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The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance.

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HARP OF THE SOUTH-WEST.

With an ordinary degree of pleasure do we welcome to our columns a correspondent, known to us as E. J. of Mississippi. He ranks among the first American poets—his late productions are decidedly his best. "The last Tear I shed" has already passed extensively through the press, and our apology for reprinting it is, to direct by the author's direction one or two important errors. "Shall I see them no more?" reached us by a late mail—it is an admirable little poem, full of love and sweetest.

THE LAST TEAR I SHED.

The last tear I shed was the warm one that fell
As I kissed thee, dear mother, and bade thee farewell;
When I saw thy dear, angelic face, and thy hair
And felt for the last time, a mother's embrace.
And heard thy choked sobs, and thy voice, and thy sighs
And knew that thy love, God bless thee, was dying.

I thought of my boyhood, thy kindness to me,
When young and sweet, I sat on thy knee;
Of thy love to me, ever so fondly expressed,
As I grew up to manhood unnumbered times;
Of thy prayers when right, and thy sighs when wrong,
While wayward with passions young and strong.

I thought of thy counsel, unheeded or spurned,
As I had followed on, and had learned to turn;
And how, when by sickness laid helpless I lay,
Thou didst nurse me and soothe me by night and by day;
How much I had owed to thy love and thy care,
And how I had loved to be in thy arms.

Years, years of endurance have vanished, and now
There is pain in my heart, there is care on my brow.
The visions of hope and of glory are gone,
And careless I tread life's pathway alone;
Alone, alone, alone, though some kind ones there be,
There are none here to love me, to love me like thee.

My mother, dear mother, couldst thou hear me now
Thy darling, but I am not what I was;
Though, calm and careless, all changes I bear,
Couldst thou look in my bosom, the feeling is there!
And now, and now, and now, as memory recalls
Thy "dearest," I shed again the tear falls.

Daily Springs, 1-19.

[From the Dublin Nation.]

BIDE YOUR TIME.

Bide your time!—the morn is breaking,
Bright with Freedom's blessed ray,
Millions from their trance awaking,
Soon shall stand in stern array.
Man shall fetter man no longer,
Liberty shall march sublime;
Every moment makes you stronger;
Firm, unshaken, bide your time!

Bide your time!—one false step taken
Perils all you yet have done;
Undismayed—erect—unshaken,
Watch and wait, and all is won.
'Tis not by one rash endeavor
Men or States to greatness climb;
Would you win your rights forever,
Calm and thoughtful, bide your time!

Bide your time!—your worst transgression
Were to strike, and strike in vain;
He whose arm would smite Oppression
Must not need to smite again!
Danger makes the brave man steady—
Rashness is the coward's crime,
Be for Freedom's battle ready,
When it comes—but, bide your time!

THE POOR STRAWBERRY BOY.

BY PHILIP SHAWLEGG.

On a fine morning in the summer of '22, a handsome but poorly dressed boy called at the door of a rich mansion in Long square in New York city, and offered a basket of strawberries for sale. Having disposed of the fruit, he was about to depart, when his attention was attracted by the appearance of a beautiful girl, some twelve years old, who crossed the hall near the door. She was the only daughter of the gentleman of the house; and though he gazed on her but a single moment, the kind look which he bestowed on him struck a chord in his heart, which until that moment had never vibrated.

"She is very lovely," he exclaimed, mentally—but she is the daughter of the great millionaire—she can be nothing to me.

He returned to the field in search of more fruit, but the remembrance of that sunny face attended him closely in his rambles.

"I am young," he continued to himself; "would I could make myself worthy of her! But she is far above me; and I thought though it did not banish the feeling—hush, it is!"

A week had passed; and the little strawberry boy again stood with a palpitating heart at the rich man's door, his fruit was purchased as before, and he received his money from the white hand of the fair being whom, from the moment he saw her, he dared to love!

She spoke kindly to him and bade him come again.

He did not forget the order. He called again and again; but the season was ad-

vancing and the fruit had become a scarcity!

"I shall not be able to bring you any more," he said one morning, "I am sorry, for it was a pleasure to call here. But we may meet hereafter."

The young heart which fluttered in the bosom of that lovely girl was touched at the musical, though somewhat melancholy tone in which this was uttered, and she timidly replied that she would remember him.

"We shall meet again, Miss, when I promise, you shall not be ashamed to acknowledge the poor strawberry boy."

She thought the language singular, but they parted.

Three years had elapsed. The tide of speculation, which was then swelling in our country had not yet reached the flood;—and the man of wealth with his beautiful daughter, rolled in his splendid carriage along Broadway, upon a fine Sabbath morning, on the way to Trinity Church; Charlotte was just turned to sixteen—and the bright boy was changing to the opinion of a man.

She was fair, indeed!

The service had ended—the magnificent carriage stood at the Church door—the elegant equipages had paved the ground around;—the fair girl, who had been the object of the admiration of the fairer sex, and the wealthy merchant, hand in hand, the low obedience of her gay admirers.

Why does she not observe the homage of her thousand butterfly admirers?

A young plainly dressed stranger stands quietly at the side of the church door; and he gazes, for an instant, is riveted on his features.

"Who can it be?" She remembers—no she cannot remember.

The carriage rolls slowly towards the stately mansion of the man of wealth, and he discovers an uncommon quietness in his daughter's demeanor.

"My dear child, you are not ill?"

"No, father, no—I am very well."

They arrived at the door; the stranger was there! They alight; he extends a slight—very slight, but respectful bow to the father; and moves on.

A blush tinged that bright cheek; she recognizes him.

Charlotte retired to her chamber; she was unhappy—she surely the stranger was nothing to her, or she to him!

"Time rolled on. It was the coldest night of the uncommon cold winter of '33; and memorable 16th of December. A fire had broken out in the evening, in one of the principal streets of the business part of the great commercial metropolis. It raged violently, and early on the morning of the succeeding day, a great portion of the city lay in ashes.

The rich merchant!—as was his wont alighted from his carriage at the head of Wall street and saw the ruins. He hastened to the scene. Where was his store, his goods, his all? The smoldering ruins before him answered!

But he was insured. He should save something at least. His policies were looked after during the day—they had expired a week previously.

The millionaire was comparatively a beggar! He had a stout heart, though, that rich poor man—and well he braved the storm. He found however that it would be necessary to break up his establishment at home, to meet some immediate pressing liabilities.

His furniture was sacrificed; his mansion was disposed of; his splendid horses and carriages were put into other hands; and even Jessie, Charlotte's coal black favorite, was doomed to pass from them, under the hammer.

But could not some friend be found who would purchase Jessie, and retain her until the fury of the blast passed?

No. Every body was poor, every body had been ruined by the great fire—and no body had money. Besides, it was expensive keeping horses.

"Poor Jessie," sighed her mistress. "I hope she may fall into good hands."

But no body wanted Jessie—and she was thrown upon a stranger.

"Who did you say was the purchaser?" inquired Charlotte of her father.

"A Mr. Manly, I think," said the father.

And who was Mr. Manly? He was the poor strawberry boy.

"The birds, when winter shades the sky,
Fly o'er the seas away."

"And thus the friends who hover near,
When fortune's sun is warm,
Are startled, if a cloud appear,
And fly before the storm."

Another year had fled. Misfortune had followed in succession, in rapid succession, and the ruin of '37 had finally reduced the man of wealth to bankruptcy. The following advertisement may be found in the papers of that day:

"Will be sold at public auction on Wednesday next, on the premises, the right of redemption to that beautiful Cottage, with about half an acre of land adjoining, laid out in a garden, well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, situated on the South side of Staten Island, and mortgaged to John Jacob A—, for the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars, etc. etc. Sale positive—title indisputable—possession given immediately—terms cash."

The rich man that was in vain appealing to his sunshine friends for aid. They

must have security; the times were hard; they had lost a debt of money; people sometimes lived too fast, it wasn't their fault; very sorry but couldn't help him.

From bad to worse he had succeeded; and now reduced to the last extremity, he had retired to his beautiful retreat with the hope that rigid economy and fresh application to his mercantile affairs would retrieve his rapidly sinking fortune.

But his star was descending, and his more lucky brethren forgot that he had been one of them. Unfortunately he had no security to offer, and the cottage was sold.

It was a bright day in Autumn, the purchaser gave notice that he would take possession forthwith.

And what was to become of his lovely child? His last home had been taken from him, the fair girl was motherless. The heart of the fond father misgave him when he received information that the premises must be immediately vacated. The daughter wept in silence upon the bosom of her affectionate and unhappy parent.

He had been a proud man, but his pride was now humble, and calmly he resigned himself to the stroke of affliction. He, too, wept. It was fearful to see the strong man weep!

But his troubles were more nearly at an end.

The day following that upon which the sale occurred, had well sped. The afternoon was bright and balmy, and the father sat with his daughter, in the recess of the windows which looked out upon the road. He had received a note from the purchaser of the cottage, informing him that he should call upon him in the afternoon for purpose of examining the premises more fully than he had an opportunity of doing. They await his visit.

A stranger on horse-back halted suddenly in front of the court yard gate, and turning the head of his black steed, he quietly ambled to the door.

"O, father," shouted Charlotte, forgetting for the moment her sorrows, "look! here is my darling Jessie, and—"

A knock at the door called her at once to her recollection.

The door was opened by the once princely proprietor in L— square. Before him stood a courteous looking young man, who inquired for Mr. S.

"That's my name, sir; and I have the honor of addressing—"

"Mr. Manly, sir—now the owner of this cottage. I have just received the deed from the hands of my attorney, and with your permission shall be glad to examine the estate."

"Walk in, sir, you are master here, and I shall vacate as soon as your pleasure requires it. My daughter, sir, he continued, as the stranger entered the parlor, "This is Mr. Manly, Charlotte, the purchaser of our little cottage."

"The person whom you once knew only as the poor strawberry boy, as he took her extended hand.

"My dear sir," said Manly addressing the father, "I am the owner of this cottage. Seven years ago, I had the happiness to receive from this fair hand a few shillings, in payment for fruit, which I carried to the door of the then affluent Mr. S— of L— square. I was but a boy, too poor as I was, and wealthy as the lady, I dared to love her!—since then I have travelled many leagues; I have endured many hardships; with but a single object in view; that of making myself worthy of your daughter. Fortune has been no nigger to me, sir; my endeavors have been crowned with success, and I came here to day, not to take possession of this lovely cottage alone, but lay my fortune at the feet of worth and beauty, and to offer this fair being a heart which exists but for herself alone."

The astonishment of the parent was unbounded. If Charlotte had not loved before, she now looked upon the handsome and generous stranger with a new and different feeling, certainly akin to affection for him, whom she remembered for seven long years; who had crossed her path so strangely; who had purchased the very cottage from which she had expected to be driven—but the sequel was soon told.

Charlotte loved, and shortly after gave her hand to Manly. They remained in the Cottage, which was newly furnished; and many times did she mount her favorite Jessie, and at the side of her fond and devoted husband, roam through the romantic scenes which abound on the far famed Island.

"The once wealthy Mr. S— is now a happy grandfather; and as he tosses the young Manly's on his knee, he delights in rehearsing the story of

THE POOR STRAWBERRY BOY.

AN ABOLITIONIST BITTEN.—We find the following in the last number of the Cincinnati Enquirer:

"A few months since, an Abolitionist of this city like many of his brethren, an ardent friend of the 'poor slave' when liberty can be made a source of profit, enticed a young negro man from his master in Kentucky, living a few miles back of Covington, and induced him to enter his service in this city as an apple pedlar. The slave was entrusted with a wagon and two horses, and in time was suffered to hawk his fruit about the city, and his new master, till he came tired of service, quite as laborious as that under the chain of Kentucky servitude, and through the parsimony of the employer, equally as scant in compensation,

he took into his head one day lately to return to his old home; so, determined to go as other gentlemen sometimes do, he went in borrowed state—taking wagon and horses with him, and the change in his pocket which he had obtained on his last apple tour. When he arrived at home he told his old master where he had been, and what he had been doing; and the master being willing to receive him back again, and considering that the wagon and horses would be a very good recompense for the service done the apple merchant by his slave, he determined to settle accounts in a regular business way, by keeping the property and accounting them to the humane gentleman's account. Of course the latter is in a quandary how to retain his property, and we care little if he don't succeed."

INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS.

At no very distant epoch, the heads of the government of Great Britain declared, that any regular connection, past or present, with a newspaper, must be regarded as a fatal bar to promotion in the departments of the state. When this resolution was incidentally made known to Prince Metternich, he enquired with look of wonder if the ministers were mad. There is great point in the question. A single writer, capable of showing up the errors of an opposing party, and giving clear, plausible exposition of the policy of his own, does more to advance their real interests, than the efforts of any twenty members in Parliament or Congress. Such was the judgment of a statesman of eminence.

At a late anniversary of the Newspaper Printers' Benevolent Society, Lord Lyndhurst expressed himself thus: "It had become the duty of every man, sensible of the engine (the press) to do his utmost for the purpose of adding to the respectability of those who directed it, who ought to be sought rather than avoided as associates & treated with the courtesy and respect of which their character and attainments entitled them." The press had by degrees become an important profession; and to those who supposed that only a moderate share of ability was requisite for it, he would say, try your hands, and if such a person did attempt to write a leading article, he would afterwards entertain juster notions on the subject."

It is, however, useless to dispute of the required talent. Let fools and fools read by thousands, must entertain a consciousness of his power; and the capacity of bringing widely scattered information into one lucid focus, of drawing just results from well selected data, of arranging, amplifying, compressing, illustrating a succession of important topics—all on the spur of the occasion, without a moment's stay; to think, to examine or refer, this surely argues a degree of intellectual capability, entitled at least to respect and consideration. The newspapers are the political apostles of the age. The people in filio, as a celebrated French writer observes, "and they can say with some truth, what was once uttered by a member of the British Parliament—step by step, measure by measure, failure after failure, we will watch, and we will check, and we will control the government."

A SHORT ROMANCE.—Some years ago, in one of the most beautiful of the West India Islands, there lived an old French gentleman and his only daughter—a charming creature of sweet sixteen. A young Spaniard who had an estate near by, became enamoured of the sweet female, and she yielding to his passionate importunities, consented to run off with him. They were not married, and in a month or two he left the almost broken hearted girl to the withering sneers of a heartless world. She dared not see her father, for she knew that her shame would bring him to his grave. Fame came to this city, where for many years she was looked on as one of the most splendid women in New Orleans; but by degrees she sunk lower and lower, down the depths of crime, until at last she resorted to stealing for the purpose of keeping her from starving. She was sent to prison, and soon as her term of punishment had expired, she again came forth to renew her career of misery. Yesterday she came to the police office of the First Municipality, and surrendered herself as a vagrant—she had no health, no food, no place of shelter, and she would rather rot inch by inch in a jail than die like a dog in the street. And this is the epitome of the history of one poor vagrant.

N. O. Crescent City.

"What time is it Tom?"

"Just time to pay that little account you owe me."

"O, indeed! well, I didn't think it was half so late, so I must be off or I shall lose my dinner!"

Every hour that a man is in debt is a year spent in slavery. Your creditor is or a severe one; the sense of obligation you incur, the feeling of manly independence, which is the first charm of youth; and believe me, it is always thro' the rents in moral feelings that our happiness oozes out quickest.

The path that leads to fortune too often passes through the narrow defiles of meanness, which a man of an exalted spirit, cannot stoop to tread.

THE DIVORCE OF NAPOLEON.—At the conclusion of the mournful ceremony, which dissolved the bonds of which, had Josephine borne children, would have been endurable as their lives, the ex-Empress withdrew to his study, silent and sad. He threw himself on the sofa in a state of complete prostration. He remained there some moments, his head reeling on his hand, and when he rose his features were distorted. Orders had been previously given to proceed to Trianon. When it was announced to him that his carriages were ready, he took his hat, and said, "Meneval, come with me. I followed him by the winding staircase, which led from his study to the apartment of the Empress. That Princess was alone, and appeared to be overwhelmed with most painful reflections. At the noise caused by her entrance she quickly raised and threw herself sobbing on the Emperor's neck, who held her to his breast and embraced her several times, but overcome by her emotions, she fainted. I hastened to ring for assistance. The Emperor, wishing to avoid the renewal of a scene of grief which it was not in his power to calm, placed the Empress in my arms, when, he perceived her beginning to recover her senses and charging me not to leave her, he withdrew rapidly by the drawing rooms of the ground floor, at the door of which his carriage was waiting for him. Josephine immediately perceived that the Emperor had retired, and her sobs and moans increased. Her female attendants, who had entered the apartment, laid her on a couch where they carefully attended her. In her agony, she seized my hands anxiously besought me to tell the Emperor not to forget her, and to assure him that her attachment would survive all contingencies. She made me promise to send her news of the Emperor from Trianon, and take care that he should write to her. It was with difficulty that she suffered me to leave her, as if my absence was about to burst the last link by which she still held the Emperor. I quitted her much affected at the sight of such unfeigned grief, and at such sincere attachment. I was profoundly grieved during my journey, and I could not but deplore the rigorous exigencies of politics, which so violently burst asunder the links of a well tried affection. In order to impose another union, which offered but an uncertain chance of happiness.

London paper.

New York, Feb. 2.

Defalcation of Mr. KISSAM.—This is a sad evidence of the exorbitant bitterness of an unfaithful course. Mr. Kissam has been third Teller of the Merchants' Bank for thirteen years, receiving the payment of notes and bills, so that a vast amount of money was constantly passing through his hands. His demeanor was such as to make a very favorable impression in regard to his character. For some months past he has been sinking in health, and has remained at his post with an interesting appearance of sadness, though evidently more fitted for the confinement of a sick chamber. At length became so ill as to be quite unable to go to the Bank, & for a few days remained at home. But on the 31st January he determined to make the attempt, though his physician told him he would not probably live to get there. He however found himself too feeble to proceed, and then disclosed to the Doctor, and afterwards to the Cashier of the Bank, the crime which had done so much to break down his health and spirits. He has a family, consisting of a wife and nine children. The money abstracted seems to have been taken during a series of years, to make up the expenses of his family. It was hidden from the scrutiny of the superior officers, upon the balance sheet which was taken every month, by omitting to enter for the last day of the month, so much of the money received as would balance the defalcation, leaving over the entry until the next day. For instance, if he received payments on the last day of the month, to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, he only entered three hundred and eighty thousand, so that his accounts appeared right, and the items of the twenty thousand were put upon the books the next day. This painful operation has been performed monthly for years; and such was his dread of detection, that he made the desperate effort which we mentioned, to come to the Bank on the last day of January. How much better it would have been to eat potatoes and salt all his days and to bring up his children on the same fare. No external comfort can ever compensate for the inward anguish of a guilty conscience.—Jour. of Com.

RUINS OF INDIAN GREATNESS.—The surplus wealth of India, that used to be employed in building extensive towns, crowded ghats, magnificent stone or brick seraeas, some of them capable of containing from six to eight thousand people, enormous massive bridges, splendid mosques and temples, is all gone; it has disappeared entirely. All the towns in India, with a very few exceptions are in ruins. Delhi is surrounded by ruins; Agra, Boorapore, Aurangabad, have immense suburbs in ruins. The Deccan is a heap of ruins. Many towns in Central India that had their hundreds of thousands of inhabitants, are now literally without one, and are swarming with leopards, tigers, elks, and buffaloes. In deep forests you stumble, Mohammedan gateways, stone tanks, eight hundred yards square, brick wells of large dimensions, scores of acres of burying grounds, and

all the other concomitants and proof of wealth, and power, and population. Mal-tus would never have written his "too celebrated work, nor Godwin ever written, his too little valued answers, had they been in India. India is a large forest, with a great many cultivated spots. India—I say it, after due consideration—could contain and support five times its present population with ease; and yet it is unquestionably the poorest country in the known world. To the state of the wealth and resources of the original Hindoo monarchs imagination can assign no limits. The more I think on the subject, the more I am confounded.

THE DEAD OF 1843.—Among the distinguished persons who have died the past year, we perceive the names of Robert Southey, La Morte Fouque, author of "Undine," Hahnemann, the founder of the Homoeopathic school; Casimir Delavigne, the French poet; Foster, the author of valuable essays; Noah Webster; Washington Allston; Hugh S. Legare; Cletenger, the sculptor; Thomson, the founder of the Thomsonian system of medicine, and Dr. Channing.

William Clark, a white man, and Hester Foster a colored woman, convicted some time since of murders, were executed at Columbus, Ohio, on the 9th instant, in the presence of upwards of twelve thousand spectators—a very large portion of whom were females. The editor of the Columbus Journal says:

"We witnessed this day more drunkenness, more brutality and more calculated to degrade men in the estimation of their fellow beings, than we ever beheld in one day, save on a similar occasion. We attempted to go and survey the multitude, and in the few minutes we were several times almost jolted off our feet, by women who were rushing eager to get a conspicuous position, so they could gloat their eyes with the rare sight. We saw the rope adjusted and turned away sick at heart. We had seen enough."

Lord Brougham speaking of the American Declaration of Independence, says eloquently, "In the history of mankind, there is no more important event, on which side soever of the Atlantic its consequences may be regarded; and it tyrants are sometimes said to feel uneasy on the Thirtieth of January, how much more fitted to inspire alarm are the recollections associated with the Fourth of July, in which no remorse can mingle on the people's part, and no consolation is afforded to their oppressors by the tendency of cruelty and injustice to mar the work they stain!"

OREGON EXCITEMENT.—The Independence (Missouri) Exposition, of the 13th ult. says: "We understand from Major Adams, that communications relative to emigrating to Oregon Territory, are continually arriving by mail from all parts of the Union. Judging from the letters received, and the deep interest manifested by the authors of them, there will be a very large, and a determined band of emigrants wending their way next spring to the salubrious shores of the Pacific."

The very Coldest.—We should think—the thermometer at Montpelier, Vt. on Sunday, the 21st ult. was at forty below zero.—Mercury frozen. The Montpelier Watchman says this is the coldest weather since 1834. We should think so in good sooth, the coldest since they don't know how cold it would have been if the Mercury had not got frozen! the very climax, or perhaps the anti-climax of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

AFFLUENT DEATH OF A YOUNG PHYSICIAN.—We are pained to hear that Dr. Theo. Jones, of Morristown, (son of Dr. John B. Jones,) while engaged in a post-mortem examination on Thursday last, pricked his fingers, and a portion of the blood of the corpse was sprinkled upon it. Aware of his danger, Dr. Jones used precautions to prevent the spread of the poison, but without effect; for the next day the swelling extended from the finger through the arm; delirium set in, and he expired yesterday morning, at the early age of 25 years.—Newark daily Ad.

IGNORANCE AND CRIME.—On a recent occasion, of the gross number of 155 prisoners tried at the city and county sessions for Gloucestershire, England, only six could read and write with facility. The rest could do so only imperfectly, or not at all. The chaplain of the Taunton jail also states, that during the last three years, no less than 360 prisoners had come under his notice, who were ignorant of the name of the Saviour, who were unable to repeat the Lord's Prayer, and who knew nothing of the name of Christ, except as a word to swear by. "They were," he says, "in utter darkness and ignorance as to religion; and as to moral and religious duties, they were just as ignorant as the heathen." This is a picture of England in the nineteenth century.

Two large spots on the Sun are said to be visible now with a small glass. The largest is said, by an astronomer, in the Philadelphia Ledger to be 14,000 miles in diameter, containing an area of 150 millions of square miles. They will be visible but a day or two longer, as the Sun, turning on its axis, will carry them out of view.

CUT THIS OUT AND KEEP IT. - **Electors of President.** The election for President will be decided under the new apportionment of electors, and for the convenience of politicians we give the following statement of the number to which each State will be entitled. Lay it by, or cut it out and put it up, that you may be prepared for calculation.

Maine	9
New Hampshire	6
Massachusetts	12
Vermont	6
Rhode Island	4
Connecticut	6
New York	36
New Jersey	7
Pennsylvania	26
Delaware	3
Maryland	8
Virginia	17
North Carolina	12
South Carolina	9
Georgia	10
Alabama	9
Louisiana	6
Mississippi	6
Tennessee	13
Kentucky	12
Ohio	23
Indiana	11
Michigan	9
Illinois	5
Missouri	9
Arkansas	7
Total	375
Necessary for a choice	188

THE MECHANIC.

What class of men are more useful than the mechanics? To them we are indebted for many of the necessities and comforts of life. They are generally well informed, because, as the evening is, with many of them, a leisure time, they have opportunities of reading and conversation on scientific subjects; and thus lay up stores of information, and accustom themselves to reasoning and investigation. They are also hardy and strong by the salutary exercise of their muscles in the work of the revolution and in the last war, many of the most distinguished officers had mechanic's hands. And, for love of freedom, as for love of country, they have always been conspicuous. A temperate, industrious, and frugal body of mechanics, is the mainstay of a city's prosperity.

Man, said Southey, is a dupable animal; quick in medicine, quick in religion, and quick in politics, know this and act upon the knowledge. There is scarcely any one who may not, like a trout, be taken by tickling.

Marriage.—I never knew a marriage expressly for money that did not end unhappily. Yet managing mothers and heartless daughters are continually playing the same unlovely game. I believe men more frequently marry for love than women because they have a free choice. I am afraid to conjecture how large a portion of women marry; they think they will never have a better chance and dread being dependent. Such marriages no doubt sometimes prove tolerable comfortable but a greater number would have been far happier single. If I may judge by my observation of such matters marrying for a home is a most tiresome way of getting a living.—Mrs. Childs.

A War Balloon.—Among the immense number of patents taken out in France, during the last six months, for inventions, is one for a war balloon, which, according to the inventor, a Mr. Gire, of Nismes, is to be navigable by means of compressed air acting against the natural atmosphere by which it is surrounded. The inventor states that a person seated in the car of his balloon, would be able when suspended over an enemy's town, camp, or fortress, at such a height as to be himself inaccessible to attack, to pour balls, shells, and other projectiles, and insure the destruction of every thing beneath him.

This is perhaps, one of the wildest schemes in the whole history of inventions.

JACKSON JUBILEE. On the 15th of March next General Jackson will be seventy-seven years old. Will not his birthday be a proper and convenient one for the Jackson Jubilee? The more we consider the suggestion, the more we like it. His achievements in war, his principles in peace, are the rallying points of the whole democracy of the United States. Let us celebrate them on the occasion of the act of Congress, which nearly the whole country will ratify with cordial congratulation.—Globe.

A Montreal paper, the Courier, thus threatens the Yankees with the vengeance of the Hudson's Bay Company, in case they presume to meddle with Oregon: "It is generally believed at Washington that the recommendation of the President for the military occupation of the Oregon territory, and the establishment of the Civil Government, will be responded to in Congress with a full power to the Government to act. In such case, we have no doubt the Hudson's Bay Company and their Indian allies will make but a small meal of the troops of the free and enlightened. On a previous occasion, when a party of enterprising Yankees were sailing up Columbia an old Indian stood upon an eminence by the river, and pointing to the adventurers with his law and expressive laugh, exclaimed: 'The crows will soon be picking out their eyes.' It was true they did not know when, or where, or how they would be picked out."

Gen. Pomeroy was the last man of the last company who retreated from the 42nd Regt. at the battle of Bull Run. He was afterwards backwaded through the line of the British, declaring that it should never be said of Seth Pomeroy that he was shot through the back.

Good humor is the glow of the sky of the soul, which every star of talent will shine more clearly and the sun of genius will burn brighter in its passage. It is the most exquisite beauty in a fine face—a redeeming grace in a homely one. It is like the green in a landscape harmonizing with every color; mellowing the glories of the bright and softening the hue of the dark.

Mississippi.—By the last account from Jackson, the small pox was prevailing to an extent that threatened to break up the session of the legislature prematurely. A member of the senate, Mr. Boyd, died of the disease on the 30th ult., and several other members were sick.

Charleston Mercury.

CONGRESS.

The House did not sit today. In the Senate, the bill making compensation to pension agents was discussed at much length, and was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of 17 to 12. The bill for repairing and repaving a portion of Pennsylvania avenue was passed by a vote of 22 to 7. The bill providing that the meetings of the United States courts for the district of Ohio shall be held at Columbus instead of Cincinnati, in that State, was passed; and the joint resolution accepting the sword of Washington and the staff of Franklin was passed.

Globe, Feb. 20.

Conversation is the daughter of reasoning, the mother of knowledge, the breath of the soul, the commerce of hearts, the bond of friendship, the nourishment of content, and the occupation of men of wit.

The two Senators from Franklin county, Messrs. in the legislature of that state, are from one and the same town—Benson—from the same family, and comprise of whole of that family—father and son. They differ widely in politics, but in their private character they are alike. The younger is as strong as a lion, the older is as weak as a kitten.

Sublime.—A down east fellow, in a leader on the numerous subject of civilization, perpetrates the following: "The march of civilization is onward, onward, like the slow but intrepid tread of a jackass towards a peck of oats."

Blackwood says.—Whenever you meet a Spaniard in London, you may be sure, whether he be poor or rich, you come in contact with a gentleman.

"This is a sweeping catastrophe," as the man said when his wife knocked him down with a broom.

Every hour that a man is in debt is a year spent in slavery. Your creditor is your master; it matters not whether a kind or severe one, the sense of obligation you incur saps the feeling of many independence, which is the first charm of youth; and believe me, it is always through the rents in moral feeling that our happiness comes out quickest.

