates. Let the South united, control that election. Let it be known, that the South feels far more concern as to Abolition and Texas, than as to the Presidency—and that no one can obtain her vote who is not the open foe of Abolition, and the first friend of the annexation of Texas to the Union. Let it be known that the South watches the actions and professions of the various candidates, and also the movements and votes of their confidential friends—and that the candidates will be held accountable for these movements and votes. If by this policy, we cannot compel an observance of our best interests and our constitutional rights, we will, at all events, have discovered the dangers of our position, before all attempts to escape them, would be hopeless and unavailing.—A timely disclosure of this kind, might prove to be the salvation of the South.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

We placed the name of this distinguished statesman at the head of our columns, more than a year ago, as our choice for the Presidency, subject to the decision of a National Convention. The National Convention will not meet until May next, and we shall certainly not take his name from the head of our paper before that time. We are well convinced he ought to be the nominee of that body and although the prospect for his nomination is by no means flattering yet there are three grave questions which are daily exciting a deeper interest in the public mind, the free discussion of which may cooperate as yet to settle the public choice upon him.—These three questions are, the Tariff—Abolition—And the Annexation of Texas to the Union. He is known to be orthodox on all of them. The other candidates are not known to be so—for some of them have not as yet, on the last of those questions, made any expression "for the public eye."

Two of the Calhoun papers in this state have taken down his name, since the meeting of the Democratic Convention at Tuscaloosa last month, because the majority of that body resolved that Mr. Van Buren was the first choice of the Alabama democracy;—This is a respect, to which we think that majority are not entitled.

In the first place, that very majority refused to resolve that Mr. Calhoun was the second choice of our party in this State. Now every body knows that at least nine out of ten democrats in this state are either for Van Buren or Calhoun—and that they are either for Calhoun first, and Van Buren second or for Van Buren first, and for Calhoun second. Either Calhoun or Van Buren is the first choice.—And there is no doubt but that one of them is the first, and the other the second choice of our party in Alabama. Why then did the majority in the convention refuse to declare that Calhoun was the second choice, after they had declared Van Buren to be the first choice. One of these two answers must be given. 1st. The majority knew Calhoun was the first choice of the people, but they had out-managed the Calhoun men and in that way got a majority in the Convention; and knowing this, they could not as conscientious men vote that Calhoun was only second choice.

2nd. The majority entertain a deep but concealed hatred for Calhoun,—they look with envy and jealousy upon his growing popularity—and they seize the occasion to crush his prospects now and hereafter, by refusing to declare that he was even the second choice of Alabama.—The people of this State will notice this unjust proceeding, and they will remember its perpetrators many days hence.

In the second place, the majority of the Convention practically refused to declare that they were in favor of the annexation of Texas to the Union. We cannot imagine any excuse for a refusal by any respectable assemblage of southern men, to declare their opinions upon such a question,

at such a time as this? Were the majority of that Convention representing truly the Democracy of Alabama, dodging such a question? Ours is not the dodging party. Will it be a sufficient excuse for this majority to say they did not know how their favorite Van Buren stood on this question and that they did not like to incur the hazard of taking the side of this question?—They should have taken ground for the annexation of Texas. By doing so, they would have only been taking ground for their own institutions and firesides—their kindred and countrymen.

Such action on the part of the majority of that Convention must destroy that power which is generally exerted by the proceedings of the Delegates of a large and respectable party.

As a matter of justice to our Senator Gen. Walker, and at the solicitation of some of his friends, we have inserted in this paper, the reply of Col. Bishop, Senator from Talladega county, to the attacks made upon himself and Gen. Walker, in the whig paper recently started at Talladega.

SLAVERY AGITATION.

Mr. Adams commenced yesterday, and has continued to-day, the usual agitation on the subject of slavery, to which every new Congress has been subjected by him for the last six years. We will, as soon as leisure permits, give our readers an analysis of the votes; for our Southern friends, at least, will like to know where the different parties of the Union—and especially the members of the Democratic party—stand on this subject. We will state briefly, however, that the Democrats of Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Maine, and the West generally, have voted with the South, the Democrats of New England and of New York, with the exception of those from the city of New York, voted with the Northern and Western Whigs in support of Mr. Adams. In consequence of the change of position of the New York Democrats, who have hitherto generally voted with the South, the large Democratic majority in the House has brought to naught, as it was hoped, to this question. Mr. Beardsley of New York stated, in justification of his votes, that he thought the best way to allay agitation on this subject, was to agitate it—let all the petitions come in, report on them, deliberate them, &c. It is very difficult to believe that any man can be sincere in such an opinion. Ninety-nine out of a hundred men will certainly suspect that he is in favor of the petitions, and the objects they aim to accomplish. Why, agitation is the vital breath of all delusion or fanaticism. Millenarism, infomanism, if it could only get up a discussion and agitation in Congress, would spread. The passions are excited on the subject, and error and prejudice take captive weaker minds, to be used by more designing and stronger minds. Mr. Welles replied to Mr. Beardsley with warmth and stern rebuke. He charged that the object was nothing less than to dissolve the Union; and that he would consent to admit no petition or discussion which would tend to produce this calamity. That his people were content with the constitution as our fathers had transmitted it to us. That all its compromises ought sacredly to be maintained; and that to strike at any of them, however disguised, was to make war on the Union, which only existed by their sanctions. The House arose in considerable excitement, and we suppose the subject will be resumed to-morrow.

Correspondence of the Mariner (Perry Co.) Herald.

The election of Judge of the Supreme Court excited much interest. The lobby was filled when it came on, and the friends of each were waiting with breathless anxiety, to hear the result—a result, be it as it might, was obliged to be peculiarly painful to the political friends of both the aspirants. The whigs generally, united on Goldthwaite, not I presume, that they hated him less, but Clay more. To this extent, it was a whig triumph. Yet it is a triumph on which they cannot brag, when they reflect upon the pain and trouble that Judge Goldthwaite gave Mr. Delet, and his friends, in the 1st Congressional District, last summer.

Let it not be understood that Judge Clay is less esteemed by the people of the State, than he was at the most successful period of his useful life. The past services of this distinguished gentleman, have been too great and beneficial effects too generally felt, not to be acknowledged and appreciated. I have felt it my duty to say this much of Judge Clay, in order that it may be understood, that although he has been defeated by his distinguished opponent, he has lost nothing in the esteem and affections of his fellow citizens generally.

Extract of a letter from Tuscaloosa, to the Editor of the Wetumpka Argus. At 12 o'clock to day, the two Houses assembled in the Hall of the House to elect a Supreme Judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Goldthwaite—Goldthwaite and Clay in nomination. The vote stood, for Goldthwaite 71—for Clay 55; Goldthwaite was therefore declared duly elected Judge of the Supreme Court. The whigs run no candidate, but united nearly to a man in favor of Judge Goldthwaite, which secured his election. We regretted exceedingly, the election between two prominent men of our own party, but all attempts to avert it only seemed to make the matter more certain; we therefore folded our arms and awaited the result, which we have given.

Wetumpka Prices Current.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Cotton, Bagging, Coffee, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Iron, Plough moulds, Steel, American bl., English, Nails, Rice, Sugar, Salt, Spirits, Rum, Brandy, Wines, Cordials, Champagne, Soap, Glass, Oils, and Linseed.

Land For sale. WILL be sold to the highest bidder for cash on the first Monday in February next, on the public square in Jacksonville, the west half of the north west fourth of section 2, township 15, Range 8, east, lying 4 miles south of Jacksonville, adjoining the land of Col. J. N. Young; John Owens—sixty acres cleared and under tolerable good fence.

JOEL CHANDLER. Jan. 10, 1844. id.

CAUTION. ALL persons are hereby warned from trading for two promissory notes, given by the undersigned to Carlisle Blach, one for \$200, and the other \$224, one due 25th December 1842 and the other 25th December 1843. The consideration for which said notes were given having failed I am determined not to pay them.

ASA SKELTON. Jan. 10, 1844.

Tax Collector's Sale. I will sell on Tuesday the 5th day of March next, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the north east fourth of the north west fourth of section 30, township 13, Range 7, containing 40 acres, as the property of ——— Willingham, to pay the tax due for the year 1842. The tract is appraised at one hundred dollars; tax 15 cents. L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C. Jan. 10, 1844.—6t.

Tax Collector's Sales. I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a lot in White Plains known and designated as lot No. 3, belonging to ——— Bedwell, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at fifty dollars; tax twenty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a lot in White Plains, known and designated as the south half of lot No. 4, belonging to ——— Shrader, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The lot is appraised to twenty dollars; tax four cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the north half of section nine township fourteen, range nine, belonging to the estate of J. M. Neal, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of section thirty five, township sixteen, range seven, belonging to W. Reynolds, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jack-

at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the south half of section thirty four, township 14, range 7, containing 320 acres, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Said land is appraised at two thousand dollars; tax eight dollars.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land, in township fourteen, range 6, adjoining the land of ——— Mullins, owned by J. T. Bradford, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised at fifty dollars; tax twenty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land owned by Driver and Bartley, adjoining the land of Mullins and Whisenant, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, two tracts of land belonging to ——— Shuffield, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. The land is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land belonging to H. Littlefield, lying on Coosa river near the Ten Islands, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Land appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land owned by D. Kimbrell, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land owned by W. B. McClellan and others, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised to one hundred & twenty dollars; tax forty-eight cents.

L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, Benton County. Jan. 10, 1844.

Tax Collector's Sales.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot, known and described as lot No. 16, in White Plains, sold as the property of ——— Ayres, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot in White Plains, known and described as the north half of lot No. 4, sold as the property of ——— Matile, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of the North west fourth of section one township 15, Range 8, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the west half of section 2, township fourteen, Range 7, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised at one hundred dollars; tax forty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the east half of section twenty-eight, township fourteen, Range 7, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to three hundred dollars; tax one dollar and twenty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known & described as Frae. A, C, & D, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land belonging to Shorter & Co. to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at three hundred and fifty dollars; tax one dollar and forty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as a half acre lot lying west of lot No. 23, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The lot is appraised at twenty-five dollars; tax ten cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jack-

sonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the east half of section nine, township fifteen, Range nine, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised at eight hundred dollars; tax three dollars and twenty cents. L. D. JONES, Tax Collector Benton County. Jan. 10, 1844.

A LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala. on the 31st December last, which if not taken out by the 1st of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

- List of names: Alexander, Alfred; Allen, Samuel; Ballard, Jackson; Beasley, John; Bell, Garrett; Bennett, Geo. W.; Bice, S. S.; Black, Alexander; Boyd, Sam'l; Bradford, Jacob T.; Brock, Lawrence; Brown, James; Bryan, Rev. David; Burden, Joel; Calloway, Mrs. A. H.; Camp, Larkin; Cantrell, A.; Carter, John W.; Chandler, James L.; Christie, Sampson; Clark, John; Cobb, Mrs. M. M.; Cook, James P.; Cooper, C. J.; Cuvrin, James; Davis, Mrs. Eueline; Doady, Miss Sarah; Dun, John; Elliott, Thomas; Felton, John G.; Flecker, John D.; French, Gideon; Garren, Wm.; Givens, Wm.; Givens, Hugh L.; Gragg, N.; Griffin, Barton; Hardy, G. W.; Harris, Paschal; Hart, Andrew; Hayes, C.; Hays, John G.; Henderson, S. M.; Henderson, Jefferson; Holt, Joseph H.; Honey, Ambrose; Hooper, Elias; Ingram, John; Johnson & Brazleton; Jones, George; Keith, Martin H.; Kennedy, P. M.; Keyling, Abner W.; Lackey, John P.; Lanford, Nathan N.; Larison, Peter; Lindsay, John; Lipsy, Redin; McBeec, Mrs. Leah; McCaskle, R.; McLester, W. W.; McRoberts, Wm.; Mahany, Miffin; Malloway, Henry; Maybin, Thomas; Mayhew, Robert; Meredith, Wm. H.; Miller, Mrs. Unicy; Mitchell, W. W.; Moore, James; Officer, Robert; Owen, James M.; Paine, James M.; Parton, Wm. C.; Penfield, Judge; Pounds, Mary; Price, Robert; Ramey, John; Renfro, John B.; Reynolds, Henry; Robertson, John; Roberts, John S.; Samuels, Elisha; Scott, Ira; Seaby, Wm. or Henry; Selman, Willis; Sheppard, John S.; Sharp, Francis; Simmons, Wm.; Slaughter, Geo. B.; Smith, E. T.; Smyth, John; Sparks, Daniel; Stewart, Redmon G.; Sullivan, Joel; Thomas, Ath.; Thompson, Robert; Tony, James S.; Trudwell, James; Turnpseed, U.; Upton, Wm. A.; Wagner, Peter; Wallace Alexander; Webster, James M.; White, John H.; Whiteside, Jackson; Whitler, Elizabeth; Woodley, Jonathan; Worthington, D.; With, Silas; Young Isaac; GEORGE HOKE, P. M. Jan. 1st, 1844.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersign having obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of Jesse Harris, deceased of the Hon. Judge of the County Court for Benton County, on the 20th of Sept. 1843, all those having claims against said Estate are hereby notified, to present them in the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payments.

WARREN HARRIS, adm with the will annexed. Dec. 13, 1843.

Public House.

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

NATHAN HARRIS. Cedar Bluff, Nov. 23, 1743.—tf.

William B. Martin AND R. G. Earle.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of MARTIN & EARLE. Professional business intrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention. Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin. Nov. 8, 843.—tf.

Banks OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Handwritten numbers: 2500, 6000, 8500, 13000, 8500, 4500.

POETRY.

From the Louisville Journal. THE LAST INTERVIEW BY AMELIA.

Here in his lonely tower, where first I won thee, I come to gaze on thee, beneath the moon's pale ray...

A glorious charm from Heaven thou dost inherit; The gift angels gave thee, and the angels bless thee...

Yet, when on lower the light reposes In golden gleams, with thee I fight the foe...

And when at times thy bird-like voice entrances The listening throng with soul-enthancing lay...

And now farewell, farewell! I have no lengthen These sweet, and moments out, to gaze on thee...

Farewell! farewell! My dream of bliss is over; All save the memory of thy purpled lips...

Mestral.—Ole Bull the great Norwegian violinist gave his first appearance at the Park Theatre...

It was a triumph—a triumph—a very Niagara of applause, tumult and approbation throughout his whole performance...

This Ole Bull, notwithstanding his name, the Herald described as young—unmarried, tall and elegantly formed—as beautiful as Apollo...

We see by the New York Courier des Etats Unis that M. Vieuxtemps, the violinist, arrived on Friday last...

TRINITY CHURCH.—From our editorial window we have a fine view of this magnificent Gothic structure...

PHENOMENON.—The following we extract from a letter received in this city, dated "Key West, Nov. 8, 1843..."

N. Y. Gazette.

For Sale by HOKE & ABBERNATHY, and in nearly all the villages and by numerous country agents in all of the Western and Southern States...

Caution. ALL persons are hereby warned from trading for two promissory notes for \$250 00 each...

Nearly 1000 Bales of Cotton Burnt. The Charleston Courier of Monday last says, "The steamer Kershaw, Capt. Chase, from Columbia, for this port, with 965 bales Cotton, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 14th inst..."

LOOK OUT. THE undersigned having determined to close their business in this place, would say to all indebted to them, that they must make immediate payment...

NOTICE. I hereby given to all that are indebted to the undersigned by note or account, to come forward forthwith and make settlement...

Blanks OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS 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...

ding. A portion of the cargo was taken in at night, and it is supposed some of the bales may have taken fire from the lights used on the occasion...

GREENVILLE MOUNTAINEER. DR. CHAMPION'S Vegetable Acme Medicine. A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever in all its complicated forms...

CERTIFICATES. Dear Sir—An agent of yours left with us some two months since, some of your Acme and anti-bilious Pills...

