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## LOVE AND THE PLEDGE.

BY GEO. E. MONTGOMERY.

A young gentleman and a fair girl were seated in thoughtful and embarrassed silence, in a fine house in Chestnut street, and studying the fire that glowed in comfortable quiet in the grate. At length the lady said, in a low and hurried voice, while her eyes were steadfastly turned away from her companion, after a furtive glance.  
James, I have considered your proposals long and seriously since I saw you; for my happiness as well as yours depended upon the decision, and I am obliged to say I cannot accept them.  
Cannot Anna? Do you doubt my love, dearest? Surely you do not.  
No, James, I doubt not your love, nor do I deny that my own feeling plead against the decision I am constrained to make.  
Your feelings plead for me? Why, how then, can you reject my hand? Am I not worthy your love—your esteem? Why do you despise me?  
I do not despise you, James; we can still be friends.  
Then you have another, for surely you would not grant your friendship to one who is unworthy of you? Tell me the truth; be candid—do you love another?  
I do not.  
Then why this determination? What is the reason of your conduct? You tell me that your feelings must be repressed to enable you to fulfil this resolution? Of what have I been guilty? Cannot I prevail upon you to change your opinion? If I have done anything to offend you, let me know it.  
James, you cannot alter my determination; and you only cause me pain and excite myself by arguing against it.  
But will you not tell me why have you come to this conclusion?  
Do not ask me James. It would only offend you, without the slightest good.  
It will not, indeed; it will not however unjust or unkind; I will not reproach you even with a look.  
James! she said, after a moment's silence and the voice was said, and seemed half smothered by a sob—James, you are too good to me.  
I do not know the reason?—What have I done?—What have I done?—drinking a few glasses of wine, he replied angrily. Who ever saw the intoxicated?  
You have been so, James.  
He hesitated, and then continued—But that was accident, and whom the world esteems wine more freely than I do. I never injured any one by drinking.  
James you have injured others by your example. You have afflicted your mother and sister, and you would embitter the life of a wife by chance intoxication. James, I am not unreasonable in this refusal; it is best for us both. Look at your sister, Alicia! When she married, she knew that Mr. Merrick used wine; but she feared not the consequences. Now look at her. All their comforts, every means of subsistence have been lost by the habits of her husband, as she is hourly afflicted by the evil example he sets her children. Yes, by the lesson he gives them in vice! You have seen his little boy intoxicated by his father to give pain to his wife and her family upon whose bounty he was living.  
But I never used wine as he did; I will promise to never use wine to excess.  
James, I dare not marry any man that uses any kind of intoxicating drink.  
Well persevere in your reasonable determination, but I will not be subject to your capricious government.  
James retired with the angry determination of making Anna rue what she had said by deliberately intoxicating himself, but judgment whispered in time to restrain him that this would only be proving her opinion of him correct. He resolved not to let her see him again improperly excited by liquor, while he at the same time proposed by studiously avoiding her to show this independence of her esteem; and altho' they met occasionally at parties and balls he adhered to both of his resolutions, even while he felt piqued that she did not seem to notice his neglect; but one evening he was standing near her as the wine passed round, and observed that her eyes were on him as it approached; to her opinion, he took the glass and rejoiced that he had caught a glance of reproach as she turned away. The determination, partially broken, ceased to be a restraint, and James drank more freely than ever, until he was excessively intoxicated. The next morning brought repentance and regret for the result of the indulgence of appetite could not convince him that the appetite itself was false, and that he should conquer it. Once more he mingled, in the scenes of conviviality, until his prudence was overcome by the allurements around him, and reason was bartered for a moment's wild enjoyment.  
One morning, as he was soberly reflecting over the preceding night, and questioning the propriety of continuing to use liquor, he received a summons from his sister, Alicia. In a mean and unfurnished house, in a poor and disagreeable part of the city, James found the sister who had sent for him. She was in bed, having been beaten by her husband for remonstrating with him against giving his little boy, who was barely six years old, whiskey. The child was beside her on the bed, insensible from drink, squallor and misery reigned in the abode of those