LAST CALL. SUFFICIENT notice has been given to all indebted to us; and as there are a large number who have not paid, we would now say, that this is the last notice, except one given by an official. All who do not pay us by Circuit Court in April may expect to be notified all the NOTES, ACCOUNTS, BILLS, AND WILL HAVE.

We have also given notice that Alabama money would be received if payment was made soon. We shall not feel bound to receive it much longer. S. P. HUDSON & CO. Feb'y 28th, 1844.—ft.

Look to your Interests. THE Subscriber will leave Jacksonville in the course of a few weeks, and must close his business previous to his departure. All persons indebted to him will save cost by calling and settling, as he will be compelled to sue on all his Accounts, on the first Saturday in April. "A word to the wise is sufficient." GEORGE R. GRANT. Feb. 28th 1844.

Friends in Need are Indeed. If our last years friends are not paid off, we cannot buy goods. We wish to start to market in a few days, who can owe us? YOUNG & NISBET. Feb. 28, 1844.

DR. JAMES F. EDWARDS. (Formerly of White Hall, Albemarle, Va.) A PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE, THIRTY YEARS, to the citizens of Benton County, and the citizens of Benton County, who have heard himself from White Plains, where he may always be found, unless prevented by professional business. Feb. 28, 1844.

State of Alabama. BENTON COUNTY. **TAKEN UP.** Benjamin Jones, of Tallapoosa River, a white male, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair, and a small scar on the forehead, was taken up on the 14th inst. at the residence of John S. Pomeroy, near the mouth of the back. S. P. HUDSON & CO. Feb. 28, 1844.

State of Alabama. BENTON COUNTY. **TAKEN UP.** A white male, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair, and a small scar on the forehead, was taken up on the 14th inst. at the residence of John S. Pomeroy, near the mouth of the back. S. P. HUDSON & CO. Feb. 28, 1844.

Agent's Sale. BY virtue of an execution issued from the County Court of Morgan County, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Benton county, on the first Monday in March next, the south-west gr. of Section 29, township 14, R. 8, levied on as the property of W. Kelly to satisfy said execution in favor of the Branch Bank at Decatur. JAMES C. WATKINS, Agent. By his Deputy, ASA SKELTON. Feb. 7, 1844.

EXCHANGE TABLE. AUGUST 1, Jan. 25. Bank of America and Banking Company, per 100. Branch of Georgia, at Augusta, " 98. Bank of Georgia, at Savannah, " 95. Bank of Florida, at Tallahassee, " 90. Bank of Louisiana, at New Orleans, " 85. Bank of Mississippi, at Natchez, " 80. Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, " 75. Bank of Virginia, at Richmond, " 70. Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, " 65. Bank of South Carolina, at Charleston, " 60. Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, " 55. Bank of Ohio, at Cincinnati, " 50. Bank of Indiana, at Indianapolis, " 45. Bank of Michigan, at Detroit, " 40. Bank of Illinois, at Chicago, " 35. Bank of Missouri, at St. Louis, " 30. Bank of Arkansas, at Little Rock, " 25. Bank of Texas, at Austin, " 20. Bank of California, at San Francisco, " 15. Bank of Oregon, at Portland, " 10. Bank of Washington, at Washington, " 5. Bank of Maryland, at Baltimore, " 0.

Bankrupt Sale. BY virtue of authority vested in me as Assignee in Bankruptcy for the North District of Alabama, I will sell at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, in Randolph county, on Monday the 18th day of March next, at public auction for cash, a large lot of Notes, Accounts, Bonds, Judgments and other choses in action, surrendered in Bankruptcy by Francis M. Perryman, Wiley Martin Mc Clendon, Euclides Longshore, James A. Kears, Zachariah Holloway, William Williams, Samuel B. McClure, Samuel S. McQuorter, Samuel Wells, Levi R. Lawler and Alvis G. Nickles.

Also, a variety of personal property, consisting of Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Guns, Pistols, Books, Clocks, and other articles, surrendered by Samuel B. McClure, Samuel S. McQuorter, James Harcrow, Zachariah Holloway, Francis M. Perryman, Joel T. Morrison, William Williams and Levi R. Lawler. S. D. CABBANISS, Assignee in Bankruptcy for Northern Dist. of Ala. Feb. 27, 1844.

Bankrupt Sale. BY VIRTUE of authority vested in me as Assignee in Bankruptcy for the Northern District of Alabama, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, on Saturday the ninth day of March, next, at public auction, for cash, in notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama and branches, the following real estate and personal property, surrendered by Edward Herndon, Rezin R. Chilton, Gideon French, Savier Elston, Thomas W. Hudson and Joseph Moore of Benton County. ALSO, at the same time and place, all the interest of the said Herndon in the assets of the late firm of Herndon & Kelly.

Also, the interest of Edward Herndon and Thomas W. Hudson in a small lot of Personal Property, by them respectively surrendered in Bankruptcy, consisting of a clock, a watch, a gun and a pair of pistols. S. D. CABBANISS, Assignee in Bankruptcy for Northern Dist. of Ala. Feb. 26, 1844.

Land sale in Chancery. Pursuant to a decree pronounced at the July term of the Chancery court, held at Tallahassee, on the 9th Monday after the 4th of May, 1843, in and for the 40th Chancery district, Northern Chancery Division, in the case of Wm. P. G. v. Wm. C. P. v. Adm'r of J. M. N. and the heirs of said J. M. N. I will offer at public sale, on the 14th day of March next, at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, the following land, to-wit: A certain lot of land, situate in the 1st Range 9, east of the 1st Range 10, north of the 1st Range 11, in the 1st Range 12, in the 1st Range 13, in the 1st Range 14, in the 1st Range 15, in the 1st Range 16, in the 1st Range 17, in the 1st Range 18, in the 1st Range 19, in the 1st Range 20, in the 1st Range 21, in the 1st Range 22, in the 1st Range 23, in the 1st Range 24, in the 1st Range 25, in the 1st Range 26, in the 1st Range 27, in the 1st Range 28, in the 1st Range 29, in the 1st Range 30, in the 1st Range 31, in the 1st Range 32, in the 1st Range 33, in the 1st Range 34, in the 1st Range 35, in the 1st Range 36, in the 1st Range 37, in the 1st Range 38, in the 1st Range 39, in the 1st Range 40, in the 1st Range 41, in the 1st Range 42, in the 1st Range 43, in the 1st Range 44, in the 1st Range 45, in the 1st Range 46, in the 1st Range 47, in 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By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twentieth day of October, 1832, and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty-second day of the same month; and, also, of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at the City of Washington on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834;

I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale for the disposal of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at PONTOTOC, in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May next.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

Township fourteen & fractional township fifteen, of range one, east.

Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.

Section six, in township six, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east—except the north fractions of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.

Fractional township seventeen, of range two, east.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, of range three, east.

Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four, east.

East half of section twenty-two, in township ten, of range four, east.

Section five, in township eight of range five, east.

Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.

Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.

Sections five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.

South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.

East half of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-three, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.

Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw Meridian.

West half of section five, in township three, of range one, west.

West half of section thirty-two, in township two, of range three, west.

Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.

North half of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five, and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.

Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.

Sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township four, of range five, west.

Section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.

North half of section eighteen, and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section eleven, in township nine, of range six, west.

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

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range seven, west.

Section two, north half of (lots A, B, C, F, G,) of section four, and fractional sections five and fourteen, in township eleven, of range seven, west.

Section two, and fractional sections six, seven and thirty-six, in township ten, of range eight, west.

Sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township four, of range nine, west.

Sections thirty and thirty-one, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Section twelve, in township eight of range nine, west.

Fractional section thirty-five, in township nine, of range nine, west.

Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, and thirty-five, in township four, of range ten, west.

Sections six, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, in township eight, of range ten, west.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, seventeen, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township four, of range eleven, west.

South-west quarter of fractional section nine, in township four, of range twelve, west.

Sections one, two, nine, ten, eleven, fifteen, and fractional section twenty-two, in township seven, of range twelve, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Fractional section eight, in township three of range thirteen, west.

Fractional section one, in township four of range thirteen; west, except lot A.

Section twenty-four, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

East of the Choctaw Meridian.

Township twenty-five, range five east—except west half of section three, north east quarter section four, east half section ten, south west quarter section eleven, south half section twelve, west half and south east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south east quarter section fourteen.

Township twenty-four of range six, east—except east half and north west quarter section three, and north east quarter section four.

Township twenty-five, of range six, east—except west half section two, north east quarter section three, north east quarter section eight, east half and south west quarter section ten, west half section eleven, east half section seventeen, south east quarter and north west quarter section nineteen, south half and north east quarter section twenty, north west quarter section twenty-one, north west quarter section twenty-two, north west quarter section twenty-three, south half section twenty-four, north half section twenty-five, north half quarter section twenty-six, north half and south east quarter section twenty-nine, section thirty, north east quarter section thirty-two, section thirty-three, east half and south west quarter section thirty-four.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range seven, east.

Township twenty-five, of range seven, east—except west half section one, north half section two, north half section three, south half section four, north half section eight, north half section nine, south east quarter section eighteen, south half and north east quarter section nineteen, north west quarter section twenty.

Fractional townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range eight, east.

Fractional townships twenty-two and twenty-three of range nine, east.

Fractional township twenty-one of range ten, east—except south half and north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section eleven, north east quarter section twelve.

Fractional township twenty-two, of range ten, east.

Fractional township twenty, of range eleven, east.

Fractional township twenty-one of range eleven, east—except section twenty-six.

Fractional township twenty, of range twelve, east—except north half section four, section five, east half section six.

Fractional township twenty-one of range thirteen, east—except south west quarter section thirty-one, north half section thirty-two.

RESERVED SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

East half of section sixteen in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen of range two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range four, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range five, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range six, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen of range seven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range eight, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range nine, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range ten, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range eleven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twelve, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range thirteen, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range fourteen, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range fifteen, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range sixteen, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range seventeen, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range eighteen, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range nineteen, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty-one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty-two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty-three, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty-four, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty-five, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty-six, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty-seven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty-eight, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty-nine, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range thirty, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range thirty-one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range thirty-two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range thirty-three, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range thirty-four, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range thirty-five, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range thirty-six, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range thirty-seven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range thirty-eight, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range thirty-nine, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range forty, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range forty-one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range forty-two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range forty-three, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range forty-four, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range forty-five, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range forty-six, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range forty-seven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range forty-eight, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range forty-nine, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range fifty, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range fifty-one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range fifty-two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range fifty-three, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range fifty-four, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range fifty-five, east.

West of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, five, six, seven, eight and nine, of range fourteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quarter sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the
General Land Office.

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 86 per month, and perhaps cheaper. The Rates of Tuition in this Academy are exceedingly low.

First class, including Orthography, Reading, and Writing, perses. \$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

Use of Instruments. \$4 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.

CUMBERLAND COLLEGE,

PRINCETON, KENTUCKY.

This Institution has just commenced its thirty-fourth Session with promising prospects. The following gentlemen compose the Faculty:

Rev. RICHARD BEARD, D. D. President, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science and Belles-Lettres.

Rev. F. C. USHER, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.

Rev. J. G. BIDDLE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Princeton is a healthy and pleasant Village. The College is situated one mile from town. The water is excellent and unfailing. Boarding can be had in town or in the immediate vicinity of the College, at \$1 50 per week, including washing. Students are expected to room in the College building.

The price of Tuition in the College proper is \$20 per session of five months. In the preparatory department from 8 to 15 dollars, according to the grade of studies. It is the intention of the Trustees to procure other Professors and a competent preparatory teacher as soon as the necessities of the Institution require it.

The Faculty pledge themselves to make the course of instruction extensive and thorough. The government of the Institution will be strict but parental. Every necessary attention will be rendered to secure the health and comfort of pupils.

Princeton, Ky. Oct. 1845.

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, 1843,—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.

Tax Collector's Sale.

I will sell, on Tuesday the 1st day of April 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 18, 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. Co. Jan. 10, 1844.—6t.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE take this method to inform the Planters and others interested in the Storage of Cotton, that the WARE HOUSE we had built on Col. Griffin's wharf is above high water mark from any freshet since the foundation of this city, and the late freshet was not near any Cotton in our House or care.

We consider it Fire-proof as well as Water-proof, being unconnected with the buildings of the city—the whole city might burn up and the cotton in our Store would be safe. No Drayage in Shipping from our Ware-House, and but little Wharfage to those that do business with us. If close attention and exertions to give satisfaction will be of any avail to those that patronize us, we pledge ourselves to advance as far as possible their interests.

We are prepared to make liberal advances on all Cotton in Store, or that is shipped to our friends in Mobile or New Orleans.

TOTTY & BEALL.

Wetumpka, Jan. 26th, 1844.—4t.

BOOK-BINDERY,

Mam 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.

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. Admr.

R. E. W. McADAMS,

Clock & Watch Maker,

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

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

stage for the home of Langdon. Mr. Wil-
mot, after seeing Fanny comfortably set-
tled, Langdon being engaged in his
merchandise business, turned his face
ward with his daughter, who was going
to supply to him, Fanny's dress, once more
taking leave of his native city, the visit to
which had recalled many sensations, both
painful and pleasant.

Several years after these events were
gathered a similar group on the porch of
the "White Cottage" to the one assembled
there the first night that the Stranger stop-
ped; but some who had been there then
were now missing; another grave was rest-
ing in the pines. Mr. Wilmot's spirit had
joined his wife, and their mortal remains
were lying side by side. He lived, how-
ever, to see his children happily settled; his
daughters, who were two besides Fanny,
married well; the youngest, like Fanny,
found a home, distant from her father's,
the other still continued at the Cottage. It
was herself and husband, Fanny and Langdon,
with their children, of whom there were
several, that now composed the group upon
the porch. Silence reigned amongst them
for some moments, as though each one was
recalling the past, when Langdon turning
to Fanny, said—

"Do you remember, Fanny, the hymn
that you were singing the first evening that
I broke upon your solitude, requesting a
night's lodging as a lost traveler?"

With a countenance expressively re-
flecting the varied memories of the recalled
past, Fanny gently replied—

"I do, too indelibly impressed is it upon
my mind ever to be effaced."

"Will you then sing it for me, dearest?
perhaps it may be the last time you may
ever warble it here, as we must leave for
our home on the 'morrow,' affectionately
added Langdon. Fanny readily assented,
and soon the rich tones of her plaintive
voice floated on the evening breeze in the
following beautiful verses:—

"Softly now the light of day
Fades upon my sight away;
Free from care, from labor free,
Lord I would commune with thee!

Thou whose all pervading eye,
Nought escapes without, within?
Pardon each infirmity,
Open fault, and secret sin.

Soon for me the light of day
Shall forever pass away;
Then, from sin and sorrow free,
Take me, Lord, to dwell with thee!

Thou, who, sinless yet hast known
All of man's infirmity;
Thou, from thy eternal throne,
Jesus, look with pitying eye.

All listened with breathless attention to
the sweet songstress, and the moist eyes told
that their hearts were touched with the
thrilling notes! Langdon gazed, with rap-
ture at his still beautiful wife, as she sung;
never had she appeared more lovely to his
eyes, and as the last tones of her voice
died away, he could no longer restrain his
enthusiasm, passionately exclaiming—

"Am I not a happy man! blest, ay, blest
be the hour when first I beheld the light
from the bright, dove-like eye of the Maiden
of the White Cottage."

Excuse for not going to Church.—There
is no excuse so trivial, that will not pass
upon some men's conscience to excuse
their attendance at the public worship of
God. Some are so unfortunate as to be in-
disposed on the Lord's day, and think nothing
so unwholesome as the air of a church;
others have their affairs so oddly contrived,
as to be always unaccountably prevented by
business. With some it is a great mark of
wit and deep understanding, to stay at home
on Sundays. Others again discover strange
fits of laziness, that seize them particularly
on that day and confine them to their beds.
Others are absent out of mere contempt
of religion; and lastly, there are not a
few who look upon it as a day of rest, and
therefore claim the privilege of their cattle,
to keep the sabbath by eating, drinking and
sleeping after the toil and labor of the week.
Now in all this, the worst circumstance is,
that these persons are such whose compa-
nies are most required, and who stand most
in need of a physician.—*Dean Swift.*

Religion.—Religion is the choicest com-
panion of the soul. She is the sweet mes-
senger from the spirit-land, bearing upon
her snow-white wings the tokens sure of
a glorious immortality beyond the skies.
She comes to the captive, bound with the
fetters of sin and Satan, and points her fin-
ger to the great Physician, extended on
Calvary's cross, and in a voice seraphic
sweetness, that sounds on his ear like the
music of angels proclaiming—

"He comes to break oppression,
To set the captive free;
To take away transgression,
And rule in equity."

Again she appears in the garb of an an-
gel of mercy, speaking "Peace, be still,"
to the hearts of the children of sorrow, and
pouring the "Balm of Gilead" into the
wounds of the bruised and stricken in spirit.
Attired in the garb of Heaven-born hu-
mility, she visits the "meek and lowly of
heart," and assures them "of such are the
Kingdoms of Heaven."

Her followers are kept in this life from
the temptation of "Wicked One," and at the
last, ushered into that inheritance incor-
ruptible, undefiled, and that fadeeth not
away, reserved in heavens for them, and
Home, and as a reward—How sweet
are the affections of kindness! How balmy
the influence of that regard which dwells ac-
round our friends! Distrust and doubt dar-
ken not the brightness of its purity, the har-
mony of its interest, nor the jealousy, nor
the harmony of that serene, paternal kind-
ness, that affection blossoms forth in the fresh-
ness of eternal spring. Immature nor is the
work of God; it can but turn to our de-
struction, and we receive all that our own
heart claims, and we are left to our own
destruction.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, March 13, 1844.

Democratic Electors Ticket.

RICHARD B. WALTHALL, of Perry.
DAVID HUBBARD, of Lawrence.
THOMAS S. MAYS, of Montgomery.
DIXON H. HALL, of Autauga.
JOHN H. WILSON, of Greene.
JOHN H. NOBLE, of Franklin.
JOSEPH P. FRAZIER, of Jackson.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton.
WILLIAM R. HAYLEY, of Mobile.

—We are authorized to announce
WILLIAM J. WILLIS, as a candidate for
Sheriff of Benton County.

—We are authorized to announce
CALDWELL SOULETT, as a candidate for
Sheriff of Benton County.

—We are authorized to announce Asa
SKELTON, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff
of Benton County.

—Mr. S. W. Kirby is our authorized
Agent to receive and receipt for subscrip-
tions and other accounts due this Office.
It is hoped, however, that persons who can
conveniently do so, will call at the Office
and settle, without waiting to be called on
by an Agent. Those who do not call soon-
er will have a good opportunity to do so
during April Court.

The Federal party inform us that the
contest of 1844 will be a contest for prin-
ciples, that humbuggery and foolery will
not be resorted to.

If this be true, it is time that the Repub-
lican party should be preparing for the con-
test. They have slumbered on their posts
until their ancient enemy have stole into
their camp and disorganized their rank and
file. The fierce contest between Mr. Jeff-
erson and Mr. Adams in 1800 for the pres-
idency, will long be remembered. In that
contest the Federalists were defeated; their
defeat was so decisive, that they did not
make another effort until 1824, when by
the coalition of "puritan and black-leg,"
to use the language of Mr. Randolph, or in
plainer terms, by a combination between J.
Q. Adams and Henry Clay, this ancient
party, which was thought to be almost ex-
tinct, was restored to power under the false
name of National Republicans. The de-
formities of this wolf in sheep's clothing
was shown to the people, and they hurled
from office, this mongrel "puritan" who
had stealthily found his way into the Pres-
idential chair, and elevated the Republican
standard again in the election of General
Jackson.

Thus did the people press on in the same
way they did after Mr. Jefferson's election
until 1840, when by a system of election-
eering, unparalleled in the annals of history,
this same ancient Federal party, under the
delusive name of "whig," went into
power by the election of General Harri-
son.

The members of this same old Federal
party now come out and say, we are fair-
ly in the field, under our standard-bearer
Henry Clay—we throw off our mask and
intend to battle for our ancient principles
and creeds.

Republicans to your posts—rank and file
—the time has arrived for you to deter-
mine whether the people or moneyed cor-
porations are to rule the land that Wash-
ington liberated and Jackson defended.
Whether one portion of the Union is to be
plundered for the benefit of another—
whether protective tariffs are to be perma-
nently fastened upon the people—whether
the checks and balances of the constitution
are to be disregarded and blotted out—
whether free trade and equal rights, or ex-
clusive privileges and monopolies are to be
the order of the day.

These are subjects worthy of your con-
sideration, and serious deliberation. If
you desire, the Republican banner still to
wave over the land of our fathers, and float
over the bosom of the ocean, you must
come up to the rescue; you must plant
your standard on the platform of the con-
stitution, snatch your altered flag from the
hands of your enemies, and throw it to the
 breeze in despite of opposition.

Let this be done, and the principles of
your republican fathers will be restored—
let banking corporations and protective tar-
iffs go down; and then may you repose in
safety and security, breathing the pure air
of freedom.

WRITERS OF THE SOUTH-WEST.

—Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz.
Mrs. Hentz has been a frequent contrib-
utor to the different magazines of our coun-
try. She has also written many poetical
addresses for anniversary occasions, which
show that she holds the pen of an already
practised writer. Her latest production is
a novel entitled "Love's Rivalry," which met
with an extraordinary favorable reception from
the public, not from any want of genius in
the author, but from the intrinsic charac-
ter of the work, which is a masterpiece of
successful fiction. It is the widest sale of
any novel published in America. It is the
first novel published in America, and is
the first novel published in America.

and patient study. But what nerves that
many persons about the world, think
they have only to sit down and write, they
find pictures for themselves without having
learned to draw. The same is true of the
ordinary powers of mind, attained a high
station in the world of Letters, which many
more gifted writers failed to reach, simply
by their knowledge of Literature as an art.

Mrs. Hentz has been more successful in
her later Tales, which are so well known
to the readers of our periodical Literature.
They are marked by bold, vigorous, origi-
nal thought; with none of the Rosa Mat-
tish, sickly sentimentality, which too often
disfigure the productions of female writers.
A healthy tone of morality, of love for the
great interests of humanity, run through
all her works, they show too, that she has
become more familiar with the rules of art,
without which, genius is of no more avail,
than it is in music or painting.

In this delightful walk of Literature,
notwithstanding the thousand Tales that
yearly issue from the American press, we
find few that have any claim to superior
merit. The first that have appeared, are
from the pens of Irving, Hawthorne, and
Poe; Willis is lively, piquant and racy, but
he is spoiled by his affectation and literary
dandyism. Mrs. Hentz's Tales, to say
the least, will certainly compare advan-
taneously with those of any female writer in
our country. Her style is chaste, and glow-
ing; and she exhibits superior power of in-
vention or creation; an all important faculty
for the novelist or poet. Her only defect
is, we think, the want of unity, which is
apparent in some of her productions. Every
incident should tend to produce the end
which the author proposes, the very first
sentence should contribute to this result,
and every expression or ornament, however
brilliant, which does not assist in developing
the one idea which the artist would illus-
trate should be dropped off. In a novel, it
is almost impossible to sustain and keep
steadily in view, this continuity of design
through two or three volumes, and we can
more readily pardon digression, although
always faulty. But in a Tale of ordinary
length, we have a right to expect that this
unity of design will be preserved through-
out. If this is maintained, we surrender
ourselves at once to the guidance of the au-
thor, our attention never flags, and we arise
from the perusal, fully satisfied. This is
owing to one of the well known laws of
the human mind; any idea to make its full
and complete impression, must be contin-
ued by the mind for a certain length of
time, to the exclusion of every thing else.
From these remarks, we would not be un-
derstood as saying, that Mrs. Hentz's writ-
ings are particularly faulty in this re-
spect; on the contrary we could mention sev-
eral of her Tales where this unity is admi-
rably preserved, in which she has shown
great artistic power; but the objection ap-
plies to by some of her sketches which
were thrown off hurriedly, and with too
little care. Tales are generally regarded
as the lightest kind of Literature, requiring
only very ordinary power of mind for their
successful composition; fit only to be read
by love-sick youths, and Boarding school
misses. There is too much reason for this
belief should we form our opinion from the
ordinary and crude attempts we daily wit-
ness, we think however that the most gifted
genius cannot select a better field for dis-
play of his intellectual resources, than in
a tale of thirty or forty pages. It is for the
reason above stated superior to the novel;
it is in many respects superior to the poem.
Mrs. Hentz's success then in this depart-
ment we regard as sufficient proof that she
possesses a high order of intellect.

But we believe she has shown greater
capacity in poetry than in prose. One work,
De Lara, or the Moorish Bride, is of itself
sufficient to place her among the best writ-
ers of America. The dramatic form has
always been a favorite, one with authors,
even when composing without any view to
representation. Milton wrote nothing su-
perior to Comus and Samson Agonistes,
and among more modern authors, we might
mention Byron, who wrote his noblest
productions in the dramatic form. Shaks-
peare's Cenci, Wilson's city of the Plague, and Mrs.
Heman's dramas, are their first works. We
might also refer to Milton, Marston, and
that most splendid imitation of the classic
model, Ion, as a proof of our assertion.
Few female writers have succeeded how-
ever, in wearing gracefully the fetters of
tragedy. There is however one noble ex-
ception, the dramas of Joanna Baillie, which
seemed at one time, to restore the stage to
the days of its pristine glory. They now-
ever met with no very favorable success in
representation, little superior to Hannah
Moore's Percy, a greatly inferior work. We
doubt whether the highest order of poetry
can be successful on the stage. Shakspeare
may be cited to the contrary, but these ex-
cellencies, which establish his pre-eminence
as genius, are not the most relished by the
theatre-going public; the interpolations of Colly
Cubber are as well, if not better received,
than the text of the great Dramatist him-
self. A successful acting play requires a
certain exaggeration of character, a theat-
rical painting of incident, which is not true
to nature. This is the secret of "Know-no-
things." These delicate and ideal creations
in which poetry delights, are a curse to the
multitude. But let us return to De Lara,
this was the successful tragedy for the price
of five hundred dollars, offered by Mr.
Pelly, of the Warren Theatre, Boston, some
years since. It has been played success-
fully in several of the cities of the United
States. It possesses great merit as an ac-
toring play, there is the deep and absorbing
interest of plot; the suspense and stirring
action; the bold and skilful delineation of
passion, which awakens and rivets the at-
tention of an audience. She has explor-
ed those depths of the human heart and
described the agonies of those darker
and fiercer passions, from which most female
imaginations have shrunk from exploring.
Her characters are well conceived, vividly
delineated, and they enlist in their favor
all our emotions of sympathy. It is the
first tragedy from the pen of an American
lady that has been successful upon the
stage. Even moderate success in this, the
noblest and most difficult of all poetic
compositions is a proof of no ordinary gen-
ius. But we believe it possesses a greater
merit as a reading, than as an acting play,
and in our next we will give an analysis
of the plot and of some of the characters.

From the Globe, Feb. 29.

POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the press to announce a most la-
mentable catastrophe which occurred on
board the Princeton steamer this evening.
By the bursting of one of the great guns,
the Secretary of State, Mr. Upsher, the
Secretary of the Navy, Gov. Gilmer, Com-
modore Kennon, Chief of the Bureau of Con-
struction of the Navy; Virgil Maxey, esq.,
and Mr. Gardiner, of Southampton, New
York, were instantly killed; and six sailors
are reported badly wounded. One of the
President's servants; a colored man has since
died.

Colonel Benton and Captain Stockton
were slightly injured. The accident hap-
pened about 3 o'clock, some two or three
miles below Alexandria. Colonel Benton's
injury arose not from any fragment of the
gun, but merely from the concussion. He
was at the but of the gun, taking its range
when it fired. He was not sensible of its
stunning effect until he had called for aid
to the bleeding sailors. He was stunned
for a time, but was enabled to walk after
reaching the shore, and has given a distinct
account of the dreadful scene. Captain
Stockton was buried by the powder, but not
seriously injured.

Captain Stockton having on successive
days, extended invitations to visit his ship to
the executive and committees of Congress;
and then to both Houses, invited the ladies
of the city to an entertainment on this,
which was meant as the gala day of his
beautiful ship. It opened brightly, but has
been in the most dreadful gloom over our
community. The only circumstance cal-
culated to relieve the all-pervading distress,
is, that of the multitude of ladies who were
on board the ship, not one was injured. The
happy exemption of such a multitude of the
tender sex, who witnessed the havoc made
in the midst of the most distinguished and
beloved of their countrymen, while it brings
some solace to the circle of their immediate
friends, cannot but deepen the sympathies
which they, and the whole community, feel
for the bereaved families of those who have
fallen. Mr. Upsher and Mr. Gilmer were
idols in the happy family by which each
was surrounded. The elder children of
Mr. Gilmer are just grown; the younger
still in the nurse's arms. Commodore Ken-
non, Mr. Maxey, and Mr. Gardiner are
all torn from family endearments—from
wives and children.

We understand that Mrs. Gilmer was
upon the deck when her husband fell.
It was the third discharge of the gun (and
fired at the request of Mr. Gilmer) that burst
it. The daughter of Mr. Upsher, several
of the family of Com. Kennon, and the
daughters of Mr. Gardiner, were on board
the steamer, but none of them, except Mrs.
Gilmer, were apprized of the death of those
most dear to them, until after their return
to the city. Almost all the ladies were
below, at dinner, when the catastrophe oc-
curred. Mrs. Gilmer was brought to the
city almost in a state of distraction.