War-House and Commission Business in Wetumpka. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has rented the War-house recently occupied by Hatchett and Miller...

EDUCATION. "Cane Creek Male and Female Academy." A few miles south of Jacksonville, Brantley County Ala, will again be opened for the reception of Pupils on the first Monday of February next...

ALSO. DR. CHAMPION'S Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills, possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined...

Caution. ALL persons are hereby warned from trading for two promissory notes for \$250 00 each, given by the undersigned about the 5th of March last...

LOOK OUT. THE undersigned having determined to close their business in this place, would say to all indebted to them, that they must make immediate payment...

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SELLING OUT. At Cost for Cash. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUPPLY YOURSELVES WITH CHEAP GOODS. THE undersigned, having determined to dispose of their entire stock of goods at cost for cash...

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. ORPHANS' COURT, NOVEMBER 13th, 1843. WILLIAM A. SCOTT, having filed his petition in this Court, setting forth, that on the 6th day of September 1836, he purchased of Reese Pickens, James M. Duren, and John M. Neal...

It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a month for three months, notifying the said Robert S. Porter and all others interested therein...

War-House and Commission Business in Wetumpka. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has rented the War-house recently occupied by Hatchett and Miller...

EDUCATION. "Cane Creek Male and Female Academy." A few miles south of Jacksonville, Brantley County Ala, will again be opened for the reception of Pupils on the first Monday of February next...

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

Ready-Made Clothing of every description. Hats & Caps. Boots & Shoes. Also Hardware & Cutlery, consisting in part of Blacksmith and Carpenter's tools, Ames' shovels and Spades, Swedes Iron, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Hoop and Band Iron, Collin's, Hunt's and Simmon's Axes, Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Knives and Forks, Pocket knives, Scissors and Shears, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Matingales and Collars...

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

Blacksmithing. THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has in his employment a first rate Blacksmith, his shop is supplied with two furnaces, both of which will be kept in constant use...

CANE CREEK MILLS, Brantley County, Ala. I have recently had my mills improved by L. M. Gilbert & Co in a simple & plain style, by which they are now running with less than half the water they formerly consumed...

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

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.

NOTICE. I hereby given to all that are indebted to the undersigned by note or account, to come forward forthwith and make settlement...

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Jefferson Hotel. THE undersigned respectfully announce to the public that they have opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the town of Cedar Bluff, on the south side of the Square; where they are prepared to entertain regular boarders and transient customers, with commodious rooms attentive servants, and every other facility in a public house...

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 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...

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

Blacksmithing. THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has in his employment a first rate Blacksmith, his shop is supplied with two furnaces, both of which will be kept in constant use...

CANE CREEK MILLS, Brantley County, Ala. I have recently had my mills improved by L. M. Gilbert & Co in a simple & plain style, by which they are now running with less than half the water they formerly consumed...

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

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

William B. Martin AND R. G. Earle, Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of MARTIN & EARLE. Professional business entrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.

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.

BEHOLD!!! THE business of the late firm of Woodward & Brother must be closed. Those indebted to it are therefore earnestly requested to make payment as I should regret exceedingly the necessity of placing their paper out for collection.

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

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

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

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

- RICHARD B. WALTHALL, of Perry. DAVID HUBBARD, of Lawrence. THOMAS S. MAYS, of Montgomery. DIXON H. HALL, of Autauga. JOHN J. WINSTON, of Greene. JOHN H. NOOE, of Franklin. JOSEPH P. FRAZIER, of Jackson. WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton. WILLIAM R. HALLET, of Mobile.

Among the proceedings of Congress of the 4th inst. we find the following resolution, introduced by Mr. McConnell, representative from this district.

MAIL ROUTES.

Mr. McConnell submitted the following resolution; which was considered, and agreed to. Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads inquire into the expediency of raising the line of tri-weekly mails from Montgomery, Alabama, via Wetumpka, Rockford, Talladega, and Jacksonville, thence to Rome, in Georgia, to four-horse post coaches; and changing said route so as to go by Jefferson, in the county of Cherokee, Alabama, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

A friend has handed us a letter from Tuscaloosa containing the following balloting for Judge of the ninth circuit.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Ballot counts. Includes names like Stone, Shortridge, Harris, etc.

We invite the attention of our readers to the prospectus of the "Alabama Temperance Advocate," a new paper to be issued in Wetumpka about the first of February next. We know of no better way in which the friends of Temperance can aid that cause than by taking temperance papers themselves and using their influence and exertions to extend their circulation.

Had Miller predicted the destruction of the world by water, the fears of some might have been aroused within the last few days. It has rained almost incessantly during the past week, and the cotton crop yet in the fields, even on the uplands, will doubtless be very much injured. Failures in the mails have been more numerous than we ever recollect to have known. The carrier of the mail from this place to Huntsville, was near being drowned on Monday last in attempting to cross Tallaschatchy; his shoulder was dislocated in his efforts to get out, and he was washed down the stream some distance and lost the mail bag, but got out, and the mail was subsequently recovered. The southern mail has failed below Talladega several times, in consequence of which we are unable to correct our Wetumpka Prices Current up to the latest dates. The last received quotes cotton at 7 1/2 to 9. We also notice in the Wetumpka Argus of the 3rd inst. the sale of two premium lots of cotton, one of 12 1/2 and the other at 17 cents.

INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT. The interest on the public debt, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, is \$1,032,739 02; which is \$2,829.37 per day, or \$2 00 a minute. Instead of giving the people "two dollars a day and roast beef," the Whigs have already taxed them \$2 a minute to pay interest alone.

Tuscaloosa Jan. 2, 1844. MAJ. J. G. L. HUEY.

I have written to you for publication, at least once a week by mail, or by hand. Perhaps some of my letters may not have reached you.

Much of the time of the House for the last ten days has been taken up in discussing the resolutions introduced by Mr. Taylor, of Butler, repealing the White basis resolution. I was opposed to this discussion believing it to be an unnecessary consumption of time and took no part in it.

On Monday last the subject was postponed until the 30th January—no final vote on the resolutions has yet been taken. I am satisfied that the white basis system is becoming more popular, the more it is discussed. Several gentlemen members of the Legislature, of the whig party, of acknowledged ability, are now its open advocates.

Owing to the consumption of time above alluded to, no action has yet been had up on the Bill reported by the committee on ways and means proposing to increase the taxes about 100 per cent higher than last year. I am opposed to the Bill: because it is wholly unequal for at this time, let us first exhaust the means already in possession of the State, to wit, in Banks, before we call upon the people in these times of embarrassment to support such heavy burdens of Taxation.

In accordance with these views, I have introduced a bill which provides that the real and personal property of the Banks be sold and with the proceeds, together with the specie and specie funds in the Banks. The bill directs the State Bank to pay the short and interest on the bonds of the State until otherwise ordered. The specie is doing nobody any good, and the real and personal property will bring as much this spring as it will bring after that time. I think this Bill is favorably received. No action has been had on the Bill taking

the common law Jurisdiction from the County Courts; nor upon the Bill repealing the separate Chancery system.

The House is now engaged in discussing a Bill in regard to "conjugal rights of women" which provides that the property of the wife upon marriage, shall not become the property of the husband, nor be liable for his debts; but shall descend to her heirs—the fate of the bill is uncertain.

Three bills have been reported by the committee on the 16th section fund.—One proposes to issue State Scrip bearing interest to the Townships for the amount of their funds respectively—another proposes to leave it to the discretion of the citizens of the Townships, whether they will receive the money belonging to them or the State scrip, and the third proposes to deposit the funds with the Judge of the County courts and courts of roads and Revenue, the interest to be expended for purposes of Education. Neither of the Bills has been discussed. As the Banks are now in liquidation it becomes our duty to make some disposition of this fund.

I have introduced a bill to Repeal the law authorizing the appointment of Bank Marshalls, which has its friends and its foes. I had hoped we would have a short session, but I think it probable that we will not adjourn much before 1st of February.

The Whig Convention met yesterday at night. I understand that Col. McLemore is the Elector for the 7th District and Col. Wm. J. Maclin the Delegate to the National Convention.

Respectfully, THOS. D. CLARKE.

From the Democratic Herald. TUSCALOOSA, Jan. 2d, 1844.

Mr. Glascock.

DEAR SIR:—The whole of Saturday (after 12 o'clock) was taken up in the discussion of the white basis question. At 12 o'clock Mr. Moore of Perry took the floor in support of the law of the last session. His argument was decidedly the best I have heard or read upon the subject. In the evening Mr. Walker of Lawrence addressed the house on the same side. He is a Whig, but supports the White basis. I did not hear his speech—it is said to have been an excellent one. Monday morning Mr. Clemens moved to suspend the call of the committee—He then moved that the special order be now taken up. Mr. Clemens said that he was tired of this discussion, it had already occupied too much time, and he was determined to use every means to have it disposed of. His motion prevailed.—Mr. Howard then concluded his remarks in favour of the federal basis, and the House proceeded to vote on the resolutions. The first resolution was adopted with but one dissenting voice. Before the second resolution was put to the vote a considerable discussion arose on an amendment offered by Mr. Huntington to get rid of which Mr. Moore of Madison moved to lay the whole subject on the table—carried. The House then adjourned.

In the evening the House took up the Bill to reduce the number of Directors, and the pay of those officers, but adjourned without any decisive action on the subject.

JANUARY 3. The Bill to reduce the number of Directors was postponed to take up a Bill from the Senate on the same subject. The Senate Bill was read once, constitutional rules suspended, read a second time and referred to the committee on the State Bank. The Bill to secure to married women their own property, was taken up. Mr. Frazier moved to lay the Bill on the table. Before Mr. Frazier's motion was put the House adjourned.

Evening Session.—The vote was taken on the motion of Mr. Frazier and decided in the negative. Mr. Anderson then offered several amendments which were adopted. Mr. Clemens remarked that the Bill was now in the shape the judiciary committee desired to place it. He should therefore proceed to discuss the merits of the Bill. Mr. Clemens spoke more than an hour, and was followed by Mr. Jones against the Bill. Mr. Evans of Dallas took the floor in the support of the Bill, and had not concluded his argument when the house adjourned. He is one of the clearest reasoners I have heard, and promises to attain considerable eminence in the State. He is yet young.

JANUARY 4. But little business of general interest was transacted during the morning hour. At 12 o'clock the Senate were invited into the House to go into several elections: For Warden of the Penitentiary, William Hogan, David E. Strong, Wm. McCoy, A. M. Bradley and Arrington were in nomination. On the 5th ballot Mr. Bradley was elected, receiving 64 votes. Mr. Hogan received 59. The two Houses then proceeded to the election of a Comptroller of Public Accounts. Jefferson C. Vandyc was elected without opposition. For State Treasurer, B. B. Barker, and S. G. Frieron were in nomination. Mr. Frieron received 83 votes and was elected.

Yours, &c. TUSCALOOSA, Jan. 5, 1844.

Mr. Glascock:

DEAR SIR:—On yesterday evening a vote was taken on the Bill to give married women the control of their own property. The Bill was lost. 41 voting for it, 49 against it. Two friends of the Bill (Morrisett and Martin) voted against it for the purpose of moving a re-consideration, so that the actual vote was 43 to 47. This morning Mr. Martin gave notice that he would move a re-consideration.—There is still some hope of the passage of the Bill. If the action of the Senate is favourable, I am sure it will become a law.

The house is now engaged on the Revenue Bill. Mr. Spruill offered a substitute for the Bill reported by the committee on ways and means—the substitute proposes to reduce the State tax to about 120,000 dollars. Mr. Spruill advocated his amendments in a speech of considerable length. He was replied to by Mr. Humphreys. The

evening session was entirely consumed by the discussion of the Bill, a good many members taking part on both sides. Mr. Hubbard is now speaking in favor of taxation. He says the Bill reported by the committee on ways and means does not go far enough, but he will take that rather than run the risk of losing all by undertaking to levy one such as he believes necessary and just. Mr. Hubbard assumes the ground that every man in the State is a borrower from the Banks. The Banks have relieved all from taxation, and have paid large amounts for purposes of education, and improvements of roads and rivers in the State. To that extent all have been borrowers and to that extent all are bound to contribute. The positions taken by him it seems to me are correct beyond question.

I can form as yet but little idea of the fate of the Revenue Bill. I incline to the opinion that it will pass, but I do not consider it certain by any means.

The Senate have adopted the Resolution to illuminate the Capitol on the 8th inst. It has not yet been acted on in the House.—I presume it will be concurred in without opposition.

We will adjourn on the 15th. The Bill to return the 16th Section Fund, has I am told been lost in the Senate and the Bill to secure married Women their own property has been postponed to the 13th. The tax Bill should now be lost it would have been much better for the people that this Legislature should never have assembled. The Bill to reduce the pay of members has been allowed to sleep for weeks on the table. It seems to me that if its friends are really in earnest (which I doubt) in desiring its passage, they have manifested a strange indifference to its fate.

Yours &c.

BATTLE BETWEEN A RABBIT AND KING SNAKE.—The Rabbit has been long considered the lawful prey of the snake, but from a circumstance related in our office a few days since, by a respectable citizen residing in the eastern part of the county, this order appears to have been reversed. Some time since while four young men were going to church on Sunday, they discovered a short distance from the road, a rabbit and snake in close combat—the snake apparently anxious only to make his escape. After the contest had continued for some time the snake crawled under a bank where the rabbit could not reach it, but very patiently took his stand waiting for its egress. After waiting some time to see the issue, they killed the snake; and found that the rabbit had bitten a number of pieces out of it, near the size of a 25 cent piece. The young men who vouch for the truth of the statement, are represented to be of undoubted veracity. Our informant also stated that three rattlesnakes had also been killed in the same neighborhood near eight feet in length, one of them found under a beehive.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Houston, on leave, introduced the following bill:

A BILL.

To reduce and graduate the price of public lands in favor of settlers and cultivators. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all of the States lands which shall have been subject to entry for five years or upwards prior to the passage of this act, and remaining unsold, may be entered for settlement or cultivation, or for the use of an adjacent farm or plantation at the price of fifty cents per acre, for any quantity not exceeding one section, and all of the lands of the United States which shall have been subject to entry for ten years or upwards prior to the passage of this act, and still remaining unsold, may be entered for settlement or cultivation, or for the use of an adjacent farm or plantation, at the price of twenty five cents per acre, for any quantity not exceeding one section. Provided, That the person making said entry at either of the prices aforesaid by this act, shall first make an affidavit before the register or receiver of the proper land office, or some person competent to administer an oath, that said applicant has either made no entry under the provisions of this act, or no entry in pursuance thereof, which together with the additional entry proposed to be made, will make the whole quantity so entered, and proposed to be entered, exceed one section; and all entries at either of the prices designated by this act, contrary to the true intent and meaning thereof are hereby declared to be absolutely null and void.

Correspondence of the Charleston Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27. In the Senate, numerous memorials from various parts of the Union, asking aid for internal improvement, were presented and appropriately referred.

The bill for refunding to Massachusetts, the money advanced by her during the last war, was laid on the table. The resolution heretofore offered, calling for copies of correspondence relative to claims of our citizens on Mexico, was taken up and adopted.

In the House, leave was asked by Mr. Wilkins, of Pa., to offer a resolution instructing the Naval Committee to consider the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the construction of iron war steamers for the Ohio river, said steamers to be used for harbor defence in time of war, & in time of peace, as revenue cutters. Objection being made by many members, Mr. W. moved a suspension of the rules—but without success.

The next business was the consideration of a petition from N. Y. accompanied by a resolution, instructing the P. O. Com. to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, abolishing the franking privilege, & of reducing the rates of postage to the lowest possible rate, compatible with the support of the P. O. Department. After debate the resolutions were rejected. After the presentation of a great number of petitions, several ineffectual motions to

adjourn were made. Those members who had been to dinner stuck out stoutly against those who had not, and for some time held the "balance of power."