who had been educated in affluence, but wasted their comforts by vice and heedlessness. James could not see this without feeling the dangers that beset those who use alcohol; and after he had done everything in his power to make his sister comfortable, he sat down for a few moments and viewed the past whose present was developed in that room. Eight years before, his sister, married a man who was in a profitable business, but he sometimes drank to excess. She had married knowing this, and her husband continued to indulge himself in liquor until he became a habitual drunkard. He failed, and had sunk down, gradually to a complete idiot; without any redeeming trait in his character; brutal and insulting when most sober, and sacrificing everything to obtain money for liquor.  
Anna was right, said James to himself, as he rose from his chair. There can be no solid expectation of happiness for any woman that marries a man who uses liquor in any way. I will join the Temperance Society. He immediately did so; and as he left the hall of the society, after signing the pledge, he walked to the residence of Anna. He found her alone, and was kindly but coldly received.  
After the first salutation, James laid the pledge on the work table before Anna, and said, There Anna, may I now ask you to reconsider the answer you gave me one month ago, when I asked you to become mine. I have long been convinced that you were right, but my pride revolted against admitting it. I have, however, seen to day what forces me to give up pride to duty. Now may I not urge you to reconsider your answer?  
Anna bent low over the card, and tears filled her eyes as she read, but she looked smilingly up. There is nothing for me to reconsider James—nothing to withdraw; but you will let me ask for a brief proof of your resolution?  
Yes, dearest! if you will be mine when the probation is over.  
She whispered faintly, 'six months' and yielded to the happy confidence of mutual affection.  
Six months passed, and they were married and six years have since flown by, without causing either to regret that they had thought principle a better guide than ungoverned and unfeeling feeling in the selection of a partner for life.

was sealed, when, one morning in August, the officer entered her little room where she was sitting by her brother, and said he had come to take her to prison. She turned pale as death; but, with trust in God, which was habitual to her, she entreated for permission to retire, to commend her soul and brother to Heaven. When she returned she was calm, and asked with much firmness, who were her accusers. When they tore her front, her weeping brother, her fortitude forsook her, and she entreated to go with her to prison. Her prayer was not granted, and the poor idiot knew not the calamity he was suffering.  
In cases like these, the cruelty of their proceeding was only exceeded by their rapidity. The next day Miriam was taken from prison and carried to Salem for examination. These examinations took place in the church, and were conducted with the mockery of a religious solemnity; the meeting was opened with prayer by the clergyman, the accused was then brought in and placed between two men, who each held an outstretched arm, so that she could touch nothing in her vicinity. No relative or friend was permitted to perform this office, not even husbands, when their own wives were the accused.  
Miriam, on this awful occasion, had not only neglected her dress, but her beautiful long hair hung loosely about her neck and shoulders. She was deadly pale, cold drops of agony stood upon her forehead; but there was a light in her dark eye that said whatever might be her fate, she would be true to her principles; and that neither longing for life in one so young, nor the fear of death would wring from her one false word.  
The Indian was now placed before her. She was old, bent, withered, and there was a malignant expression in her snake-like eye, which contrasted with innocence of Miriam's like that of a fiend of darkness opposed to an angel of light. She testified that she had frequently seen the accused throw her brother into fits, and then, with a look or a touch, instantly restore him to tranquility. She gave clear and circumstantial evidence, of many instances she had witnessed, and called upon others to confirm her testimony.  
Miriam felt that there was scarcely a ray of hope, but she lifted her heart to God the protector of the orphan, and then entreated to be heard in her own defence. She gave a clear and lucid relation of her brother's illness, which had afflicted him from birth. She told them that her mother had bequeathed him to her care, on her death bed, and she gave a touching account of all her watchings, her anxious days and nights, the various remedies she had used from time to time, till at last she found, out the soothing moral influence by which she could alone mitigate his sufferings.  
Her youth, her beauty, her humility, the tone of her voice, moved the crowd to pity. Mercy seemed hovering over the hearts of her judges, when it was suggested by one of them to have the boy brought and placed before her power. Her safety now depended upon an accident. If he should chance to bear the experiment, tranquility, and on convulsion ensure, the evidence of the Indian would scarcely have been sufficient to condemn her.  
When they went for the boy, they found he had been weeping ever since his sister had been taken away, but he had not intelligence enough to comprehend the nature of the care, or to know how much depended on his tranquility. When informed that he was about to be taken to his sister, he expressed the utmost joy and eagerness to proceed. Miriam heard him coming, and trembled so excessively, that one of the men was obliged to support her with his arm to prevent her from falling to the ground.  
The poor boy had expected to see his sister as he had always seen her, calm, firm, and smiling gently on him. When he was brought into the crowded meeting house, and saw the stern and solemn faces of the magistrates, his beloved guardian pale as death, a prisoner between two savage men he was seized with the most intense terror, uttered a piercing shriek, and fell down at her feet in strong convulsions.  
Although her life depended on it, Miriam could resist no longer. She struggled violently, drew her arms with a powerful effort, from the men who held her, and threw herself by the side of her agonized brother. She raised him in her arms, wiped his mouth and pressed him to her bosom. He opened his eyes, saw the mild, the beloved, the well known countenance fixed tenderly upon him, instantly became calm, nestled like an infant on her breast, and soon fell asleep.  
The iron-hearted judges, unmoved by the sight that brought tears into her eyes, cried out—We need no further proof that the agency of the evil one is amongst us. The most winning forms are chosen for his agents. Unless she will acknowledge his aid, take her to prison, and give her over to his power.  
Miriam fell upon her knees, and in the presence of the crowd, adjured all aid, compact, or intercourse, with any spirit of evil. She acknowledged, but she committed the cause of the orphan, and the innocent; her brother, to her, and she refused again to be separated from him. They were left together in the actions of the poor boy whose life she had so often saved,