There were two hundred ladies on board,
and during the two discharges of the gun,
were on the deck; and many of them ap-
proached very near to observe the course of
the ball after it struck the water. Presi-
dent Tyler was there also, but had attend-
ed the ladies to dinner before the third dis-
charge.

BAD OMENS OF BLACK FRIDAY.

Hangman's day, as we remarked at the
time, characterized the most important
epochs of the leading measures of coner-
y at the extra session. Several of them were
introduced and passed on Friday. We
noted, too, that some of the great demon-
strations on General Harrison's advent as
President elect at Washington, were mark-
ed by melancholy forebodings by the dis-
asters of a black Friday. Poor Mr. Clay
and his unhappy friends seem to be under
the fatal influence of that inauspicious day
in their movements for this year. On Fri-
day, the 12th of April, (Mr. Clay's birth day
—he was born on a Friday,) the con-
tactor is to enter Raleigh, the capital of
North Carolina, to dictate how it shall vote.
This is the givings out of the federal press.
We shall see how this omen will be an-
swered by the vote of North Carolina. At
Columbus, Ohio, the dispersion of the Ba-
bel convention of coner- on Friday, the
23d. February, which met for the second
time, and disputed over the nomination of a
candidate for governor, was clouded with
a most distressing catastrophe, brought on by
the drunkenness, encouraged during the
night of the 22d. February. We copy the
following account from the Columbus States-
man.—*Globe.*

OMENS AND ACCIDENTS.—On the day of
the con convention, four horses attached
to a wagon on High street took fright, as
all sensible animals might, at the attempts
at foolery of the coners, and ran over the
timbers of the Klay Koon Klub house.

We should feel happy if we could stop
here; but we have a more melancholy tale
to relate. As a company of the song-sing-
ing rowdies left for the West, on the morning
after the convention, and some distance be-
yond Franklinton, on the national road,
they scared the horses of a Mr. Wilson, of
Little Sandusky, who was returning home
from a visit to his friends, with his wife and
child, and upset his vehicle, and killed the
little child, carried in his mother's arms.
The child lived only a short time after the
accident, and the unfortunate parents left
for their home, taking their dead child with
them. We have these facts from the phy-
sician who was called to see the child when
it was expiring.

It is not a matter of astonishment, that
leading professors of Christianity, who pray
long and loud for the salvation of souls,
should give countenance to, and frequently
be found among the most prominent agents in
these scenes of fruitless and sorrowful
waste. We are assured that seldom has our
witnessed such a confluence of the light
of the 22d. During the day, they kept in
pretty well; but at night, the lowest de-
baucheries took place, with Temperance
Greiner's songs in full glee.

We admit that it was some sign of return-
ing shame, when they shrunk from the light
of day to carry on their orgies.
We are informed that one of the canoe
delegates from Mount Vernon, declared
that, if he got home safely, he would never
be caught in such another scrape.
Since the above was written, a person who
was present at Franklinton, when Mr. and
Mrs. Wilson, came into the place with their
dying child, says, he seldom ever saw a
more affecting scene. The parents were
in such deep distress for their beautiful lit-
tle infant child, (and a sweeter looking babe
our informant says he never saw,) that they
could scarcely speak to any one.

The drunken rowdies, from the con
gathering, we learn, were driving at full
speed, singing, and hallooing like wild In-
dians, with their con skin paraphernalia
flying. Talk about the immortality of the
gallows; why the people at the hanging
were gentlemen, compared to these whig
people! The immortality at one of these
con fandanges, is ahead of any hanging
match that ever came off.

**Importance of Selecting Proper Occu-
pations.**—But few persons are aware of the
immense importance of selecting for their
sons, occupations for which they are espe-
cially qualified by their physical constitu-
tion or mental organs—a circumstance
which is seldom brought into consideration.

A person, who, while attending to the
duties of his profession or occupation,
whether literary, scientific or manual, can
gratify the predominant faculties of his in-
telligence, will always be successful. His busi-
ness will be an important source of his hap-
piness, and of course, will not be neglected.
It is not only imprudence, but cruelty, in a
parent, who, urged by the pride, ignorance,
or caprice, condemns his favorite son a cal-
ling, for which he can never be qualified by
his mental organization. A fearful tale
might be told of misery, want, intemperance
vice and insanity, which have had their ori-
gin in these sad mistakes. It is well known
that the wily Jesuits, who possessed an ex-
traordinary power of penetrating the motives
of the human actions, were remarkable for
their success in educating youth. And one
great source of the astonishing influence,
which that religious order once exercised
over a large portion of the civilized world,
has been ascribed by writers who flourished
many years ago, to their sagacity in adapt-
ing the particular business or agency of the
different members of their order, to the pe-
culiar qualifications, with which they were
endowed by nature. Almost every indi-
vidual is qualified to excel in some employ-
ment—and if all our children were destined
to pursue those occupations for which they
are especially fitted by their mental organi-
zation, and which would sometimes place
the son of the humblest artisan in the pul-
pit or on the bench, and sometimes doom
the descendant of the capitalist to labor with
his hands, it is evident that a tremendous ad-
dition would be made to the moral power of
this Republic.

From the Baltimore American.
It is said that the freight list of the steamer
Hibernia, on her recent trip from Liverpool
to Boston, amounted to 10,000. The re-
ceipts of the trip from freight and passen-
gers are 28,000.

The Liverpool Times of the 4th instant
says that the extent to which the specula-
tions in cotton have been carried in Eng-
land, and are still likely to be carried,
may be inferred from the fact that one cap-
italist was then in the market with £800,
000 to invest in the staple.

The same paper says:
"A reference to our cotton-market report
will show the extraordinary animation
which has been exhibited in the staple
during the week. Prices have risen from
an eighth to a farthing a pound; and the
sales in six days have reached the astounding
quantity of 109,000 bales! The great
bulk has, of course, been American, and
more than half, 56,000 bales, have been
taken on speculation. The total sales of
the last five weeks have reached the enor-
mous extent of 335,000 bales, against
127,000 during the corresponding period of
last year! The sales of cotton during the
present week have exceeded, in fact, any
similar period since the first introduction of
the cotton trade."

VERY LATE FROM CANTON.

Arrival of the Ann McKim at New York.
The fast sailing ship Ann McKim, Capt.
Vasmer, arrived at New York on Thurs-
day evening, from Canton, bringing dates
in November 9th. This is 29 days later
than were brought by any vessel direct
from Canton. The papers are in a great
degree filled with detailed regulations con-
cerning British trade, and other official pa-
pers.

The Canton papers contain an abstract of
the Supplementary Treaty. It declares
that all Foreign countries whose subjects or
citizens have hitherto traded at Canton,
shall be admitted to the five ports of Canton,
Fuchowfoo, Amoy, Ningpo and
Saughair, the five at which British vessels
are allowed to trade. British subjects are
allowed to buy or rent ground, or houses—
provision is made for the mutual surrender
of criminals.

GREAT FIRE AT CANTON.

The following is an extract of a letter em-
bracing all the important intelligence, dated
November 5:

"A tremendous fire occurred here in the
neighborhood of the foreign factories which
in the short space of ten hours, swept
off fifteen hundred buildings, among them
were the Dutch and French Consuls' resi-
dences, and the great warehouses of the
British and French merchants."

CROSS EXAMINATION OF A WIT- NESS.

Witness.
Did you see the man who was shot?
I saw him in the place.
With all respect, sir!
You left a wife in England, hey?

"If you canst not speak too"—continues
the examining counsel, with a triumphant
smile. Court approves—the bar all agog
—and therefore I ask you, Sir, in so
many words, whether you did, or did not
leave a wife in England?

—You need not answer that question, said
the counsel for prisoner, appealing to the
court with a low bow, not to be mistaken.
Oh I've no sort of objection, Mr. Judge
—at all particular about them things; not I.

Well then to the best of your recollection
and belief, did you or did you not leave a
wife in England?

Well then, mister—what may I call your
name?—to the best of my recollection and
belief, I did—or did not—leave
a wife in England.

Here Court finds occasion for a pocket
handkerchief; the bar chuckle, and nudge
one another, and the examining counsel be-
gins to grow very red about the gills.

Sir—I am not to be trifled with. Did
you or not leave a wife in England?

Yes.

You did! hey?

Yes—I did—or not.

Another laugh. Judge interferes.—Mr.
Witness, if you do not object to the question
itself, the form it is put in, being common
form, is proper enough.

What! Mr. Judge—on the cross examina-
tion of a witness! and what's more of a
willing witness! Well! if that's law here—
I guess I've had enough on't!
Judge stares and the bar fall a whispering,
and making mouths at the jury and the ju-
nior counsel.

Perhaps though, continues the court—
perhaps, though, brother A. it might be as
well to put the question in some other shape
and some what more directly.

With submission—witness!

Sir!

Did you leave a wife in England?

Oh you're coming to it, are ye!

Yes I did.

More than one perhaps.

Yes—more than one.

And how many? if I may be so bold.

Not knowing, can't say.

And how many children—at a rough
guess?

Well, then, at a rough guess couldn't
pretend to say.

Titter from the galleries—a growl from
the bench—while witness wipes his mouth,
and looks about him as innocent as possible:
counsel presses the question—having al-
ready cornered the witness.

Not within a half dozen, perhaps.

Oh no, indeed—not within—Looking
first at the judge—then at the ladies in the
gallery—then at the bar—then at the cell-
ing—then at his fingers and toes, as if count-
ing both. More tittering in every part of
the house.

Nor within forty or fifty, perhaps?

Lord you! No indeed—not within forty
or fifty thousand—or more!

All eyes were upon the witness, watch-
ing his countenance, without any suspicion
of the truth till he came out with forty or
fifty thousand, or more—and then, such a
shout you never heard in your life! The
bar, the Bench, Jury, and the people broke
fourth all together, and were just getting
over it, when the examining counsel, who
had never smelt the rat, rose and appealing
to the court; and jury, asked whether a
fellow could be worthy of belief, who was
capable of so answering his question—
whether true or false!—under the solemnity
of an oath! By this time the whole house
was in another uproar, and you may de-
pend upon it, the matter was not helped
much, when the witness turning to the judge,
asked him if he wasn't in the habit of leav-
ing a good many wives and children in ev-
ery place he stepped in!

Murder.—A man by the name of John
Jones, living in the lower part of this Dis-
trict, in the neighborhood of Col. Brockman,
was brutally murdered by his negro boy,
named Peter, on Monday last. The par-
ticulars, as we have heard them, are these:
They were both at work in the field,
hauling rails. The boy picked up an axe
lying near and deliberately struck his mas-
ter on the head, which felled him to the
ground, after which he continued to beat
him with the axe, breaking the skull and
causing immediate death. Mr. Jones had
raised the boy from his birth, and a few
days since sold him to a negro trader, who
was to have taken him off the day after the
murder was committed; this is supposed to
be the only cause of provocation. The
boy, immediately fled, but has since been
arrested.—*Greenville Mountaineer.*

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

TAKEN UP and posted by J. Sallis

Hughes, on Coldwater; a blind Roan
Horse, some white in his face, left hind foot
white, shod all round when taken up, 9 or
10 years old, appraised to three dollars,
Dec. 7th, 1843.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

Mar. 13, 1844.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.
SHE IS THE LAST.
She is the last of all that God ever made,
Hath given to our dear earth;
Two brothers sleep beneath the sod,
They perished at their birth;
Ah! fondly did we hope that she
Would live through her sweet infancy;
She is the last, and there she lies!
Beneath the loquacious tree;
We've laid to rest with streaming eyes
The last of all that God ever made;
We've heaped the clay above her breast,
And left her sleeping with the rest.
She is the last, and there she lies!
With silent lips, to Heaven
Submissively, we take the cup
This bitter but its given;
Enduring still, with faithful trust,
We yield our last hope to the dust.

EXCHANGE TABLE.
August 28, 1844.
Augustine Insurance and Banking Company,
Bank of Augusta, Ga., at Augusta,
Branch of the Bank of Georgia, at Augusta,
Bank of Brunswick,
Georgia Rail Road,
Mechanics' Bank,
Bank of St. Mary's,
Bank of Middle Georgia,
Bank of the State of Georgia, at Savannah,
Branches of ditto,
Agency of ditto, at Greenfield,
Commercial Bank, at Macon,
Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, Savannah,
Branch of ditto, at Macon,
Planters' Bank, Savannah,
Central Bank of Georgia, at Savannah,
Central B. & O. Bank, at Savannah,
Alabama Notes,
Bank of Hawkinsville,
Phoenix Bank of Columbus,
Charleston Bank,
Bank of Camden,
Bank of Georgetown,
Commercial Bank,
Merchants' Bank, at Charleston,
Bank of Hamburg,
Bank of Darlington,
Bank of Columbia,
Chattahoochee Rail Road and Banking Company,
Monroe Rail Road and Banking Company,
Planters' and Merchants' Bank of Columbia,
Western Bank of Georgia, at Rome,
Exchange Bank, Brunswick,
Insurance Bank of Columbia at Macon, no circulation.

Wetumpka Prices Current.
CORRECTED WEEKLY AT THE FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE.

Cotton,	lb.	7	9
Suggin', Dundee,	yd.	14	16
Ky.	18	20	
India,	20	20	
Bale rope, northern,	lb.	5	9
Ky.	8	9	
Coffee, Rio,	8	9	
Green Hav.	8	9	
Jay,	15	17	
Bacon, Hams,	6	9	
sides,	6	9	
shoulders,	6	9	
Butter, Goshen,	12	18	
country,	12	18	
Cheese,	10	10	
Iron, sheet,	10	10	
loop,	10	10	
Plymouth moulds,	7	8	
Steel, German,	10	10	
American bl.	10	10	
English	18	20	
cast,	6	9	
Nails, cast,	6	9	
wrought,	20	20	
Rice,	5	5	
Sugar, loaf,	18	20	
lump,	14	16	
N. Orleans,	7	8	
Porto Rico,	10	12	
Salt,	31	50	
Spirits, brandy cog.	31	50	
Am.	45	100	
Rum, N. E.	45	75	
Lafayette,	62	75	
St. Croix,	32	50	
Jamaica,	32	50	
Gin, Holl'd,	32	50	
American,	32	50	
Whiskey, ro.	26	27	
com.	28	28	
Brandy, pch	75	100	
ap	75	100	
Wines, Madeira,	32	50	
Teheriffe,	31	25	
Sherry,	31	75	
Sweet Mal,	60	65	
Port,	32	50	
Lisbon,	31	50	
Claret,	32	50	
Champagne,	33	50	
Muscet,	35	50	
Cordials, asorted,	34	50	
Champagne cider,	34	50	
Porter, London,	34	50	
American,	33	50	
Soap, yellow,	16	16	
white,	16	16	
Glass, 8 x 10,	33	50	
10 x 12,	34	50	
Oils, lamp,	87	100	
lincod,	87	100	

Pilgrim's Choice.
A selection of Hymns & Spiritual Songs,
lately compiled from various authors,
BY E. 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.
LETTERS of Administration upon the
goods and chattels, rights and credits
of John Dobson, late of the county of Ran-
dolph, deceased, have been granted to the
undersigned, by the Judge of the County Court
of said county, on the first day of February,
1844; all persons indebted to said estate
are requested to make payment; and all
persons having claims against the estate of
the said John Dobson are requested to ex-
hibit the same within the time limited by
law or they will be barred.
—SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Sheriff,
and Administrator, ex officio.
Feb. 13, 1844.—33 50.

NOTICE.
ON Saturday the 18th of April next, the
undersigned, Commissioners, with let-
ters to the lowest bidder, building of a Court
House in the town of Asheville, St. Clair
County, Ala. the building to be built of
brick, 14 feet by 36 with seven partition
walls. Further specifications to be made
known on the day of letting.
JOHN F. DILL,
JOHN S. JAMES,
JESSE A. COLLINS,
JOHN EDWARDS.

NOTICE.
PURSUANT to the provisions of a mor-
gage, made and executed to the Branch
of the Bank of the State of Alabama at
Decatur, on the 30th day of August, 1837,
by John McKemie and William Leg, and
intended to secure the payment to the said
Branch Bank of certain debts therein in-
volved, and which was recorded in the of-
fice of the Clerk of the County Court of
Benton County, I, George W. Carroll, Presi-
dent of said Branch Bank, by virtue
of the authority on me conferred by said
mortgage, will, on Monday the 1st
day of April next, at the Court
House door in the town of Jacksonville,
Benton County, Alabama, offer for sale to
the highest bidder for cash, the following
tract or parcel of land, conveyed by said
John McKemie, to wit: the north west
quarter of Section numbered seven in town-
ship fourteen of Range seven east in the
Coosa Land District; and also the follow-
ing tract conveyed by said Wm. Leg, lying
in the Coosa Land District and num-
bered as follows, to wit: the north half
of the north west quarter of section num-
bered thirty-three in township thirteen of range
seven east.
Such title will be conveyed only as is
vested by said mortgage.
G. W. CARROLL, President.

State of Alabama,
Benton County,
ORPHANS' COURT, SPECIAL
TERM, March 11, 1844.

BE it remembered, that on this day came
John Burdett, and filed his petition in
this Court, setting forth, that on the 10th
day of April, A. D. 1843, he purchased
of William W. Ledbetter, a tract or parcel
of land lying in the south east corner of
the north east quarter of section four in
township thirteen, range eleven east, in the
Coosa Land District, more particularly
known as the field where James Maxwell
improved, containing by estimation about
two acres more or less, for the sum of one
hundred dollars which was paid to the said
William W. Ledbetter, at the time of the
purchase; that the said William W. Led-
better executed to the petitioner his Bond
for title; that the petitioner further states,
that said William W. Ledbetter has since died
intestate, and that Arthur Alexander has
been duly and legally appointed Adminis-
trator of the estate of the said William
W. Ledbetter; deceased; that the said Wm.
W. Ledbetter left the following heirs,
(viz): Zilla Ledbetter, Sarah Ledbetter,
Rhoda Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter, and
Lewis Johnston Ledbetter, and prays that
Arthur Alexander, Administrator as afore-
said, be ordered to make titles to said Bur-
dett for said Land, agreeable to the Bond
of his intestate, the said Wm. W. Ledbet-
ter, dec'd.
Whereupon it is ordered by the Court,
that publication be made in the Jackson-
ville Republican once a month for three
months, notifying the said Arthur Alexan-
der, Administrator as aforesaid, and the
said Zilla Ledbetter, Sarah Ledbetter, Rhoda
Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter and Lewis
Johnston Ledbetter, and all others therein
interested, to be and appear at the office of
the Clerk of the County Court in Jackson-
ville, on the first Friday in July next, to
show cause if any they can, why the said
Arthur Alexander, Administrator as afore-
said, should not be ordered to execute to the
said John Burdett a title to said land, accord-
ing to the requirements of the bond of his
intestate, the said Wm. W. Ledbetter.
True Copy, M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
March 13, 1844.—m3m.

State of Alabama,
Benton County,
ORPHANS' COURT, SPECIAL
TERM, March 11, 1844.

THIS day came Thomas A. Walker,
Administrator of the Estate of Nathan
Nabors, deceased, and filed his accounts
and vouchers, accompanied by a proper
statement for final settlement of the es-
tate of said deceased, which accounts and
vouchers have been examined and reported
for final settlement. It is therefore or-
dered by the Court, that publication be
made in the Jacksonville Republican, once
a week for three weeks, notifying all per-
sons interested in the said estate, that a final
settlement thereof will be made at the of-
fice of the Clerk of the County Court in
Jacksonville, on Friday the sixth day of
April next, according to the accounts and
vouchers as filed, unless cause be shown on
that day to the contrary.
(True Copy.)
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
March 13, 1844.—33 50.

B. T. POPE.
(LATE OF WETUMPKA.)
HAS removed to Asheville, St. Clair Co.
Ala. He offers his services to the
public in the Practice of Law in the
Supreme Court of the State and in the
Circuit and Chancery Courts of St. Clair,
Shelby, Blount, Cherokee, Benton and Tal-
ladesha counties, at Asheville, March 13, 1844.

The State of Alabama.
To the Hon. Judge of the County Court
of St. Clair County.

THE petition of Phebe Green who is
widow of Burwell Green, late of said
county, deceased, sheweth, that the said
Burwell Green was in his lifetime, during
his intermarriage with your Petitioner,
and at the time of his death, seized and pos-
sessed in fee simple of the following tracts or
parcels of land, situate in the County of
St. Clair and known as the east half of the
north east quarter of Section twenty-two,
in township thirteen and range three east
in the Huntsville Land District; and the
north west quarter of the same Section
township and Range, in all which your
petitioner is entitled to dower. Your peti-
tioner shows to your honor that Burwell
Green, junior is the Administrator of the
goods and chattels, rights and credits of
the said Burwell Green, deceased, and that
he is also one of the heirs of said Burwell
Green, deceased. That Archelaus Walker,
formerly Margaret Green Walker, (for-
merly Margaret Green) Jeremiah Gibson
in right of his wife Elizabeth Gibson, (for-
merly Elizabeth Gibson), Jane Cadwell,
widow of the late William Cadwell, (for-
merly Jane Green), and John O. Green
and William Green and Lewis T. Green,
and Garland Harwick in right of his wife
Lucy T. Harwick, (formerly Lucy T.
Green) are the heirs of law of said Bur-
well Green, deceased, and are all of full
age; and that Curtis G. Beason and Wil-
liam Whisenant are in possession of
said described lands, who are also of full
age; wherefore your petitioner prays, that
her dower in said described lands may be
allotted to her.

PHEBE GREEN.
Widow of Burwell Green, dec'd.

Notice.

To Burwell Green, Jr. Administrator of
the estate of Burwell Green late of the
County of St. Clair deceased, and to him as
one of the heirs of said Burwell Green, dec'd,
and to Archelaus Walker, John O. Green,
Jeremiah Gibson, Jane Cadwell, William
Green, Lewis T. Green and Garland Har-
wick, being the other heirs of said Burwell
Green, dec'd, and to Curtis G. Beason and
William Whisenant, heirs in possession
of the lands described in the foregoing
petition.

You will each and every of you take
notice, that on the first Monday in April
next, at a special Term of the County
Court of St. Clair County, I will file with
the Judge of said court, the Petition of
which the annexed is a copy, praying that
dower may be allotted me as widow of the
said Burwell Green, deceased in the east
half of the north east quarter of section
twenty-two, in township thirteen of Range
three east in the Huntsville Land District;
also the north west quarter of the same
section township and range, lying and situ-
ated in said county; when and where you and
each and every of you are required here
by to appear and contest the same if you
think proper.

PHEBE GREEN.
Widow of Burwell Green, dec'd.
Asheville, St. Clair Co. Ala.,
7th March, 1844.

Bankrupt Sale.

BY virtue of authority vested in me as
Assignee in Bankruptcy for the North-
ern District of Alabama, I will sell, at the
Court House in the town of Jacksonville,
on Monday the 1st of April next, at public
auction for cash, in notes of the Bank of the
State of Alabama and its branches, all the
interest vested in me as Assignee in Bank-
ruptcy, in and to a large amount of real
and personal property conveyed by Edward
Herdon to Jesse G. Cobb, as Trustee, by
deeds of trust, executed on the 20th and
21st of April, 1840, and recorded in the of-
fice of the Clerk of the county court of
Benton county. The real estate consists of
the south half of section 21, township 14,
range 8 east, 3 1-2 acres of land adjacent
to Alexandria, and Lots Nos. 43, 46, 83,
45, 71, 116 & 117 in the town of Jackson-
ville. The personal property consists of
the following negro slaves: Lewis, Talbot,
Becky, Willis, Charles and Milton; also
a carriage and two horses, one Durham
bull, one piano, five beds, beds and fur-
niture, two carpets, one secretary, two
bureaus, seven tables—nine chairs, one
wardrobe and various other articles of hous-
hold and kitchen furniture.

Also, at the same time and place, all my
interest as Assignee, in bankruptcy in and
to the following tract of land, surrendered
by Edward L. Givens to wit the north
east 1/4 of section fourteen, township four-
teen, range seven east in the Coosa land dis-
trict, on which is a saw mill and saw mill
also all my interest as Assignee as afore-
said in the following real and personal es-
tate, conveyed by said Givens to Augustus
Yoe, to secure William T. Givens, to
wit: Lots No. 38 and 39 in Alexandria—
one bay mare and colt, one negro boy named
Ed Jackson, one cow, five or ten head of
hogs, one bureau, one side board, two beds
and furniture, one iron chest, and a few
other articles of household furniture, spec-
ified in said deed.

Such title or interest in the above prop-
erty only, as is vested in me as Assignee, as
aforesaid will be conveyed to the purchasers.
S. D. CARRANISS,
Assignee in Bankruptcy for
the Northern District of Ala.
Feb. 27, 1844.

JOHN S. BEEBA,
COMMISSIONER, MERCHANT,
MOBILE, ALA.
Messrs. Woodward & Porter, Jacksonville,
A. Crozier & Son, White Plains,
H. G. & A. R. Barclay, Talladega,
Gen. Wm. B. McClellan,
Nav. Alexander Riddle,
Nov. 22, 1843.—3m

State of Alabama.
Benton County,
ORPHANS' COURT, SPECIAL
TERM, Feb. 19, 1844.

JOSHUA R. WALKER, Executor of
the last will and testament of John
Walker, dec'd having reported himself ready
for a final settlement of said estate, and
filed his accounts and vouchers which have
been examined, audited and reported
for allowance.
It is ordered, that publication be made in
the Jacksonville Republican for three con-
secutive weeks, notifying and requiring all
persons interested in the settlement of the
said estate of said deceased, to be and ap-
pear at the office of the Clerk of the county
court of said county in Jacksonville, on
Friday the fifth day of April next, to show
cause if any they have, why the estate of
said deceased should not be settled accord-
ing to the accounts and vouchers as filed.
True copy.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
Feb. 25, 1844.

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned respectfully informs
the public that he has in his employment
a first rate Blacksmith, his shop is sup-
plied with two furnaces, both of which will
be kept in constant use, and supplied with
tools. He will keep on hand a good supply
of iron of every kind, and will at all times
be prepared to execute all kinds of Black-
smith work including the ironing of wag-
ons, &c. in the most workman-like man-
ner. All work will be warranted—exce-
lled upon the shortest notice, and at the low-
est rates. His shop is situated near his
own residence, at the fork of the road two
miles north of Jacksonville.
R. D. ROWLAND,
Dec. 6, 1843.—3m.

Two more Premiums
FROM THE FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE.

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

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

The State of Alabama,
Randolph County,
Regular Orphans' Court, Jan. Term, 1844.

THIS day came Joseph C. Baird and An-
drew N. Baird, Administrators of the es-
tate of Matthew 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 stated said account & vouch-
ers and reported the same for final settle-
ment 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 set-
tlement 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, co. CLK.

\$150 REWARD

FOR the apprehension and delivery of
two men who broke jail in town of Jack-
sonville, Ala. on the night of the 14th inst.
and stole two horses, about two miles north
of Jacksonville.
The above reward will be given for the
apprehension and delivery of those men to
the undersigned, at the house of William Ores
two miles north of Jacksonville, when he
speaks to any person he can look at them.
Thomas Alexander, alias Thomas A.
Goodson was a man about 26 or 27 years
of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high,
and weighs about 145 pounds, black hair,
black beard and small whiskers, dark hazel eyes
of a dark complexion, sharp roman nose,
had on a high crown black hat, a blue cloth
dress coat, coarse wollen pair of pantaloons,
striped jeans vest and a pair of shoes—con-
versing very well and professes to be a
Black Smith and Silver Smith to trade.
A liberal reward will be given for the
horses, one of them was a bright red sorrel
about 5 feet high, 7 or 8 years old, in the
spring, white spot in his forehead, and
both hind feet white, paces short but goes
easy, stout tail and mane little inclined to
curl, the other mare, color jet black a few
saddle marks on her back, seven years old
in the spring—gates, walks, and trots, a
very lofty carriage hind legs a little cross-
elder than common, a very long tail, a small
scar on her left fore leg a little below the
pastern joint.

Also, a variety of personal property,
consisting of Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Sheep,
Guns, Pistols, Books, Clocks, and other
articles, surrendered by Samuel B. Mc-
Clure, Samuel S. McClure, James Har-
court, Zechariah Holloway, Francis M.
Perryman, Joel T. Morrison, William
Williams and Levi R. Lawler.
S. D. CARRANISS,
Assignee in Bankruptcy for
the Northern Dist. of Ala.
Feb. 27, 1844.

Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of an execution issued from
the circuit court of Talladega county,
and to me directed, I will sell to the high-
est bidder, for cash, before the court house
door in the town of Jacksonville, on the
first Monday in April next, all the fol-
lowing described lands, to wit: the south
half of section 34, township 14 R. 7, also
the east half section 13, township 14, R.
7, also west half of section 26, township 14,
R. 7, also the east half of section 26,
township 14, R. 7, also the west half of
section 32, township 14, R. 7, also all that
part of the west half of section 35, town-
ship 16, R. 7, lying north of the middle of
Chockolocke creek—levied on as the prop-
erty of James Hall and pointed out by
Plaintiff, this 7th Jan'y, 1844.
R. S. PORTER, Sur'r.
Feb. 28, 1844.