The speaker pro tem, Mr. Campbell, on a renewal of the motion, declared it carried amidst a deafening shout of "It is not carried," a "division," &c. It is always understood that the Chair can, if he chooses count one man for twenty in the affirmative. Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury. WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

In Senate, the report of the Commissioner of the General Land office was received. It states that the sales of land during the present calendar year will amount to 1,539,674 acres, and that the produce will exceed two millions of dollars.

Mr. Atchinson introduced his Oregon bill which was referred to the select committee on that subject.

The bill provides that all the country west of the Rocky mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and between the parallels of 42 & 54 40 minutes of north latitude, be constituted a Territory by the name of Oregon. A Governor and Secretary, and other Territorial officers to be appointed, who shall hold their offices for five years, unless sooner removed by the President.—Nothing in the act to be deemed or construed in any manner to affect the rights of British subjects in said Territory, obtained or exercised under any treaty or convention between the Government of the U. States and Great Britain.

In the House, petitions being in order, Mr. Giddings presented the petition of Wm. Jones, a colored man, imprisoned by the law of the District because he had no free papers and praying the interposition, of Congress. Mr. G. moved his reference to a select committee, with leave to send for persons and papers. Mr. Bellet moved to lay it on the table, which was negatived—ayes 55, nays 100. The petition giving rise to debate, it lies over.

Mr. Hale's resolution calling for a statement of the expense and services of the Home Squadron was taken up and debated at length, without taking the question.

HENRY CLAY.

We had supposed that Clay's political career was too distinctly marked, to admit of any shuffling or shambling as to his true position in regard to any of the great questions which now divide the people of these United States. We did not deem it possible that any attempt would or could be made to extenuate the ultra character of his opinions in favor of a Bank, Tariff, and all the other tenets in the Whig confession of faith. Indeed we did suppose that the whigs in the contest of '44, were about to be magnanimous enough (because they deemed it politic) to avow their principles boldly and stand or fall by them, and that a contest against Clay would be virtually an issue of Bank or no Bank, Tariff or no Tariff, &c. But we were mistaken as to the opinions of the political complexion of this whig Ajax. Already do the ass's ears begin to be seen under the lion's skin. The veritable "Mill boy" himself is attempting to palliate the odiousness of his "protective tariff doctrine by addressing letters to the South representing him as not being in favor of a "high tariff." The South is the portion of the Union to be caught by this re-education and their fore he writes letters containing it to Georgia, but to the North he tells them (what every one knew before) that he is in favor of the present tariff.

It is possible, that would can persuade any one that he is not a high tariff man, or that friends can say it for him without a blush at the conscious pro-variation. There is one sense only in which he can be said not to be a high tariff man. He may give an arbitrary signification to the terms used, by calling an average tariff of 50 or a 100 per cent, and no less a high tariff. But our notions of a high tariff are rather too well defined to admit of this latitude. The tariffs of '28, '32 and '42 are criteria upon the subject; they are regarded as high tariffs, and by them we imagine Mr. Clay's opinions will be tested. He did not vote for all of them, because he was not in Congress at all those periods, but can his friends or himself point to word or deed, which can raise a doubt as to his being in favor of all. On the contrary when he was entitled to a vote, did he not cast it for a high tariff? Has he not been the main pillar of support to the protective policy? Has he not rung the changes upon the policy and patriotism of protecting domestic industry—yet dreading lest this political Bantling, like many an unnatural son, may bring down its sire's grey hairs in sorrow to the grave, he is denying his offspring. The humbuggery may answer to ease the consciences of apostate cultivators and other pre-empting anti-tariff men in the whig party. But to the democracy of the South, the idea that Henry Clay would at all foster free trade, most naturally suggest the question in substance, do men gather grapes of thorns or figs from thistles?

Democratic Watchtower.

State of Alabama, } St. Clair County, } ORPHAN'S COURT, SPECIAL TERM, 30th JANUARY, 1844.

THIS day came into court Patton Brothers, the Executor of the Estate of Philip Brothers deceased and filed his accounts and vouchers for final settlement. It is therefore ordered by the court that the first Monday in March next be set apart as the time for final settlement of said estate. It is further ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four consecutive weeks, requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at an orphan's Court to be held in the town of Ashville on the first Monday in March, then and there to show cause, if any they have why final settlement should not be made.

A true copy from the minutes: ROSS PHILIPS, C/ck. Jan. 17 1844.—At. \$5 00.

Wetumpka Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY AT THE FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE

Table listing various goods and their prices. Includes items like Cotton, Baggings, Dundee, India, etc.

BROOKLESBY.

This thorough bred race horse and stallion will stand the ensuing Spring season, one part of his time at the stable of Col. John T. Pope, near Jacksonville, another part at Wm. Cunningham's mill on Choccolocco, and the balance of the time will be equally divided, between Nathaniel Cobb's six miles below the Plains, and the other at White Plains on the east side of the mountain. Persons wishing to raise colts would do well to wait until they see him in fine order, as I shall undoubtedly stand him lower than any horse in the State, pedigree, performances, &c. taken into consideration; he having run 14 races, 1, 2, and 3 mile heats, and won 6 out of the 14. I will also say, that if he is not what I represent him to be, I will not charge any thing for his services. Further particulars will be given in handbills in due time. JOHN CLARK. Jan. 17, 1844.—uf.

RUNAWAY IN JAIL.

COMMITTED TO Jail in Jacksonville. Benton County, Alabama, on the 16th day of January, 1844, a negro man who says his name is ISAAC, about five feet four or five inches high, twenty six or seven years old, black, and stout built, no particular marks or scars noticed. He says he ran away from Columbus, Georgia, and belongs to Byrd Robinson. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. FIELDING SNOW, Jailor. Jan. 17, 1844.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Alabama Temperance Advocate.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a paper in the City of Wetumpka, Ala. to be called the Alabama Temperance Advocate, devoted to the cause of Temperance; provided sufficient patronage shall be obtained. In making this proposal the undersigned are not influenced by any selfish or interested motive, other than a zealous purpose to see the blighting hand of Intemperance the scourge of mankind arrested; and believe that the intelligent public will recognize any legitimate means to bring about the desired reformation arising from a philanthropic spirit, and heartily engaged to effect so far as possible, the desirable object. Intemperance has long been the crying sin of the land, and its lamentable effects upon society now stand as living monuments to teach us the obligation we are under to unite in our efforts and at once crush the monster. No pains will be spared nor attention refused to render the Advocate a useful instrument in promoting the cause which it will espouse. The matter to be contained within the columns of this paper will be carefully selected, and individuals of the best talents engaged as contributors. Kind treatment and moral suasion are the means we shall recommend to effect the desired object. As such, we shall invoke to our aid no legislative interference, relying alone upon the principles above laid down to produce the contemplated reformation in

society. Such being the policy which we have prescribed to ourselves, may we not look with unwavering confidence to all true Washingtonians to lend us their countenance and warm support.

TERMS.—The Advocate will commence on or about the first of February next, and will be printed on a medium sheet with new type, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the 1st number. Officers of Temperance Societies throughout the State, are authorized and requested to act as agents. B. D. HARRISON & Co. Publishers.

WETUMPKA December, 1843.

Cave Spring Floyd ct'y, Ga.

THE undersigned, having engaged the services of Mr. J. B. Normon, so well known in the south as an instructor in music on the "PIANNO FORTE" for the present year at this place;—exercises to commence on the first Monday in next month—Tuition, \$12 00 per qm.—Good board at low rates in good private houses—morals of the pupils strictly guarded. There are already three PIANNOES, for the convenience of the pupils on which to practice. H. C. HOLCOMBE. WM. WOOD. 17th. January 1844.

Editors friendly to the improvement of youth, will please notice the above and copy.

Tax Collector's Sale.

I will sell, on Tuesday the 5th day of March next, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the north east fourth of the north-west fourth of section 30, township 13, Range 7, containing 40 acres, as the property of ——— Avillingham, to pay the tax due for the year 1842. The tract is appraised at one hundred dollars; tax 15 cents. L. D. JONES. Tax Collector, B. C. Jan. 10, 1844.—ft.

Tax Collector's Sales.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a lot in White Plains known and designated as lot No. 3, belonging to ——— Bedwell, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at fifty dollars; tax twenty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a lot in White Plains, known and designated as the south half of lot No. 4, belonging to ——— Shrader, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The lot is appraised to twenty dollars; tax four cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the north half of section nine township fourteen, range nine, belonging to the estate of J. M. Neal, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of section thirty five, township sixteen, range seven, belonging to W. Reynolds, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the south half of section thirty four, township 14, range 7, containing 320 acres, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Said land is appraised at two thousand dollars; tax eight dollars.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land, in township fourteen, range 6, adjoining the land of ——— Mullins, owned by J. T. Bradford, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised at fifty dollars; tax twenty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land owned by Driver and Bartley, adjoining the land of Mullins and Whisenant, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eight cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, two tracts of land belonging to ——— Studfield, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. The land is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land belonging to H. Littlefield, lying on Coosa river near Ten Islands, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Land appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land owned by D. Kimbrell, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land owned by W. B. McClellan and others, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised to one hundred & twenty dollars; tax forty-eight cents. L. D. JONES. Tax Collector, Benton County. Jan. 10, 1844.

as follows:—Priest: "That I will soon do. Pat: "Sure if your reverence does that I'll read no more, and give it up to you." Priest: "I will; from the book itself convince you that ye have no business to read it." The priest immediately took up the Bible, and read to Pat, from 2 Pet., ii. 2.—"As new born babes desire the sincere milk of the word that ye may grow thereby." "Here you see, (said the priest,) you are wrong to read the Scriptures yourself, you are only a babe; and ye are enjoined to desire the sincere milk of the word. One who understands what the sincere milk really is, must give it you, and tend you." Pat listened attentively to the Priest's authoritative address, but in no way at a loss to reply to what might have been puzzled wiser heads, said, "Ah, but be easy, your reverence while I tell you. A little time ago I was took ill; I got a man to milk my cows, and attend to my business and what do you think he did? Why, astid of given me the milk, he chatted me by puttin' wather into it, and if you get my Bible, you may serve me that same. No, no, I will keep my cow, and milk it myself, when I shall get the sincere milk, and not as I should from you. Mixed with wather." The Priest, finding himself thus defeated, and desirous that the mischief should spread no farther, said in a conciliatory tone, "Well Pat, I see you are a little wiser than I thought you; but as you are not quite a babe, you may keep your bible, but don't lend it or read it to your neighbors." Pat, eyeing his admonitor very cunningly, but seriously replied, "Sure enough, your reverence, while I have a cow, and can give a little milk to my poor neighbors who have none, it is my duty to do so as a Christian; and saving your reverence, I will." The Priest, abashed, walked off immediately, doubtless convinced, to a considerable extent, that the circulation of the pure word of God, must ultimately overthrow the superstition and soul-enslaving fabric of Popery.—*Liverpool Standard.*

From the New York Sun.

THE MECHANIC.

Have you ever met with a little bit of a book by Francis Harriet Whipple, published at Providence (R. I.) by Barnett & King and entitled "the mechanic?" If you have you will understand us, and the little we have now to say. If you have not, go and buy it, if you are a mechanic, or a friend of mechanics. It is one of the most womanly things you ever met with: full of the dignity of human nature, and all alive with the naturalness of a true earnest faith. It is very clear that the author, unmarried when she wrote the book, but married now we see out of business a year ago, but we hope in business now, and likely to be for the rest of her life; has a wholesome and hearty respect for the married, the useful, and the man of business; and why not for women of business? Eloquent free spoken hearty and fearless, you see that she is not ashamed of the mechanics, her fellow countrymen. She acknowledges them in a way never to be mistaken. While portraying the hero of her story, she has the hardihood—do you not amaze? the hardihood, instead of pattering with a shadow, to work in sober earnest, instead of being mealy mouthed, to come to the point at once, & make a man of him. A great co worker with God, an apprentice to the builder of the Universe. Read the passage below & judge for yourself. We have heard of this woman before; and we rejoice to find her up and doing, where, alas though the field is whitening to the harvest, there is so much to be done and so few to do it. Incalculable mischief is done by making all the heroes of our story books, novels, romances and magazines, bachelors and men of wealth, family and leisure: What is to become of the rest of the world, if the only one worth having? But fashionable paupers and helpless wretches have had their day, we hope, among women of sense, and they who are too proud to seal, who to beg are ashamed, the honest, the hard working, and the thrifty, who maintain all the rest of the world, begin to be remembered; and faith it is high time. And now for the passage we promised you:

"The hero, after a long absence from the woman of his heart, re appears with a letter and is questioned by her father, in her presence, upon a variety of subjects, and among other, about his family.—He replied, that his ancestors, for several generations, had dwelt in A—, and farther back he knew nothing of them, though possibly his grandmother might be able to tell the lady, were she alive and present, but she, unfortunately, not being only absent but dead, the probability was the great question of our hero's ancestry would remain unsettled. So was his claim to ancient blood rendered at least questionable. Claim, did I say? He made none, for he plainly told her that his ancestry and connections were all, so far as he knew them, hard laboring but respectable, and very honest people.—Miss Augusta turned up her own very gentle descending nose; though in the individual it must be confessed, this feature bore rather a questionable mark of gentleness. Mr. Thompson saw that unfortunate turn; and was a lover of peace, and a polite man withal, he began making some inquiries of his individual prospects, finally asking, 'In what business do you propose to engage? Any thing in the manufacturing line?' 'Another bad bit,' thought Tom, while Bell really turned pale. 'It will be severely shocked now,' thought she, but nothing was more foreign to him. 'I am a carpenter sir,' he replied with the air of a prince, Bell thought. It was indeed with that dignity of manners, which, being assured in itself, seeks no foreign seal. 'I am a carpenter, sir, and expect to work at my trade.' Mrs. Thompson moved in her chair as if agitated by a very slight electric shock. Miss Augusta drew herself up to rather more than her usual height, while Mr. Thompson himself manifested no slight surprise; yet he said, 'That good business, but hardly one that a young man of your advantages would be likely to engage in at this day. Perhaps it was your father's wish?' 'No, sir,' replied

Victor, proudly, for he saw the effect his communication had made: No sir, my father intended me for the bar; but I choose my own business, and to be a finished architect is now the highest aim of my ambition. Architecture, sir, is a noble science; and it is a divine art.—I have had a passion for it longer, than I can remember; and would it not be a shame for me to sacrifice this ability for certain usefulness, to a miserable pride, a silly prejudice? 'True, very true, but the girls now-a-days have but a poor idea of mechanics. How is it? Am I right Bell? I cannot tell how it is with you but when I was a young man, my chief desire was to please the girls.'

I have chosen my profession for myself sir, and the community in which I live and I shall not take the trouble to enquire who else may be pleased or displeased! The girl that I can love will have too good a heart, as well as too strong a mind to admit such narrow views. She must have generous and liberal thoughts, a penetrating and truth loving eye, that can pierce the excellence, the beauty of true manly labor! She will not look upon it merely as a mode of getting bread, but as the gymnasium of the great academy which is called life, wherein the scholar's soul may be exercised according to its various capacities, as it may gather the truest and noblest strength, and without which strength is not. This single principle, sir, of the dignity of man—his innate tendency to good—his universal capacity for greatness of every human soul may the absolute greatness of every man—I would not yield for the sake of being married to an Empress, were I to be raised to an equal place on the throne beside her. To me, every true man is invested with a dignity and grandeur which no human agency could either create or destroy. Crowns, coronets, and mitres, the highest officers, both of State and Church, are made by men and of men they hold their power; but who has ever created a man and given him power, save God only? As he paused the eyes of Victor met those of Bell. There was a mutual flash—a mutual revelation of truth—and their spirits stood as it were, face to face. They knew each other. For a moment they gazed into each other's eyes, with the piercing earnestness of a truth seeker; and was not that conscious blush, as a threshold, where the kindred souls went forth, and met, and recognized, and embraced each other. Henceforth they were not strangers.