was unconscious that he had now been the means of condemning his guardian to death.  
Are you interested enough in my hero, to be so interested in my fate? She had prepared herself by faith and prayer for the cruel death which she knew awaited her. But there were in the crowd, at her trial hearts made of softer materials than those of her inexorable judges. When they found that no entreaties could prevail upon her to save her life by a falsehood, they determined by some other means to work out her deliverance.  
One morning her prison was found empty; no inquiries were instituted, no pursuit was made. It was afterwards found that she had fled to Boston, where, with her own industry she supported herself and her unfortunate brother.  
I have often wished I could have known her future destiny in life. Her remarkable beauty and heroic conduct could not have remained unknown. An American Scott would find many a Jeanie Deans among the daughters of the Pilgrims.

which he is called upon to perform, and many responsibilities and means of usefulness which he is required to improve to the glory of God and the good of man, and he has committed to his care an immortal spirit, to be disciplined for the solemn realities of a life which is to come. Through every step of this mortal pilgrimage, he is exposed to an eye that never sleeps—the eye of him who is not only the witness of his conduct in every relation of life, but being whom even the most secret desires and imaginations are open, and are weighed in the balance of the sanctuary. Each day, as juries unheeded over him, is leading him with fearful rapidity to the grave; and after the short night of the grave, is that dread morning when the voice of the Eternal shall wake the dead—and then there is the awful solemnity of the judgment of Him who cannot err—and then there is Eternity. Were the solemn truths, habitually present to the mind, that each day, as it passes over us, affects our preparation for these dread realities—that each day, each hour, each act of life, each train of thought that is encouraged in the mind, has its part in advancing or retarding us in this mighty work, and has thus a bearing on our prospects for Eternity—oh! how could the impressions fail to act as armour to the soul, and under an influence from on high, tend to guard it against temptations, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of the world, and spiritual wickedness in high places! Such is the mighty import of having the loins girt about with truth.—*Abercrombie's Essays.*



## POETRY.

### MUSINGS

I wander'd one summer night—  
'Twas when my years were few;  
The breeze was singing in the light,  
And I was singing too.  
The moonbeams lay upon the hill,  
The shadows in the vale,  
And here and there a leaping rill  
Was laughing on the gale.

One fleecy cloud upon the air,  
Was all that met my eye,  
It floated like an Angel there  
Between me and the sky.  
I clapp'd my hands and warbled wild  
As here and there I flew;  
For I was but a careless child  
And did as children do.