State of Alabama,
Benton County,
ORPHANS' COURT, SPECIAL
TERM, Feb. 19, 1844.

SEABORN PALMER, Administrator of
the estate of Willis P. Palmer, dec'd,
having reported himself ready for a final
settlement of the estate of said deceased, and
filed his accounts and vouchers, which have
been examined, audited and reported
for allowance.
It is ordered that publication be made in
the Jacksonville Republican for three con-
secutive weeks, notifying and requiring all
persons interested in said estate to be and
appear at the office of the Clerk of the
county court in Jacksonville on Friday the
5th day of April next, to show cause if any
they have, why the estate of said deceased
should not be settled according to the ac-
counts and vouchers as filed.
(True copy.)
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
Feb. 21, 1844.

LAST CALL.

SUFFICIENT notice has
certainly been given to
all indebted to us, and
as there are a large
number who have not
paid, we would now say, that this is the
last notice, except one given by an offi-
cer. All who do not pay us by Circuit
Court in April, may expect to be notified
by an officer. **MONEY WE MUST
AND WILL HAVE.**
We have also given notice that Ala-
bama money would be received if pay-
ment was made soon. We shall not feel
bound to receive it much longer.
S. P. HUDSON & CO.
Feb'y 28th, 1844.—4t.

**Friends in Need are Friends
Indeed.**

If our last years dues are
not paid off, we cannot buy
Goods. We wish to start
to market in a few days;
help, help us—who owe us.
YOUNG & NISHET.
Feb. 28, 1844.

Look to your Interests.

THE Subscriber will leave Jacksonville
in the course of a few weeks, and must
close his business previous to his departure.
All persons indebted to him will save cost
by calling and settling, as he will be com-
pelled to sue on all his accounts, on the first
Saturday in April. "A word to the wise
is sufficient."
GEORGE R. GRANT.
Feb. 28th 1844.

State of Alabama,
Benton County,
TAKEN UP BY BENJAMIN LOKEY, ON
Talladega River, a bright sorrel horse
blaze in the face, hind feet white half way
up to the knees, 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands
high—appraised to fifteen dollars, Feb. 6th
1844.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
Feb. 28, 1844.

Land sale in Chancery.

PURSUANT to a decree pronounced at the
July term of the Chancery court, held at
Talladega, on the 9th Monday after the
4th Monday in May, 1842, in and for the
40th Chancery district, Northern Chancery
Division, in the case of Wm. Penn v. Wm.
C. Price, Adm. of J. M. Neal, and the heirs
of said Neal dec'd. I will offer at public sale
at the court-house door in the town of Jack-
sonville, Benton co. for cash on the first
Monday in April next, 1844, the north half
of Section 9, township 15, in Range 9 east
in Coosa Land District.
Sale within the usual hours.
H. P. WATSON, Register &c.
Feb. 28, 1844.—32 50.

Bankrupt Sale.

BY virtue of authority vested in the un-
dersigned, as Assignee in Bankruptcy for
the Northern District of Alabama, he will
sell, at the Court House in the Town
of Wedowee, in Randolph county, on Mon-
day the 18th day of March next, at public
auction for cash, a large lot of Notes, Ac-
counts, Bonds, Judgments and other choses
in action, surrendered in Bankruptcy by
Francis M. Perryman, Wiley Martin Mc-
Clendon, Euclidian Longshore, James A.
Kens, Zechariah Holloway, William Wil-
liams, Samuel B. McClure, Samuel S.
McClure, Samuel Wells, Levi R. Law-
ler and Alvis G. Nicks.
Also, a variety of personal property,
consisting of Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Sheep,
Guns, Pistols, Books, Clocks, and other
articles, surrendered by Samuel B. Mc-
Clure, Samuel S. McClure, James Har-
court, Zechariah Holloway, Francis M.
Perryman, Joel T. Morrison, William
Williams and Levi R. Lawler.
S. D. CARRANISS,
Assignee in Bankruptcy for
the Northern Dist. of Ala.
Feb. 27, 1844.

Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of an execution issued from
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the east half section 13, township 14, R.
7, also west half of section 26, township 14,
R. 7, also the east half of section 26,
township 14, R. 7, also the west half of
section 32, township 14, R. 7, also all that
part of the west half of section 35, town-
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Chockolocke creek—levied on as the prop-
erty of James Hall and pointed out by
Plaintiff, this 7th Jan'y, 1844.
R. S. PORTER, Sur'r.
Feb. 28, 1844.

State of Alabama,
Benton County,
ORPHANS' COURT, SPECIAL
TERM, Feb. 19, 1844.

SEABORN PALMER, Administrator of
the estate of Willis P. Palmer, dec'd,
having reported himself ready for a final
settlement of the estate of said deceased, and
filed his accounts and vouchers, which have
been examined, audited and reported
for allowance.
It is ordered that publication be made in
the Jacksonville Republican for three con-
secutive weeks, notifying and requiring all
persons interested in said estate to be and
appear at the office of the Clerk of the
county court in Jacksonville on Friday the
5th day of April next, to show cause if any
they have, why the estate of said deceased
should not be settled according to the ac-
counts and vouchers as filed.
(True copy.)
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
Feb. 21, 1844.

THE LADY'S CHOICE.

LADY'S VITAE.
A LITERARY & PICTORIAL MAGAZINE FOR 1844.
The "Lady's Choice" is a Religious and
Literary Gem, and is published weekly.
It is the only one of its kind in the South,
and is the only one that is published in the
South. It is the only one that is published
in the South. It is the only one that is
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Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 8.—No. 10.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1844.

Whole No. 375.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

At \$2.50 in advance, or \$1.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year, of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent. Over 12 lines counted as two square feet, over 24 as three, &c. Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates. Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance, and no work will be done until the bill is received. Advertisements inserted in the "Morning Star" without directions as to the number of insertions will be published until further notice.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months. For announcing candidates \$2.00, invariably in advance.

For inserting circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square. POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR ON BUSINESS.

THE YOUTH OF THE HEART.

BY MRS. C. M. SAWYER.

"Shall I ever grow old?" said a fair little girl, as she stood by the window, looking out at the sun, and turned up her sunny blue eyes.

"Shall I ever grow old as the beggar has done, and never again look on the light of the sun, and see the sweet flowers no more?"

"Will my face be all wrinkled with sorrow and care, and my pretty brown tresses turn white, and my hair fall out, and I never could fear to become such a sad looking sight?"

On her fair little daughter the mother looked down, and her face wore a sorrowful smile. As she smiled back the beautiful tresses of brown, and gazed in her blue eyes, she said:

"Oh, yes, my dear child," and her tears gathered fast, "the child who we see in our youth cannot last, and wrinkles and age will surely come."

"This beautiful forehead, so placid and white, this cheek of the carnation bloom, this eye of the deep blue, and this hair of the golden ringlet, the precursor that leads to the tomb!"

"To wrinkles these dimples at length will give place, these cheeks will be sprinkled with gray, and when that is done, then, can you discover a trace of the beauty my child wears to-day?"

"But the youth of the heart," and the mother's dark eye grew soft as she spoke, "may live in its greenness when age has come nigh, and the rose and the lily are gone!"

"That youth," it is an evergreen, nourish it well, with the dew of affection and love, and in the bosom undying will dwell, when thy spirit ascends above!"

"Oh, the youth of the heart," it is more precious than gold, for it is the seed of the future, and makes the world bright to us when we are old, and it is the light of the day."

"Then grieve not, my child, though thy clock should And thy beautiful tresses turn gray—grow pale, but guard well the youth of thy heart that shall Nor die with thy beauty away!"

THE YANKEE PEDLAR AND THE OLD FARMER.—A YANKEE TRICK.

Late one evening, in the autumn of 18—, a Yankee pedlar drove up before the door of the dwelling of a very wealthy old farmer, who had always borne great ill will to all the Yankees, and especially to Yankee pedlars. Indeed, he hated the name of Yankee. He could not bear it mentioned even, without heaping up curses on the whole tribe, and denouncing the pedlars, as "cheats and plunderers." What was the cause of his great hatred to them. I am not able to say; and I do not suppose that the old gentleman himself could have given any definite or satisfactory reason for it, even as all of us, perhaps, are unacquainted with persons, whom we do not like, and yet are unable to assign any reasons for our dislike. We just don't like them, and that's all we can say.

The pedlar lighted from his wagon, and went into the house, and found the old gentleman sitting with his wife before the fire, and asked him very politely, if he wished to purchase any "dry goods," naming over, as pedlars generally do, the different kinds of articles, that he has for sale.

"No, No," said the old man gruffly, before the pedlar had finished speaking, "no, I don't want any thing, that you have." "Perhaps," said the pedlar, a little disconcerted at the old man's manner of speaking, "perhaps your lady would like to purchase something?"

"No, she wouldn't," said the farmer, forcing his words between his teeth.

"May be," said the pedlar, after a short silence, "you would like to look at my goods? I would be happy to accommodate you, even that far."

"No, we wouldn't," said the farmer, "we have no desire to see your goods—it would be no accommodation, sir."

"Well, sir," said the pedlar, "can I stay with you to night?"

"No, sir," said the farmer, "you can't; and the sooner you are off, the better."

"Why, sir," said the pedlar earnestly, "there is no other house within several miles of this, at which I can stay, and it is now nearly night; if you do not take me in, I shall have to lie out, and consequently suffer."

"That is no look out of mine," said the farmer, "you ought to have thought of that sooner."

"I did think of it, sir," said the pedlar, "but I did not doubt that you would let me stay with you, under such circumstances."

"You may doubt it now," said the old man.

"Do let the gentleman stay," said the lady, looking up. "If you turn him off, you know he will have to lie out all night, and the weather is very cold."

"Heaven bless the lady," thought the pedlar. "Do sir," said he, "and I will take it as the greatest favor."

"Well," said the old farmer, sulkily, "as it is the only chance, I suppose you must stay; but I do not like to be troubled in this way."

"Thank you, sir," said the pedlar, bowing. "I will be no trouble to you," and he went out to take care of his horse.

After the pedlar had stabled and fed his horse, he returned to the house, and the old farmer asked him sulkily to take a seat. Though he was now relieved from the fear of having to lie out in the woods all night, yet his feelings were any thing but pleasant. He sat down and fixed his eyes on the fire, fearing to speak, or to move, lest he should trouble his host, and excite his anger.

The old lady, however, pretty soon relieved him, by entering into conversation with him, and by degrees, his embarrassment, as their conversation progressed, went off him. The old man's countenance, too, began to assume a more pleasing appearance, as their conversation progressed, and he pretty soon joined in it. He was highly delighted with the pedlar's description of the country in which he lived, and that through which he had travelled. He began to think that the Yankees had been wronged, and that there was one gentleman, at least, even among the pedlars. Just before bed time, the old gentleman said with a smile:

"I am told that you, Yankees, are good at playing tricks on people. I would be glad that you would play one on me before you leave."

"Ah," said the pedlar, "you ought not to believe every thing you hear. A great many things are told on the Yankees, that are not true. But, if I were ever so good at playing tricks, I should have very much to play one on a person, whose hospitality I had enjoyed."

"Oh," said the farmer, "never mind that—never mind that. You are welcome to play a trick on me, if you can. I wish you to do it. I promise to take it all in good part. But I don't believe that you, or any other Yankee, can play a trick on me."

The old fellow insisted so earnestly, that the pedlar promised to play a trick on him, if he could, and then took his leave for the night.

The pedlar having got his head upon his pillow, put all his wits to work, to invent some plan to play a trick on his host, for he was determined to do it, if possible, and make him suffer a little for the rude manner in which he had treated him. He recollected that during their conversation, the old gentleman had spoken of having barrels of cider in his cellar. "Ah, I have it," thought he, "and he turned over and went to sleep."

Next morning, just as the pedlar was taking his leave, the farmer said, "But where is the trick that you were to play on me?"

"Ah, I had forgotten that," said the pedlar. "You have barrels of cider in your cellar," continued he.

"Yes," said the farmer, and they went down into the cellar.

"Have you an auger," said the pedlar? "Yes," and the auger was brought.

The pedlar now selected the largest barrel, and rolled it out to the middle of the cellar. He then took the auger and bored a hole into one end of the barrel, and told the old man to insert his thumb in and, going to the other end, he bored a hole into that, also, and told the old man to insert his other thumb in it. Then laying down the auger, he went immediately out, and got into his wagon and drove off, leaving the old farmer stretched over the barrel, in the manner in which he had often confined his slaves to punish them, with one thumb in one end of the barrel, and the other in the other, and fearing to remove them lest he should lose his "good cider."

A FEMALE BEHEADED.—On the 22d ult. a woman was beheaded at Heidelberg, Germany, for the murder of her husband.

An account of it says:—A clergyman attended to offer her the consolation of religion in her last moments. The culprit exhibited no extraordinary emotion, but surveyed the apparatus of death with perfect composure. Her countenance presented nothing of the ashy paleness of fear. She ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and took her seat in a chair which was placed in the centre of it. A troop of dragoons was drawn up round the platform. A short prayer was read by the clergyman, after which part of her attire was removed from her back, and a cap was then drawn over her face. The remainder of the melancholy spectacle was sufficiently dramatic. There were two executioners, the principal minister of justice and an assistant. The latter twisted the sufferer's hair, and held it up at arm's length. When this was done, the principal headman advanced with a broad two-handed sword. A silent thrill ran through the assembled multitude, who now understood that the fatal moment had arrived. The dreadful weapon was raised by the executioner, and a single blow severed the head from the body. A great flow of blood instantaneously followed.

The head was then held up to gaze of the crowd, while the body sank through a trap-door, and the dismal scene closed.

THE BURIED TREASURE.

The Centinella de Galicia contains the following particulars relative to the treasure buried by Marshall Ney's order near Santiago:—

"It is now beyond doubt that, in 1831, several barrels containing a sum of 18,000,000 francs in gold, were buried in the district of Larrano, near Santiago. Two hundred French soldiers retreating from Vigo, and being afraid to enter Santiago, encamped in the neighborhood of the city, where sixty of them, having dug a trench ten feet deep, deposited in it the barrels by order of their commander. During the operation, one of the barrels was broken, and it was then the soldiers, perceiving what they were burying, instead of ammunition, as they had been told. Military discipline, however, prevented them from satisfying their secret desires, and they were unable to do so later, as they shortly returned to France, and were marched to Russia. It is positively known that only three of them survived that campaign. One of the survivors died a short time since; another expired three years ago, and the fact above alluded to is affirmed in his will. The only one now living, having waited for the time after which no claim is legal in France to expire, left for Spain, and having explored the spot where he supposed the treasure to be buried, he repaired to Madrid, where, through the medium of the French embassy, he signed with the minister of finance, M. Calatrava, a treaty by which he bound himself to share the sum with the Spanish Government, on condition that the latter should afford him the necessary protection during the operation. The events of June last paralyzed his endeavors; but the same treaty having been signed by M. Ayllon, another search was made, without success, owing, no doubt, to an error respecting the position of the ground."

WANT OF FAITH.

The defect of our times is a want of faith. We live in an age of reality, present, palpable reality. Every thing is to be paid for upon demand; every thing is to be accounted for and answered by return of post. The golden currency of enthusiasm has been called in. There is no reverence for any features of truth behind the veil. Our temper resembles that of the pupil who inquired of Henry Martin whether, by embracing the Christian religion, he should be held the deity in a visible shape. This eagerness to perceive every object, without delay and impediment, is a characteristic of minds which have not been accustomed to gaze at the luminary of truth, and might be rebuked by a Hebrew legend which we have read,—"You teach," said the Emperor Trajan to a famous Rabbi, "that your God is everywhere, and boast that He resides among your nation. I should like to see him."

"God's presence is, indeed, everywhere," the Rabbi replied; "but He cannot be seen, for no mortal eye can look up to His splendor." The Emperor had the obstinacy of power and persisted in his demand. "Well," answered the Rabbi, "suppose that we begin by endeavoring to gaze at one of His ambassadors?" Trajan assented; and the Rabbi leading him into the open air, for it was the noon of the day, bade him raise his eyes to the sun then shining down upon the world in its meridian glory. "The Emperor made the attempt, but relinquished it. 'I cannot,' he said, 'the light dazzles me.' 'If then,' rejoined the triumphant Rabbi, 'when art unable to endure the light of one of his creatures, how canst thou expect to behold the unclouded glory of the Creator?' It is a beautiful and touching parable, and teaches humility not only in religion, but in literature and in life."

The following amusing anecdote is going the rounds of the Whig papers. It is a good one, if true, and we see no reason why we Democrats should not enjoy some share in the laugh that must follow the reading of it.—*Montgomery Advertiser*.

At a local convention recently held in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, a friend of Mr. Cass moved a resolution to the following effect:—Whereas, Gen. Lewis Cass emigrated to the West from New Hampshire in early life with his knapsack on his back, and unsheathed his sword in repelling the Indians from the Northwest frontier, and in fighting against the British during the last war; Therefore, resolved, That he ought to be supported by the democratic party for President of the United States. A brother localist moved to amend the resolution by striking out the name of "Lewis Cass," and inserting the name of "Martin Van Buren," which motion, after an animated discussion, prevailed.—Some one called for the reading of the resolution as amended; whereupon, the secretary, in a loud voice, commenced reading:—Whereas, General Martin Van Buren emigrated to the West from New Hampshire in early life, with his knapsack on his back, and unsheathed his sword repelling the Indians and fighting against the British! By the time the secretary had got thus far, the absurdity of the thing became so manifest, that the same localist who moved the amendment sprang to his seat, exclaiming,—"hut, hut, hut, Mr. Chairman, that'll never do! I move to lay the affair on the table," and there it was laid accordingly.

"Slippery times these," as the fellow said when his heels flew up this morning. "Yes, and hard ones too," responded a chap whose head had just hit the pavement.

CONGRESSIONAL.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER.

WASHINGTON, February 21st, 1844. Mr. Bates of Massachusetts, spoke, on to-day, at great length, on the Tariff, in reply to Messrs. McDuffie and Woodbury. He is a high protectionist, and a good speaker; possessed of sufficient animation to make it interesting to hear him. He seems to be a very honest politician, and takes great interest in the advancement of his principles.

In the House, Mr. Bur, of South Carolina, spoke in favor of the 21st rule. In the course of his remarks, he was very pointed towards the Abolitionists, in the House. Mr. McDuffie was listening to him with great attention during the time he was speaking, and apparently was anxious to catch every word as it fell from his lips. Mr. Bur is viewed here as a man of fine sense, without much show of oratory. He enjoys the reputation of being a sound lawyer, which may be easily discovered in the arrangement of his remarks. Mr. Dellet, of Alabama, has the floor, and will address the House to-morrow.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and laid aside to be reported on.

MONTGOMERY.

WASHINGTON, February 22d, 1844. Mr. Chase, of Massachusetts, spoke to-day in the Senate against the abrogation of the Convention with Great Britain for the joint occupancy of the Oregon Territory, and Mr. Atchinson in favor of it.

In the House, a motion was made to adjourn, but failed on the call of the yeas and nays.

Mr. Dellet spoke in favor of the 21st rule, and did not spare Mr. Adams. He handled him without gloves, to the great satisfaction of many of the members of the House. Mr. Adams was evidently much excited while Mr. Dellet was speaking, and will, without doubt, reply with bitterness when he obtains the floor.

Mr. Henley, of Indiana, endeavored to submit a joint resolution for the adjournment of Congress in May next. The motion, requiring two thirds, was not carried.

The House then took up the Revenue Bill, which, after various amendments, was reported back, and will be acted on hereafter.

MONTGOMERY.

The Senate, on to-day, was engaged in the discussion of the Oregon question. Mr. Hannagan concluded a strong speech in favor of occupying the country, and Mr. Dayton commenced a reply to the gentleman from Indiana, but before he got through, gave way for a motion to adjourn.

In the House, Mr. Rogers, of New York, spoke out his hour against the 21st rule, and Gen. Dromgoole, of Virginia, obtained the floor for to-morrow. He will, I understand, offer a substitute for the report of the select committee, and thus introduce a new feature into the debate.

Many private bills were considered and reported to the House for final action.

Mr. Packenham, the new British Minister, was at the Ball of the 22d inst.,—also the President of the United States, and most of the heads of the Departments. It was quite a splendid affair.

MONTGOMERY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24th, 1844. The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House, Mr. Dromgoole introduced a substitute for the report of the Select Committee on Rules. After a good deal of controversy, it was ordered to be printed, and will come up for discussion on Tuesday next. I still am of the opinion that the 21st rule will be abolished.

Parson Miller is here, and a small sheet called the "Midnight Cry" has just made its appearance, proclaiming the "second coming of Christ." On Monday next, the Rev. gentleman commences a series of lectures, by way of enforcing his particular prophecies. That he will find some ready followers, I do not doubt. A certain portion of the people here are sufficiently ignorant to believe in such a prophet.

There is some little stir among us on the subject of the Presidency. The Whigs seem confident of the success of Mr. Clay, and the friends of Mr. Van Buren believe that he is to be our next chief ruler.

MONTGOMERY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26th, 1844. The Senate, after receiving several memorials, resolutions and bills on variety of subjects, resumed the consideration of the resolution relative to the joint occupancy of the Oregon Territory, and Mr. Dayton concluded his remarks in opposition to it. Mr. Broese obtained the floor, and will address the Senate when the subject comes up again.

In the House, resolutions were called for from the different States, and when the State of South Carolina was announced, Mr. Holmes offered the following:

"Resolved, That the people of the slaveholding States and Territories of this Union, and of the District of Columbia, have a right not only to their property in slaves, but to the enjoyment of that right in peace, unmolested by Federal action; and that the receipt of any petition, memorial, or resolution touching that right of property, is against the spirit of the Constitution, a gross interference with the rights of the States, and a disturbance of the peace and safety of the Union."

After numerous motions, Mr. Holmes withdrew his resolution, and Mr. Campbell, of the same State, proposed the substituted resolutions for the consideration of the House, which were finally adopted:

"Resolved, That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster another branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interest 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 a complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression."

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

MONTGOMERY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27th, 1844. Mr. Broese addressed the Senate in favor of the resolution in regard to the joint occupancy of Oregon. Mr. Benton will speak against the Tariff on Thursday next.

In the House, the 21st rule was abolished. The following is the rule, and the vote for and against retaining it, individually according to the state of parties:

"No petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper, touching the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in any State or Territory in the United States, or praying the interference of Congress in any way with the transfer or removal of slaves from one to any State or Territory of the United States in which slavery is authorized by law, shall be received by this House, or entertained by it, in any way whatever."

YEAS. DEM. WHIGS. NAYS. W. Maine, 0 0 3 2 Massachusetts, 0 0 3 2 N. Hampshire, 3 0 1 0 Vermont, 0 0 1 2 Connecticut, 0 0 4 0 Rhode Island, 0 0 0 1 N. York, 4 0 20 8 New Jersey, 0 0 4 1 Pennsylvania, 0 0 8 11 Delaware, 0 0 0 0 Maryland, 0 1 0 3 Virginia, 8 2 0 0 N. Carolina, 3 3 0 1 S. Carolina, 6 0 0 0 Georgia, 5 3 0 0 Alabama, 6 1 0 0 Mississippi, 3 0 0 0 Louisiana, 3 0 0 0 Arkansas, 1 0 0 0 Missouri, 4 0 0 0 Tennessee, 6 5 0 0 Kentucky, 5 3 0 1 Ohio, 4 0 4 7 Indiana, 1 0 6 3 Illinois, 5 0 0 1 Michigan, 0 0 3 0

YEAS.—Messrs. Ashe, Atkinson, Barringer, Belser, E. J. Black, Blackwell, Bosser, Bowser, Boyd, Jacob Brinkerhoff, A. V. Brown, Milton Brown, W. J. Brown, Edmund Burke, Burr, Caldwell, Campbell, Cassin, R. Chapman, Chappell, Clinch, Cobb, Coles, Cross, Cullum, Daniel, G. Davis, Delbert, Dellet, Dickinson, Dromgoole, Ficklin, French, Grider, Hammett, Haralson, Holmes, Hoge, Hopkins, Houston, Hubba, Hughes, Jameson, C. Johnson, Jones, P. King, Labrauche, Lewis, Lucas, Lumpkin, McClernand, McConnell, Matthews, Moore, Murphy, Newton, Norris, Payne, Prigun, Pratt, Rayner, E. S. Ried, Redding, Reiff, Rhett, Saunders, Senter, Simpson, Sidel, Summers, Taylor, Thomason, Thompson, Tibbatts, Tucker, Weller, Wentworth, Woodward—85.

NAYS.—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Anderson, Baker, Barward, Beardsley, Benion, B. D. lack, J. Black, Brothman, Bufington, Cary, Carroll, Catlin, Clingman, Clinton, Dana, R. D. Davis, J. W. Davis, Dean, Dickey, Dillingham, Dunlap, Ellis, Elmer, Farlee, Fish, Foot, Foster, Giddings, B. Green, Grinnell, Hale, Hamlin, Hardin, Harper, Hays, Henley, Herrick, Hubbell, Hudson, Hungerford, W. Hunt, J. B. Hunt, J. R. Ingersoll, Irwin, Jenks, P. B. Johnson, A. Kennedy, J. P. Kennedy, D. P. King, Kirkpatrick, Leonard, Lyon, McCauslin, McClelland, McDowell, McTraine, Marsh, E. J. Morris, J. Morris, Morse, Mosely, Nes, Owen, Parmenter, Patterson, E. R. Porter, E. D. Potter, Preston, Purdy, Ramsey, Rathbun, C. M. Reed, Riter, Robinson, Rockwell, Rogers, Russell, Semple, Schenck, Sevier, T. H. Seymour, A. Smith, C. B. Smith, T. A. Spence, A. Stuart, Tilden, Tyler, Vance, Vinloa, White, Whitrop, W. Wright, Simons, J. T. Smith, T. Smith, Sletson, J. Stew.

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Never eat raw Potatoes when you have a fire to roast them.

art. Sykes, Wheaton, Williams, J. A. Wright, and Yost—105.

Whigs in Italics.

MONTGOMERY.

From the Correspondence of the *Memory*. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1844.

THE LONG AGONY OVER.

The action of the House of Representatives on the rules is at an end, and that rule which excluded the Abolition petitions, along with it and now the House may be deluged with every species of trash, and the Union kept in one eternal state of agitation and disquietude. I feel as though the South would ere long in her own defence have to retreat back upon her resources, and withdraw from a Union, that has robbed her of a large portion of her fair profits on her own productive industry on one hand and now seek to deprive her of her means of prosecuting that industry on the other—"you take my life, when you do take the means by which I live"—but to the proceedings.

The House took up the report of the Select Committee on the Rules, together with the propositions to amend. The Chair decided that the amendment proposed by Mr. Cave Johnson to the rule of the last Congress, with the exception of the far famed 21st Rule, which it now proposed to amend so as to receive all Abolition petitions, and lay them on the table without reference or action, was first in order.

Mr. Johnson addressed the House in favor of his proposition, appealing to Southern members to sustain it rather than the substitute of Mr. Dromgoole, or the report of the Select committee. So far as regarded the latter there was no necessity for any appeal. The South knew their own interest too well for that. Mr. Hale obtained the floor, and after a few observations moved the previous question, which was sustained, and then Mr. Belser of Alabama, moved to lay the whole subject on the table; but the motion did not prevail—the vote standing yeas 90. Here the Speaker informed the House that the morning hour had expired, and that the subject must lie over until to-morrow. A proposition was now made to suspend the rules in order to proceed with the business before them. This motion was carried in the affirmative by a large majority over the two thirds required—yeas 159, nays 24.

Mr. Johnson here sought to divide his motion so as to take the vote first on adopting the rules of the last Congress, and secondly on the amendment of the 21st Rule as indicated, but the Speaker decided that the motion was one and indivisible. Mr. Johnson appealed from the decision of the Chair. Mr. Weller moved to lay the appeal on the table, which motion was indicated in the affirmative. Here another attempt was made to lay the whole subject on the table, but it met with the same fate as the like preceding motions—91; nays 94. The question was then taken on Mr. Johnson's amendment as a single proposition, but it met with no favor from the House, the vote stood yeas 26, nays 143.

The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Dromgoole as a substitute for the report of the Select committee.

Mr. Schenck asked a division of the question, so as to be allowed to vote direct on the 21st rule, and on that relating to taking Bills out of Committee of the Whole at the will of the majority. Mr. Belser again moved to lay the subject on the table, when Mr. White, the former speaker, contended that the motion was not in order, and Mr. White took an appeal from the Chair but the Chair was sustained by a vote of 99 yeas to 75 nays. Here there was another attempt to put the matter on the table, but it failed by a more triumphant vote than before—yeas 73, nays 93—attempts were then made to adjourn, but there was cries of "No, no," from all parts of the House. The question was then taken on Mr. Dromgoole's substitute, excepting the two rules indicated by Mr. Schenck, and it was adopted—yeas 93, nays 23. The question was then taken on the adoption of the 23d rule (being the

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

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

We are authorized to announce
WILLIAM J. WILLIS, as a candidate for
Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce
CALDWELL SOULETT, as a candidate for
Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce
ASKEW, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff
of Benton County.