There! what d'ye say to that, men of America—women of America?—

MAIL ROBBERY.—The subjoined letter from a gentleman in Washington, Wilkes county, to his friend in this city, gives the details of another mail robbery. Would it not be well to ascertain of the driver his reasons for putting the mail in the hind boot? This circumstance, unexplained, looks rather fishy.

DEAR ————Our citizens were all thrown into consternation yesterday morning, on the arrival of the back from Double Wells without the mail. The driver did not know it was missing until he drove to the Post office to deliver it; and, upon examination, found that the fastening behind, where the trunks were carried, was broken open, and a trunk gone with the mail bag, which he also put behind—a thing altogether unusual. Mr. Vickers, the contractor, immediately went in pursuit of the missing mail, and found, in about a mile of Double Wells, some forty letters, all broken open and rifled of their contents; the trunk broken and all in it taken out, supposed to contain wearing apparel only. Mr. V. carefully picked up all the letters and brought them to our Post Office. Yours to me, giving account of sales of my 8 bales of cotton was among them, but no check; also, one from you, to J. R. Lewis of same character and many others. As yet, none have been found with bills enclosed. We cannot tell what will be the extent of this robbery.

GOOD.—The Editor of the Chicago Democrat, who has just been elected to Congress, is beginning to taste some of the sweets of office. In his last paper he says: "A charming young grass widow came into our office, one day last week and repeated to us a long story of matrimonial suffering, and the chief of which was that the husband she tenderly loved did not stay at home, but kept wandering about the country, and did not take her with him. She cried most pitifully as she progressed in the history of her daily wrongs. Finally, she wound up her lamentations by stating that the Court would do nothing for her—and she had come to present, her claims to Congress. Upon our telling her that Congress could do nothing for her, she was astonished at our ignorance, as she had seen almost every winter accounts of bills introduced for the relief of several ladies, and it would be a great relief for her to be divorced; so that she could marry a man who would live at home. And the poor afflicted creature thought that President Tyler would not veto the bill, if we could only get it passed, as her husband was the strongest kind of a Clay man."

PHYSIOLOGY OF THE NOSE.—The blunt nose indicates a bold, daring, adventurous spirit, somewhat intellectual. The turned up nose is not exactly wicked, but opposite it, or like a Roxalana, it may compass the death of a Bajazet. The long, sharp pointed nose is a reflecting nose—it goes to the bottom of a thought—it is a melancholy nose, one that turns back from the errors of the world; it makes a good father, a good husband, but wretched bad company. The aquiline or eagle nose—proud, courageous, noble, like the bird from whom it borrows its name—this is the real antique Greek nose—vehement, ardent, light, inflammable—always ready to throw up the reins to temper.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1843.

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

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

RICHARD B. WALTHALL, of Percy.
DAVID HUBBARD, of Lawrence.
THOMAS S. MAVS, of Montgomery.
DIXON H. HALL, of Autauga.
JOHN J. WINSTON, of Greene.
JOHN H. NOOE, of Franklin.
JOSEPH P. FRAZIER, of Jackson.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton.
WILLIAM R. HALLER, of Mobile.

In order to make room for the Captions of the Acts, passed at the late session of the Legislature, which we received late in the week, two communications and several other articles intended for this weeks paper have been crowded out. We have only inserted the acts of a public nature and such portion of the private or local acts as relate to adjoining counties, or within the limits of the circulation of our paper.

We published in our last, a bill, introduced by Mr Houston, Representative in Congress from this State, "to reduce and graduate the price of public lands in favor of settlers and cultivators," providing that all lands which have been subject to entry for five years and upwards, remaining unsold, may be entered at 50 cents per acre; and all lands which have been subject to entry for ten years or upwards, may be entered at 25 cents per acre. We sincerely hope that this Bill will pass the present session of Congress. There are large quantities of public lands which have been subject to entry for many years, but still remaining unsold, and which it is more than probable never can be sold at \$1 25 per acre. It is difficult to discover either the justice or policy of the government, in holding all its lands, good, bad, indifferent, at the same price. At present these lands are of no advantage or benefit to the general government, to the States, or to individuals; but should this bill pass, the government will receive a fair equivalent, the lands in due time be subject to taxation by the States, and individuals benefited by the cultivation, or in the use of valuable timber.

Since the above was in type, we have received a letter from our representative, Gen. McConnell, enclosing the bill referred to, in which he states that it has many friends in the House, and will most probably pass the present session.

CAPTIONS OF ACTS.

Passed at the Session of 1843 & 1844.

- To change the time of holding the February term of the County Court of Perry County.
(Provides that the above named Court shall be holden on the first Monday in February, in each and every year. &c.)
- To authorize the Commissioners Court of Madison county, to borrow a sum of money.
- To change the time of holding the County Court of Russell county.
(Provides that the above named Court shall be holden on the first Monday in July, and on the third Monday in January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and thereafter annually in every succeeding year.)
- To compensate Tales Jurors in the County of St. Clair.
- To reduce the fees of Jurors and Witnesses in the county of Tallapoosa.
- Extending to the county of St. Clair, the provisions of certain Acts therein named. (Extends the provisions of an Act entitled, An Act relative to Justices Courts, and for other purposes; approved, Feb. 5, 1839, and the provisions of an Act entitled, An Act to establish Jury Trials in Justices Courts in certain counties, and to regulate the proceedings therein; approved Dec. 31, 1841, to the county of St. Clair.)
- To amend the Marine Railway and Insurance Company of Mobile.
- In relation to the nomination of Bank Directors.
(Provides that the Governor shall nominate Bank Directors in pursuance of the several Acts providing therefor, at any time after the third week of each annual session.)
- In aid of the County Treasury of Russell county.
(Provides for the sale of Town Lots in the Town of Crawford; and for the payment of the sums of money arising therefrom into the County Treasury.)
- In relation to costs of prosecutions in criminal cases in Mobile county.
- To amend an Act incorporating the Centenary Institute of the Alabama Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the county of Dallas.
- Relating to the duties of Clerks of Courts, and Registers in Chancery in Sumter county.
- To explain an Act therein named.
(Provides that the first section of an Act requiring the Tax Collector of Benton County, to receive County claims in payment of County Taxes, &c., and so construed as to embrace the certificates of State Witnesses.)
- To restrict the Corporate Limits of the Town of Allenton in Wilcox county, and for other purposes.
- To compensate the Sheriff of Sumter county for ex-officio services.
- To reduce the compensation of the Sheriff of Tuscaloosa county, for attendance on the Supreme Court.
- Joint Resolutions in relation to 16 Section Debtors.
(Provides for an extension of the debts due from Sixteen Section purchasers, until the first of March 1845, by paying the interest on the same, and giving additional security if required.)
- To confer certain privileges upon an Association therein named, as an inducement to navigate the Cahawba River with steam power.
(Confers certain privileges upon Messrs. Weissenger, McAlpin, Barton, and their associates, for the purpose of improving and navigating said river.)
- Joint Resolutions in relation to the Real and Personal Property belonging to the State Bank and branches.
(Authorizes the postponement of the sale of the property of the Bank until the first Monday of April 1844—if, in the opinion of the Governor, the interest of the State will be promoted by such postponement.)
- To authorize the levying a Special Tax, to build a Court House in the county of St. Clair.
- To explain an Act entitled An Act, to regulate the State Bank of Alabama, and for other purposes.
(Provides for an extension of the State bonds heretofore sold by the late Branch Banks at Huntsville, Decatur, Montgomery, and Mobile, payable in 1844, until 1850 and to be renewable at the pleasure of the State.)
- To regulate the proceedings in Justice's Courts in the county of Randolph.
- To compensate the Commissioners of Roads and Revenue in Randolph county.
- To alter and amend an Act incorporating the city of Wetumpka, and establishing a City Court therein.
- Joint Resolutions upon the subject of Postage.
(These Resolutions instruct our Senators, and request our Representatives in Congress, to use their best exertions to modify the present charges on letters so as to conform with our national currency.)
- To authorize the Commissioners of Roads and Revenue, together with the County Judges to levy a tax to pay for the building of a Court House in Russell county.
- To regulate the pay of Tales Jurors in the county of Benton.
- Joint Resolutions authorizing N. H. Frierson to receive and receipt, for the balance due the late quarter master General of Alabama by the State.
- To authorize the transfer of causes from the Orphans Court to the Chancery Court in certain cases.
(Provides that when any Judge of the County Court of any county in this State may be interested as counsel, creditor, or by consanguinity or affinity, in any cause pending in the Orphans' Court of said County—a transfer, in term of time, of all the original papers, and a transcript of all the orders therein shall be made by the said Judge to the Chancery Court of the proper Chancery District.)
- Joint Memorial to the Congress of the United States on the subject of the pre-emption laws.
(The Memorial sets forth the fact, that owing to the pressure in the financial affairs of the country, and the consequent reduction of the price of agricultural produce, the settlers on the public lands, but more particularly those in the Cherokee purchase, have been unable to avail themselves of the pre-emption laws of 1835 and 1840, as intended by Congress. The memorial asks, therefore, that the right of pre-emption be extended for ten years to the settlers described, that they may be enabled to enter their lands in preference to those who may be disposed to make a general entry.)
- To consolidate the several Acts of Incorporation of the City of Mobile, and to alter and amend the same.
- To provide for taking the State Census for the year 1844, and for other purposes.
- To authorize the filing of bills in Chancery in certain cases.
- For the relief of the citizens of Township 15, Range 8, East, in the county of Benton.
- To locate permanently, the County Site for the county of Cherokee, and for other purposes.
- Joint Resolutions relative to the manufactures within the State Penitentiary.
(Directs the Inspectors to ascertain the amount, kind and cost of the various articles of machinery necessary to prosecute the manufacture of cotton bagging and rope in the Penitentiary.)
- For the relief of the citizens of township sixteen, of range seven, east, in the county of Benton.
- To amend an act for the final settlement of the affairs of the Planters' and merchants' Bank.
- To explain an act passed 13th February, 1813, declaring Chattooga river a public highway.
- To establish a Board of Physicians in the county of Chambers.
- To incorporate the Tennessee and Coosa rail road company.
- To raise a revenue for the support of the State Government; and to maintain the faith and credit of the State of Alabama.

- RATES OF TAXATION.—The Bill imposes the following rates of Taxation:
- Auction Sales, upon all goods sold at Auction, or by any Auctioneer, upon which he receives commissions, except under legal process—
for each \$100, \$1 00
 - Bridges, ferries and turnpike gates for every \$100, gross income, —
 - Commissions, on every \$100 amount of, by factors, commission merchants, cotton brokers, and auctioneers, 30 cents.
 - Cards, playing upon every deck, 25 "
 - Clerks, receiving fixed annual salaries from the State Treasury, Bank of the State, or mercantile houses, upon each \$100, 25 "
 - Furniture, household, over and above \$300 value, upon each \$100 worth, 25 "
 - Free Negroes and mulattoes, over 20, and under 60 years each, \$2 00
 - Insurance Companies, or agencies, upon every \$100 income, 50 cents.
 - Lands, divided into four classes,

- to wit, 1st class, value \$16, 2d class, value \$10, 3d class, value \$4; 4th class \$1.25; upon every \$100 assessed value, 20 "
 - Moneys, loaned at interest, for every \$100, 25 "
 - used in shaving, or in the purchase of promissory notes judgments, and other securities, on every \$100, 50 "
 - used in the purchase of bills of any bank, or purchase, or sale of bills of exchange or checks or certificates of deposit for every \$100, 12 1/2 "
 - Professional Men, embraces Lawyers, Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists, upon each \$100 gross receipts, 25 "
 - Slaves, not exceeding 10, years of age, 15 "
 - over 10, and under 50, 70 "
 - Teachers, in Universities, Colleges, or High Schools, upon each \$700 gross receipts 25 "
 - Warehouses, on every bale of cotton, —
- Section II. Provides that all the provisions of the Act of 1843, which do not contravene the provisions of this act are in full force and effect.
- Explanatory of the revenue act passed in January, 1844.
 - To require the clerks of certain counties therein named, to make out and keep a reversed index to the several books of their office.
(Applies to the clerks of the county courts of Sumter, Benton, Lawrence, Franklin, Montgomery, Clarke, Talladega, Randolph and Barbour.)
 - To reduce the salaries of the Bank of the State of Alabama, and its several Branches, and for other purposes.
 - To define and establish the county line between the counties of DeKalb and Cherokee.
 - To extend the powers of the town commissioners in DeKalb county.
 - To authorize the Judge of the County Court and Commissioners of Roads and Revenue of Randolph county, to levy a special tax.
 - Memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, to the Congress of the United States, requesting a reduction of the price of the public lands within said State.
 - To fix the pay of jurors and witnesses in the County of Randolph.
 - For the better security of the vessels and property upon the waters of this State.
 - Joint Resolutions in relation to the preservation of the faith of the State.
 - To establish a Chancery Court for the County of Randolph, and for other purposes.
 - Concerning the payment of fines and forfeitures in the county of Cherokee.
 - To make appropriations for the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Four.
 - For the better security of vessels and property upon the waters of this State.
 - To amend the Statute of Limitations.
 - To amend the provisions of an act approved 10th January, 1842, entitled an act to prevent the sacrifice of real estate.

LATE NEWS FROM SANTA FE.

The last independence, Mo., Western expostor says: "We have just received intelligence from a runner, (despatched by a small party of persons now on the prairie suffering for provisions and clothing) by whom we glean the following intelligence—that the inhabitants of Santa Fe, together with their Government, Armijo, are much disaffected with the conduct of Santa Anna in closing the American trade, and that there is a disposition of the people to side, with, and come over into the power of Texas. This news, if true, will put a new face upon the aspect of Affairs in that region of the world. We are unable to give the particulars in regard to this new move, but we hope to be able in our next, to do so. The company left Bent fort on the first of this month.

MOVEMENTS IN WASHINGTON

The proceedings of the House of Representatives on Thursday and Friday last, are calculated to excite the profound attention, the deep regret, and the warm indignation of every man, who reflects on the character of our institutions and the present state of Southern sentiment. The wonder is, how two-thirds of the House should have been found willing to listen to the passion, and effusions of Mr. John Q. Adams. Known to be a man of unstable principles and of distempered feelings—fond of notoriety, and vindictive towards the South, who contributed so essentially to drive him from the Presidential Chair—and now the babbling echo of the Abolitionists, he comes forward with his budget of petitions to cast his annual frebrand in the House of Representatives; and, strange to tell, that he was permitted to proceed by a vote of two-thirds—that on Friday, no man was permitted by a similar vote, to reply to his bold assertions and repel his venomous assaults. This is not all, however, of which we complain. It is almost apparent, that he who "was once driven from the temple, is now attempting, to consume it"—and he is permitted, not only to throw his fiery missiles in his speeches, but he is suffered to carry the alarming resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts to a Select Committee—and another danger is said to threaten us, in the Committee on Rules being inclined to report in favor of abandoning the 21st rule, and in throwing wide open the door for the admission of all sorts of Abolition petitions. How far is the madness of this public nuisance prepared to go? And how far will the alarming facility, and the deplorable infatuation of the Committee and the House, permit him to carry his attacks upon the holy ark of the Covenant?