The waves were dancing on the shore,  
Like little children with gleeful eyes,  
They linked their dimpled hands,  
They linked their hands—but ere I caught  
Their sprinkled drops of dew,  
They kissed my feet, and quick as thought  
A way the ripples flew.

The twilight hours, like birds, flew by,  
As lightly and as free;  
Ten thousand stars were in the sky,  
Ten thousand in the sea;  
For every wave with dimpled cheek  
That leaped upon the air,  
Had caught a star in its embrace  
And held it trembling there.

The young moon, too, with upturned sides,  
Her mirror'd beauty gave;  
And as a bark at anchor rides,  
She rode upon the wave.  
The sea was like the heaven above,  
As perfect and as whole,  
As that it seemed to thrill with love,  
As thrills the immortal soul.

The leaves, by spirit voices stirr'd,  
Made murmurs on the air—  
Low murmurs that my spirit heard,  
And answered with a prayer;  
For 'twas upon the dewy sod,  
Beside the moaning seas,  
I learn'd at first to worship God,  
And sing such strains as these.

The flowers all folded to their dreams,  
Were bow'd in slumber free,  
By breezy hills and murmuring streams,  
Where'er they chance to be.  
No guilty tears had they to weep,  
No sins to be forgiven;  
They closed their eyes and went to sleep  
Right in the face of Heaven.

No costly raiment round them shone,  
No jewels from the seas,  
Yet Solomon upon the throne  
Was ne'er array'd like these;  
And just as free from guilt and art  
Were lovely human flowers,  
Ere sorrow set her bleeding heart  
On 'tis fair world of ours.

I've heard the laughing wind behind,  
A playing with my hair—  
The breezy fingers of the wind,  
How cool and moist they were!  
I've heard the night wind warbling o'er  
His soft enchanting strain—  
I never heard such strains before,  
And never shall again.

Then wherever weave such strains as these,  
And sing them day by day,  
When every bird upon the breeze  
Can sing a sweeter lay?  
I'd give the world for their sweet art  
The simple, the divine;  
I'd give the world to melt one heart,  
As they have melted mine.

The longest life is but a parcel of moments,  
Create no imaginary wants, lest you fail to satisfy.  
Fear not death so much as an evil course of life.

## THE ORPHAN GIRL.

A TALE OF WITCHCRAFT.

In the central New England village there were two orphans, who, on the death of their parents depended on the bounty of some distant relatives. The eldest, a girl, was several years older than her brother, a poor sickly boy, who relied solely on his sister, for those necessary attentions that seemed often to preserve his life. They had eaten for many years the bitter bread of dependence, when, the persecuting spirit of delusion, in the form of witchcraft, awoke in the land. This young girl, now about eighteen, was distinguished by remarkable maturity of character, and also by a perfection of form and feature, as rare as it was beautiful. It is well known that the victims of this delusion were selected among those who are distinguished by rare gifts of mind or person, and even the most eminent for piety and excellence of character were most likely to become accused of intercourse with the author of evil.

Tradition, said our grandfather, represented Miriam Power as queenly in her person, of the most winning sweetness in her countenance and manner, although mingled with sadness and reserve. This sadness was attributed to the early loss of her parents, and to the anxiety and care, which had fallen upon her at that early age in the protection of her unfortunate brother. He was afflicted with a fearful malady, epilepsy. It is well known, that although a physical disease, it will yield to mild remedies and moral treatment. She had, in this way, or by the natural ascendancy which a strong mind exercises over a weak one, attained a perfect control over her idiot brother. She had watched him so long and become so accustomed to the care, that she could not foresee and prevent the paroxysms of the malady, yet, as soon as consciousness began to return, by fixing her eyes mildly on his, and taking him in her arms, she could immediately soothe him to quiet and sleep.

As usual in such cases, every one was ready with advice, and there were as many remedies offered as there were persons to prescribe; but Miriam had learned from experience that her own treatment was the best, and refused all herbs, nostrums and charms.