Mr. S. W. Kirby is our authorized
Agent to receive and receipt for subscrip-
tions and other accounts due this Office.
It is hoped, however, that persons who can
conveniently do so, will call at the Office
and settle, without waiting to be called on
by an Agent. Those who do not call soon-
er will have a good opportunity to do so
during April Court.

By a letter from Mr. Chapman to the ed-
itor of the Huntsville Democrat, which is of
a later date than the Congressional news
published on the outside of this paper, we
learn that upon the final vote on the report
of the committee on Rules, upon motion of
Mr. Chapman, the whole subject was laid
on the table, and that the 21st rule, ex-
cluding Abolition petitions, is still in force.

Late Eastern papers bring us intelli-
gence of the death of N. BIDDLE, late pres-
ident of the United States Bank.

The whig papers of late appear to be
exceedingly nettled at any allusion to the
disgraceful scenes enacted and mode of
electioneering adopted by the whigs during
the canvass of 1840. We are glad to see
these symptoms, as signs of returning con-
sciousness of shame; for it is said, "where
shame is lost all virtue is lost." These
signs are peculiarly gratifying at this time
when a large portion of the party show a
decided disposition to return to and re-enact
the same disgusting and disgraceful scenes,
and will undoubtedly do so, if not kept in
check by the better portion of the party.
One of the papers of the character above
alluded to, in speaking of a late letter of
Mr. Van Buren, in answer to one commu-
nicating to him the proceedings of a demo-
cratic mass meeting at Harrisburg, Pa.,
calls it an "infamous letter" and says he
deals out wholesale slander upon the peo-
ple of this Union, because in it he says,
when speaking of the canvass of 1840,
"reason was debased, and a whirlwind
of passion, folly and madness swept through
the land."

As an evidence of the estimation in which
the mode of electioneering adopted by the
whigs in 1840; is held at the present day,
not only by the democratic party, but by
the better portion of the whig party, the at-
tention of the reader is particularly direct-
ed to an article in this paper from the
Richmond Enquirer, headed "Portrait of
Whiggery," and embodying an extract of a
letter from Willoughby Newton, Esq. whig,
and member of the House of Representa-
tives from Westmoreland county. In that
letter Mr. Newton explicitly attributes all
their disasters to their own want of candor
and fairness, and says that their own con-
vention at Richmond "actually repudiated
the leading principles and measures of the
whig party." Will these reckless whig
papers now accuse Mr. Newton of whole-
sale slander upon the people of this Union,
and with him condemn all that portion
of their own party, who did in 1840, and
would now, seem to unite in their senseless
mummers?

A woman married in jail and sent to the
Penitentiary.—The singular circumstance
of a marriage in jail, occurred not long
since in Ashville, St. Clair Co. Within
the gloomy walls of the prison, Moses Guist,
with his limbs bound by the felon's chain,
under the charge of kidnapping, a peniten-
tary crime, was united in the silken bands
of wedlock with Miss Mary Adeline Kings-
ley, (if we mistake not her name) by a
respectable clergyman of the baptist de-
nomination. She was permitted to visit
her husband occasionally, until the latter
part of February last, when she, together
with Mrs. Hampton, the wife of Wade
Hampton, (who was imprisoned under the
same charge with Guist) obtained through
the kindness of the Jailor, admittance into
the prison. During their temporary stay
with their Lords, Mrs. Guist furnished
Hampton with her bonnet and a super-nu-
merary dress, which she had worn into the
prison. Disguised in these feminine hab-
iliments, Hampton, whose size comported
very well with that of Mrs. Guist, attempt-
ed to pass out in company with Mrs. Hamp-
ton, his wife, leaving Mrs. Guist with her
husband. They proceeded from the room

in which they were confined to the front
room of the prison, when the Jailor was in
the act of turning out the pair, supposing
them both to belong to the feminine gender,
but fortunately, before they were turned
out, the light falling strongly from the can-
dle which the jailor carried on the face of
Hampton, he was detected.

At the last term of the Circuit Court for
that County, Mrs. Guist was found guilty
of attempting the escape of Hampton from
Jail, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for
two years.

We are informed she was recommended
to the executive clemency by the presiding
Judge, most of the Jury, the members of
the bar, and many citizens of the county.

This is the first woman that has been sen-
tenced to the State Prison in Alabama, and
we think it should be the last.

Women should not go to the Peniten-
tiary for any offence—let the law be repeal-
ed—let them be tried as heretofore. The
Penitentiary is not suitable for their condi-
tion or sex. We have but little doubt that
the Governor will pardon this unfortunate
female.

The exchange Bank in Norfolk Virginia is selling
drafts on the North as low as a quarter of one per cent
premium. This is the lowest rate ever known in that
place and is another evidence of the sound state of the
currency.—N. Y. Herald.

What has caused this?—The great whig
regulator, a bank of the United States?
No.

We are daily told by the Federal party
that we must have a United States bank to
regulate the currency—without it, the cur-
rency will not be stable and regular. In
the palmist day of the United States bank
exchange between Norfolk and New York
never was so low. Then it is evident that
this great momm-th institution is not re-
quired to regulate the currency.

If congress were to charter and put in
motion this corrupt, blighting, withering
and unconstitutional institution—how long
would it be before it would draw after it all
the evils and disastrous consequences
which so signally marked and distinguish-
ed its gloomy and willy career.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Globe of the 4th inst. in some remarks
on the funeral obsequies of the distinguished
individuals who lost their lives by the
accident on the deck of the Princeton, con-
cludes with the following account of an ac-
cident which had well nigh proved fatal to
the President:

"The mournful ceremonies had just been
concluded, when the city was alarmed
with the apprehension of another fatal ac-
cident to the Chief Magistrate himself. As
he returned in his carriage of state from
the place of interment, (the Congress bury-
ing ground, about three miles from the Pres-
ident's House,) his horses took fright, and
ran with fury along the great thoroughfare,
filled with people and carriages. There
was no arresting their wild career; the reins
were broken in the attempt to restrain them,
and all that could be done was to give room
to their headlong flight. As they approach-
ed the turn in the end of the avenue, ob-
structed by the President's square, they
got scared at something on one side of the
street, and shied off in our course to the
curbstone on the other side, which gave the
advantage to an intrepid colored man on the
side-walk to seize them by the short reins
and stop them. A little beyond, in the di-
rection they were going, lay masses of the
large stone rejected from the new treasury
building, near the precipitous bank to the
south of the President's wall. Had not the
career of the horses been arrested at the
moment that it was, the next would have
wrecked the carriage on these rocks, or pre-
cipitated it over the bank. The President
was happy to escape from his state equip-
age, over which all guidance and control
was lost, and find himself afoot, by the side
of his humble deliverer."

SECRETARY OF STATE.

At the moment of putting our paper to
press, we learn that Mr. Calhoun, who
was nominated to the State Department by
the President to-day, has been confirmed
by the Senate.

There certainly never was a period in
our annals, when a man of eminent abili-
ties and patriotic aims was so necessary to
the government. We have a new representa-
tive of England on a new errand at Wash-
ington; and federalism is raising its crest
all over the country for assumption and a
British bank.

Mr. Calhoun, if he excepts the office,
will have it in his power to do much good
for the country, and for his own fame. He
has not sought the office, directly or indi-
rectly. No friend of his, we understand,
has approached the president on the subject.
Not one of them, we believe, can answer
as to the probability of his accepting it.
For the most part, they are in favor of his
taking the office.

We learn that Wilson Shannon, gover-
nor of Ohio, has been nominated as minis-
ter to Mexico.

It is rumored that the Hon. John Y.
Mason, late member of Congress, and now
United States judge in the eastern district
of Virginia, has been nominated as Sec-
retary of the Navy. We are authorized to
say that no nomination for Secretary of the
Navy has gone to the Senate; but, neverthe-
less, we think it is quite probable that Mr.
Mason will be nominated.—Globe.

TIME.

Whether we play, or labor, or sleep, or
dance, or study the sun posteth and the
sand runs. In all the actions that a man
performs, some part of his life passeth.
We die, with doing that for which only
one sliding life was granted. Nay though
we do nothing. Time keeps his constant
pace, and flies as fast in idleness as in
employment. And an hour of vice, is as
long as an hour of virtue; but the difference
which follows upon good actions is infinite

from that of ill ones. The good, though
it diminishes our time here, yet it lays up
a pleasure for eternity, and will recom-
pense what it taketh away with a plentiful
return at last. When we trade with Vir-
tue we do not buy pleasure with expense
of time; so it is not so much a consuming
of time; as an exchange. Time is a ship
that never anchors; while I am abroad, I
had better do those things that may ad-
vantage my landing than practise such as
shall cause my commitment when I come
to the shore.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1844.

The newspapers here will give you the
general particulars of the awful calamity
which has befallen the country and this
community. I have but little to add to the
tale of woe.

Among the people here it has produced
the most profound sensation. The Mayor
of the city has postponed a town election
ordered for to-morrow, until Wednesday of
next week. Meetings preliminary to this
election called for last evening were im-
mediately adjourned. Cards for invitation
to parties to take place this evening were with-
drawn. Mr. Upshur himself had sent out
invitations for a dinner party for next Wed-
nesday.

Mr. Upshur has left a wife and daughter.
Mr. Gilmer a wife and eight children—
the eldest but fifteen.

Com. Kennon has left a young wife and
children by his first wife.

Mr. Maxcy has also left a wife and chil-
dren, and Col. Gardner two daughters,
who have been helles of the city.

The wounded persons are all better this
morning. Mr. Benton was only stunned.
—Capt. Stockton's anguish is intense.

The quantity of powder in the gun was
not more than 25 lbs., and 45 had been
fired. The gun was much heated, how-
ever, and I hear had not been approved by
the Ordnance Department, any more than
its mate, the "Orator."

The party was entirely one of pleas-
ure, and the company left here soon after
12 o'clock. It originated in a wish to give
the ladies of the District an opportunity
to visit the vessel, and about half the com-
pany were ladies.

The bodies of the killed are shockingly
mangled. They were left on board last
night to be removed this morning.

P. S. The bodies have been removed to
the President's House, where they now
are, they were borne from the landing in
five hearses, followed by fifty or sixty car-
riages and a vast concourse of people.

The President, about 10 at night, drove
down in a carriage to Brown's hotel and
took the two Misses Gardners up to the
White House.

At this moment Mr. Upshur had his
hand on the President's arm, said, "com-
rade, let's go up and see the gun-
fire."—Just then Col. Dale asked Mr.
Waller (the President's son-in-law) to sing
a song about 1776. The President replied,
"no, by George, Upshur, I must stay and
hear that song of Waller's—it's an old
favorite of mine; you go up and I'll join
you directly." Accordingly, away went
Upshur and Gilmer, Wilkins and Nelson,
to see the gun fired.—Messrs. Benson,
Phelps, Hamorgan, Jarnagin, Miss Wood-
bury, Mr. and Mrs. Wetherell, Chas. An-
gustus Davis, Mr. David Gardner, Virgil
Maxcy, Commodore Kennon, and many
others went on deck. The President re-
mained below listening to the song, and
just as Mr. Waller came to the name of
"Washington," off went the gun.—There
said Mr. Schaumburg, (master of ceremonies)
"that's in honor of the name; now for
three cheers." And just as they were a-
bout to give them, a boatswain's mate rush-
ed in to the cabin covered with powder, and
said that the big gun had exploded, and killed
many of those on deck.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia
Ledger thus graphically and pathetically
describes a scene more truly agonizing
than any which the Tragic Muse herself
has ever painted.

The most heart rending scene, however,
was that which followed. The two daugh-
ters of Mr. Gardner were both on board,
and lamented the death of their father,
while Mrs. Gilmer, from whom they in vain
attempted to keep the dreadful news of the
death of her husband, presented truly a
spectacle fit to be depicted by a tragedian.

There she sat on deck, with her hair dis-
heveled, pale as death, struggling with
her feelings, and with the dignity of a
woman. Her lips quivering, her eyes fixed
and upturned, without a tear, only the cor-
ners a little moist, soliloquizing:—"Oh cer-
tainly not!—Mr. Gilmer cannot be dead!
Who would dare to injure him? Yes, oh
Lord have mercy upon me! Oh Lord have
mercy on him! And then still more
apparently calm and seeming to be collect-
ed, with the furie tearing her heart within,
"I beseech ye, gentlemen, to tell me where
my husband is?"

"Oh, impossible!—impossible!—and he
can be dead?"

Here Mr. senator Rives, of Virginia,
drew near.

"Come near, Mr. Rives, she said, in a
soft whisper, which resembled Ophelia's
madness, tell me where my husband is—tell
me whether he is dead. Now certainly,
Mr. Rives, this is impossible.—is it not so?
Mr. Rives stood speechless, the tears trick-
ling down his cheeks. I tell you Mr. Rives
it is impossible," she almost screamed; &
then again moderating her voice, "Now do,
Mr. Rives, tell his wife whether her hus-
band lives." Here several ladies exclaim-
ed, "Oh God grant that she may be able to
cry. It would certainly relieve her sorrows.
If not she must die of a broken heart."

PETITIONS FROM THE SOUTH.—As Massa-
chusetts, in contempt of the compromises
of the Constitution, has proposed that the
South be deprived of slave representation in
Congress, it would be well for the South
to counteract the movement by insisting on
the representation in congress of its entire
slave population. Let petitions be exten-

tensively circulated and signed in the south-
ern States, calling on congress so to amend
the constitution as to admit the whole of
their population to the benefits of repre-
sentation, and not three-fifths, or a moiety
of that population.

On their own principles the Abolitionists
in the Legislature of Massachusetts and
elsewhere cannot deny the justice and pro-
priety of this proposal. They refuse to
view slaves as property. They consider
them endued with the qualities that entitle
them to the privileges of other classes of
society. This is their abstract theory of
right. The conclusion from this doctrine
is inevitable. If slaves are persons, in all
that constitutes personality, they should be
represented, not by a moiety, but entirely.—
We would, therefore, suggest that the South
meet the movement of Massachusetts, exten-
sively petitioning Congress for such an al-
teration of the Constitution as will entitle
it to the benefits of a full representation of
numbers in congress, to wit, the whole of
its population, slave and free.

Charleston Patriot.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

A PORTRAIT OF WHIGGERY,

FROM THE PENCIL OF A WHIG!

Yesterday's Whig contains a letter from
Willoughby Newton, Esq., a member of the
House of Representatives from the county
of Westmoreland, of a most singular char-
acter. He had been invited by the com-
mittee of invitation to attend the whig con-
vention about to assemble in Richmond, one
of whose most important duties, you inform
me, will be to embody and promulgate, in
the form of an address to the people of Vir-
ginia, the political principles and measures
of governmental policy, upon their ap-
proval of which the whig party intend to place
their hopes of success at the next spring and
fall elections." Mr. N. declines the honor;
and in place of attending in person,
sends on to the committee a letter of advice
which the Whig is pleased to publish in its
yesterday's number.—Well might the whig
preface it with the remark, that "the road
will be amply repaid by a perusal." Am-
ply indeed will every democrat be repaid;
for we have never seen a more extraordi-
nary revelation made, even in these extra-
ordinary times—a document so rich in dis-
covery, so well calculated to support the
charges which the democrats made upon
the whigs of 1840, and to expose the devi-
ces of this motley multitude to the wither-
ing rebuke of an indignant country. We
do not blame Mr. Newton for writing such
a letter, but we leave it to him to reconcile
his own past acts to his present professions.
We esteem him as a gentleman; but we
know his entire (he will excuse us for say-
ing this) rabid devotion to a party whose
federal principles he would have thorough-
ly scorned and repudiated in 1825. Our
business is not, however, with his worthy
author; nor is it with the committee who
have been pleased, in their great discretion,
to publish an article which fastens such
outrageous charges upon their own party.
But it is in the capacity of a witness that
we come forward to notice the revelations
of Mr. Newton, and which we now tell
him and them, for their own comfort, will
do more to unmask the movements of their
party, during the last campaign, than any
other document which has lately seen the
light of day. Little did we dream that such
a torrent of light was about to pour upon
the country. We have been in search of
their celebrated address of 1840. We shall
obtain a copy of it, and publish both the
address of that convention (of 1840) and of
this convention (of 1844.) We shall let
them speak for themselves to the ears of an
enlightened people. We proposed to the
Richmond Whig, the other day, if he would
publish these two addresses, if he would pub-
lish their last address of 1844; and indeed
dispute altogether with his publication of
our own. But little did we anticipate such
a commentary upon the address of 1840,
infinitely more important than itself, as has
since suddenly burst upon us in the fol-
lowing piquant extracts from Mr. Newton's
letter.

"On reviewing the events of the last
four years, no impartial observer can fail
to perceive, that the disasters which have
befallen the whig party, and cast a blight
over the prosperity of the country, have re-
sulted, in a great measure, from the want
of candor and fairness in avowing and main-
taining our principles, especially in Virgi-
nia. We commenced the canvass of 1840
under most discouraging circumstances.—
The whigs proper were in a small minor-
ity throughout the Union; a party had been
formed out of the discordant elements then
in opposition to the administration of Mr.
Van Buren.—Our eagerness for success
induced us to extend our nets, so as to em-
brace birds of every feather. We not only
asked no questions of those who offered
themselves as allies for the war, but our
own convention at Richmond actually re-
pudiated the leading principles and meas-
ures of the whig party. We thus entered
the campaign, a discordant mass, some
fighting for principle and others for free-
dom, and animated by but one common
principle—that of opposition to the admin-
istration of Mr. Van Buren.—We had a
long and arduous contest, and achieved
what we supposed to be a glorious triumph.
But what advantages have we reaped for
our labors?—The fruits of all our toils
have turned to ashes on our lips; and we
may truly exclaim, with Pyrrhus, 'one
more such victory and we are undone.'"
The treachery of the present executive,
and of some of his prominent allies, derived
countenance and support from the whig
address of 1840; and impartial history may
find it difficult to determine whether the in-
fidelity is most to be censured for its indis-
cretion in putting forth such an address, or
those very scrupulous politicians for avail-
ing themselves of it, as a pretext for aban-
doning their party.

"We enter the canvass of 1844 under
far different and higher auspices. In 1840,
we were weak and discordant. We are
now strong; and not only united in purpose
but in principle. We have been purified

by the fire of persecution of the dross that
dimmed our brightness; and the whig party
is now pure metal—seven times refined in
the furnace.

"Let me adjure the convention not to re-
peat the errors of 1840, which have been
the fruitful source of all our woes. Let
them remember, that 'honesty' is the best
policy," both in public and private life. I
think I know something of the Virginia
character. Our people are liberal and in-
genious; they will tolerate an honest dif-
ference of opinion, sincerely entertained and
candidly expressed; but they abhor even
the appearance of dissimulation. Let the
convention, therefore, boldly avow the prin-
ciples of the party—advocate a national
bank *co nomine*, and without circumlocu-
tion—a tariff with proper discrimination
for the reasonable protection of our great
domestic interests, and such other measures
as they may deem essential to the purity
of the government, and the prosperity of the
country.

"I particularize a national bank and a
discriminating tariff, because I deem them
the great measures to be carried out by the
whig administration, destined, I trust, soon
to come into power—measures which, in
my deliberate judgment, are inseparably
connected with the prosperity of the whole
country, and especially of the Southern
States."

And now how stands the case? We ask
the people of Virginia to read the above,
and to preserve it. We ask our presses to
republish it. We ask our orators to cut it
out, and stick in their Wade McCums, and
read it to every gathering of the people, un-
til the end of the present campaign. We
pass over, for the present, the two obnoxious
measures which he now so coolly and ear-
nestly recommends. We pass over the
great connexion which he affects to have
discovered between a protective tariff and
a national bank, with the best-interests of
the South. These discoveries alone are,
per se, sufficiently remarkable, and would
entitle Mr. Newton to the privileges of a
patent. But we pass over these, in order
to notice the superior ethics which distin-
guished the whigs of 1840. See how
strongly he charges upon his party a want
of candor and fairness. How completely
does it confirm all the speculations and
charges we have made upon the whigs,
for their insidious and reprehensible course
in the memorable campaign of 1840. Here
we are told, *ex cathedra*, from the highest
authority, of their "want of candor and
fairness;" in not avowing their real op-
inions; how wily they extended their nets,
so as to embrace "birds of every feather,"
(by the nummery of log cabins and con-
skins in addition,) and how they violated
the famous maxim that "honesty is the best
policy." Learn from this, fellow-citizens,
how little this party is to be trusted; and
see, also, by their own honest confessions,
how much they deserved the fate which
they have received, and how righteously
they were treated, when "the fruits of all
[their] toils turned to ashes on their lips." Sackcloth and ashes ought to be their portion,
in token of the honors they are now seeking,
and the office they are now claiming for
the "dictator" of the republic.

TENNESSEE AND COOSA RAIL

ROAD.

The Legislature of Alabama at its recent
session, chartered a company with a capital
of five hundred thousand dollars for the pur-
pose of constructing a railroad from some
point at or near Gunter's Landing, upon the
Tennessee River, to the most eligible point
on the Coosa River, between the base of
Look-out Mountain and the Ten Island
Shoals, to be located with a view to its ex-
tension, at some future day, to some point
on the Alabama river. The Huntsville
Democrat contains an interesting account
of the project, and a letter on the subject from Mr.
Calhoun. Remarkable on this letter, the
Democrat says: "It will be seen that Mr.
Calhoun intends to be present at the meet-
ing to be held here on the 29th of May next,
provided a general meeting is called and
his engagements will not prevent his at-
tendance. We trust that every exertion
will be made to get him here on that occa-
sion; for we believe a mighty impulse will
be given to the spirit of internal improve-
ment. Every part of this State, of Georgia,
South Carolina and Tennessee, should send
delegates. The people of Huntsville will
be proud of the occasion to offer their warm
hospitality and at that delightful season our
village and the neighborhood are particu-
larly attractive and picturesque."

The Democrat also says, that "at the
meeting in May, steps will be taken to
incorporate the Tennessee and Coosa Rail-
road Company, and to have a minute
survey and estimates made of the cost of the
work preparatory to the meeting of the
Legislature in November when another
effort (and we doubt not successful one)
will be made to obtain a part of the 2 per
cent. fund in aid of the enterprise. We hope
these objects will be kept in view and this
subject extensively agitated, especially by
the people throughout North Alabama."

The following is the letter of Mr Calhoun
referred to above:

Fort Hill, Jan. 10, 1844.

Dear Sir: You are right in supposing that
I take deep interest in the completion of
the Rail Road to connect the Tennessee
river with the southern Atlantic ports. I
am of the impression, that one of its bran-
ches ought terminate at Gunter's Landing,
where your address proposes, and that
branch (in connection with the river and
the Decatur Rail Road) ought to connect
with the Mississippi at Memphis; and with
the Cumberland at Nashville. The comple-
tion of the whole I regard as of the utmost
importance in every view; commercial,
political and social and am prepared to
render every aid I can towards it. It will
effect a revolution in the trade of the
Great valleys of the West.

From some delay of the mail, I did
not receive your circular till after your
proposed meeting. I would suggest as
the best means of giving a decided im-
pulse to the great enterprise, that efficient

measures should be taken to obtain a
full attendance from the Southern Atlantic
States, and those in the Great valley, at
your proposed meeting in May next.—
There is not a State in the Valley of the
mississippi, that has a deeper interest.
There ought to be put out, a pressing
call, stating some of the principal advan-
tages, and urging a full attendance, on
all concerned, which should be widely cir-
culated. It would afford me great pleasure
to attend and give my support to it every
way, if I should not be unavoidably pre-
vented by my engagements, and if a full
meeting shall be called.

With respect,
I am your obedient servant,
J. C. CALHOUN.

GEORGE COX, Esq.

MORMON DIFFICULTIES IN ILLINOIS.—The
Quincy Herald of the 9th instant states that
four waggon passed through that place on
Tuesday previous, on the way to the state
arsenal at Alton, for the purpose of procu-
ring arms to be used against the Mormons.

The difficulties and the prospect of an
immediate breach between the citizens and
the Mormons has been brought to the knowl-
edge of Governor Ford, and he has been
earnestly appealed to maintain the peace
and to protect the innocent. The state of
exasperation between the Mormons and
citizens is such that we will not be surprised
to hear of actual hostilities at any time,
quite as violent as formerly existed between
them and a portion of our own citizens.
St. Louis Republican.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY IN IRE-

LAND

It will hardly be credited, that total re-
volution seems not improbable in our present
mode of railway locomotion; and that there
is now actually in operation a section of
railroad, in Ireland, on this new atmosphe-
ric principle. Were the facts not well at-
tested, we would withhold them from the
public, for fear of incurring a censure—so
often, in these days, well merited—of prac-
ticing upon the credulity of the credulous.
The scientific world are already fami-
lar with the subject, as far as developed;
but the mass of the people, we imagine,
are as much in the dark as ourselves,
before we glanced into the Westminster
Review for December, 1843.

The old enigma of the ancient philoso-
phers that "nature abhorred a vacuum,"
having been satisfactorily solved (Terri-
coll, if we mistake not) a hundred years
ago, has at length fallen into the hands
of the utilitarian, and is now in the service
of the "Atmospheric Railway," performing
the labor of four-footed animals and loco-
motive engines.

This is the principle of the *via vacuum*,
which is possibly destined to out-do even the
wonders of steam.

To explain it in a practical and familiar
way: A railway is constructed, differing in
no particular from those in every-day use,
with the exception of a large pipe of cast-iron
laid between the rails, which traverses the
entire length of the road. The pipe is
about 15 inches in diameter—is open on the
upper side by a continuous slit, through
which works a bar of iron connected with
an air tight piston, moving in the inside of
the pipe. The cars are attached to the bar
and piston; the "steam" is let in, by open-
ing a valve in the pipe in advance of the train,
(the pipe having been previously exhausted
of air,) which brings the piston in commu-
nication with the vacuum in front, and the
ordina'y pressure of the atmosphere in rear,
and the train set it immediately in motion,
acquiring a velocity of course proportioned
to the extent of the exhaustion of the cyl-
inder, and the consequent pressure of the
atmosphere in the rear of the piston. This
pressure is computed, in a perfect vacuum
or when the air is entirely exhausted, at
about 14 pounds per square inch. The
mechanical means by which the air is pre-
vented from gaining admittance through the
opening in the pipe in which the piston mo-
ves, consists of a leather strap fitted into
the groove, and rivetted fast on one edge,
the other being free, so as to rise or fall as
required. When the pipe is exhausted, and
the cars ready to start, the strap is down,
and firmly held in place by the external
pressure of the atmosphere. As the piston
advances, the strap is raised by an iron
roller, to admit the passage of the piston,
and immediately falls to its place when it
has passed, and is pressed into its former
position by a similar contrivance in rear of
the leading car. The groove is rendered
secure by a composition of brexwax and
tallow, into which the strap falls, and is
hermetically sealed by a hot iron which
passes over it in connection with the car.
The track is thus left ready for the recep-
tion of another train after the re-exhaus-
tion of the pipe.

The exhaustion of the pipes is done by
stationary engines, a few miles apart, along
the line of the road. Each engine exhausts
a section of the pipe independent of any other.
This is done by closing a valve at each
end of its portion of pipe, which shuts off
the vacuum of its neighbors, until some-
thing like an equilibrium is restored. These
valves are so adapted as to offer no obstruc

"First. Economy in construction: a single line is sufficient for all purposes, and will convey more trains in a given time than any existing railway with two lines; this immense advantage arises from its velocity, averaging forty-five miles per hour."

"Secondly. Economy in working, being propelled by stationary engines, taking about one-fourth of the fuel of a locomotive to do the same work, and saving the transit of the heavy engine and tender, amounting to twenty tons upon the average, and the carriages for the passengers not being subject to jolts and concussions, their weight may with perfect safety be reduced to one-half the present weight; this again reduces the wear and tear of the line, much smaller timber being required for the railway bars to rest on, and the bars themselves only about one-third the weight required for a locomotive engine to travel on."

"Thirdly. Safety: by the principle of working by the pressure of the atmosphere, one train cannot by any possibility overtake the one preceding it, however soon it starts after it; for, should it get into the same section of pipe as the preceding train, the power which propels the last will cease until the train which is in advance leaves the same section of pipe; and from the same cause, trains travelling in an opposite direction cannot come in collision, for directly they enter the same section of pipe, the power which propelled them both ceases, and the trains stand still."

"The power which gives the impetus to the trains is one undeviating pull, perfectly free from jerks of any kind; when the rails are properly laid, the sensation of motion (except from the apparently moving objects outside, and a trifling noise) nearly ceases; so that an invalid, or weary traveller, may recline off a couch in the carriage, with as little fatigue as if lying on his sofa at home, though travelling at the rate of forty-five miles per hour."

"Such are the leading features of this delightful mode of travelling: to what it will lead it is impossible to surmise. The velocity for practical purposes is unlimited, and as the first carriage is secured to the rail by its connection with the pipe, it cannot get off the line; moreover, when taken into consideration the curves and bends in the Kingston and Dulky line, some of which are 500 feet radius, and that a carriage has actually passed along this line at the rate of eighty miles per hour, what velocity may not be attained when the rails in a tolerably straight line, and the public has become familiar to the idea? Travelers were nervous when they first ventured on a new way where the speed was at the rate of twenty miles per hour, yet now that is considered tediously slow."

"There is one remarkable fact which we wish to impress upon the public before concluding; which is, that the expense of working by locomotion increases as the square of the velocity. By the atmospheric traction the expense decreases as the velocity increases; therefore to the first mode there is soon a termination; the second is only limited by the speed at which men dare travel."