We confess, we do not understand Mr. Beardsley of New York, or Mr. Wise of Virginia. We cannot exactly reconcile their course in the House, with their notes in the newspapers—or with the authorized paragraph in the Globe, about the New York politician. Is Mr. Wise, after the manly resistance he has made to the madcap Abolitionists, willing now to yield his ground—and put our dearest rights and our sacred interests into the hands of an unresisted majority?—Where is his fire? his eloquence? his generous enthusiasm—the energy and the power with which he was wont to resist the abuse of what is called the right of petition? Is he the first man to despair—and to bow to any storm, however strong, which the passions of the moment may kindle in his Committee on the Rules, or in the House itself? We appeal to him, to banish all these hair-breadth distinctions, and to put forth all his powers against J. Q. Adams, and Giddings & Co. And shall we appeal to Mr. Beardsley in vain? Will he too yield—and skulk under the plea of the right of petition, or under the flimsy excuse that he is willing to avoid agitation, by opening the door to continued agitation? Away with the idle distinction he professes to draw between petitions as to the States, and petitions as to the District! Does he know, that if the Abolitionists touch the slaves in the District, a blow is struck, which will resound through the Union? "Touch not Saguntum," has been frequently repeated by the South; for that bold innovation, and that reckless assault upon us, will lead to consequences, that no eye has seen, nor ear has heard, nor tongue can adequately tell. We call upon him, therefore, to pause! We call upon every Republican in New York, to consider well how he lends the sanction of his vote to this bold attempt. The South cannot kiss the rod, and New York may rue the consequences. As to the resolution of the Legislature of Massachusetts, to unshackle one of the fundamental articles of Federal compact, is it necessary to point out the results which must ensue from its adoption? Change the Constitution in this respect, and you break up the Union at once. The traitors of the Hartford Convention proposed this fearful innovation—and well does it become J. Q. Adams, who denounced their designs, to become now the active organ of similar principles. And well does it become the members of the Virginia Legislature, to consider whether they will sit silent under such movements, if they are seriously entertained at Washington, and whether they will not express their most decided dissent from resolutions, which the Executive of Massachusetts was instructed to transmit to the "several States." Where the Constitution is threatened in its fundamental principles—where the Union itself is about to be assailed, Virginia is never the last to come forth and boldly speak out her warning voice.—*Richmond Engineer, Dec. 27.*

THE MASSACHUSETTS'S RESOLUTION—DISUNION.

Whenever a Government of any kind is to be overthrown, the usual, the natural, course is to find out its weakest, its most vulnerable point, and there assail it. The weak point in the Government of the United States are two, resulting from its compromise: 1. The representation in the House of Representatives of three fifths of the slaves in the South. 2. The equal representation of the smaller with the larger States in the Senate. Without the former the South would never have entered into the Confederacy. Without the latter, the smaller States would not have joined the Confederacy. Both were necessary to establish the Union. They constitute the bargain—the high considerations of existence; and to assail either, is to assail the Union. Hence, whenever the design of dissolving the Union is entertained, we may expect one or both of these compromises in the Constitution to be assailed. In Massachusetts, during the last war, the Federalists designed overthrowing the Union. They soon fastened on the weakest of the two weak points (because sectional) in the Constitution, and they proclaimed the motto, "the Potomac the boundary line—the slave States by themselves." They assailed the representation, from the South in the House of Representatives, and passed just such resolutions as the Massachusetts Legislature has sent up to Congress. The first, the natural step of all disunionists, is to become abolitionists; and the second, to agitate the question of slavery on the floor of Congress.

It appears to us impossible for any calm and careful observer, to have watched the course of Mr. Adams and the Abolitionists, for the last six or eight years, and doubt their design. When the members from the South saw the manifest object, either of sacrificing or dissolving the Union, they resisted the agitation in Congress; and by the twenty-first rule, attempted to stop it. The cry of the right of petition was raised, and a similar clamor would have been raised on any parliamentary regulation, by which agitation was impeded. The object was to dissolve the Union—and the instrument, agitation in Congress. At length, at the last session of Congress, Mr. Adams presenting it, that he was not in favor of its prayer—not yet, Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, understood him, as the whole House understood him, that he was in favor of the petition to dissolve the Union—but not yet; and he moved a resolution of censure upon him. A decided majority was in favor of the resolution of censure. Vote after vote was taken to lay Mr. Marshall's resolution on the table, without success. Seeing his position, Mr. Adams determined to worry out the House. Accordingly, he commenced talking, giving way at intervals to motions to lay on the table, and adjournment, on which the eyes and nays were called; until, after several days of fruitless effort and agitation, the resolution was laid on the table. He considered this a victory. He had introduced the subject of dissolving the Union on the floor of Congress, and he had agitated and escaped. The path was now open—slavery and the dissolution of the

Jefferson Hotel.
The undersigned respectfully announce to the public that they have opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the town of Cedar Bluff, on the south side of the Square; where they are prepared to entertain regular boarders and transient customers, with commodious rooms attentive servants, and every other facility in a public house. All persons who may favor the subscribers with their custom, may rest assured our efforts shall be spared to make them comfortable—and their charges will be in accordance with the times.
WILLIAM M. WEIR.
ELIZA JANE TATE.
Dec. 2, 1843.—1f.

CAUTION.
ALL persons are hereby warned from trading for two promissory notes, given by the undersigned to Carlisle Black, one for \$200, and the other \$224, one due 25th December 1842 and the other 25th December 1843. The consideration for which said notes were given having failed I am determined not to pay them.
ASA SKELTON.
Jan. 10, 1844.

A LIST OF LETTERS.
REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala. on the 31st December inst., which if not taken up by the 1st of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

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| Alexander, Alfred | Charles | Allen, Samuel | Address, David | Bail, Jno. | Ballard, Jackson | Bensley, John | Bell, Leroy | Bell, Garrett | Bennett, Geo. W. | Bico, S. S. | Black, Alexander | Boyd, Sam'l | Bradford, Jacob T. | Brock, Lawrence | Brown, James | Bryant, Rev. David | Burden, Joel | Calloway, Mrs. A. H. | Camp, Larkin | Cantrell, A. | Carter, John W. | Chandler, James L. | Christie, Sampson | Clark, John | Cobb, Mrs. M. M. | Cook, James P. | Cooper, C. J. | Cuvin, James | Davis, Mrs. Eveline | Dowdy, Miss Sarah | Dun, John | Elliott, Thomas | Felton, John G. | Flecker, John D. | French, Gilton | Garrison, Wm. | Givens, Wm. | Grogan, Hugh L. | Grogan, N. | Groffin, Barton | Hart, Andrew | Haynes, C. | Hays, John G. | Henderson, S. M. | Henderson, Jefferson | Holt, Joseph H. | Hony, Ambrose | Hooper, Elias | Hoythead | Hudson, Alfred | Ingram, John | Johnson & Brazleton | Judge of County Cl. Young Isaac | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Keith, Martin H. | Kennedy, P. W. | Keyling, Almer | L | Lackey, John P. | Lankford, Nathan N. | Larison, Peter | Lindsay, John | Lipse, Redin | McCabe, Mrs. Leah | McCaskle, R. | McLester, W. W. | McRoberts, Wm. | Mahany, Myflin | Mallory, Henry | James & Milly Musinge, A. C. | Maybin, Thomas | Mechugan, Robert | Meredith, Wm. H. | Miller, Mrs. Unity | James K. | Mitchell, W. W. | Moore, James | Morgan, Mr. | Officer, Robert | Owen, James M. | P | Paine, James M. | Parion, Wm. C. | Penelton, Judge | Pounds, Mary | Price, Robert | R | Ramey, John | Renfro, John B. | Renolds, Henry | Robertson, John | Roberts, John S. | S | Sampler, Miss Sarah | Samuels, Elisha | Scott, Ira | Seaby, Wm. or | Henry Palmore | Selman, Willis | Sheppard, John S. | Mrs. Elizabeth | Sharp, Francis | Simmons, Wm. | Slaughter, Geo. B. | Smith, E. T. | F. B. or J. C. | Smyth, John | Sparks, Daniel | Stewart, Redmon G. | Sullivan, Joel | T | Thomas, Ath. | Thompson, Robert | Tony, James S. | Treadwell, James | Turnipseed, U | Upton, Wm. A. | W | Wagner, Peter | Wallace Alexander | Webster, James M. | Matthew | White, John H. | Whiteside, Jackson | Moses | Whitler, Elizabeth | Woodley, Jonathan | Worlington, D. | Will, Silas | L. D. JONES. |

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

Public House.
THE Subscriber, having leased from Major Jacob Hoss, the Planter's Hotel, on the east side of the Square in the town of Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Alabama, will endeavor to make those who call on him as comfortable as possible, by keeping his table well furnished; and his stable supplied with forage, and attended by a trusty Ostler.
NATHAN HARRIS.
Cedar Bluff, Nov. 22, 1843.—1f.

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.

Tax Collector's Sales.
I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot, known and described as lot No. 16, in White Plains, sold as the property of Ayres, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.
I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot in White Plains, known and described as the north half of lot No. 4, sold as the property of Matile, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.
I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of the North west fourth of section one township 15, Range 8, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.
I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the west half of section 2, township fourteen, Range 7, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised at one hundred dollars; tax forty cents.
I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the east half of section twenty-eight, township fourteen, Range 7, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to three hundred dollars; tax one dollar and twenty cents.
I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & D, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.
I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land belonging to Shorter & Co. to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at three hundred and fifty dollars; tax one dollar and forty cents.
I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a lot in White Plains, known and described as a half acre lot lying west of lot No. 22, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The lot is appraised at twenty-five dollars; tax ten cents.
I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the east half of section nine, township fifteen, Range nine, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised at eight hundred dollars; tax three dollars and twenty cents.
L. D. JONES.
Tax Collector Benton County.
Jan. 10, 1844.

Land For Sale.
WILL be sold to the highest bidder for cash on Monday in February next, on the public square in Jacksonville, the west half of the north west fourth of sec. 2, township 15, Range 8, east, lying 4 miles south of Jacksonville, adjoining the land of Col. J. N. Young John Owens—sixty acres cleared and under tillable good fence.
JOEL CHANDLER.
Jan. 10, 1844. 1d.

William B. Martin
AND
R. G. Earle,
Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of MARTIN & EARLE. Professional business entrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.
Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin.
Nov. 8, 1843.—1f.

SELLING OUT
At Cost for Cash.
NOW IS THE TIME
TO SUPPLY YOURSELVES WITH
CHEAP
GOODS.
The undersigned, having determined to dispose of their entire stock of goods at cost for cash, would most respectfully invite all who may wish cheap goods to call and examine our stock.
We have a general assortment of such goods as are usually kept in this place.
S. P. HUDSON, & Co.
Jan. 3, 1843.—4t.

R. E. W. McADAMS,
Clock and Watch Maker,
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewelry.
He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pencils, Surgical Instruments, Spectacles & Trimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver.
By a Galvanic Battery. A new process just discovered. It will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done and 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.
STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County,
ORPHANS' COURT, NOVEMBER 13th, 1843.
WILLIAM A. SCOTT, having filed his petition in this Court, setting forth, that on the 6th day of September 1836, he purchased of Reese Pickens, James M. Duren, and John M. Neal, the following with other Tracts of Land, (viz.) the South West quarter of the South West quarter of Section Thirty-four in Township 16, Range 7 east in the Coosa Land District; that the said Pickens, Duren, and Neal, executed to him their Bond for Titles, bearing date the 6th day of September 1836; that the said John M. Neal has since died intestate, without having made Titles to said Land, and that Robert S. Porter is now his Administrator, that he has paid the amount of the purchase money in full for said Land, and prays that the said Robert S. Porter, Administrator as aforesaid be ordered to Execute to him the said William A. Scott, a Title to said Land, pursuant to the Bond of the said John M. Neal.
It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a month for three months, notifying the said Robert S. Porter and all others interested therein, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville on the first Friday in March next, to show cause if any they can why the said Robert S. Porter Administrator of the Estate of the said John M. Neal Deceased should not be decreed to make and execute to the said William A. Scott a Title to said Tract of Land, according to the requirements of the Bond of his intestate.
Copy from the minutes.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
Dec. 13, 1843.—m3m.

LOOK OUT.
THE undersigned having determined to close their business in this place, would say to all indebted to them, that they must make immediate payment, or risk the consequences.
Alabama money can now be used at near par, and will be received if payment be made soon, otherwise specie will be demanded.
S. P. HUDSON, & CO.
Jan'y 1st, 1844.—4t.

EDUCATION.
"Cane Creek Male and Female Academy,"—a few miles south of Jacksonville, Benton County Ala. will again be opened for the reception of Pupils on the first Monday of February next, under the direction of J. M. Burt and Lady. The Male and Female Departments, in this school, will be entirely distinct. The Teachers of this Institution will spare no pains to promote the intellectual and moral welfare of each student committed to their charge.
Having been long engaged in Teaching, as a Profession, they would solicit a share of the Patronage of an enlightened community. The Academy is located in a very healthy and fertile section of country. Board can be obtained in the vicinity of the Academy, at from 5 to \$8 per month, and perhaps cheaper. The Rates of Tuition in this Academy are exceedingly low.
First class, including Orthography, Reading, and Writing, per session of five months, \$6 00
2d. Geography, Grammar, mental, and Practical Arithmetic, History, Chemistry, Botany, Natural, moral and mental Philosophy, \$10 00
3d. The higher Branches of mathematics and the Languages. \$18 00
music on the Piano, extra, \$20 00
Tuition to be paid at the end of each session, by all those who do not become regular subscribers to the school.
JAMES M. BURT.
Jan. 3, 1843.

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

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

NEW GOODS!!
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from New York a WELL SELECTED AND ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS, consisting of the latest and most fashionable Patterns of Alpaca Lustrous, Chusans, Mous de Lanes, Bombazines, Merinos, Prints, &c., Shawls, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Jaconets, Swiss and striped Muslins, Irish Linens, Linen Diapers & Towellings, Table Cloths, Dimities. Also a Splendid Assortment of West of England black, blue, invisible green, cadet mixed Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Satinets of all qualities, Silk Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Scarfs, Linseys, Osunburgs, Kerseys, Shirtings, and Sheetings, Negro and Bed Blankets, Ipswich, Merino and Lambswool Shirts and Drawers.
Ready-Made Clothing of every description,
Hats & Caps. Boots & shoes.
Also, **Hardware & utlery**, consisting in part of Blacksmith and Carpenter's tools, Amos' shovels and Spades, Swedes Iron, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Hoop and Band Iron, Collin's, Hunt's and Simmon's Axes. Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Knives and Forks, Pocket-knives, Scissors and Shares, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Martingales and Collars. Constantly on hand a large stock of
COGNAC BRANDY,
Java and Rio Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Teas, Chocolate and Spices. Fine Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Scotch and Mougongala Whisky, N. E. Rum, A. M. Brandy and Gin. Madeira, Muscat and Malaga Wines, Cigars, of the most approved brands. Tobacco of all qualities.
Bagging Rope & Twine. Salt, Window Glass, Paint, Oils, and Putty; with other articles too numerous to mention, all of which are offered, on as reasonable terms as any other House in the City, by
RICHARD S. PERSSE.
P. S. A large assortment of **Printing Paper** constantly on hand.
Wetumpka, Nov. 15, 1843.—3t.

Blacksmithing.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has in his employment a first rate Blacksmith, his shop is supplied with two furnaces, both of which will be kept in constant use, & well supplied with tools. He will keep on hand a good supply of Iron of every kind, and will at all times be prepared to execute all kinds of Blacksmith work including the Ironing of wagons, &c. in the most workman like manner. All work will be warranted—executed upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest rates. His shop is situated near his own residence, at the fork of the road two miles north of Jacksonville.
R. D. ROWLAND.
Dec. 6, 1843.—3m.

ALEXANDRIA Male & Female School.
The next session of this institution will commence on the first day of January next, under the superintendence of Mr. Tenney or Mr. Clark.
Boarding can be obtained in the vicinity at five dollars per month.
December 6, 1843.
HEAD QUARTERS, 72d Reg. A. M. Jacksonville, Ala. Jan. 1, 1844.
A Regimental Court Martial is hereby ordered to convene at the court house, on Thursday the first day of February next, to consider the propriety of establishing a heat agreeably to a petition filed.
The court to consist of
Major SPARTAN ALLEN, President.
Members.
Captains Maddox, Love, Ritchie, Beach, Dowdle, Litton, Dickinson, Stypes, and Lieuts Gladden, Cannon and Fullengame, of which D. P. Forney Esq. is Judge Advocate.
JNO. D. HOKE, Col. Com'dt.