Among the most earnest was an old Indian, a Quaker, who had been the doctress of the village, who entreated Miriam to make use of a woodchuck's baked alive, and then reduced to powder, taken in small doses every day. The cruel prescription was rejected with horror, and went on in her own way.

Soon after the accusation for witchcraft began, either incited by those who envied the beauty and talent of Miriam, or urged by anger at the rejection of her advice, the old Indian accused the poor girl of first throwing her brother into fits, and then bringing him out of them by the devil's power. She knew how readily people, and especially magistrates, lent an ear to such accusations. All who would acknowledge a compact with the evil one, felt that they were lost as soon as they were accused. Poor Miriam knew, that if this charge

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## EARLY QUAKE IN NEW YORK.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia American under date, "New York Oct. 27th," writes as follows:  
There was a very sensible shock of an earth quake—so a very sensible specimen of a farmer just now tells me—last evening at ten minutes after 6 o'clock, in Westchester county, adjoining our island. It resembled the sound of distant thunder, or the sudden opening of the diaphragm of an organ, or the rolling of pumpkins across a barn floor, or any other sublime phenomenon—and roused the lamps to sleep upon the table, made the good dame in the corner to awake from her twilight nap and cry "Heaven save us!" and cause 'tvehold clocks upon the wall to strike the hour in *de capo* terror.

I hear that the same shock was experienced all over the East portion of Westchester county and in Connecticut. In the city we heard nothing of it; but it was felt all along the Long Island Railroad.

IMPORTANT TRAVEL.—A gentleman of respectability, who came passenger by the steamer McKim, from Galveston, has informed us that the bearer of dispatches to Washington in the U. S. Steamer Princeton, late from Vera Cruz, had stated that the news he bore was of the utmost moment. The Mexicans, it is stated, had offered to withdraw their forces from the frontier of the U. S. Government would order their troops also to retire. They would also forthwith pay the instalments due on the indemnity, and acknowledge the independence of Texas.

## BEAKING UP PRAIRIE LANDS.—Col. A. McDONALD, of Eufaula, Alabama, writing from Illinois, thus describes the farm of his relative, and the manner of breaking up prairie ground in that State:

"Mr. A. McDonald was one of the early settlers of the country. He had an opportunity of selecting a choice place, and he made good use of the advantage he enjoyed; for certainly a more desirable farm than Elm Grove cannot be found in any country. There is about a section of the richest land, one-half timbered with black walnut, elm, cherry, the sugar maple; and the other half the richest prairie, finely watered. The manner of breaking up the prairie lands of this country interested me much. They hitch seven yoke of steers to one of their large plows—the steers, plow and all, managed by one man, turning over from one and a half to two acres per day, which costs from \$1.50 to \$3 per acre. This work is performed in the finest style, the plow fixed to run on wheels."

Just think of such plowing as that, ye who never thought of going deeper than about four inches!—Seven yoke of oxen to one plow, and the plough attached to a pair of wheels very much like what is known as a "MONGUS" or "carry-log." And then to pay TWO dollars per acre for this first plowing—a sum equal to what a great deal of our land would sell for even when new! Is there anything wonderful in the crops that are gathered from such ground, thus prepared for the reception of the seed?

No ONE TASTES SO GOOD FRUITS AS HE WHO RAISES THEM.—This is particularly true as regards the small fruits of summer. The black mulberry, it is stated in the Encyclopædia Americana, is in perfection only a few moments, and that at the time when it can be detached from the tree by a slight shake of the branches. "All the fruit," says Dr. Alcot, "but more particularly the berries, are more or less subject to the same law." The perfection of the strawberry lasts but an hour or two; and even the pea, the bean and India corn, lose much of their freshness and flavor, by being plucked the day before they are used. Those who raise fruits, therefore, may pluck and eat them when they are at perfect maturity, when they are more grateful to the palate, and most conducive to health. Those who buy them, on the contrary, must buy those that are prematurely gathered, or which have passed their best state, and are in the incipient process of decay. In general, part of these objections lie against the summer fruits which are sold in market—they are gathered before they are ripe, and they are in the process of decay. How important is it, therefore, that the lovers of good fruit should take care to have it in perfection by selecting and cultivating the choice varieties.