Wetumpka Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY AT THE FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE

Cotton, lb.	7 a 92
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, "	8 a 9
" Green Hav. "	8 a 8
Bacon, Hams, "	15 a 17
" sides, "	6 a 7
" shoulders, "	5 a 6
Butter, Goshen, country, "	12 a 18
Cheese, "	0 a 8
Iron, sheet, "	9 a 10
hoop, "	10 a 12
Plough moulds, "	7 a 8
Steel, German, "	16 a 00
American bl. English, "	10 a 13
cast, "	18 a 20
Nails, cut, "	6 a 63
wrought, "	20 a 00
Rice, "	5 a 5
Sugar, loaf, "	18 a 20
lump, "	14 a 16
N. Orleans, "	7 a 83
Porto Rico, "	10 a 12
Salt, "	\$1 50 a 150
Spirits, brandy cog. gal.	\$1 50 a 300
" Am. "	45 a 100
Rum, N. B. Lafayette, St. Croix, "	45 a 75
Jamaica, "	\$2 00 a 220
Gin, Holl'd, American, "	\$1 50 a 250
Whiskey, re. com. "	60 a 75
Brandy, pch. ap'l. "	26 a 27
" com. "	25 a 25
Wines, Madeira, "	75 a 100
Tenorille, "	\$2 50 a 400
Sherry, "	\$1 25 a 150
Sweet Mal. Port, "	\$1 75 a 350
Lisbon, "	60 a 65
Claret, doz. "	\$2 00 a 300
Champagne, Muscat, doz. "	\$1 00 a 125
Cordials, assorted, doz. "	\$2 25 a 600
Champagne elder, doz. "	\$3 00 a 1200
Porter, London, doz. "	\$5 00 a 600
American, doz. "	\$4 00 a 600
Soap, yellow, lb. "	\$3 00 a 350
white, lb. "	6 a 8
Glass, 8 x 10, doz. "	12 a 14
10 x 12, doz. "	\$3 50 a 400
Oils, lamp, gal. "	\$4 00 a 450
train, gal. "	\$7 a 100
Husced, gal. "	\$1 50 a 200

"THE 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.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County. TAKEN UP and posted by Rosellie Hughes, on Cold water, a blind Roan Horse, some white in his face, left hind foot white, shot all round when taken up, 9 or 10 years old, appraised to three dollars, Dec. 7th, 1813. M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k. Mar. 13, 1844.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County. TAKEN UP and posted by Thomas Garret, on Chockoloco, a Bay Horse, 15 years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white, old shoes on before and several spots on the back, appraised to \$12 50, March 4th, 1844. M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k. March 13, 1844.

Administrators Notice. LETTERS of Administration upon the goods and chattels, rights and credits of John Dobson, late of the county of Randolph, dec. having been granted to the undersigned, by the Judge of the County Court of said county, on the first day of February, 1844: all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against the estate of said John Dobson are requested to exhibit the same within the time limited by law or they will be barred. SAMUEL CARPENTER, Sh'ff. and Administrator, ex officio. Feb. 14, 1844.—6t.—83 50.

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.

NOTICE.

ON Saturday the 18th. of April next, the undersigned Commissioners, will let to the lowest bidder the building of a Court House in the Town of Ashville, St. Clair County, Ala. the building to be built of Brick, 44 feet by 32, with seven partition walls. Further specifications to be made known on the day of letting. JOHN F. DILL, MOSES DEAN, JOHN S. JAMES, JESSE A. COLLINS, JOHN EDWARDS. Comm'rs. March 13, 1844.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a mortgage, made and executed to the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur, on the 30th day of August, 1837, by John McKemie and William Lee, and intended to secure the payment to said Branch Bank of certain debts therein named, and which was recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Benton County, I George W. Carroll, President of said Branch Bank—by virtue of the authority on me conferred by said mortgage, will, on Monday the 1st day of April next, at the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash; the following tract or parcel of land, conveyed by said John McKemie, to-wit: the north west quarter of Section numbered seven in township fourteen of Range seven east in the Coosa Land District; and also the following tract conveyed by said Wm. Lee, lying in the Coosa Land District and numbered as follows, to-wit: the north half of the north west quarter of section numbered thirty-three in township thirteen of range seven east. Such title will be conveyed only as is vested by said mortgage. G. W. CARROLL, President. March 7th, 1844.

State of Alabama, Benton County. ORPHANS' COURT, SPECIAL TERM, March 11, 1844.

BE it remembered, that on this day came John Burden and filed his petition in this Court, setting forth, that on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1843, he purchased of William W. Ledbetter, a tract or parcel of land lying in the south east corner of the north east quarter of section four, in township thirteen, range eleven east, in the Coosa Land District, more particularly known as the field where James Maxwell improved, containing by estimation about ten acres more or less, for the sum of one hundred dollars which was paid to the said William W. Ledbetter, at the time of the purchase; that the said William W. Ledbetter executed to the petitioner his Bond for titles: Petitioner further states, that said William W. Ledbetter has since died intestate, and that Arthur Alexander has been duly and legally appointed Administrator of the estate of the said William W. Ledbetter, deceased; that the said Wm. W. Ledbetter left the following heirs, (viz): Zilla Ledbetter, Sarah Ledbetter, Rhoda Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter, and Lewis Johnson Ledbetter; and prays that said be ordered to make titles to said Bond for said Land, agreeable to the Bond of his intestate, the said Wm. W. Ledbetter, dec'd.

Whereupon it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican once a month for three months, notifying the said Arthur Alexander, Administrator as aforesaid, and the said Zilla Ledbetter, Sarah Ledbetter, Rhoda Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter, and Lewis Johnson Ledbetter, and all others therein interested, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in July next, to show cause if any they can, why the said Arthur Alexander, Administrator as aforesaid, should not be ordered to execute to the said John Burden a title to said land, according to the requirements of the bond of his intestate, the said Wm. W. Ledbetter. True Copy, M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k. March 13, 1844.—m3m.

State of Alabama, Benton County. ORPHANS' COURT, SPECIAL TERM, March 11th, 1844.

THIS day came Thomas A. Walker, Administrator of the Estate of Nathan Nabors, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers, accompanied by a proper statement for final settlement of the estate of said deceased, which accounts and vouchers have been examined and reported for final settlement. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for three weeks, notifying all persons interested in the said estate, that a final settlement thereof will be made at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 26th day of April next, according to the accounts and vouchers as filed, unless cause be shown on that day to the contrary. (True Copy) M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k. March 13, 1844.—3t.

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.

The State of Alabama. To the Hon. the Judge of the County Court of St. Clair County.

THE petition of Phebe Green who is widow of Burwell Green, late of said county, deceased, sheweth, that the said Burwell Green was in his life time, during his intermarriage with your Petitioner, and at the time of his death, seized and possessed in fee simple of the following tracts or parcels of land situate in the County of St. Clair and known as the east half of the north east quarter of Section twenty-two, of township thirteen and Range three east in the Huntsville Land District—also the north west quarter of the same Section township and Range, in all which your petitioner is entitled to dower. Your petitioner shews to your honor, that Burwell Green, junior is the Administrator of the said Burwell Green, deceased, and that he is also one of the heirs of said Burwell Green, deceased.—That Archelaus Walker, in right of his Margaret Walker, (formerly Margaret Green) Jeremiah Gibson, in right of his wife Elizabeth Gibson, (formerly Elizabeth Green), Jane Caldwell, widow of the late William Caldwell, (formerly Jane Green), and John O. Green and William Green and Lewis T. Green, and Garland Harwick, in right of his wife Lucy T. Harwick, (formerly Lucy T. Green) are the heirs of law of said Burwell Green, deceased, and are all of full age—and that Curtis G. Beason and William Whisenant, who are also of full age; wherefore your petitioner prays that her dower in said described lands may be allotted to her.

PHEBE GREEN, Widow of Burwell Green, dec'd.

Notice.

To Burwell Green, Jr. Administrator of the estate of Burwell Green late of the County of St. Clair deceased, and to him as one of the heirs of said Burwell Green, dec'd, and to Archelaus Walker, John O. Green, Jeremiah Gibson, Jane Caldwell, William Green, Lewis T. Green and Garland Harwick, being the other heirs of said Burwell Green, dec'd, and to Curtis G. Beason and William Whisenant who are in possession of the lands described in the foregoing petition.

You will each and every of you take notice, that on the first Monday in April next, at a special Term of the County Court of St. Clair County, I will file with the Judge of said court, the Petition of which the annexed is a copy, praying that dower may be allotted me as widow of the said Burwell Green, deceased in the east half of the north east quarter of section twenty-two, in township thirteen of Range three east in the Huntsville Land District; also the north west quarter of the same section township and range, lying and situate in said county, when and where you and each and every of you are required hereby to appear and contest the same if you think proper.

PHEBE GREEN, Widow of Burwell Green, dec'd. Ashville, St. Clair Co. Ala. 7th March, 1844.

Bankrupt Sale.

BY virtue of authority vested in me as Assignee in Bankruptcy for the Northern District of Alabama, I will sell at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 1st of April next, at public auction for cash, in notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its branches, all the interest vested in me as Assignee in Bankruptcy, in and to a large amount of real and personal property conveyed by Edward Herndon to Jesse G. Cobb, as Trustee, by deed of trust executed on the 20th and 21st of April, 1840, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the county court of Benton county. The real estate consists of the south half of section 21, township 14, range 8 east, 3 1-2 acres of land adjacent to Alexandria, and Lots Nos. 43, 46, 83, 45, 71, 116 & 117 in the town of Jacksonville. The personal property consists of the following negro slaves: Lewis, Talbot, Beck-y, Willis, Charles and Milton; also a carriage and two horses, one Durham bull, one pair, five beds, bedsteads and furniture—two carpets, one secretary, two bureaus, seven tables—nine chairs, one wardrobe and various other articles of household and kitchen furniture.

Also, at the same time and place, all my interest as Assignee in bankruptcy in and to the following tract of land, surrendered by Edward L. Givens to the north east 1/4 of section fourteen, township four, range seven east in the Coosa land district, on which is a fine grist and saw mill—also all my interest as Assignee as aforesaid in the following real and personal estate, conveyed by said Givens to Augustus Yoe, to secure William T. Givens, by deed bearing date November 20, 1839, to-wit: Lots No. 35 and 39 in Alexandria—one bay mare and colt, one negro boy named Jackson, one cow, five or ten head of hogs, one bureau, one side board, two beds and furniture, one iron chest, and a few other articles of household furniture specified in said deed.

Such title or interest in the above property only, as is vested in me as Assignee as aforesaid will be conveyed to the purchasers. S. D. CABANISS. Assignee in Bankruptcy for Northern Dist. of Ala. Feb. 27, 1844.

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

REFERS 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. BLANKS, For sale at this Office

LAST CALL.

SUFFICIENT notice has certainly been given to all indebted to us; and as there are a large number who have not paid, we would now say, that this is the last notice, except one given by an officer. All who do not pay us by Circuit Court in April may expect to be notified by an officer. MONEY WE MUST AND WILL HAVE.

We have also given notice that Alabama money would be received if payment was made soon. We shall not feel bound to receive it much longer. S. P. HUDSON & CO. Feb'y 28th, 1844.—4t.

State of Alabama, Benton County.

TAKEN UP by Benjamin Lokey, on Tallapoosa River, a bright sorrel horse, blaze in the face, hind feet white half way up to the knees, 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands high—appraised to fifteen dollars, Feb. 6th 1844. M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k. Feb. 28, 1844.

Land sale in Chancery.

PURSUANT to a decree pronounced at the July term of the Chancery court, held at Talladega, on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in May, 1842, in and for the 10th Chancery district, Northern Chancery Division, in the case of Wm. Penn v. Wm. C. Price, Adm. of J. M. Neal, and the heirs of said Neal dec'd. I will offer at public sale at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, Benton Co. for cash on the first Monday in April next, 1844, the north half of Section 9, township 15, in Range 9 east in Coosa Land District. Sale within the usual hours. H. P. WATSON, Register &c. Feb. 26, 1844.—82 50.

Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the circuit court of Talladega county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, all the interest that James Hall has in the following described lands, to-wit: the south half of section 31, township 14 R. 7, also the east half section 13, township 14, R. 7, also west half of section 26, township 14, R. 7, also the east half of section 26, township 14, R. 7, also the west half of section 32, township 14, R. 7, also all that part of the west half of section 35, township 16, R. 8, lying north of the middle of Chockoloco creek—levied on as the property of James Hall and pointed out by Plaintiff, this 7th Jan'y, 1844. R. S. PORTER, Sh'ff. Feb. 28, 1844.

State of Alabama, Benton County.

ORPHANS' COURT, Feb'y 19th, 1844. SEABORN PALMER, Administrator of the estate of Willis P. Palmer, dec'd, having reported himself ready for a final settlement of the estate of said deceased & filed his accounts and vouchers, which have this day been examined, audited and reported for allowance.

It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three consecutive weeks, notifying and requiring all persons interested in said estate to be & appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court in Jacksonville on Friday the fifth day of April next, to show cause if any they have, why the estate of said deceased should not be settled according to the accounts and vouchers as filed. (True copy) M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k. Feb. 21, 1844.

Ruled Writing Paper

For sale at this Office, at very reduced prices.

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.

State of Alabama, Benton County.

ORPHANS' COURT, in vacation, Feb'y 19th, 1844. JOSHUA R. WALKER, Executor of the last will and testament of John Walker, dec'd having reported himself ready for a final settlement of said estate, and filed his accounts and vouchers which have this day been examined, audited and reported for allowance.

It is ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three consecutive weeks, notifying and requiring all persons interested in the settlement of the said estate of said deceased, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court of said county in Jacksonville, on Friday the fifth day of April next, to show cause if any they have, why the estate of said deceased should not be settled according to the accounts and vouchers as filed. True copy: M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k. Feb. 21, 1844.

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

"THE LADY'S CHOICE." LADY'S WEATHE.

A LITERARY & RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE FOR 1844.

"The Lady's Weath," "Religious and Literary Gem" and "Lady's Pearl," united.) REV. CHARLES W. DENISON, Editor.

During the short time that the LADY'S WEATH has been before the public, it has acquired the enviable reputation of being the best Dollar Magazine ever published in the U. S. No Magazine has been more generally sought after, and more universally admired the past year, than the Lady's Weath. Its splendid Steel Engravings, beautifully colored Flowers, literary illustrations, and near mechanical execution, have made it the admiration of all. The cheapness and merit of a Dollar Periodical must be apparent, which issues

MORE STEEL ENGRAVINGS

and has more and better original contributors than could but a short time since be claimed by the best THREE DOLLAR MAGAZINES.

Contributions have appeared in the Weath the past year from such Writers as H. T. Tuckerman, H. S. Patterson, M. D. Prof. J. H. Ingram, Russell Conner, M. D. S. B. Becker, Rev. F. A. Clinton, T. Hall Welby, G. Pike, A. W. Knesey, A. W. Knesey, A. F. Drinkwater, Jack Gaskel, J. T. Sullivan, F. H. Duffell, M. F. Wallace, G. Lippard, J. T. Sullivan, Francis Wharton, M. C. T. Clark, Mrs. M. St. Leon, Loui, Mrs. Lydia J. Pierce, Miss Mary Howard, Maria T. F. Waite, Mary B. Wilson, Miss Rose Newman, T. G. Sprar, Chas. Hamilton, A. J. H. Duganne, J. M. L. Babcock, Edwin Herrick, G. F. Everett, A. Miller, D. D. John U. Miller, J. H. Vernon, Charles E. B. E. L. M. In addition to the above we have accumulated editorial services of Rev. C. W. Denison, long and favorably known to the readers of our best Periodicals, and arrangements have been made for contributions to the Vol. for 1844, from Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, Mrs. Caroline Orne, Mrs. Jane E. Keble, Mrs. E. H. Newhall, J. G. Whitteer, Rev. J. Pierpont, W. H. Burleigh, Esq. Rev. E. L. M. Magness. Besides articles from these well known writers, anonymous contributions of superior merit appear in each number, making the contents of the Weath equal, in value, to any other Dollar Magazine in the country. In addition to our STEEL ENGRAVINGS MONTHLY, which are given in no Dollar Magazine but the Weath, we still continue our

Beautiful Colored Flowers.

the most popular series of embellishments ever issued, and an illustration peculiarly appropriate for the Ladies, and widely sought after by all lovers of the beautiful. Language of Flowers.

In the January number will appear the first of a series of articles on the Language of Flowers, which in connection with our Floral Engravings will furnish a complete Flora's Lexicon, alone worth a year's subscription.

Music, by Popular Composers.

will also be published, affording to subscribers in the country the means of obtaining new music which they would otherwise be deprived of. In addition to the above, every thing new and attractive in the literary world will be sought after, to give interest and novelty to the pages of the Weath.

TERMS.

One Dollar per annum, in advance. To Clubs.—Three copies one year, \$2 00 Eight copies one year, 5 00 Seven copies one year, 5 00 To any one forwarding a club of three will send a popular Novel. A club of eight, two Novels. A club of sixteen, three Novels, gratis. All remittances must be made free of expense. Address DAVIS & SEAMER, Publishers, 97 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

State of Alabama, Benton County.

ORPHANS' COURT Feb'y 12, 1844.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican once a week for three weeks notifying the next of kin and creditors of Lewis Nabors dec'd to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said county in Jacksonville on the first Friday in April next, to take up on themselves the administration with the will annexed, of the estate of Lewis Nabors, deceased, upon their failing to attend, the court will proceed to appoint some other person. True copy: M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k. Feb. 21, 1844.

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, 83 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.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE take this method to inform the Planters and others interested in the Storage of Cotton, that the WARE HOUSE we had built on Col. Griffin's wharf is above high water mark from any freshet since the foundation of this city, and the late freshet was not near any Cotton in our House or care. We consider it Fire-proof as well as Water proof, being unconnected with the buildings of the city—the whole city might burn up and the cotton in our Store would be safe. No Drayage in Shipping from our Ware-House, and but little Wharfage to those that do business with us. If close attention and exertions to give satisfaction will be of any avail to those that patronize us, we pledge ourselves to advance as far as possible their interests. We are prepared to make liberal advances on all Cotton in Store, or that is shipped to our friends in Mobile or New Orleans. TOTT & BEALL. Wetumpka, Jan. 26th, 1844.—3t.

State of Alabama, Benton County.

TAKEN UP and posted by William Laughlin, on a bright bay Horse, 7 or 8 years old, 14 1-2 hands high, star in the forehead, snip on the nose, white feet, blemish in the left eye and marked around the neck with a collar, and has the bellows—appraised to \$30. June 27, 1843. M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.

DR. JAMES F. EDWARDS,

(Formerly of White Hall, Abbeville, S. C.) A PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE THIRTY YEARS.

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Benton County. He has located himself near White Plains, where he may always be found, unless absent on professional business. Feb. 28, 1844.—4t.

EXCHANGE TABLE.

Bank of Augusta	par.
Branch State of Georgia, at Augusta	"
Bank of Brunswick	"
Georgia Rail Road	"
Mechanics' Bank	"
Bank of St. Mary's	"
Bank of Milledgeville	"
Bank of the State of Georgia, at Savannah	"
Branches of ditto	"
Agency of ditto, at Greenboro, S.C.	"
Commercial Bank, at Macon	"
Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, Savannah	"
Branch of ditto, at Marion	"
Planters' Bank, Savannah	"
Central Bank of Georgia	3 @ 4 dis.
Central R. & B. & C. Co., Savannah	4 @ 5
Alabama Notes	6 @ 6
Bank of Hawkinsville	6 @ 6
Phoenix Bank of Columbus	3 @ 3
Charleston Banks	p. r.
Bank of Camden	"
Bank of Georgetown	"
Commercial, Columbia	"
Merchants', at Cheraw	"
Bank of Hamburg	"
Bank of Darien and Branches	"
Bank of Columbia	"
Chattahoochee Rail Road and Banking Company	"
Monroe Rail Road and Banking Company	"
Planters' and Mechanics' B. & C. Columbus	"
Western Bank of Georgia, at Rome	"
Exchange Bank, Brunswick	"
Ocmulgee Bank	"
Insurance Bank of Columbus at Macon, no circulation.	"

HANDS WANTED.

15 OR 20 good able bodied men, either black or white, can find constant employment, and liberal wages by applying at the Iron-Works on Cane Creek in Benton county. NOAH GOODE & Co. March 20, 1844.—7t. The Gladiator at Cedar Bluff, and the Jacksonville Republican will please insert until the 1st May.

BOOK-BINDERY.

Main St., opposite the Bell Tavern, Tuscaloosa. This undersigned respectfully informs 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 News-papers, Tuscaloosa. Orders for any kind of work left at this office will be promptly attended to. Sept. 27, 1843.

POETRY.

From the New York American.
There is affection, playfulness and poetry in the annexed lines, by a sister to an absent brother.

MY BROTHER ON THE BRANDY WINE.

Tho' gay, never giddy,
Tho' gentle, no fop,
A tall, "acting middy,"
Keeps watch on the "top."

The hazel curl fades
On his temples down,
His hair—like a maid's,
On his cheek is down.

Beneath his long lashes,
In eyes deeply gray,
Each gallant thought flashes,
And merry ones play.

But now they retrace
The far distant shore,
The home, and the face,
He may see no more!

'Mid the bright and glad,
The brave and the free,
Our midday if sad,
Soon sparkles with glee!

For he loves the bold,
The frank and the kind,
On the noble roll
Of the Brandy wine!

And they love our boy,
For his heart is warm,
And will beat with joy,
When they "beat the alarm."

When the "Sea Dogs" bark,
And landmen are pale,
His bloom, like the spark,
Will grow with the gale;

When winds are mad!
Or pipe o'er the lee,
And they gallopade
With the bounding sea.

When the rolling deep
Doth her waist entwine,
The step he can keep
With the Brandy wine.

From the Hartford Times.

RELIGION—WHAT IS IT?

'Tis not to go to church to-day,
To look devout, and seem to pray,
And 'ere to-morrow's sun go down
Be dealing scandal through the town.
Not every sanctimonious face
Denotes the certain sign of grace;
A phiz that seems to scowl at sin,
Oft veils hypocrisy within.
'Tis not to mark out duty's walk,
Or of our own good deeds to talk,
And then to practice secret crime,
And so to spend and waste our time.
'Tis not for sects or creeds to fight,
And call our zeal the rule of right;
When all we wish is, at the best,
To see our church excel the rest.
'Tis not to wear the Christian's dress,
And love to all mankind profess;
Thou treat with scorn the suffering poor,
And fast against them close our door.
Ah! no religion means not this:
Its fruit far sweeter, fairer is;
In heavenly soil alone it thrives,
And more than blossoms where it lives.
Religion 'tis the rule of life,
The bond of love, the bane of strife;
Its precept this—to others do
As you would have them do to you,
It grieves to hear an ill report,
And scorns with human woes to sport,
Of others' deeds it speaks no ill,
But tells good, or else is still.
And does Religion this import?
Oh! may our souls its influence court!
Haste, haste, the bright, the blissful day,
When the whole earth shall own its way.
South Coventry, Feb. 1st.

DYING RICH.

The following lines from the United States Gazette have the eloquence of truth to recommend them.
"An active business man is a rational man, and a blessing to the community.—He keeps in gratifying exercise the talents which God has given him which, of itself, is a blessing to him. He gives employment to the hand of industry, which is far better than giving alms to the unemployed. These are the legitimate and rational end of active business pursuits and wealth getting—the gratification of the active powers and promotion of industry.—But their desire of growing rich merely to die rich is one of the most foolish intentions that ever entered the heart of foolish man. Experience has fully and emphatically taught the lesson, that much wealth left to heirs, is eight times out of ten, not a blessing but a curse. Its expectation beguiles & spoils all the manly powers—its possession leads to misjudgment, and finally, exhaustion and ruin.—The time will yet come, when men of wealth will be wise enough to make a gradual disposition of their property while living,—not prospective, but operative—thereby have an eye to the use which is made of it, and participate in the greatest enjoyment that wealth is capable of giving, that of seeing it do good to others. They will dismiss the foolish aspiration of "dying rich," with the almost certain reflection that their heirs, sooner or later will die poor."

RAVAGES OF THE LATE ERUPTION OF ETNA.—The account from Palermo state that the number of deaths occasioned by the burning lava emitted at the late eruption of Mount Etna, amount to 143, and are chiefly foreigners, amongst whom are many English, who were attracted to the spot by curiosity, to witness this phenomenon of nature. The damage done to the fields, vineyards and cattle, is estimated at a million and a half of ducats.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twentieth day of October, 1832, and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty-second day of the same month; and, also, of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at the City of Washington on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834;

I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale for the disposal of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at PONTOTOC, in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May next.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.
Township fourteen & fractional township fifteen, of range one, east.
Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.

Section six, in township six, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east—except the north fractions of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.

Fractional township seventeen, of range two, east.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, of range three, east.

Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four, east.

East half of section twenty-two, in township ten, of range four, east.

Section five, in township eight of range five, east.

Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.

Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.

Sections five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.

South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.

East half of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-three, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.

Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw Meridian.

West half of section five, in township three, of range one, west.

West half of section thirty-two, in township two, of range three, west.

Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.

North half of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five, and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.

Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.

Sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township four, of range five, west.

Section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.

North half of section eighteen, and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section eleven, in township nine, of range six, west.

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

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range seven, west.

Section two, north half of (lots A, B, C, F, G,) of section four, and fractional sections five and fourteen, in township eleven, of range seven, west.

Section two, and fractional sections six, seven and thirty-six, in township ten, of range eight, west.

Sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township four, of range nine, west.

Sections thirty and thirty-one, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Section twelve, in township eight of range nine, west.

Fractional section thirty-five, in township nine, of range nine, west.

Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, and thirty-five, in township four, of range ten, west.

Sections six, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, in township eight, of range ten, west.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, seventeen, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township four of range eleven, west.

South-west quarter of fractional section nine, in township four, of range twelve, west.

Sections one, two, nine, ten, eleven, fifteen, and fractional section twenty-two, in township seven, of range twelve, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Fractional section eight, in township three, of range thirteen, west.

Fractional section one, in township four of range thirteen, west, except lot A.

Section twenty-four, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

East of the Choctaw Meridian.
Township twenty-five, range five east—except west half of section three, north east quarter section four, east half section ten, south west quarter section eleven, south half section twelve, west half and south east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south east quarter section fourteen.

Township twenty-four of range six, east—except east half and north west quarter section three, and north east quarter section four.

Township twenty-five, of range six, east—except west half section two, north east quarter section eight, east half and south west quarter section ten, west half section eleven, west half section fourteen, east half section seventeen, south east quarter and north west quarter section nineteen, south half and north east quarter section twenty, north west quarter section twenty-one, north west quarter section twenty-two, north west quarter section twenty-three, south half section twenty-four, north half section twenty-five, north east quarter section twenty-six, north half and south east quarter section twenty-seven, section thirty, north east quarter section thirty-two, section thirty-three, east half and south west quarter section thirty-four.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range seven, east.

Township twenty-five, of range seven, east—except west half section one, north half section two, north half section three, south half section four, north half section eight, north half section nine, south east quarter section eighteen, south half and north east quarter section nineteen, north west quarter section thirty.

Fractional townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range eight, east.

Fractional townships twenty-two and twenty-three, of range nine, east.

Fractional township twenty-one of range ten, east—except south half and north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section eleven, north east quarter section twelve.

Fractional township twenty-two, of range ten, east.

Fractional township twenty, of range eleven, east.

Fractional township twenty-one of range eleven, east—except section twenty-six.

Fractional township twenty, of range twelve, east—except north half section four, section five, east half section six.

Fractional township twenty-one of range thirteen, east—except south west quarter section thirty-one, north half section thirty-two.

RESERVED SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.
East half of section sixteen in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen of range two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range three, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range four, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, of range five, east.

Section sixteen, in township two, east half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen in townships four, five, eight, nine, and eleven, of range six, east.

South half section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range seven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range eight, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range nine, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, and seven, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw Meridian.
Section sixteen, in townships four, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, west.

Section sixteen, in townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range two, west.

Section sixteen, in townships seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range three, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, north half section sixteen, in township six, and section sixteen, in townships eight and nine, of range four, west.

East half section sixteen, in townships two, section sixteen, in townships five and seven, and east half section sixteen, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, four, five and nine, of range six, west.

Section sixteen, in townships four and eight, of range seven, west.

East half section sixteen, in township two, and north half section sixteen, in township eight, of range eight, west.

Section sixteen, in townships one and five, of range nine, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.
Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, five, six, seven, eight and nine, of range fourteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quarter sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.
By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the
General Land Office.

West of Huntsville, in Alabama.
Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, five, six, seven, eight and nine, of range fourteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quarter sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.
By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the
General Land Office.

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, 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

Musical on the Piano, extra, \$20 00

Use of Instruments. \$4 00

Tuition to be paid at the end of each session, by all those who do not become regular subscribers to the school.

Jan. 3, 1843. JAMES M. BURT.

BROCKLEBY.
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 Choctawhatchee, 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, performance, &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. 7, 1841.—if.

B. T. POPE,
(LATE OF WATKINIA.)
AS removed to Asheville, St. Clair Co. Ala. He offers his services to the public in the Practice of Law in the Supreme Court of the State and in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of St. Clair, Shelby, Blount, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega counties. March 13, 1844.