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

HORSE BILLS,
NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED,
On fine paper and a beautiful Plate.
AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE
I hereby given to all that are indebted to the undersigned by note or account, to come forward forthwith and make settlement, or they may expect to pay cost. My situation is such that I cannot give longer indulgence.
F. SNOW.
Jan. 3, 1844.

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.

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

A MALE SCHOOL.
WILL be commenced in Jacksonville on the first day of January, 1844, under the superintendence of the undersigned, at the following rates payable at the expiration of each term.
Orthography, Reading, or Writing, \$8 00
Arithmetic, Geography, or English Grammar, 10 00
History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Latin, Greek, or the higher branches of Mathematics, 12 00
J. M. HAYNES.
Dec. 20, 1843.

Pilgrim's Choice,
A selection of Hymns & Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors.
BY ELD. DAVID W. ANDREWS.
A few copies of the above entitled work, neatly bound, have been deposited at this Office for sale.
Also for sale at the Stores of Messrs. J. FORNEY, S. P. HUDSON & CO. and WOODWARD & PORTER.

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

JOHN S. BEEBA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Mobile, Ala.,
REFER TO
Messrs. Woodward & Porter, Jacksonville.
" A. Crozier & Son, White Plains.
" H. G. & A. R. Barclay, Talladega,
Gen. Wm. B. McClellan,
" Maj. Alexander Riddle,
" Nov. 22, 1843.—6m.

CANE CREEK MILLS,
Benton County, Ala.
I have recently had my mills improved by L. M. Gilbert & Co in a simple & plain style, by which they are now running with less than half the water they formerly consumed, and the meal and flour of superior quality. I would earnestly recommend all mill owners and others who desire useful improvement to come and examine and satisfy themselves. My mills are 13 miles from Jacksonville and 5 miles from Alexandria.
E. LOYD.
Dec. 1843.—5t.

Caution.
ALL persons are hereby warned from trading for two promissory notes for \$250 00 each, given by the undersigned about the 5th of March last, one due the 25th of December, 1843, and the other due 25th December, 1844. The consideration for which said notes were given having entirely failed, I am determined not to pay them.
GEORGE GRAHAM.
Dec. 27, 1843.—4t.

DR. CHAMPION'S Vegetable Aque 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 Aque and anti-billous Pills, and at the time he left them we would scarcely take them upon any terms; Sappington's Aque 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 Aque 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-billous and aque 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 an 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, Scrofula, foul 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, diarrhoea, 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.

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

Cave Spring Floyd et'y, Ga.
THE undersigned, have engaged the services of Mr. J. B. Norman, so well known in the south as an instructor in music on the "PIANNO FORTÉ" for the present year at this place;—exercises to commence on the first Monday in next month.—Tuition, \$12 00 per qr.—Good board at low rates in good private houses—morals of the pupils strictly guarded. There are already three PIANNOES, for the convenience of the pupils on which to practice.
H. C. HOLCOMBE.
WM. WOOD.
17th, January 1844.
Editors friendly to the improvement of youth, will please notice the above and copy.

on goods enhances by so much the price of the commodity to the consumer; and as many of these duties are imposed on articles of necessity, which are daily used by the great body of the people, the money raised by these imposts is drawn from their pockets. Congress has no right, under the Constitution, to take money from the people, unless it is required to execute some one of the specific powers entrusted to the Government; and if they raise more than is necessary for such purposes, it is an abuse of the power of taxation, and unjust and oppressive. It may indeed happen, that the revenue will sometimes exceed the amount anticipated when taxes were laid. When, however, this is ascertained, it is easy to reduce them; and in such a case, it is unquestionably the duty of the Government to do so—for no circumstances can justify it in assuming a power not given to it by the Constitution; in taking away the money of the people when it is not needed for the legitimate wants of the Government.

Plain as these principles appear to be, you will yet find that there is a constant effort to induce the General Government to go beyond the limits of its taxing power, and to impose unnecessary burdens upon the people. Many powerful interests are continually at work to procure heavy duties on commerce, (always under the pretext of equal encouragement to labor in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures,) and to swell the revenue beyond the real necessities of the public service; and the country has already felt the injurious effects of their combined influence. They succeeded in obtaining a tariff of duties bearing most oppressively on the agricultural and laboring classes of society, and producing a revenue that could not be usefully employed within the range of the powers conferred upon Congress.

"There is but one safe rule; and that is, to confine the General Government rigidly within the sphere of its appropriate duties. It has no power to raise a revenue or impose taxes, except for the purposes enumerated in the Constitution; and, if its income exceed those wants, it should be forthwith reduced, and the burthens of the people so far lightened."

Indiant State Sentinel.
Jacksonville Republican.
Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1844.
FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.
Democratic Electoral Ticket.

RICHARD D. WALTHALL, of Perry.
DAVID HERRARD, of Lawrence.
THOMAS S. MAYS, of Montgomery.
DIXON H. HALL, of Autauga.
JOHN J. WINSTON, of Greene.
JOHN H. NOON, of Franklin.
JOSEPH P. FRAZIER, of Jackson.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton.
WILLIAM R. HALLET, of Mobile.

Two individuals were committed to the jail of this Co., last week, on a charge of horse stealing, one calling his name Anderson and the other Alexander. They rode to this place a bay horse and sorrel mare. One of them was arrested in Cherokee Co. in possession of a valuable mare belonging to R. G. Eble, Esq. of this place.

The Mobile Tribune of the 13th inst. mentions the arrival in that city, on the day previous, of \$170,000 in specie, consigned to various houses in that place.

The 5th January was signified by the passage in the House of Representatives of the law relating to Gen. Jackson, the amount of the fine and interest imposed upon him by Judge Hall at New Orleans.

LOST TRUNK FOUND.—The trunk stolen some time since from Pomroy's express line containing a very large amount of money has been found in New York at the house of a German named Lachner, and all the money except a few hundred dollars recovered. Of all the money contained in the trunk, it is said there was but one bill that could be identified, a \$500 note on the Merchants Bank of New York, and this was about the first he attempted to pass, which led to his detection and the discovery of the trunk.

It is stated in some of the southern papers that an agent of Rothschild is now in New Orleans, with instructions to purchase all the cotton in that market. Should this report be true it will doubtless enhance the price.

entire gold region, would no doubt justify the establishment of such Branch Mint. We are inclined to think that the proceedings of this meeting did not reach the legislature in time to be acted on by that body previous to adjournment; but we hope the suggestion will receive the serious consideration of our members in Congress, and if the establishment of another Branch Mint is impracticable, perhaps they could effect the removal of the Branch Mint from the worn out gold region of Georgia, which we have understood has long since become unprofitable.

We have read the Act for the permanent location of the County Cite of Cherokee County, but have not room for its insertion entire. The 1st Section provides for the appointment of seven commissioners, viz: James Montgomery, M. G. Williams, A. J. Cope, T. Garrett, Jos. Whorton, A. Clifton and A. R. Brindley, who are to ascertain as near as they can, the centre of the county, agreeable to a map and survey heretofore made, and if the centre be denoted by them a suitable site, it is to be selected, if not, the most suitable one nearest and within three miles.

The 2d Sec. provides that the place selected shall be run against Cedar Bluff, the election to take place on the 1st Monday in April next, and whichever receives the greatest number of votes shall be and remain permanently the county cite for said county. Subsequent sections provide for the sale of lots within thirty days after the election, the erection of public buildings, a free ferry for the citizens of the county, &c.

From the high character of the Commissioners for probity and integrity, no doubt can be entertained but that they will faithfully perform the duties imposed upon them by the act, and that this question, which has for some time caused considerable excitement and sectional feeling, will now be settled in a manner perfectly fair, and entirely satisfactory to all concerned.

The attention of all persons having business in the Chancery Court, is invited to the following Sec. of an Act, requiring a special term of that Court to be held in this place on the 4th Monday in next month. We are indebted to Gen. Walker for a copy of the act.

An act to establish a Chancery Court for the county of Randolph and for other purposes.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened,

SECTION 6. That the Chancellor of the Northern Chancery division be required to hold a separate and special Term of the Chancery Court for the thirty-ninth district in the County of Benton on the fourth Monday in February, 1844, for the purpose of transacting the business of that court in the same manner as if it were the regular term of said Court.

Approved 17th January, 1844.
Secretary of State's Office,
Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the enacting clause and section six of the act entitled as approved as aforesaid deposited in this office.

IN testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State at Tuscaloosa, this 17th day of January, A. D. 1844 and of American Independence the 59th.
W. GARRETT,
Secretary of State.

Although the Legislature has adjourned, we think it not inappropriate to publish the following letter from Maj. Matthew Allen, one of our Representatives, inasmuch as it will place his acts, opinions and views upon several important questions, fairly before his constituents.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Tuscaloosa January 17th, 1844.
Mr. GRANT,
Sir, being informed but few letters or papers have reached the different Post Offices in Benton County, you will oblige your Friend by giving this short letter room in your Paper.

Believe citizens, as the session this day will close, I will give you a short statement of our proceedings. There have been few acts passed of a general character.

The Revenue Bill passed with some additional Tax, on slaves over ten, and under fifty 60 cents, under ten fifteen cents. Lands are classed in the usual way and taxed the same as last year—all Furniture over three hundred dollars, owned by any one person, taxed twenty cents on the hundred dollars worth, and some other additional items of Taxation.

lowing report: the State Bank and Branches during the past year collected the aggregate amount of \$1,785,416 79, and about one third of that amount was collected on notes and bills reported by the last Legislature as bad and doubtful. The amount of outstanding circulation of all the Banks was at the date of said report \$4,319,858 00 the specie and specie funds in Bank amounts to \$624,659 41. The current expense of State Bank and all the Branches amount to \$90,831 36. The amount of sixteenth sections which has been paid into Bank is \$822,440 07. The amount of State Bonds outstanding is \$9,232,555 00. The interest due each year on said Bonds is \$472,757 00. The debt marked good is \$7,250,000. Debts marked bad and doubtful exceed that amount, and if the above reports are correct, the State will have to raise by Taxation upwards of seven millions of dollars, besides supporting the State Government, in sixteen years, at which time the last State Bonds become due.

There is no change in the management of the Banks only reducing the number of directors, abolishing the office of teller and reducing the salaries of Presidents, Directors and Clerks, believing that great injury has been done by too much Legislation on that subject.

There has been a great many Local acts passed, and many Bills left among the unfinished business.

If any one evil has been greater than all others, it has been too much Legislation, and I agree with the majority of this House, that the best thing we can do is to adjourn and return to our homes, honestly holding the money spent on further Legislation will be an unnecessary waste, and short sessions will be of greater use to the people than complicated laws.

Dear Sir,
Since our respect of the 2d inst. the cotton market has been languid and unsettled, transactions being principally confined to parcels in the hands of parties ordered to realize, &c. The quotations are nominally only 1/2 to 3/4 ct. less, but purchases can be made at full 1/2 ct. reduction on the previous rates. While some Houses refuse to sell at less than last week's prices, others readily accede to this decline.

Operations have been so entirely in the hands of speculators for some time past, that their withdrawal has of necessity produced this result, it being generally understood, that a legitimate business, to any amount, can only be done at a still further reduction.

The market has evidently a downward tendency at this moment, and its complexion for the month, must depend materially on the fact, whether speculators have retired altogether, or only paused to take breath and recruit finances for further movements.

Recent advices from the interior confirm the reports of extensive injury to cotton in the field at the commencement of the rains about the 20th November, that the loss has been very large, there is no doubt, but the price of "inferior" will induce the saving of much, that last year would have been abandoned as not worth the labor of picking and packing.

The bulk of the receipts to this time decidedly good in color and staple; as the season advances, with much of the same character, there will be doubtless a better supply of the lower grades, which I do not think will be of great value to the English market.

Alabama State Bank notes fluctuating daily—last week in demand at one and a half day at 5 cts. discount.
We are very Respectfully,
Your obt. servt.,
BULL & BOARDMAN.

ELECTION OF BANK OFFICERS.
Last evening the Legislature made the following elections:
State Bank—Jed Rivers, President; James Hagan, Jed White, James G. Hill and John Duffie, Directors.
Branch at Mobile—Theophilus T. Martin, President; William P. Gault, and Das. Brooks, Directors.
Branch at Montgomery—John Martin, President; Moses Benson and Jacks, Directors.
Branch at Decatur—George W. Carrill, President; Coman and last thirty Directors.
Branch at Tuscaloosa—Joseph C. Bradley, President; Thomas Brand and George W. Neal, Directors.—and so on.

The paper circulation of this country, within the past three years, has been reduced more than one half, and still the present abundance of money is so great, that the ordinary and legitimate business of the country cannot employ it, and it is seeking investment in all the holes of the day.

CONGRESS.
The Senate was occupied today principally upon private bills, Mr. King, however, moved an important resolution, which was adopted with a view to procure information from the departments upon which to base measures for the defence of the coast of Florida, and protection of the fisheries, a party of the great western region of country, always aloft on the Gulf. Also, information as to the practicability and cost of establishing a channel across the peninsula of Florida, through which the commerce of the West can pass to the Atlantic without incurring the hazards of the Gulf, either from the elements, or in time of war, from an enemy. The Senate spent some time in executive session, and continued the nomination of Mr. Carr Charge d'Affaires to Portugal, and Mr. Green, (son of General Duff Green,) as Secretary of Legation at Mexico; and rejected Mr. Poilit as minister to Brazil.

The business before the House today was first, the reception of reports from standing committees; and several private bills were introduced and referred. Next came the report of the Select Committee on the

Rules; and Mr. Rhett occupied the floor for about a half an hour in favor of retaining the 21st rule. Mr. Bidlack followed, and avowed his intention to vote for the rule; but his speech was principally deprecating disunion and sectional jealousies. The morning hour having expired, the subject went over till to-morrow. The reference of the President's message then came up in Committee of the whole—the question being on referring the subject of the improvement of the western waters to a select committee. Mr. Rathbun who had the floor addressed the committee in Reply to Messrs. Kennedy and others, and in opposition to the resolution. Mr. Thomason followed in favor of the reference to a select committee. Mr. Tilden then got to the floor, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.
Globe Jan. 11.

(Correspondence of the Herald.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1844.
JAMES G. BENNETT, Esq.
DEAR SIR—
John C. Spencer's appointment to the United States Judiciary was sent in to the Senate this day, as I have already notified you that it would be. Should he be confirmed—as seems probable—his place will then become vacant, and not before. Therefore, as there is no reason to suppose the President wishes to get rid of Mr. Spencer in any other manner, there will of course be no one appointed to succeed him as Secretary of the Treasury until his confirmation by the Senate. There is a delay, to act upon the appointment of Messrs. Porter and Henshaw, and therefore there may be a delay in acting upon the appointment of Mr. Spencer. Consequently, I do not think the President is in any pressing haste to fix upon a new Secretary of the Treasury. There are a thousand rumors afloat, but sensible people will not give heed to them.

Of one thing you may be pretty certain, relative to the action of the Senate, not only in all matters of legislation, but also in the action of the Senate, but to the action of the House, also—I mean to say, all the important measures agitated and acted upon by this Congress will be with reference to the next Presidency—they will be so many shotguns fired for Presidential candidates, not pro bona publica.