"The juices of all green fruits," says Dr. Alcot, "are different from those of ripe ones. Their acids are less wholesome than after they are changed by the action of the sun in ripening, nor does the addition of saccharine substance in preparing them, at all change their real nature. They are only concealed. The oxalic acid is still oxalic acid, cook green fruit as you will. No culinary process, I repeat, can be substituted for, or produce the effect of the solar action. The Creator, in many instances; by means of the sun, performs the most perfect culinary process, and nature's often the best kitchen and cook."

The use of the ripe fruits is admirably adapted to allay the feverish irritation of the stomach and bowels, and at the seasons when they severally come to maturity; but unripe fruits, or those in the incipient stages of decay, are calculated to increase these excitations, and to generate disease. Fruits should always become ripe in their natural way, and be eaten when they are in their highest perfection.—*Albany Cultivator.*

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## A SUBJECT FOR PHILOSOPHERS.

Dame Nature or some one else has been playing a strange game, for the last few days with an old and respectable citizen of Lawrence county, some 12 miles West of this place.—We have the following statement from a passenger's in yesterday's car, who was at the place and had the story from the gentleman whose house is so unceremoniously assailed.

On last Monday sometime during the day, a large sandstone impregnated with iron, fell near or upon the house of Mr. White residing near Hillsboro' in Lawrence county. It attracted his attention from the fact that there is none of the same formation of stone nearer than a mile and a half from his house. Some time ago another carter was into the house smashing several panes of glass from a cap-board, in the corner of the house and breaking a good deal of queensware. Several others were thrown entering the cracks of the house. One fell the other morning, while they were breakfasting, entering a small aperture of the door, and fell into the plate of his wife breaking her plate, and the rock remaining on the table, another entered where some chinking had been knocked out and broke up coffee which a servant held in her hand, another entered knocking the girl down. At another time while Mrs. White was in bed one was thrown in and fell upon the bed, hurting her very much. The rocks come in a southeastern direction which is an open space for over two hundred yards, so that a person scattered must throw them over that distance or be seen as they are nearly all thrown during the day, and some of them weigh five lbs.

When the car came by yesterday, some thirty or forty persons had assembled and had been hunting the woods around with dogs to see if they could discover any sign of any one secreted about the premises, but could discover none.—A young gentleman who was sitting in the door yesterday morning saw a rock coming in the air in a horizontal direction, it appeared to move slowly and when near the house dropped suddenly down and remained where it fell. The stones are what we call mountain sandstone, deeply impregnated with iron. We give the story as we heard it, as near as we recollect.—*Decatur Whig.*

There was a very sensible shock of an earth quake—so a very sensible specimen of a farmer just now tells me—last evening at ten minutes after 6 o'clock, in Westchester county, adjoining our island. It resembled the sound of distant thunder, or the sudden opening of the diaphragm of an organ, or the rolling of pumpkins across a barn floor, or any other sublime phenomenon—and roused the lamps to sleep upon the table, made the good dame in the corner to awake from her twilight nap and cry "Heaven save us!" and cause 'tvehold clocks upon the wall to strike the hour in *de capo* terror.

I hear that the same shock was experienced all over the East portion of Westchester county and in Connecticut. In the city we heard nothing of it; but it was felt all along the Long Island Railroad.

IMPORTANT TRAVEL.—A gentleman of respectability, who came passenger by the steamer McKim, from Galveston, has informed us that the bearer of dispatches to Washington in the U. S. Steamer Princeton, late from Vera Cruz, had stated that the news he bore was of the utmost moment. The Mexicans, it is stated, had offered to withdraw their forces from the frontier of the U. S. Government would order their troops also to retire. They would also forthwith pay the instalments due on the indemnity, and acknowledge the independence of Texas.

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THE ARMOUR OF THE SOUL.—What are the truths which are to be used as the armour of the soul against the enemies of safety and peace? They consist of all those great and solemn truths which concern man as a rational and immortal being, and his relation to that incomprehensible One who is not his witness and will soon be his judge. In the present short and transitory state of being he is placed for a period of

THE TUSKEGEE MILITARY SCHOOL.