William B. Martin
AND
R. G. Farle,
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 & FARLE. 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.—if.

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.
Tax Collector's Sale.
I will sell, on Tuesday, the 17th day of April 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.—if.

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, S-pt. 10, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

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

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

BY A GALVANIC BATTERY.
A new process just discovered. It will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done and warranted to suit the taste.

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

Cash required for all work when delivered.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Feb'y 19th, 1844.
A. J. Walker and Wm. H. Estill, commissioners appointed to audit the claims against the estate of Wiley B. Hollingsworth, dec'd having made their report and the administrators of said estate having reported themselves ready for a final settlement—

It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three consecutive weeks, notifying and requiring all persons interested in said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 5th day of April next, at which time the assets will be apportioned among the several creditors and the estate finally settled.

(True copy)
M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.
Feb. 21, 1844.

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. Admr.

Administrator's Notice.
THE undersigned having on the 12th day of January, 1844, obtained from the Orphans' Court of Benton county, Letters of Administration on the estate of Wm. Fagan, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL GREEN, Adm.
Jan. 24, 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 & 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 & 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 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 & described as the west half of the North west fourth of section one township 15, Range 9, 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, 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 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 & 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 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 & 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 & 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 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

File Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 8.—No. 11.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1844.

Whole No. 376.

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

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

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 10 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 10 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates. Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance; and no advertisement will be inserted until all accounts from the time they are due until paid.

Advertisements inserted in various directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forth and charged accordingly.

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

For announcing candidates \$3 00, invariably in advance.

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

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

THE FARMER.

Of all pursuits by man invented,
The Farmer's make the best contented;
His calling good, his profits high,
And on his labor all rely.
Mechanics all by him are fed,
Of him the Merchant seeks his bread:
His hand gives meat to every thing,
Up from the Beggar to the King;
The milk and honey, corn and wheat,
Are by his labors made complete.
Our clothes from him must first arise
To deck the fop and dress the wise;
We then by vote may justly state
The Farmer's rank among the great;
More independent than they all,
That dwell upon this earthly ball.
Hail, all you Farmers, young and old,
Push on your plough, with courage bold.
Your wealth arises from your clod,
Your independence from your God.
Since then the plough supports the nation,
And men of rank of every station,
Let Kings to Farmers make a bow,
And every man procure a plough.

"WHAT IS CHARITY?"

'Tis not to pause when at my door,
A shivering brother stands;
To ask the cause that made him poor,
Or why he help demands.
It's not to spurn that brother's prayer,
For faults he once has known;
'Tis not to leave him in despair,
And say that I have none.

The voice of CHARITY is kind—
She thinketh nothing wrong;
To every fault she seemeth blind,
Nor vaunteth with her tongue.

In Penitence she placeth Faith—
Hope smileth at the door;
Relieve first—then softly saith,
"Go brother, sin no more!"

REVOLUTIONARY RECOLLECTIONS.

In the autumn of 1777, when Lord Howe had possession of Philadelphia, the situation of the Americans who could not follow their beloved commander, was truly distressing, subject to the every day insults of the cruel and oppressive foe. Bound to pay obedience to the laws predicated on the momentary power of a proud and vindictive commander, it can be better pictured than described. To obtain the common necessities of life, particularly flour, they had to go as far as Bristol, a distance of eighteen or twenty miles, and even this indulgence was not granted them, until a pass was procured from Lord Howe, as guards were placed along Vine street, extending from the Delaware to the Schuylkill forming a complete barrier; beyond these, through the woods, extending as far as Frankford, were stationed the piquet guards—thus rendering it in a manner impossible to reach the Bristol mill, unless first obtaining a pass.

The commander-in-chief of the American forces was then encamped at the Valley Forge, suffering from cold, hunger and the inclemency of the season.—The British rolled in plenty, and spent their days in feasting, their nights in balls, riots and dissipation; thus resting in supposed security, while the American chieftain was planning a mode for their final extirpation. A poor woman with six small children, whose husband was at the Valley Forge, had made frequent applications for a pass. Engagements rendered it impossible for her cruel tormentors to give her one. Rendered desperate from disappointment, and the cries of her children, she started alone without a pass, and by good luck eluded the guards and reached Bristol.

It will be remembered by many now living that six brothers by the name Doale or Dowell, about this time committed many acts of heroic bravery, but more in the character of marauders than soldiers. They were men full six feet high, stout and active, a fearless intrepidity characterized their deeds, and they always succeeded in making their escape. A marked partiality to the Americans rendered them obnoxious to the British, & always welcome to the former; to whom they conveyed what information they could glean in their adventures.

Our adventurous female, having procured her flour in a pillow case holding about twenty pounds, was returning with a light heart to her anxious and lonely babes. She had passed the piquet guards at Frankfort, and was just entering the woods a little this side, when a tall, stout man stepped from behind a tree, and putting a letter in her hand, requested her to read it. She grasped with eager joy the letter bearing the character of her husband's hand writing. After a pause he said, "your husband is well, madam, and requested me to say, that in a short time he will be with you; money is a scarce article among us—I mean among them; but on account of your husband's partiality to the cause of liberty, I am willing to become his banker." So saying, he handed her a purse of money, "My means are adequate, or I would not be thus lavish," seeing she was about to refuse it.

"You said, sir, my husband would see me shortly; how do you know that which seems so impossible? and how did you know me, who never?"

"Hush, madam, we are now approaching the British guard; suffice it to say, the American commander has that in his head, which like an earthquake, will shake the whole American continent, and expunging these miscreants, but hark—take the road to the left—farwell." So saying, he departed. She gave one look, but vacancy filled the spot where he stood. With slow and cautious steps she approached Vine st. Already her fire burned beneath her bread, when the awful word halt! struck her the soul. She started, and found herself in the custody of a British sentinel. "Your pass, woman." "I have none, sir, my children are here." "D—n the rebel crew, why do you breed enemies to your King—this flour is mine—off, woman, and die with your babes." A groan was her only answer. The ruffian was about departing, when the former messenger appeared—his whole demeanor was changed; humble simplicity marked his gait—he approached the guard with a seeming fearfulness, and begged him in a suppliant voice to give the poor woman her flour. "Fool! idiot!" exclaimed the guard, "who are you? see yonder guard-house—if you interfere here you shall soon be its inmate." "May be so, sir; but won't you give the poor woman the means of supporting her little family one week longer? recollect the distance she has walked, the weight of the bag, and recollect!"

"Till and fury, sirrah! Why bid me recollect, you plead in vain—begone, or I'll seize you as a spy."

"You won't give the poor woman her flour?" "No."

"Then by my country's faith and hopes of freedom, you shall!" and with a powerful arm he seized the guard by the throat and hurled him to the ground. "Run madam run—see the guard-house is alive—seize your flour, pass Vine street, and you are safe." 'Twas done. The guard attempted to rise, when the stranger drew a pistol and shot him dead. The unfortunate man gazed around him with a fearless intrepidity.—There was but one way of escape, and that through the wood. Seizing the dead man's musket, he started like a deer pursued by the hounds. "Shoot him down! down with him!" was echoed from one line to another. The desperado was lost in the wood, and a general search commenced; the object of their pursuit in the mean time flew like lightning; the main guard was left behind, but the whole piquet line would soon be alarmed—one course alone presented itself, and that was to mount his horse, which was concealed among the bushes, and gallop down the Delaware; a boat was already there for him. The thought was no sooner suggested than it was put in execution. He mounted his horse, and eluding the alarmed guards, had nearly reached the Delaware.

Here he found himself hemmed in by at least fifty exasperated soldiers. One sprang from behind a tree, and demanded immediate surrender. "Tis useless to prevaricate—you are now our prisoner, and your boat, which before excited suspicion, is now in our possession." "Son of a slave! slave to a King! how dare you to address a freeman!—Surrender yourself—a Doale never surrendered himself to any man far less to a blinded poltroon—away, or die, and be attempted to pass. The guard levelled his gun; but was himself levelled to the dust; the ball of Doale's pistol had been quicker than his own. His case was now truly desperate; behind him was the whole line of guards—on the north of him the Frankford piquets, and on the left of him the city of Philadelphia, filled with British troops.

One way and only one presented itself, and that was to cross the river. He knew his horse; he plunged in—a shout succeeded, and ere he reached half the distance, twenty armed boats were in swift pursuit. His noble horse dashed through the Delaware, his master spurred him on with double interest while the balls whistled around him. The tide was running down and when he reached the Jersey shore, he found himself immediately opposite the old slip at Market street.—On reaching the shore he turned round, took out a pistol, and with a steady aim, fired at the first boat—a man fell over the side and sunk to rise no more. He then disappeared in the wood. The angry, harassed and disappointed pursuers gave one look, one curse, and returned to Pennsylvania shore, fully believing, that if he was not the devil, he was at least one of his principal agents.

The exploits of these men were so frequent of a like nature, that the expressions made use of by the disappointed pursuers towards this one are by no means censured—dread of personal danger appeared to be unknown to them—plunder, but only from the British, seemed their sole aim, with an ambition, however futile, of creating in the minds of their enemies this belief. At one time they were in Philadelphia, dressed in the British costume; at another the were relieving the distresses of their friends at the Valley Forge.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA. The following particulars of the recent eruption of Etna are given by a late English paper in a letter from Palermo:

A new eruption took place on the western side of Etna on the 17th November. The crater opened near the Monte Rosso, not far from the eruption of 1832.

The rivers of lava are formed, are flowing rapidly in the direction of Maletto, Bronte and Ardeno. At the date of the last account, November 22, the lava, which is flowing rapidly across the Bronte, is of considerable thickness, and had arrived within a mile of the town. The inhabitants were flying in alarm, carrying off their portable property. Bronte was enclosed in two streams of lava, and the position of its inhabitants was frightful. The lava took as its bed the high road from Palermo to Messina, and it is feared that it may fall into the torrent of Simeto, which is quite close to the road from Ardeno to Leon fort, and which falls into the Gulf of Catania, where it might cause grave accidents. The road from Palermo to Catania is intercepted by the lava. All the cantons around Etna are afflicted with an atmosphere of ashes, which obscures the sun's rays. The subterranean rumblings of the volcano are heard as far as Catania, and the ground has a sort of quivering motion which leads the inhabitants to fear an approaching earthquake.

A curious circumstance took place at Catania the night before the eruption. A fine rain fell which changed the color of the silk in the umbrellas, and burnt it. A professor of chemistry having analysed this rain, found that it contained a large quantity of muriatic acid. The eruption commenced, we have as already stated, on the 17th November about half past two, in the desert Mte. Rosso. A thick smoke mixed with sand, was sent forth, and rocks hurled into the air, showed that the force below was most active. A constant undulating motion was felt in every part of the mountain. Lava was soon perceived to make its appearance, and it descended rapidly to the woody region, where it divided three streams, the northern one proceeding towards the wood of Maletto, the south one towards Bronte, whilst the third descended the district of Ardeno. During the day smoke increased tremendously, and being collected above Etna covered it completely. A quantity of sand fell from it continually on the eastern part of the mountain, and did much injury to shrubs and crops. A strong smell of sulphur was perceptible, even at the bottom of the mountain. On the 19th, the lava continued to make its way towards Maletto and the tiled grounds of Bronte. The whole population was alarmed. The southern branch approached Basillani, four from Bronte. An excessive activity continued to prevail in the crater, and sand still fell over the whole southern and eastern sides. On the 20th, the stream of lava, which had threatened Bronte, appeared to direct its course towards the south, over the old lava of Monte Egidio. The other two currents pursued their course, one towards Ardeno, and the other towards Maletto.

On the south and east Etna is entirely covered with smoke.

LIBERILITY.—We like to pick up an instance of benevolence among our various newspaper readings of a pleasing character. The Baltimore Clipper, states that a widow woman, with three small children, having printed a collar from "a man in form, but not in heart," and having been rendered, by indisposition, incapable of doing her usual work (washing) for some time, fell in arrears for rent about six dollars. Her few articles of furniture were seized and sold by her landlord, in Lexington market, where she attended with her little offspring. The butchers in the market having been made acquainted with the transaction, with a feeling and liberality which reflect on them the highest honor, immediately subscribed between thirty and forty dollars, which they gave to the poor widow, together with her furniture, which they purchased for her, and as much meat as she could carry home. It affords us much pleasure to record such instances of disinterested benevolence, as they tend to exalt the human character. The heartless landlord retreated from the scene, amidst the execrations of the spectators. The husband of the poor woman was killed some time ago on the Philadelphia railroad.

PICTURE OF AN ARMY.—All the externals of war are splendid. It is the interior, the consequences, the operation of that mighty trampler of man that are startling. This was my first sight of that most magnificent of all the atrocious inventions of human evil—an army. The forces of the two most warlike monarchies of Europe were spread before me: nearly a hundred and fifty thousand troops, with all the numberless followers of a host in the field, covering a range of low hills which circled

the horizon. While we were at a considerable distance, a gun was fired from the flanks. The rolling of the drums set the vast line in motion, and just at that moment when the sun was lying on the edge of the west, the brigades, descending each from its heights, halted on the slope. The whole vast manœuvre was executed with the exactness of a single mind. The blaze of the sun on the arms, the standards, and the tents crowning the brow of the hills was magical.—*Marston; or, Memoirs of a Statesman.*

TALENT ACQUIRED.—As it is in the body, so it is in the mind; practice makes it what it is, and most even of those excellencies which are looked on as natural endowments, will be found, when examined into more narrowly, to be the product of exercise, and to be raised to that pitch only by repeated actions. Some men are remarkable for plainness in railway, others for apologetic and opposite diverting stories. This is apt to be taken for the effect of pure nature, and that the rather because it is not by got rules; & those who excel in either of them never purposely set themselves to the study of it as an art to be learnt. But yet it is true that at first some lucky hit which took with somebody, and gained him commendation, encouraged him to try again, inclined his thoughts and endeavor that way, till at last he insensible got a faculty in it without perceiving how, and that is attributed wholly to nature which was much more the effect of use and practice.—*Locke.*

THE GREAT MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. The Mississippi Valley has no parallel on earth—its length may be estimated at not less than two thousand five hundred miles; and its main breadth, is from twelve to fifteen hundred. There are many facts to prove that it was once covered with an immense ocean, and that the great change was brought about by repeated and long continued volcanic convulsions. This valley is the most delightful, the richest, and the fairest portion of the earth, and capable of sustaining a population of one hundred millions.

THE CANAL OF THE PYRENEES.—A project has been brought forward for cutting a canal of the Pyrenees, to connect the Mediterranean with the Atlantic, and to avoid the circuitous route by the coast of Spain. The plan, as at present stands, was first matured by M. Galabert, member of the French chamber of Deputies. The Legislature granted to a company that was to carry it into execution, the property in perpetuity in the canal, with several other advantages, but required a deposit of 3,000,000*fr.* until the act was passed. The subscription was completed; and the company was in active operation.

TRUTH.—Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose upon the earth, says Milton in his Areopagitica, so truth be but in the field, we do injuriously, by licensing and prohibiting, to mislead her strength. Let her and falsehood grapple; who ever knew her put to the worse in a free and open encounter?

Mrs. Gilmour, who was apprehended in this country on the charge of having murdered her husband, and taken back to Scotland, has been acquitted on the ground that the charge was "not proven."

PATENT OFFICE. From the annual report of the Commissioners of Patents, which was presented in the House of Representatives this morning, we learn that 634 patents have been issued during the year 1843, including 11 reissues, 16 designs, and 2 additional improvements to former patents.

During the same period 447 patents have expired.

The applications for patents during the year amount to \$19, and the number of patents was 315.

The receipts of the office for 1843 amount to \$35,315, 81, from which is to be deducted, repaid on withdrawn applications, \$6,025 85.

The whole number of patents issued by the United States up to January 1844, was thirteen thousand five hundred and twenty five.

The patents granted for the year, exceeded those for the previous year 24, and the excess of applications was 58.

Washington Spec.

NOT BAD.—Elder Swann, while laboring for the souls of the Bunker-hilliers, at times is quite happy in his local allusions. Said he—"The people have worked very hard, and spent a vast sum of money, to build yonder monument in honor of the dead; now, if they would work as hard, and spend as much money, to build a monument of souls in honor of Jesus Christ, they would make the devil howl so that you could hear him all over the United States." Even the anxious-minded of the elder's hearers could not help smiling at the idea of such a howl from his satanic majesty.—*Boston Post.*

—We yesterday announced the death of Nicholas Biddle. The Philadelphia correspondent of the Charleston Courier says: "It is broadly rumored to-day, that on his death-bed he said to one of his physicians that he had left a written expose of all the facts relative to the sinking and the

doings of the late United States Bank—that he was willing to assume his share of the responsibility—but that he could not leave the world without imposing upon others, the burthen they should properly bear."

The Navoo paper announces Joe Smith, the Mormon Prophet, as a candidate for the Presidency.

An extraordinary sensation was created in Jersey City, on the 21st by the fall of a substance resembling bloody flesh, in pieces varying from the size of a dime to a twenty-five cent piece.

Mo. Tribune & Herald.

The New York Cotton market, on the 21st, declined 1.4 of a cent, and 3500 bales only had been sold from the arrival of the steamer. On the 22d, the sales were 2500 bales at the previous decline.

Tribune & Herald.

—The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, announcing the conclusion of a treaty with Peru, for the settlement of claims of citizens of the United States on the Peruvian government on account of seizures, captures and confiscations of American vessels. The Peruvian government agree to pay the sum of \$300,000, for the amount of the claims, in ten annual instalments of \$30,000 each, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, from the 1st of January, 1842.

—The Supreme Court of the United States has given a verdict in favor of Gen. Gaines and his wife; in the great suit brought by them. The amount of property involved is represented to be \$15,000,000 lying in New Orleans. Gen. Gaines, then, next to Astor, is the richest man in the Union.

ANOTHER DUEL.—We learn from the Picayune that a fatal duel was fought on Thursday last at Vicksburg, Miss., between Mr. Hammet, editor of the Vicksburg Whig, (and brother of the member of Congress from Mississippi,) and Mr. Ryan, editor of the Sentinel. They fought with pistols, and at the usual distance. At the fourth fire Mr. Ryan fell mortally wounded, being shot directly through the lungs. He died within ten minutes. In two of the previous fires Mr. Hammet had been wounded; but the affair was allowed to proceed, probably in conformity with the original terms of the meeting. A short time before these same parties exchanged shots with rifles, but the quarrel was amicably adjusted. Mr. Ryan was the successor of Dr. Hagan, who, it will be recollected, was killed in a street fight about a year ago.

POLITICAL.

From the New Orleans Courier.—Extra.
ELECTION OF STATE SENATOR.

"We have met the enemy—and they are ours."
HUZZA! THRICE HUZZA FOR A COMPLETE VICTORY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Contrary to the general expectation of the most sanguine whigs, Mr. Slidell has been elected over the whig champion, Mr. Roselius, by a handsome majority as State senator to-day. Nothing but the most strenuous exertions of the democracy could have produced a result so satisfactory to every republican and advocate of equal rights.

This victory was achieved almost under the eyes of Mr. Clay: he had drilled the party, and brought into requisition every coin, old and young. Victory was promised them—defeat has been the result; and the chivalrous democratic cock, which was represented by the Tropic of this morning as being despoiled of his feathers, and in a fair way of having his throat cut by the insidious coon, has risen in his might, and given such a spur to the varmint, as will forever consign him to oblivion.

The election of State senator is a glorious triumph indeed. "As the city goes, so goes the State." We have but one more triumph to gain in order to complete the good work, and that is—the election of a democratic mayor. Whoever may be nominated by the democracy will be certain of election.

From the New Orleans Herald.—Extra.
"GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY."

"THE SOBER THOUGHT."
We have the consolation of saying to our friends that New Orleans is "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled." On yesterday our election came off for senator for the parish of Orleans, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Ho. This election was in the midst of the whig convention, just after the glorification of Mr. Clay, just after the vast procession of the whigs noticed by us before; just after the speeches of Prentiss, Poindexter, and others, and just after the speech and refusal to speak, by Mr. Clay,—in one word, just after all that could be done in the way of parade, and a glorious victory has crowned our efforts. THOMAS SLIDELL is elected to the Senate of the State by a majority of 416. We give below the returns from the different wards of the city. Nothing of importance occurred to detract from this victory. We feel and trust that the result of this election will be a signal and lasting rebuke to restrictionists of every class.

EXTRAVAGANCE.—The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes—
The times are "easy," if we can judge by the articles that find plenty of buyers. I heard yesterday that a shop-keeper in Broadway had imported several ladies' dresses, priced at one thousand dollars each, and had no difficulty in selling them. Mr. Weeks a large furniture manufacturer, informed me that, of a certain kind of costly chair, he could not keep one unsold. It was certainly a superb article, made of carved rose-wood and purple velvet; price (for a single chair) one hundred and fifty dollars!

—The letter writers at Washington begin to get more definite information in relation to the U. S. State treaty for the annexation of Texas. The New York True Sun states that three months ago, a confidential agent was despatched by the State Department to the Government of Texas, in order that he might receive and communicate the official intentions and desires of that government in relation to the proposed annexation. These papers have been received, and upon them as data, a Treaty is now being drawn up to be presented for the consideration of the Senate, in the full confidence that it will be speedily ratified. The most difficult part of this transaction, consists in giving the necessary State reasons that should warrant such precipitate and secret action. These reasons have been furnished in detail by the Texian authorities, and may be briefly condensed as follows.

Unassailed by foreign foes, and at peace from internal strife, Texas finds herself unable to maintain her position among the independent powers of the earth from inherent weakness. She has not wealth enough within her borders to sustain a separate government, and therefore an imperative necessity compels her to submit her independence to some wealthier power in consideration of protection to be furnished.

This necessity, it is said, has been established to exist; and if it be true, Texas must speedily be annexed to the U. S. or become an appendage of Great Britain. She is already heavily indebted to that country for pecuniary assistance and she possesses no means of discharging the debt, unless by the surrender of herself. Should not the United States assume the obligation by annexing her to our territories?

This forms the ground work of the State necessity, which it is proposed to offer to the Senate in argument for the treaty.

WHIG EXPENDITURE AND DEMOCRATIC RETRENCHMENT.—It is a singular fact that the printing of the U. S. Senate cost the Government at present fifteen per cent more than that of the House of Representatives. The explanation is this—the whigs have a majority in the Senate and the democrats in the House. The whigs have elected Gales and Seaton to do the printing; and the democrats have elected Blair & Rives. The prices given by the whigs is fifteen per cent higher than that given by the Democrats. This shows who are and who are not for economy and retrenchment in the public expenditures.—*Nashville Union.*

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention of the friends of President Tyler, assembled in Pennsylvania on Thursday last, Col. Edward Hutzinger, of Schuylkill county, was called to preside. Resolutions were adopted nominating Mr. Tyler to the Presidency, and recommending a "Democratic National Tyler Convention" in Baltimore on the 27th May next.

Washington Spectator of March 2.

CONGRESS.

In the House to day, Mr. A. V. Brown, chairman of the Committee on Territories, reported a bill extending the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the courts of the Territory of Iowa, south and west of said Territory to the Pacific; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and, together with the report, ordered to be printed. This bill extends said jurisdiction west of the Rocky mountains, from latitude 42 degrees south to 54 degrees forty minutes of north latitude. It gives 640 acres of land to each inhabitant of any State or Territory who may have heretofore or may hereafter remove to that country and cultivate and use the same for five years; also, 160 acres to the wife of each inhabitant, and the like quantity to each child taken there or which may be born in the Territory. It further provides for the appointment of another judge of Iowa, who is to reside in Oregon, and for appointment of justices of the peace. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars is appropriated to build forts on the main pass to Oregon, and within it, and to carry into effect the other provisions of the bill.

This being the day designated, by the rules, for calling on the States for resolutions, the principal part of the day was consumed in the transaction of that business, and a number of resolutions were offered and appropriately disposed of.

Globe, Mar. 11.

HARD CIDER.

The Boston Post states that "the Philadelphia Whigs have sent Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, a pair of silver pitchers to hold his hard cider for the next campaign." This is as it should be. Hard cider in a silver pitcher, is a fair illustration of Whiggery,—which is nothing more or less than demagoguery wedded to aristocracy.

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. NOOD, of Franklin.
JEREMIAH CLEMENS, of Madison.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton.
WILLIAM R. HALL, of Mobile.

✓We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

✓We are authorized to announce CALDWELL SOULETT, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

✓We are authorized to announce ASA SKELTON, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

✓MR. S. W. KIRBY is our authorized Agent to receive and receipt for subscriptions and other accounts due this Office.

It is hoped, however, that persons who can conveniently do so, will call at the Office and settle, without waiting to be called on by an Agent. Those who do not call sooner will have a good opportunity to do so during April Court.

MR. CLAY, MR. MOREHEAD, THE HARTFORD CONVENTION AND THE TARIFF.

The friends of Mr. Clay in the South hold him up as being in opposition to a protective tariff—they say he is only in favor of a tariff for revenue—and as a proof of the fact they point you to his letter to the Georgians in 1843, shewing conclusively and incontestably that he is an anti-tariff man. Let us pause for a moment, and look around, and see if this is correct—can this be true? How is Mr. Clay in Kentucky viewed in reference to this question? Let Mr. Morehead, the Senator in Congress from that State, speak the voice of his constituents. How is Mr. Clay looked upon in the North in relation to the tariff? Let the late convention, held at Hartford, 22nd Feb. last, speak the voice of the Federalists in the land of steady habits.

Mr. Morehead of Ky., an invited guest to the Convention held at Hartford, Conn., 22d Feb., addressed the Convention in the midst of shouts, and bursts of applause, which was deafening and astounding. Hear him! Ye Federalists of blue light memory—listen to the second voice emanating from the "Hartford Convention." "Protection" is inscribed upon the banner that waved over the Federalists of Hartford. Protection is the motto and watch-word of the Federal party of the North, that have run up the name of Mr. Clay for the Presidency. Mr. Morehead, after speaking against free trade and equal rights, says:

"But to return to free trade, Mr. Morehead resumed, it is impracticable, as I have stated. If not, why is it not shown somewhere among some civilized nations, reduced to practice? There may be, free trade among barbarians; there is free trade among savages; but there is no free trade in the complicated, social state of civilized man. Mr. Clay, I see, has been represented in some quarters, as of late unfriendly to protection, on account of some letters he had written to Georgia. Mr. Clay unfriendly to the protection of American industry! Who'll believe that? (cries of "nobody.")

[Here a banner with "Protection" on it, was pointed out to the speaker.] "Protection! ay, that's the word, the speaker continued. Protection of what? Of our own labor. Against what? Against foreign labor—not of freemen, but of foreign pauper labor. That is it. Protection, then, be that the watch word, mutual protection!—Don't be afraid. It is a watchword that will be welcomed and adopted by the People, for it is as certain of success, as it is just. The South was relaxing in its opposition. Nay, more, many parts of the South were coming out, straight out. Look at Georgia. Time was, when protection was not lisped there. It is preached there now, proclaimed there too out loud, and from the hill top. Time was, when, disunion, when civil war, were proclaimed preferable to protection, and people were enraged about it. Now no such excitement is got up, or can be got up. The People have acquiesced in the general principles of the Tariff of 1842. Mr. McDuffie has pronounced it as only inferior to the Tariff of 1828, but he will find it impossible to get up on it the excitement of 1832.

This is the language used by Mr. Morehead, the friend of Mr. Clay, to the Federalists of the North.

He calls upon them to know who will believe that Mr. Clay is unfriendly to protection? They cry "nobody," and shew him: their banners and their mottoes.

Why do not the travelling orators of the South hold up Mr. Clay in the same light? They have said to the Republican party that this contest should be for principle, Bank or no Bank—protective tariff or no protective tariff, &c.; and now this contest is opened, they are departing from their promise—they are resorting to the tricks of 1840! Gen. Harrison was held up in Connecticut and Kentucky, in favor of a Bank—in Virginia and Alabama in oppo-

sition. Mr. Clay is held up in the North in favor of a protective tariff; in the South opposed to it. Look at the newspapers—that runs may read.

Mr. Clay is now on an electioneering tour in the South; his club carriers, and committees of invitation, direction and reception, are addressing the crowds in the South, passing unmeasured compliments on the man of Ashland, for his great compromise act of 1833—saying that a tariff for revenue is all he or they desire, that the compromise act shall be restored and adhered to—all this; Mr. Clay, like the French dancing master, Monsieur Chereche, bows, scrapes and replies in very equivocal language, uses the words, a tariff for revenue with just discriminations, &c. At the same time Senator Morehead, Mr. Clay's pocket manual, is holding forth to the Hartford Convention, language which would put to the blush the revelling herd that are following after Mr. Clay, in Ala. "Free trade known only to barbarians & savages."—"Protection" the motto and watchword of Mr. Clay."

In the same speech Mr. Morehead states that the House of Reps. may repeal the tariff, but when the bill comes to the Senate it will be defeated. The Senate is whig and will stand firm. The people at the North need not fear the repeal or modification of the tariff. This system of double dealing is not what we had a right to expect.