A very important debate, and one which will be read with great interest, sprung up today in the Senate, upon the instructions to Mr. Everett on the Oregon boundary treaty. Two or three points are worthy of notice on the subject—the kindly and courteous bearing of the whig Senators towards the President—a somewhat different bearing on the part of some of the western democratic Senators, indicating a pretty strong want of confidence in him—a deep belief, on the part of the whig Senators, which latter also exhibit a hot spirit of determination to possess the Oregon Territory, *non solum verbis*, negotiation or no negotiation, treaty or no treaty, war or no war.

The West is a young giant already—even now almost big enough to whip his eastern parent—destined in a few short years to control the whole United States, even without the accession of the Oregon Territory; but with the Oregon—with a steam communication to the mouth of the Columbia river, and with a comparatively short and easy communication to the East Indies from thence, What will the West be then? I know not what it will be, but I know it will shortly control the United States.

No wonder western men feel deeply on this subject. Every word spoken today by Messrs. Allen and Benton was like the liquid lava from the mouth of an overflowing volcano. They exhibited as much respect and courtesy for old England as a locomotive would do to a bull upon a rail road track, "get out of the way, or be run over, all the same to us, go ahead!" They would go to war with England and take it out in a rough and tumble fight, just as readily and rampantly as David Crockett would have done with a bear. Messrs. Archer, Crittenden, Berrien, McComb, Rivers and others, tried to soothe and calm them down; but it was like patting the back of a bull dog when his blood is hot—he must fight first—and be soothed afterwards. I very believe if Sir Robert Peel, or Lord Palmerston had come within arm's length of Mr. Allen today, there would have been a second edition of Jonathan and the whole grease or no grease.

The Intemperance.—The Washington (Mass.) Courier says that the intemperance is exceedingly prevalent in that region at the present time. Many aged persons, with whom it was very seldom heard of, after a sickness of a few days. A rough acquaintance, which if not soon cured, destroys the most vigorous constitution.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16th 1844.
Just as our paper was going to press we heard a tremendous crash, and on hastening to the spot from whence the noise proceeded, ascertained that about one half of the Wetumpka Bridge had been carried off by the freshet. It is expected that what remains of the Bridge will be carried off in the course of the night. The river is rising fast, and no doubt great damage will be done.—Wetumpka Times

Bishop Sartre.—This reverend of the Methodist Church, now in the 45th year of his ministry in the United States. He is a member of the Mississippi Conference, and when he commenced his labors, this Conference embraced the whole Mississippi valley from the Alleghany to the Mississippi. There is now in the same boundary thirteen conferences.

General Jackson was born on the 14th of March, 1767, and will consequently be 77 years of age on the 14th of next March. Mr. Clay was born on the 12th of April, 1777, and will consequently be 67 years old on the 11th day of April next.

For the Republican.
Mr. GRANT—I wonder if the Legislature of Alabama will adjourn sine die today as she promised to do? I expect not. Well then I wonder if our country members will not press the necessity of making provisions to reduce the number of members in future to the lowest limit of the Constitution, and also of having biennial, or even less frequent Sessions for time to come. If they would do this, and then reduce their own pay to a square with the hardness of the times, and bring down tavern bills in Tuscaloosa to the same level, and throw divorces out of the house, and require the Courts to grant none but such as come within the authority of the Bible, they might deserve well of their country, have the approbation of their maker, and be very easily elected again,—for so many members staying so long and doing so little that is of any general utility has become a very heavy tax on the patience, and the pockets of the people—a tax which surely cannot, and will not be quietly endured much longer by an intelligent and laboring community.

It may be said we ought to have more members—that they should meet oftener, and stay longer than they do, for our laws do not more than half meet our exigencies, and they ought, therefore, to be increased and amended until they will answer a better purpose. Now it has long been said,—"Two many cooks spoil the sauce." And so it is in Legislation, too many members are only in one another's way. Large bodies, deliberative ones especially, usually move slowly, and seldom, if ever, any more surely than do smaller ones. And it may be seen from the reports and journals that sufficient members often do by their officiousness hinder the progress of business, without at all changing its course. And that we already have too many laws is evident from the fact that much time is spent every year repealing former laws many of which had not lived to be twelve months old. And this, in general, seems to be done, either because the old ones are unnecessary or do not answer the purpose intended in their enactment, or perhaps the members find themselves getting out of business, and do not yet wish to come home, and so they must be about repealing some of their own former acts, which few, if any of the common people had ever learned had been passed. And thus by doing and undoing they can and do pass off many very long, and to the people, quite unprofitable sessions, which would be a good many dollars, and then come home complaining that for want of time they could not accomplish many things which were of paramount importance to the people, but if they will only send them back next year they will certainly be able to reach them. Thus we are burdened with many long and expensive sessions and nearly nothing, nay, much more than nothing done.

Now why could not 60 men in the House, and 15 in the Senate do business enough, were it of a general character, as the Gov. recommends that it should be, to answer all the necessary purposes of our State and Counties for two, or even 4 years in succession, thereby giving the common people an opportunity to learn what is law and what the laws require of them and also save three-fourths the expense. Did we not send so many members the presumptions is there would be more intelligence and less ignorance in proportion to the number in the body, and this would be no small advantage towards the correct dispatch of business. Moreover, in that event there would be in the body a smaller proportion of selfishness, which has always been the bane of most deliberative assemblies of every description.

On the subject of divorce, it surely is time for the good, honest and virtuous people of Alabama, and of these United States to speak in tones of thunder, and in language not to be misunderstood, and if Judges and Legislators will disregard the laws of God, of virtue, and of humanity by granting unlawful divorces which open the way for as many, no less unlawful marriages, thus filling the land with adultery, incest and licentiousness, and strictly speaking, illegitimate children, it becomes them, from principles of personal and national respect, if from no higher and purer motives to rise in the majesty of their strength, and hurl those unworthy incumbents out of office, and bestow the same upon their neighbors who are better and more respectable and virtuous than they. The unparalleled and unwarrantable extent to which many Legislatures in this Union have indulged and gratified applicants for divorces has become not only proverbial but alarming. It not only amounts to an immense sum of money, which has to be paid by far better people, but tends to destroy the solemnity and respectability of the institution of marriage;—it makes those who contemplate entering into it, less cautious in the selection of a companion, and after marriage, less careful to please and be pleased, knowing that if they don't like they can dissolve the partnership and try their fortune in another adventure of the same kind; and if the evil be not checked in the high places of Legislative and Judicial authority, whenunto, I ask, will it grow, and what will be the consequence to our nation. Look at France for example, and see, at one time, divorces granted as fast as marriages were solemnized, and say if we may not, finally, like that corrupt and profligate nation have to bear the sin and shame of many thousands in a few short months!

It may now be enquired by some one who has seen another for whom he would be well pleased to change off his present wed, but not very well-beloved companion, and is already, perhaps, beginning to find fault, accuse wrongfully, and endeavoring to commence a quarrel in order to have some sort of pretext for a separation, what must be done? I answer in the language of trading men, if you have made a hard bargain, then stick the closer to it: oh! but my companion is so noisy, stubborn, extravagant or contrary I can't stand it any longer.

Well, if your help-mate is bad, do you be good, and if this will not do, then separate in solemn silence forever and make no more such adventures lest you get bitten again, and "a worse thing than that come upon thee."

Accounts at New Orleans from Mexico as late as the 11th Dec., state that there were seven thousand Mexicans under arms, on their march to Vera Cruz. The object of this force is not stated.

There had been an attempt made to assassinate Santa Anna, which is attributed to the agency of Texas. A letter published in the Picayune states that the Texas prisoners were in a state of great suffering from cruelty and sickness. Out of 140, 76 were dangerously sick in the hospital, and within a few days of the writing of the letter, thirteen, whose names are given, had died.

POWER OF SECTIONAL INTERESTS.—The following table, showing the relative strength of three different sections of our Union in Congress, may be interesting at this particular juncture:

Northeastern States.	
1. Maine,	7
2. N. Hampshire,	4
3. Vermont,	4
4. Mass. (seats),	10
5. Rhode Island,	2
6. Connecticut,	4
7. New York,	35
8. P. M. Virginia,	24
9. New Jersey,	5
94	

Western Free States.	
1. Ohio,	21
2. Indiana,	10
3. Illinois,	7
4. Michigan,	3
41	

Southern & Western Slave States.	
1. Delaware,	1
2. Maryland,	6
3. Virginia,	15
4. N. Carolina,	9
5. S. Carolina,	7
6. Georgia,	8
7. Alabama,	7
8. Mississippi,	4
9. Louisiana,	4
10. Tennessee,	11
11. Kentucky,	10
12. Missouri,	5
13. Arkansas,	1
83	

Total, 223

These tables show that the representatives of the slaveholding States are in a majority in Congress—that the Western and Southern States united can control the North and East, by a considerable majority—that the western free States are dependent upon the South or the North; or both; and in fact that the three sections are dependent upon each other, and can effect nothing alone.

The following is an extract from the Marion (Geo.) Telegraph:
Grammar class stand up! The first—how many parts of speech are there? Three, sir—Nouns, Verbs, and Adjectives.
The next—parse Politics.
Politics are an article, figurative objective case, uncertain mood, governed by the majority.
Right. The next—What is coons? Coons are an indigenous and heterogeneous insect, found in the most of the States North Carolina particularly in the unwhitened parts.

The next—What else about coons? He are a sly, cunning and deceptive critter—a great pest to farmers, robbing their corn fields, orchards, and hen's nests—that's why the newspapers always keeps him on his back.
That'll do—that'll do. You may go to your seat. The next—parse Locofocos. Locofoco is a verb, and signifies to suffer, to do and to be—they are in the present tense, possessive case, potential mood and governed by—
That'll do—the class may sit down.

WHAT HAVE I DONE THAT I SHOULD BE REID SO?—Said a forlorn woman, whose appearance gave every assurance of poverty and suffering, while she covered her eyes no longer capable of shedding tears. The fountain was dried up.
"Dried up!" Laid-d.
"—pointing to a man for living in the street—'he took my husband, a faithful man as ever wedded woman, got all his money, buried up his heart, ruined his body, put in his tongue, and sent him home to afflict on me with all the curses which overhung his guilty head, and on his family shame, that neither toil nor tears can wipe away; and now that husband is in the grave, with no one to weep for him, no one to console his wife and children."
"My son caught the spirit and followed the example of his father; was enticed by the same rascal, and drained of all the could run or supply, till he came back upon me not a son, but a bloated carcass, quickened with the spirit of a fiend, and has ended his career not in death, but in a crime, at the thought of which I cannot hold up my head; widowed, childless, and old! Oh God what have I done that I should be used so?"

Our heart melted over this picture of woe, as we exclaimed, "God will not allow the cry of the widow to go unheard, or her cause unavenged!"
Alas! for the man whose business calls him to such a responsibility.—Phil. Paper.

THE LAWYERS AND THE TAXES.—The people of Maryland since a little at the State tax, and a report was circulated that the lawyers meant to resist the tax upon their profession or professional income; whereupon a meeting of the Baltimore Bar was called, and J. Meredith, Esq., appointed Chairman, and a series of resolutions adopted, expressive of their belief that the

mode of taxation might be improved, but that it was the part of patriotism to submit to the assessment, and pay promptly what was demanded to sustain the honor of the Commonwealth, and that the members of the Bar would faithfully do their part without demur. This is the true spirit.

OPINIONS OF THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY.

We have received from our Democratic brethren of Russell county, Kentucky, the proceedings (extending to ten pages) of a meeting over which Hiram Roe presided, and William Lucas and Stephen Richardson were secretaries, held at Jamestown on the third Monday in December last. It would give us great pleasure to publish them at full length, did not the preoccupations of our columns by our congressional reports render this impossible. The resolutions are characteristic of the strong minded farming class whose sentiments they utter—fearless, honest, patriotic, blunt and downright. We give some of the most important, that our readers generally may know to what conclusions the sturdy, independent, disinterested yeomanry of Kentucky have brought their minds on the present state of public affairs.

The first part of the proceedings is the appointment of Democratic delegates for the county to the State convention. Next we have the following resolutions:

Resolved, That each Democrat of Russell be appointed a committee to use his best endeavors to spread the blighting truth of our principles, and to dissuade their neighbors from that influence which has brought ruin on the laboring classes, and enriched the few purse-proud aristocrats who care nothing for the poor, but will do anything that they may be more easily driven to support their mean and measures.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, Col. Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, is the most suitable person for the Democratic party to select for their candidate at the next presidential election.

Resolved, That, in nominating Col. Johnson for the next presidency, and recommending this veteran hero and his merited claims to the support of the people of the United States, we do so without disparagement to the claim of any other distinguished Democrat spoken of for that high and responsible station, and as true Democrats, will abide the decision of a national convention where the voice of the people will be fairly represented.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a United States bank under any possible modification, and for any conceivable purpose, believing it to be, under all circumstances, and in every form, unconstitutional and impolitic.

The Democrats of Russell thus express their opinion of Mr. Clay:

Resolved, That Henry Clay, in refusing to vote for the repeal of the justly odious bankrupt law, in obedience to the known will of an overwhelming majority of the people of Kentucky, expressed through the Legislature, violated his duty, and assumed to be our master, instead of our servant.

Resolved, That we regard the union of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay in 1850, by which they ascend to political power and office, as among the most remarkable continuances ever made by violent political opponents and rivals for office and fame.

Resolved, That we cannot hold Mr. Clay excused for voting for Mr. Adams in violation of the instructions of the State of Kentucky, by the lame apology that it was a choice of evils between Mr. Adams and General Jackson. The apology might have some weight in it, if Mr. Adams afterwards, in his appointment of Secretary of State, had been confined to a similar choice of evils, which compelled him to appoint Mr. Clay, a rival candidate and rival political enemy. He was free and untrammelled in his choice, having the whole Union from which to make a selection, and passing over a host of distinguished names, he appointed Mr. Clay to the first office within his gift, having a few days before received the office of President at the hands of Mr. Clay, thus verifying to the very letter the charge made previous to the election—that Mr. Clay would make Mr. Adams President, and Adams make Clay Secretary of State.

Resolved, That we regret the course of Mr. Clay as originating in selfish and unchastened ambition, which for many years he concealed under the cloak of patriotism, but, impatient of all restraints, and when he supposed the object of his secret aspiration within his reach, he threw away the compass and chart that so long directed his efforts in behalf of his country with so much vehemence, and rushed into the arms of those very opponents whom he had castigated so severely, and for more than twenty years so eloquently opposed.

From the N. Y. Courier, Jan. 15th. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet-ship Burgundy, Capt. Womersley, arrived at this port last night from Havre, very unexpectedly, bringing Havre dates of the 9th December, Paris of the 8th, and London of the 9th, being two days from London and six from Paris later than had been received. We received our files of papers at about 10 o'clock last night.

From England there is no intelligence of any very decided interest. No change had occurred in the markets, very little was doing in stocks.

A privy council was to be held at Windsor to prepare Parliament still further to day, when it would meet for the despatch of business.

Another Indian Mail had been received in London. The Standard says that the commercial accounts from China, both public and private, fully confirm the necessity of the propriety of extreme caution on the part of exporters, both as it respects the description and qualities of the commodities they send out for the consumption of the Celestials. There are already unequivocal symptoms of a glut in several leading articles, which must necessarily lead to low prices.

The Sikhs have adopted the plan of placing guards at the different farms to prevent the news of what is going on at Lahore from reaching the English.

Vague reports pass the frontier of soldiers being disaffected and demanding exorbitant pay. Lord Ellenborough remains quiet. The Times recommends that the English abstain from interference with the Indian affairs in the interior.

The Augsburg Gazette states, from Rome, that some non-commissioned officers of the garrison of Ancona have been arrested, in consequence of disclosures arising out of the affair of Bologna. There are, however, letters from Rome, received in Paris, which make no mention of this circumstance.

PLEASANT PROSPECT.—Fergus O'Connor in his Northern Star in a letter addressed to Mr. O'Connell, tells the great Agitator that repeal will be carried off his head laid on the block by the 1st of April next.—Times.