It is not generally known perhaps in this section of country, that there is now in successful operation, Tuskegee, Macon County, a Military Academy. It is under the management of Maj. Chas. H. Goldsborough. Of this gentleman we know very little ourselves, but we think he was formerly connected with the Military school at Aikin S. C., and came to this state highly recommended by several men of high standing in that state. His undertaking merits the gratitude and patronage of the citizens of our state and should be sustained, if need be, by legislative assistance. There are many men in the state who would like to give their sons something of a military education, but who are unable from the difficulty, or rather, impossibility of getting their appointments at West Point. "This school," says the Wetumpka Argus, "is established upon the same principles of the West Point Institution, and the same discipline and course of studies are observed, except that the languages (Greek and Latin we presume) are taught in the Institution at Tuskegee which is not done at West Point. The uniform is the Cadet grey of the style and trimmings of the West Point Cadets."

Notwithstanding the prejudices that have been got up in some sections of the Union against the West Point School, it is an honor to the United States and deserves the fostering care of Congress. We are opposed to turning our whole nation into mere Dollar-and-cent men--to estimating every thing by what it will sell for in the market, and think that Art, Science and Literature should be fostered and encouraged--and among these the Military Art, comprising every thing that will contribute to the defence of our country. The West Point School there can be no doubt is one of the best institutions in the United States for the education of young men independent of the purely military knowledge acquired there. Besides several of the modern languages the various Sciences, and especially mathematics and engineering, are taught in such manner, and so thoroughly, as to make the graduates practical men. The Cadet is not suffered to doze and slur over his recitation--to worry the professors by tricks, pranks, and riots--to frolic, rob 'hen roosts, and feast and drink of nights--and, finally, squeeze through an examination for a degree with a smattering of "Latin, Greek & Mathematics" that is lost in a few years; but rigid discipline and strict subordination are enforced--the Cadet is made thoroughly acquainted with all the sciences and necessary to the education of a military man--a useful citizen--or an accomplished gentleman; and his knowledge is not merely theoretical but eminently practical--he is ready to go into the field, or any where else, to work.

If the Tuskegee Academy be conducted on the same plan, by procuring a sufficiency of instruments and apparatus, and competent assistants Maj. Goldsborough may make it the best school in the state for the educating of young men; and especially for those fiery young gentlemen, whose blood, tempered by "the ardor of a southern sun," makes them rather unruly students for our more civic institutions.

Maj. Goldsborough and his Cadets have recently paid a visit to Wetumpka, a notice of which we copy from the Wetumpka Whig.

"Our citizens being apprised early on last Thursday morning, of this gentleman and Cadets, being on their march to our city, made haste to call a meeting for the purpose of making arrangements for their reception in a suitable and respectful manner. They were met by the Mayor and Aldermen, in company with a number of our citizens, about a mile from the city, and escorted to the Council Chamber amid the roar of cannon, and waving of our national flag. S. S. Beman, Esq., immediately on their arrival, made a few appropriate and eloquent remarks, tendering them in behalf of our citizens the hospitalities of the city, which was responded to with acknowledgments on the part of the Major. After partaking of the collation which had been hastily prepared for them, they marched over to the West side of the river, and pitched their tents on a beautiful plain near the Episcopal Church. At night, the moon shining silver bright, quite a number of our ladies, partaking of the spirit-stirring fire of the soldier, visited them in their encampment, & were received by the Major & Cadets in a manner alike becoming gentlemen & soldiers. And here let us say to the Major, when he makes another tour from home, to let it be known that he is a married man, for the peace of the ladies; for some of our old well nigh had their hearts rather deeply committed, ere they found out their horrid mistake in having taken him for a single gentleman.