The Federalists of Hartford Conn., are more honest in the avowal of their creeds and confessions than their tender footed allies in the South. During the late war—when we were in deadly conflict with Great Britain—when this infant Republic was struggling for freedom with the world's oppressor—this same Federal party met at Hartford, this noted spot, and made known their opposition to their country's success, and gave in their adhesion to the enemy. They now in solemn form, and in the counsel house of their fathers—open the campaign of 1844, by declaring that a tariff for protection must be had. That their manufacturers must be protected from slave and pauper labor.

Who in the South will follow in the wake of this blue light Federal herd? We will see.

CONGRESS.
The Senate, to-day, without transacting any legislative business worthy of special notice, went into executive session. Mr. Haywood, however, gave notice of his intention to introduce several important bills of retrenchment—that is, to reduce the salaries of the President, and cabinet officers, all the clerks and other officers in the executive department, and the judicial officers of the government. We understand that the nomination of Hon. John Y. Mason, as Secretary of the Navy, was confirmed; and also that of Mr. Green, of New Jersey; and that all the rest of the nominations (collectors, marshals, district attorneys, &c.) being to fill vacancies occasioned by removals, were rejected.—Globe, Mar. 14.

We have received a copy of a very able and interesting Report made by Mr. Houston of this State, as chairman of the Committee on Public Lands; and will endeavor to place it before our readers in some future number. In the mean time we give place to the letter of a political friend from a distant State, in which he justly appreciates the high ability displayed by Mr. H. as the head of that important committee. Indeed, as regards the public lands, Mr. H. appears to be fully acquainted with all important facts relating thereto—and if we may judge from indications before us, he will be able to carry his bill through the House of Representatives at the present session.—Huntsville Dem.

Copy of a letter to the Editor, dated Washington, March 4, 1844.

Dear Sir:—To day the House met only to adjourn, after a short but most appropriate eulogy from Mr. Ingersoll of Philadelphia, in honor of Mr. Frick of Pennsylvania, who died on Friday last.

The Report of Gen. George S. Houston of Alabama, (from the Committee on Public Lands,) in favor of Graduating the price of Public Lands, has been printed and was laid on the tables of members this morning. I have read it and will try to send you a copy. It is, certainly, a most able, and, to western and south-western members, interested in the disposition of the public lands to actual settlers, at low prices, a most satisfactory Document. The whole ground has been occupied and well occupied. It is followed up with equal skill; if the action of our friends is as judicious as the arguments of the report are conclusive; you may, with great confidence, look for the passage of Gen. Houston's Graduation bill through the House of Representatives at a tolerably early day in this session. Such a conclusion of a arduous and truly well directed labors, in favor of one of the great measures originated during many years, could not fail to reflect lasting and merited renown upon Gen. Houston, who has thus far so discreetly as well as ably managed them in the most difficult parliamentary body now in existence upon the face of the whole earth.

The Report sets out with a statement that the subject has been long before the country and has been so well discussed by able men that little remains to be said that is new. Without tediously dwelling upon a truth every intelligent man will recognize

and fully appreciate. Gen. Houston proceeded, at once, to address himself to the matter in hand.

The first argument advanced by Gen. H. is, in substance, that there is an obligation resting upon the Government to dispose of the Public Lands for settlement—that a refusal, or a wilful neglect, to dispose of them is a violation of these obligations—and, to prove the existence of these solemn obligations to sell these lands to actual and bona fide settlers, for the express purpose of building up independent and republican States, he refers to the Resolutions of the Congress of 1780, in which the cessions themselves. The cessions and the resolutions inviting the cessions, he contends, sustain the position that the lands were to be disposed of for settlement and for the erection of new States of like powers and privileges as the original States.

He then proceeds to argue that the Government is bound to encourage and foster settlements in the manner of selling its lands—that it neither derived nor rightfully possesses the power to hold up these lands for purposes of speculation, nor to sell them to speculators to enable them to do so—that, in either case, the spirit of the cessions would be violated—that the lands should be sold to actual cultivators for what the lands are really worth for purposes of cultivation, and for no more. To defend this position he cites a passage from Webster's celebrated speech of 1830.

Again, Gen. Houston labors to prove that the lands which have been in market many years are really worth less than the price now asked for them, \$1.25 per acre; he asserts that they can never be sold at that price—that they can only be sold but by graduating the prices to the real values of the lands to be sold, and proceeds to prove it by an ingenious reference to the classifications and valuations made by the Registers and Receivers, as compared with the actual sales. To this portion, and to the tables illustrating the views advanced, I invite your particular attention, as I esteem it very conclusive.

To support his bill Gen. H. cites the legislation of these States which have sold lands of their own, and shows that they have all recognized the features of the Graduation Bill he has reported, viz: a reduction of price in favor of actual settlers and cultivators to a fair value, and also securing to them a prior right to purchase the lands upon which they had settled and to which they had imparted an additional value. He then refers the House, in further support of this important position, to a law of Congress of 1841, in regard to the public lands in the State of Tennessee, which is directly in point.

His argument in favor of the republican principle of increasing the number of freeholders, and in favor of decreasing the number of tenants at will, is very fine. I cannot forbear, even at the hazard of making this letter uncomfortably long, from making the following extracts: the sentiments are at once just and eloquent, and cannot fail to find a hearty response from the honest yeomanry of our country:

"Your committee think it should be an important, if not controlling consideration with the Government, to Legislate so as to change the floating and unsettled population (to be found, to a greater or less extent, in all parts of the country) into a permanent, well organized and orderly community; for, as has been well remarked by a distinguished Senator, (Col. Benton,) "Tenantry is unfavorable to freedom; it lays the foundation for separate orders in society, annihilates the love of country, and weakens the spirit of independence. The tenant has in fact no country, no hearth, no domestic altar, no household god. The freeholder, on the contrary, is the natural supporter of a free government; & it should be the policy of republics to multiply their freeholders, as it is the policy of monarchies to multiply their tenants. We are a republic, and we wish to continue so; then multiply the class of freeholders; pass the public lands cheaply and easily into the hands of the people; sell for a reasonable price to those who are able to pay, and give without price to those who are not."

From the Huntsville Republican.

POLITICAL CATECHISM.

Who opposed the United States Bank in 1811 as an institution, unconstitutional, inexpedient, and dangerous?
Henry Clay.

Who has been foremost in denouncing and abusing Andrew Jackson for putting down that institution?
Henry Clay.

Who shortly after our last war with Great Britain, spoke of Gen. Jackson as one "who has shed so much glory on our country—one whose renown constitutes so great a portion of the moral property of the nation?"
Henry Clay.

Who have been endeavoring for nearly twenty years past to tarnish the hard earned reputation of the patriot Jackson "whose renown constitutes so great a portion of the moral property of the nation?"
Henry Clay.

Who declared that he would rather war, pestilence and famine should visit our shores than the military chieftain should be elected President of the United States?
Henry Clay.

Who was held up by his friends as the father of the high protective system?—Who declared that he had cherished that system with paternal fondness? Who quarrelled with Democratic Senators because they consented to a reduction of the high tariff in 1812?
Henry Clay.

Who endeavored to convince the Georgians, through Dr. Bronson, that he regarded, and has always regarded a high tariff as eminently "dangerous?"
Henry Clay.

Who disputed the patriotism and veracity of John Quincy Adams a little upwards of twenty years ago?
Henry Clay.

Who helped to make John Quincy Adams President and then accepted office under his Administration with the question of veracity between them still unsettled?
Henry Clay.

Who joined a Masonic Society in very early life, and continued a member of it for thirty years, attended its meetings quite frequently, during his membership, going thro' about six degrees, and on one important and interesting occasion acting as orator for the lodge to which he belonged?
Henry Clay.

Who has recently written a letter to the anti-masons declaring that, in early life, he became a mason through youthful curiosity, and that he never had a taste for the mysteries of the order?
Henry Clay.

Who spoke of Francis P. Blair, the present editor of the Globe, as a personal friend with whom he differed in political sentiment with the deepest pain?
Henry Clay.

Who afterwards, without any additional opportunity of finding out Mr. Blair, spoke of him as a man covered with infamy?
Henry Clay.

Who declined visiting Indiana previous to the State election 1842 upon the ground that it might be construed into an electioneering movement on his part?
Henry Clay.

Who visited Ohio on the eve of her State election the same year, for the purpose of addressing two hundred thousand citizens of the Buckeye State.
Henry Clay.

Who has fiercely denounced Mississippi Repudiation?
Henry Clay.

Who was champion of the late National Repudiation act, alias Bankrupt Law; Who was the most active and efficient in favor of Messrs. Blair & Rives contract with the senate?
Henry Clay.

Who made a beautiful speech in favor of the Christian Religion during the days of the Cholera?
Henry Clay.

Who was afterwards the chief adviser in the duel which resulted in the death or murder of Johnathan Cilley?
Henry Clay.

Who is held up by the Whig party as the most consistent, honest and patriotic public man in the nation?
Henry Clay!!!!!!

WETENKA, March, 19.
Corro.—Prices remain about the same as we gave in our last week's report, except inferior, which may be quoted at 2 cent lower, say 5 1/2 to 8 1/2 as extremes—principal sales, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 cents. Receipts light.

THE GUN.—The Mercury of last evening speaking of the disaster on board the Princeton, says:

"One item remains to be added.—The gun which occasioned this calamity was an English one and not the American piece which has been so often referred to.—It had been, fired off about one hundred and fifty times in England, and fifty times in this country. It is supposed, however, not to have been made of the best materials, though it was constructed on the most scientific principles, under the direction of Captain Stockton, while in that country."

A NEW ADVOCATE FOR A NATIONAL BANK.

We have cast our eyes hastily over General Smith's (Mormon Joe) "Views of the Powers and Policy of the Government of the United States. Nauvoo, 1844." This illustrious individual, "goes the whole figure" with Messrs. Clay, Webster, Sargeant and the whig party in general, for a national bank.—Globe.

The Louisville Journal says that the small pox is prevailing in all the towns around that city.

SECRETARY OF STATE.—This office appears to have been unfortunate of late. Mr. Forsyth died soon after leaving it, his successor, Mr. Webster was driven from it by party intrigues, and opposition to the earnest advice of Mr. Upshur. Mr. Legare succeeded to the discharge of its duties, and the additional labor and responsibility thus thrown upon him; Mr. Upshur followed by great reluctance, and with the intention to leave the office and the country before the termination of the present session. Mr. Gilmer came into the Cabinet with the understanding that he was to succeed Mr. Upshur as Secretary of State. It would appear that ill fortune must attend not only to those who take the office, but those who are designated to take it.
Charlesston Courier.

The N. Y. Tribune says—"We believe we violate no rule of property in repeating the current report that President Tyler is about to marry the elder Miss Gardner, daughter of David Gardner, Esq. who was killed in the great calamity on board the Princeton."

A CAPITAL TOAST.—The following toast was given at a temperance dinner recently.

"Revolutionary Army and Cold Water Army.—The one drove the red coats from the land—and the other the red noses."

THE TEXAS CONGRESS.—BIRTH-PLACE OF THE MEMBERS.—From a recent Texian paper we learn that thirteen members of the eighth Congress of that republic are natives of Georgia, seven of Tennessee, seven of Virginia, 7 of North Carolina, six, of Kentucky, two of Massachusetts, two of N. Y. two of South Carolina, two of Pennsylvania, one of Missouri, one of Mississippi, one of Ohio, one of Louisiana, one of Austria, and one of Canada.—Thirty-four of them are planters or farmers, twelve are lawyers, five are physicians, and two are merchants.

A most lamentable affair happened recently at New Haven. The wife of Mr. Joel K. Post administered to her daughter, a fine child about two years old, a spoonful and a half of laudanum, supposing it to be tincture of rhubarb. Every effort was made to save its life, but in vain.

GENERAL JACKSON.

It will gratify the American people to learn with what sensibility the venerable patriot of the hermitage has received the last tender of their affection and approbation through the late vote of Congress. The reversal, by the representatives of the States & the people, passed on Judge Hall's judgement, condemning the General as a violator of the laws and constitution at New Orleans, has given more heartfelt gratification to the closing hours of the retired chief and statesman, who, shedding his stripling blood in the revolution, has given his whole life to crown it with success and glory, than all the honors that attended his illustrious career. In a letter just received in this city, he says: "I feel truly grateful to the people as well as to Congress for the act of justice to me in my declining years."

In a later letter of the 24th of February, after the final vote in the Senate in reply to a letter informing him of it, he says: "The evening before I had received from my friend, Mr. Slidell, a note enclosing the vote on the odious amendment offered by Mr. Berrien. I have also received from my friend, Mr. Walker, a letter enclosing the result. Please, as I cannot write to them, present my kind thanks to Mr. Slidell and Mr. Walker for the evidence of their continued kind remembrance of me. My gratitude is due to all my democratic friends for their unsolicited efforts to have justice done to my fame before I am called hence; and to none more than to my friend Mr. Ingersoll, to whom I intended to write my acknowledgements, but writing so much oppresses me that I have to request you to say to him how much I feel for his great effort in my behalf. The learning displayed in his pamphlet on contempts and law martial will render it a text book on these subjects for all time to come."

The circumstances which induced the General to hasten to express the sense of obligation which he entertains for the act of this Congress in his behalf, and which so greatly enhances that obligation in his mind will be found in the closing sentence of this letter: "If I am to judge from my present affliction, I cannot be here next Congress. I must, long before, be in the tomb prepared for me; but I am in the hands of a just and wise Providence. When he makes the call I am prepared, with due humility, to submit to his will. He has long spared me through a long and variegated life. How much longer I am to be here, He knows, and only He."

These letters were designed only for the eye of private friendship; but we have taken the liberty to print the passages relating to public transactions, because we are sensible the people generally will take an interest in knowing how deeply sensible he is of their kind sentiments towards him, and because no ceremonial or formal letter could ever so truly discover how deeply his affectionate and grateful heart has been impressed with an act of simple public justice.—Globe.

The number of houses erected in Cincinnati from January to November, 1843, was 1,093.

The vacancy in the Democratic Electoral Ticket of this State, occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Frazier, of Jackson co. has been filled by the election of JEREMIAH CLEMENS, Esq., of this place.
Huntsville Democrat.

MOBILE, MARCH 4th, 1844.

Dear Sir:—A vessel from Liverpool to the 6th ult. were received last week per steamer at Boston, which show an unparalleled activity in Cotton in that market, consequent on information from this country of short crops &c. Money was very plenty—the stocks of goods and yarns unusually light.—Manufacturers fully employed—trade in healthy condition, and, in short, all the elements of general commercial prosperity more amply developed, than in several years past.

The sales of cotton in 5 weeks were 355,000 bales (of which 219,000, was on speculation) at an improvement of 5-8 to 3-4d in that time. The opinion is expressed, that this advance will be sustained and may indeed be further augmented, provided Manufacturers continue to find a free vent for their products at the necessarily enhanced prices; and that the crop of the U. S. does not exceed 1,750,000 Bales both of which events, time will determine.

It is well known that a large advance in Europe has been anticipated in prices paid here for some time past, and although the advices now received are perhaps quite as favorable as there was any good reason to expect, the orders are generally so limited as to prevent their execution, except at a reduction on the recent rates.

Considering the many favorable circumstances now combined in their favor, this caution on the part of the English buyers is worthy of note, as evidence of some fears of the expressed wishes of the Manufacturers and the Bank of England, to check the speculation by such counter measures as may be deemed best adapted to the purpose.

The cotton markets of Havre, and several other continental ports give no response to the movement in Liverpool and this country; but remain languid, depressed and almost wholly uninfluenced by the report of short crops and increased prices here or elsewhere.

In this market holders have been obliged to recede in their prices, and the market is 1/2 ct. lower than before the news.—Sales— Inferior 7 cts. Ordinary 7 1/2 to 7 1/2 cts. Middling 7 3/4 to 8 cts.—Middling fair 8 1/4 to 8 1/2 cts.—Fair 8 3/4 to 9 cts. Good fair 9 1/4 cts.

Exchange on New York 60 Days— a 3 to 3 1/2 cts. dis.; at St. 1-1/2 dis. on N. Orleans par.

We are Respectfully,
Your Ob't Serv'ts. &c.
BULL & BOARDMAN.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

The New Orleans Picayune gives the following distressing account of a lamentable steamboat disaster on the Red River, occurring on the night of the 1st inst.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Friday morning March 1, the steamers De Soto and Buckeye, the former bound down from Natchitoches and the latter on her way to Ouachita with some 300 passengers on board, white and black, and a cargo of plantation supplies, came together a mile or a mile and a half this side of the lower mouth of Old River, as it is called, just below Atchafalaya, and with such violence that the Buckeye sunk in less than five minutes to her starboard deck. She was struck near the starboard hatch and went down in twenty feet of water.

Those on board say that the scene which ensued immediately was heartrending beyond description. The passengers were all asleep at the time and instantly rushed to the guards and cabins in consternation—mothers screaming for their children, husbands and fathers rushing from point to point and frantically endeavoring to save their wives and families from destruction. All, or nearly all, were in their night clothes, and in the confusion the boldest and most self possessed could do little else than save themselves, notwithstanding every endeavor was made to rescue the children. Of the deck passengers many of whom were blacks, but few were saved, so suddenly did the Buckeye go down.

It is impossible at present, to give the number who have thus been hurried into eternity with certainty, but all accounts agree that it must have been between sixty and eighty! Mr. Hyams, of Alexandria whose family was with him lost his daughter a beautiful little girl of about ten years of age, with his wife's sister, Miss Elizabeth Smith, who is described as an accomplished young lady. This gentleman also lost some fifteen negroes, who being on the lower deck, could not be saved. Mr. Alex McKenzie, late of Florida, lost his wife seven children, and four negroes; Mr. Blunt, also from Florida, lost his wife child, and seven negroes; and two of the children of Col. King were also lost. A young man named Pollard, supposed to belong to Natchez, had an amount of money in the clerk's office. It was handed to him, but since then he has not been seen. A child of Mr. White was lost; and two sisters of a young man, whose name we could not learn, are also among the drowned. The latter had been taken on board but a few hours before at the Red River landing. Mr. Beard, one of the unfortunate passengers of the Buckeye, attempted to swim ashore with his young nephew upon his back but in the endeavor both were drowned. The above names embrace all that we could gather with certainty—a few days will undoubtedly add others to the melancholy list.

The De Soto remained by the wreck till the last, her officers exerting themselves to the utmost in saving the lives and property of the passengers upon the sinking boat. Near forty lives were saved by the mate of the De Soto with the yawl, who picked them up in the water. The night was clear, and the moon shedding a brilliant light; else the lives of many more would have been lost.

STEAMBOAT BURN.—The Republican Pilot, published at Gainesville, on the Beckee River, states that the steamboat Penelope was entirely consumed a few days since, on her downward trip, near 27 mile bluff; together with about 400 bales of cotton.—Wetumpka Arg.

[Communicated.]

A passing tribute of respect is due to departed goodness—as well as to departed greatness. The monarch upon his throne—the Lord in his castle—the peasant in his cottage—the man in his hovel, are all upon a level when the withering hand of death removes them off the stage of action. Upon the demise of one in high places, much notice and publicity is given; the humble and less conspicuous in society pass away unnoticed like the morning dew before the rising sun.

The subject of this notice who departed this life 24th inst. in the town of Jacksonville was a Slave—yes a Slave, and was one of the humblest and best being of God's beneficent creation. Known only to few, but in the midst of the limited circle in which he moved and was known, he was pronounced by man, woman and child a good, pious and worthy man. Often has it been said if high heaven should in its rush visit upon this place the curse and scourge of Sodom and Gomorrah, out of the lots that would escape, old Uncle Jeffrey Black would be one.

Jeffrey was about 80 years old, and had been the servant of an officer in the revolutionary army during two or three campaigns, he was lately the servant of Agness Black deceased; in her will she directed "that her good old faithful servant" should be specially provided for; and in his declining years he should have all the care necessary for his comfort—this has been attended to specially.

This faithful and best of men is now no more, he has been wafted to another and better world than this to mingle with the spirits of the saints and just men made perfect; deride and scoff not, at this obituary notice for this good old servant is worthy of more. For goodness of soul, purity of thought and action, devoutness of design and purpose, none was more noted than Jeffrey.

He will be much missed among his fellow servants; his councils and advice to obey their masters and act uprightly, was a part of the duties this pious old servant went through daily.

Peace be to his memory. The example of piety and goodness left behind by this old servant is worthy of imitation by all.

AMICUS VIRTUTE.

BLANKS,
For sale at this Office.

POETRY

TO MY OLD COAT.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE HOOSIER'S NEST.

And must we part—my good old friend?
Ah me!—it grieves me sorely;
I can no more thy tatters mend,
The stitches hold so poorly.

With patch on patch, for many a year,
I've kept thee snug together,
And clad in thee I had no fear
For any kind of weather—

Thou wast my father's wedding coat
And I have heard him mention,
He wore thee, buttoned to the throat,
To catch the girl's attention;—

For then the martial figure stood
In highest estimation,
No wonder with a coat so good
He raised their admiration.

Five times in fashion thou hast been,
Twice turned and often mended;
The like of thee I ne'er have seen,
Thou' now thy days are ended.

When first I wore thee "every day,"
It brought to mind my mother;
"Tim, save that coat," she used to say,
"Thou'lt ne'er get such another."

Yes! I'll preserve thy relics still,
And learn by that example,
My every duty to fulfil,
Thou' fate should on me trample.

From the Metropolitan.

SING ME TO MY SLUMBERS.

BY MRS. CRAWFORD.

"That strain again;—it had a dying fall;
O, it came o'er my ear, like the sweet South,
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odor."

Twelfth Night.

Sing me to my slumbers;
Sing those melting numbers
Sooth my troubled breast;
Let thy gentle finger
O'er the sweet chords linger
Till I sink to rest;
Oh! may dreams of pleasure
Spring from that sweet measure.
Bringing all I treasure
Back again to night!
Looks for which I languish,
Tones that soothe my anguish,
Steal upon my sight!

Early days are fleetest,
But they are the sweetest
Heart can ever know;
Golden rays of glory
Crown their fairy story,
All is summer glow.
Late and early meeting,
Household faces greeting,
Keep the heart still beating,
True to Nature's tone;
Till the world has spoken,—
"Let home's spell be broken!"
Then the charm is gone.

What can worldlings offer,
Let them heap the coffer
Full of shining gold;
Ah! not all their treasure
Fills the golden measure
Loving hearts unfold.
World, thy visor covers
Hollow friends and lovers;
Man too soon discovers
Early friends are best;
Sing me to my slumbers,
With those melting numbers,
Sing me to my rest!

*This song was written to the music of a melancholly Irish air, which is admirably suited for, and sounds most beautifully with three voices.

The Washington City Spectator says: "We were informed that Mr. Calhoun's nomination, without the usual reference to a committee, was confirmed instantaneously and unanimously by the Senate, on its presentation. If one man in this Union is adequate to save the country from any evil, we believe it to be this old, wise, long tried statesman. The country, we are satisfied, will rejoice, should he accept the appointment."

The following is an extract from the New York Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury:

"A portion of the friends of Mr. Calhoun had a meeting here on Friday evening, at which they resolved to suspend their hostilities to the project of a Baltimore Convention, and cordially unite with other portions of the Democratic party in carrying out the common objects of their creed. How many of the regular Calhoun organization were present, and how far all the adherents of that gentleman are disposed to give into such a decision, I am not informed."

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

TAKEN UP and posted by Rossell Hughes, on Cold water, a blind Roan Horse, some white in his face, left hind foot white, shod all round when taken up, 9 or 10 years old, appraised to three dollars, Dec. 7th, 1843.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

TAKEN UP and posted by Thomas Garner, on Chokoloko, a Bay Horse 6 years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white, shod on before and several spots on the back, appraised to \$12 50, March 4th, 1844.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twentieth day of October, 1832, and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty-second day of the same month; and, also, of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at the City of Washington on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834;

I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale for the disposal of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at PONTOTOC, in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May next.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

Township fourteen & fractional township fifteen, of range one, east.

Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.

Section six, in township six, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east—except the north fractions of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.

Fractional townships seventeen, of range two, east.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, of range three, east.

Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four, east.

East half of section twenty-two, in township ten, of range four, east.

Section five, in township eight of range five, east.

Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.

Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.

Sections five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.

South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.

East half of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-three, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.

Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw Meridian.

West half of section five, in township three, of range one, west.

West half of section thirty-two, in township two, of range three, west.

Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.

North half of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five, and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.

Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.

Sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township four, of range five, west.

Section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.

North half of section eighteen, and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.

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

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-three, thirty-four, in township ten, of range seven, west.

Section two, north half of (lots A, B, C, F, G,) of section four, and fractional sections five and fourteen, in township eleven, of range seven, west.

Section two, and fractional sections six, seven and thirty-six, in township ten, of range eight, west.

Sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township four, of range nine, west.

Sections thirty and thirty-one, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Section twelve, in township eight of range nine, west.

Fractional section thirty-five, in township nine, of range nine, west.

Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, and thirty-five, in township four, of range ten, west.

Sections six, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, in township eight, of range ten, west.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, seventeen, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township four of range eleven, west.

South-west quarter of fractional section nine, in township four, of range twelve, west.

Sections one, two, nine, ten, eleven, fifteen, and fractional section twenty-two, in township seven, of range twelve, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Fractional section eight, in township three, of range thirteen, west.

Fractional section one, in township four of range thirteen, west, except lot A.

Section twenty-four, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

East of the Choctaw Meridian.

Township twenty-five, range five east—except west half of section three, north east quarter section four, east half section ten, south west quarter section eleven, south half section twelve, west half and south east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south east quarter section fourteen.

Township twenty-four of range six, east—except east half and north west quarter section three, and north east quarter section four.

Township twenty-five, of range six, east—except west half section two, north east quarter section three, north east quarter section eight, east half and south west quarter section ten, west half section eleven, west half section fourteen, east half section seventeen, south east quarter and north west quarter section nineteen, south half and north east quarter section twenty, north west quarter section twenty-one, north west quarter and south east quarter section twenty-two, south half section twenty-four, north half section twenty-five, north east quarter section twenty-six, north half and south east quarter section twenty-nine, section thirty, north east quarter section thirty-two, section thirty-three, east half and south west quarter section thirty-four.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range seven, east.

Township twenty-five, of range seven, east—except west half section one, north half section two, north half section three, south half section four, north half section eight, north half section nine, south east quarter section eighteen, south half and north east quarter section nineteen, north west quarter section thirty.

Fractional townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range eight, east.

Fractional townships twenty-two and twenty-three of range nine, east.

Fractional township twenty-one of range ten, east—except south half and north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section eleven, north east quarter section twelve.

Fractional township twenty-two, of range ten east.

Fractional township twenty, of range eleven, east.

Fractional township twenty-one of range eleven, east—except section twenty-six.

Fractional township twenty, of range twelve, east—except north half section four, section five, east half section six.

Fractional township twenty-one of range thirteen, east—except south west quarter section thirty-one, north half section thirty-two.

RESERVED SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

East half of section sixteen in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen of range two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range three, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen, of range five, east.

Section sixteen, in township two, east half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen in townships four, five, eight, nine, and eleven, of range six, east.

South half section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, eight, nine, and eleven, of range six, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range nine, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, and seven, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw Meridian.

Section sixteen, in townships four, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, west.

Section sixteen, in townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range two, west.

Section sixteen, in townships seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range three, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, north half section sixteen, in township six, and section sixteen, in townships eight and nine, of range four, west.

East half section sixteen, in townships two, section sixteen, in townships five and seven, and east half section sixteen, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, four, five and nine, of range six, west.

Section sixteen, in townships four and eight, of range seven, west.

East half section sixteen, in township two, and north half section sixteen, in township eight, of range eight, west.

Section sixteen, in townships one and five, of range nine, west.

West of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, five, six, seven, eight and nine, of range fourteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quarter sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the
General Land Office.

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 \$6 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

Use of Instruments, \$4 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.

BROCKLESBY.

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 Chokoloko, 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, performance, &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. 7, 1844.—1f.

B. T. POPE,

(LATE OF WETUMPKA.)

HAS removed to Asheville, St. Clair Co. Ala. He offers his services to the public in the Practice of Law in the Supreme Court of the State and in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of St. Clair, Shelby, Blount, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega counties.

March 13, 1844.

William B. Martin

AND
R. G. Earle,

Thankful for the patronage hitherto 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.—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.

Tax Collector's Sale.

I will sell, on Tuesday the 15th day of April 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 1843. The tract is appraised at one hundred dollars; tax 15 cents.

L. D. JONES.

Tax Collector, B. C. Jan. 10, 1844.—6f.

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.

R. E. W. McADAMS, Clock & Watch Maker,

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

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

BY A GALVANIC BATTERY, A new process just discovered. It will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done and warranted to suit the taste.

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

Cash required for all work when delivered.

State of Alabama, } BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Feb'y 19th, 1844.

A. J. Walker and Wm. H. Estill, commissioners appointed to audit the claims against the estate of Wiley B. Hollingsworth, dec'd having made their report and the administrators of said estate having reported themselves ready for a final settlement—

It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three consecutive weeks, notifying and requiring all persons interested in said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 5th day of April next, at which time the assets will be apportioned among the several creditors and the estate finally settled.

(True copy.)

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

Feb. 21, 1844.

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, Admr.

Jan. 31, 1844.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having on the 12th day of January, 1844, obtained from the Orphans' Court of Benton county, Letters of Administration on the estate of Wm. Fagan, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL GREEN, Adm.

Jan. 24, 1844 6f.

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 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 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