THE MAXON RAIL ROAD.—The managers of this Road, although disappointed in the just conclusions they had formed that the State would in good faith pay them what is owed them, are not disheartened. They will strive yet more strenuously, for being depressed and forsaken, for the present at least, will cease calling upon Hercules but put their own shoulders to the wheel. Let every stockholder, however small may be his interest, second these efforts, and all will yet go on well. A convention of stockholders is to be held in this city on the 25th inst. The business to be brought before them is of the most important character, & unless a majority of the stock be represented, the interest of the Company will be much prejudiced, and every serious inconvenience ensues. It will be remembered, that on such occasions, stockholders have the privilege of travelling on the Road free for them and their families, and it is a great inducement to attend this convention, and while en route, to raise a fund, and to give to the friends of the Road to stand upon it.

We hope our country papers will not fail to get the members of the stockholders and inform them their presence is wanted here on the 25th of this month.

GA. MESSAGER.

CONGRESS.
House of Representatives.
Jan. 15, 1844.

MR. BERRY submitted the following resolution which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the people of the southeastern part of Virginia are now put to great inconvenience and much expense from their remoteness from the nearest point to which the direct coast of the United States is held in our State, to be therefore

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of forming another district for the said circuit, and to report thereon to the next session of the United States, embracing the southeastern part of the said State of Virginia, and of fixing the place of holding said court before the expiration of the next session.

Resolved, That the Committee on the petition of Post Roads inquire into the expediency of changing the location of the present water mail road, in connection with the proposed extension of the western rail road in the State of Virginia, to be reported to the next session of the United States, to be therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the United States, under the provisions of the last Creek treaty, to sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, the residue of Creek reservations under said treaty, known as the Indian reservations—the proceeds of said sale to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, until claimed by the legal heirs of said Indian reserves; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

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impression of this kind enabled these men to support the horrors of their fate; they were constantly sustained by the hope of discovering some rich mine. They wandered about for nearly six years in vain, but fortune was at last propitious. An extensive drought had laid dry the bed of Abouze, and here, while working for gold, they discovered a diamond of nearly an ounce in weight. Overwhelmed with joy, they resolved, to proceed to villa Rica, and trust to the mercy of the crown. The Governor, on beholding the magnitude of the gem, could scarcely credit the evidence of his senses.—He immediately appointed a commission of the officers of the diamond districts to report on its nature, and on their pronouncing it a real diamond, it was despatched to Lisbon. The sentence of the three "condemned," was immediately reversed. The value of this celebrated diamond has been estimated by some millions sterling. It is true, but the tediousness of Portugal, who had a passion for precious stones, caused a hole to be bored through it, to wear it suspended about his neck on gala days.

The Conference of the M. E. Church of Alabama, will convene in this City at its next annual session. At the late meeting, the Ministry was organized and disposed of in the following order for 1844:—

Wetumpka Times.
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We will venture to say, that in all his route, he will not meet at any one place than at Columbus, Ga.—The people of that place are always upon extremes. If the honorable gentlemen had passed through there about ten years ago, he would have been tarred and feathered, by the men who him. But

"The sky is changed—and such a change!"
Chambers Herald.

BLOODY AND FATAL AFFRAY.—The following particulars of a dreadful affray, are taken from the Alexandria Republican. A very serious affray occurred on Bayou Boeuf, in Avoyelles parish, on Thursday, Thos. H. Lewis, Esq. and Dr. Jewell, of Opelousas, had the evening before gone to the house in which Roger Banks Marshall was living, but which they themselves owned, having purchased it at Sheriff's sale for a debt due to him by Marshall. They were hospitably entertained, and after a very social and agreeable conversation, retired to bed. In the morning Mr. Lewis obtained Mr. Marshall's razors, and was shaving himself, when the disposition of the property became the subject of conversation. In a few moments the parties all became excited.—Dr. Jewell drew a pistol and shot at Mr. Marshall who instantly returned the fire and struck him in the side by the wrist, which will do him some mischief. While struggling with him, he was shot in the side by Mr. Lewis who then passed with a double barrel gun. He shot at him twice, one shot grazing his stock and the other his pantaloons. The last account from the Bayou represents Mr. Marshall to be very ill.

A Female School
Will be opened in this place on the first Monday in February next, under the supervision of Miss Fleming.
Terms. Elementary branches per session, \$5 00
Arithmetic, English, Grammar 7 00
History, Natural and Mental 10 00
Philosophy, and Chemistry, Jan. 31, 1844—23.

The State of Alabama,
RANDOLPH COUNTY,
Regular Orphans' Court, Jan. Term, 1844.
THIS day came Joseph C. Baird and Andrew N. Baird, Administrators of the estate of Mathew Marable late of said county, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said estate, and the Judge of said Court having examined and approved said accounts and vouchers and reported the same for final settlement on the first Monday in March next.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, notifying all persons interested in the settlement of said estate to be and appear at an Orphans' court to be held at the court house in said county on the first Monday in March next, and object if they see proper. 23d Jan. 1844.
CHARLES W. STATHAM, CLERK.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to me by the Judge of Orphans' court of Randolph county, Ala. on the estate of James Smith, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are also required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

HENRY W. ARMSTRONG,
Jan. 31, 1844.
Adm.

EDUCATION.
"Coke Creek Male and Female Academy"—a new school north of Jacksonville, Benton County Ala. will again be opened for the reception of Pupils on the first Monday of February next, under the direction of M. B. Burdett and Lady. The Male and Female Departments, in this school, will be entirely distinct. The Teachers of this Institution will spare no pains to promote the intellectual and moral welfare of each student committed to their charge.

Having been long engaged in Teaching, as a Profession, they would solicit a share of the Patronage of an enlightened community. This Academy is located in a very healthy and fertile section of country, and can be obtained in the vicinity of the Academy, at from 5 to \$1 per month, and perhaps cheaper. The Rates of Tuition in this Academy are exceedingly low. First class, including Orthography, Reading, and Writing, per session of five months, \$3 00
2d. Geography, Grammar, mental, and Practical Arithmetic, History, Chemistry, Botany, Natural, moral and mental Philosophy, \$10 00
3d. The higher Branches of Mathematics and the Languages, \$18 00
4. Use of Instruments, \$20 00
5. Tuition to be paid at the end of each session, by all those who do not become regular subscribers to the school.

JAMES M. BURT,
Jan. 3, 1843.

HEAD QUARTERS, 72d Reg. A. M. Jacksonville, Ala. Jan. 1, 1844.
A Regimental Court Martial is hereby ordered to convene at the court house, on Thursday the first day of February next, to consider the propriety of establishing a beat agreeably to a petition filed. The Court to consist of
Major SPARTAN ALLEN, President.
Members,
Captains Maddox, Love, Ritchie, Beach, Dowdle, Litton, Dickinson, Stypps, and Lieutenants Gladden, Cannon and Fullengame, of which D. P. Forney Esq. is Judge Advocate.

JNO. D. HOKE, Col. Com'd.

Wetumpka Prices Current.

COTTON, : : : lb. 64 a 94
Bagging, Dundee, yd. 14 a 16
" Ky. : : : 18 a 20
" India, : : : 20 a 20
Bale rope, northern, lb. 5 a 9
" Ky. : : : 8 a 9
Coffee, Rio, : : : 9 a 10
" Green Hav. : : : 9 a 10
" Java, : : : 15 a 17
Bacon, Hams, : : : 12 a 18
sides, : : : 8 a 9
shoulders, : : : 5 a 8
country, : : : 12 a 18
Cheese, : : : 10 a 12
Iron, sheet, : : : 9 a 10
hoop, : : : 10

PROSPECTUS OF THE Alabama Temperance Advocate.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a paper in the City of Wetumpka, Ala. to be called the Alabama Temperance Advocate, devoted to the cause of Temperance...

No pains will be spared nor attention refused to render the Advocate a useful instrument in promoting the cause which it will espouse. The matter to be contained within the columns of this paper will be carefully selected, and individuals of the best talents engaged as contributors.

Kind treatment and moral suasion are the means we shall recommend to effect the desired object. As such, we shall invoke to our aid no legislative interference, relying alone upon the principles above laid down to produce the contemplated reformation in society.

TERMS.—The Advocate will commence on or about the first of February next, and will be printed on a medium sheet with new type, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum...

WETUMPKA December, 1843.

BOOK-BINDERY.

The undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Tuscaloosa and adjoining counties that they are prepared to execute all orders in the above business...

References—the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Editors of the Flag & Monitor News-Papers, Tuscaloosa.

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

THE business of the late firm of Woodward & Brother is now carried on by the undersigned...

ALL persons who may favor the undersigned with their patronage will be in a measure secured by the undersigned...

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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...

THOMAS A. WALKER AND A. J. WALKER.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership in the practice of Law, Business entrusted to their care will receive their joint attention.

JOHN S. WALKER, COMMISSIONER BUREAU, Mobile, Ala.

Messrs. Woodward & Porter, Jacksonville, Ala.

Gen. Wm. B. McClellan, Major, Alexander, Ala.

CANE CREEK MILLS, Benton County, Ala.

I have recently had my mills improved by L. M. Gilbert & Co. in a simple & plain style...

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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...

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

Tax Collector's Sales. I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville...

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SELLING OUT. At Cost for Cash.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUPPLY YOURSELVES WITH CHEAP GOODS. The undersigned, having determined to dispose of their entire stock of goods at cost for cash, would most respectfully invite all who may wish cheap goods to call and examine our stock.

W. H. HUDSON & CO. Jan. 18, 1843.

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

W. H. HUDSON & CO. Jan. 18, 1843.

STATE OF ALABAMA. ORPHANS' COURT, NOVEMBER 18th, 1843.

WILLIAM A. SCOTT, having filed his petition in this Court, setting forth that on the 6th day of September 1843, he purchased of Reese Pickens, James M. Duran, and John M. Neal, the following with other Tracts of Land...

It is therefore ordered by the Court that said petition be made in the Jacksonville B. Hall, once a month for three months, involving the said Robert S. Porter and all others interested therein, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in March next...

It is therefore ordered by the Court that said petition be made in the Jacksonville B. Hall, once a month for three months, involving the said Robert S. Porter and all others interested therein, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in March next...

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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, Ala. at great labor and expense, succeeded in getting ready for the reception of Cotton, Goods on store, or to be sold on Commission, a splendid Fire-Proof Ware-House and Cotton Sheds, where he proposes to transact a General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS, Wetumpka, Sept. 10, 1843.

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.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!! THE Subscriber has leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from New York a well selected and assorted stock of NEW GOODS, consisting of the latest and most fashionable Patterns of Alpaca Lustres, Chinas, Mous de Laines, Bombazines, Merinos, Prints, &c., Shawls, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Jaconets, Swiss and striped Muslins, Irish Linens, Linen Diapers & Towellings, Table Cloths, Blankets, &c. Also a Splendid Assortment of West of England Hosiery, Blue, invisible green, cedar mixed Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Suits of all qualities, Silk Hankerchiefs, Gloves, Scarfs, Linseys, Ombre, Korseys, Shirtings, and Sheetings, Negro and Bed Blankets, Ipswich, Merino and Lambwood Shirts and Drawers.

Ready-Made Clothing of every description. Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware & Cutlery, consisting in part of Blacksmith and Carpenter's tools, Axes, shovels and Spades, Swedes Iron, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Hoop and Band Iron, Colliery's, Hums and Simon's Axes, Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Scissors and Shears, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Martingales and Collars. Constantly on hand a large stock of

Java and Rio Coffee, Leaf and Brown Sugar, Teas, Chocolate and Spices, Fine Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Scotch and Monongahela Whiskey, X. E. Rum, A. N. Brandy and Gin, Madeira, Muscat and Malaga Wines, Cigars of the most approved brands. Tobacco of all qualities.

Engaging Signs & Type, Soft Window Glass, Paint, Oils and Putty, with other articles too numerous to mention, all of which are offered on as reasonable terms as any other House in the City.

RICHARD S. PERSSE, P. S. A large assortment of Printed Paper constantly on hand. Wetumpka, Nov. 15, 1843.

BLACKSMITHING. The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has in his employ a first rate Blacksmith, his shop is supplied with two furnaces, both of which will be kept in constant use, & will supply with tools of every kind, and at all times be prepared to execute all kinds of Blacksmith work including the fitting of waggon-axes, &c. in the most workman-like manner. All work will be warranted—except repairs on the spot—done, and at the lowest rates. His shop is situated near his own residence, at the end of the road two miles north of Jacksonville.

R. D. ROWLAND, Dec. 6, 1843.

ALEXANDRIA Male & Female School. The next session of this institution will commence on the first day of January next, under the superintendence of Mr. Thayer or Mr. Clark.

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

HEAD QUARTERS, 724 Rue, A. N. Jacksonville, Ala. Jan. 1, 1844. A Regimental Court Martial is hereby ordered to convene at the court-house, on Thursday the first day of February next, to consider the propriety of establishing a beat agreeably to a petition filed. The Court to consist of Major SPARTAN ALLEN, President. Members, Captains Maddox, Love, Ritchie, Beach, Dowdle, Litton, Dickinson, Stappes, and Lieuts Gladwin, Cannon and Fullingame, of which D. P. Forney Esq. is Judge Advocate.

JNO. D. HOKE, Col. Com'dt.

SPECIAL FUNDS FOR ORPHANS. THE undersigned will make advances in Special funds on Cotton, Planters and Cotton Buyers can at all times be supplied upon favorable terms with Notes on some of the best Banks in Georgia.

E. E. GAITHER, Wetumpka, Nov. 24, 1843.

HOUSE BILLS, NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED, ON fine paper and a beautiful Plate, 67 AT THIS OFFICE.

DR. CHAMPION'S Vegetable Aque 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.

Bilious, 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 Aque and anti-bilious Pills, and at the time he left them we would scarcely take them upon any terms; Sappington's Aque 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 the medicine 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. McClellan. Talladega co., May 21, 1842.

THIS is to certify that during the past season, I have made use of Dr. Champion's Aque medicine in my practice, and 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. McCLELLAN. Gallatin county, Ill., April 18, 1842.

Dr. Champion. Dear Sir—Within the last twelve months I have been using your anti-bilious 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 efficacy of this medicine.

ALSO, DR. CHAMPION'S Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills, possessing fine purgative combined properties for the cure of dyspepsia, constipation and generally concluded, are articles to avoid 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, Scrofula, flat stomach, depraved appetite, worms, cholic, &c. (which is known by the sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach), jaundice, Head-ache and sick stomach, Palpitation of the heart, diarrhoea, nervous affections, dysentery or flux; heart burn, white swelling and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

For sale by SMITH & ABBENEY, in Tuscaloosa, and MARTIN SIMS, North Fort.

For Sale by HOKK & 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 11—965.

Two more Persecutions FROM THE FIRE PROOF WARE-HOUSE. THE Subscriber agrees to pay a Gold Piece to the Merchant, or Cotton Buyer, (to cost over \$300, to be selected at M. Owen's Store in Montgomery) that stores the greatest number of Bales, and a fine set of Bells to the Wagoner that delivers the greatest number of bales in the Fire Proof Ware House, from the 1st of October, 1843 until the 1st of April, 1844.

WM. H. THOMAS, Wetumpka, Sept. 22, 1843.

Cave Spring Floyd & Co. THE undersigned, having engaged the services of Mr. J. B. Norman, so well known in the south as an instructor in music on the "PIANNO FORTE" for the present year at this place—exercises to commence on the first Monday in next month—Tuition, \$12 00 per yr.—Good board at low rates in good private houses—morals of the pupils strictly guarded. There are already three PIANNOES, for the convenience of the pupils on which to practice.

H. C. HOLCOMBE, WM. WOOD. 17th, January 1844.

Editors friendly to the improvement of youth, will please notice the above and copy.