They visited the State Prison on the forenoon of Friday--and in the evening were invited by Mr. Harris to a party given for their especial benefit at his school room. While the citizens were using their utmost endeavors to make the sojourn of the Major and Cadets among us agreeable, much credit is due both Mr. and Mrs. Harris

for their aid in effecting that purpose, for we have had the pleasure of attending many parties, and never witnessed one pass off giving such universal satisfaction. The gallantry of the young soldiery on that evening was complete in bearing off "our hat" as it was in captivating the hearts of the school girls. Not one of them, judging from their smiles of approbation, "if they'd a bean for a soldier who would go," would have begun to say, "no--no--not they." After spending two days with us to the admiration of our citizens, and we hope agreeable to themselves, they decamped for Tuskegee, escorted some distance by our city Authorities. Six rounds of the cannon were fired, and in a pathetic manner, S. S. Beman, Esq., in the name of the citizens, "bid an affectionate farewell to the Mayor and his interesting Cadets.

This military institution, chartered by our Legislature and in operation at Tuskegee, under its present system of management, bids fair to reflect great credit on our State. We have noticed pupils from various schools, and feel safe in affirming that none have ever come under our observation, whose bearing and conduct so clearly evinced such superior management and discipline as did that of the Cadets of Major Goldsborough. His system of education is exactly the same as that of West Point, and should, at least, meet the patronage of the State, if not the South generally."

THE McADAMIZED ROAD.

In our last we spoke something of the scheme of making a McAdamized road from Wetumpka to this place. The necessity of some such thing has been felt in this up-country ever since it was settled, and our people began to make any thing for market. The difficulties attending the waggoning of produce to Wetumpka, and goods and groceries back, owing to the badness of the roads during the winter, are very great. Such a road might be constructed by a joint stock company with some assistance from the State; and a moderate rate of tolls would doubtless pay a handsome profit on the investment. We stated before that the Georgians, by running their railroad up into our vicinity, are drawing off the trade of this portion of the State from our own cities, to throw it into Augusta and Charleston. We certainly admire their enterprise, and owe to them a debt of gratitude for affording us such facilities; but we would rather see the cities of Ala., prospering by our patronage, were it not more to our advantage, to trade in another direction.

It is commerce and manufactures that build cities, and mainly the former. Wetumpka and Mobile cannot expect to be of much importance unless they are built up by commerce and manufactures; and these they must foster and encourage.

Wetumpka possesses water power and other facilities for manufacturing on a large scale; and were there sufficient capital concentrated there--factories established--some railroads, or McAdamized roads built out to the central points of the richer agricultural districts, she might come to vie with any inland city in the Union. She receives an abundance of cotton, and could always obtain it as cheap as it could be bought in the United States. We could furnish an abundance of iron from this section of the country, while some of our neighboring counties can supply any amount of coal. Our valleys are a second Egypt in the production of provisions, and we can for a number of years, supply her with quantities of wheat, flour, cornmeal and pork. But if Wetumpka does not build factories, & suffers the trade of the country to be drawn off from her, she will never emerge from her present condition.

Mobile is the natural outlet of all the product of that region of country watered by the Alabama and its tributaries. Her citizens should not sit still and see the trade properly belonging to her market drawn away by the superior industry and enterprise of her neighbors.

If she expects to advance in population & importance, she must do so by her commerce. Upon this she must depend alone for her prosperity; and the enterprises for her aggrandisement must come from her own citizens. She cannot expect the farmers and merchants of the country to plan and execute enterprises for her benefit, while she manifests supineness and indifference; the most she could ask would be for them to assist in her enterprises; and she must make it their interest to do so.

We repeat, it is enterprising men, capital, commerce and manufactures that build up cities; and for commerce there must be suitable facilities. Our cities must look to this--see to the improvement of their rivers and to the making of rail & McAdamized roads, if they wish prosperity.

Dr. PATTERSON. This trial of this man for robbing the mails while Post master at Rome Ga., was finished the week before last at Savannah. He was sentenced to thirty years labor in the penitentiary. Patterson is now perhaps some thirty years old, and his sentence is equivalent to life-time. He formerly practiced medicine at this place in partnership with a very respectable physician, since dead. He is well known by many here; and was loose in his private habits, though guilty of no gross

out breaks. He visited this place not long before his detection, was fiercely whiskered and wore a genteel wig. He was a widower, his wife dying without leaving any children.

We call the attention of our readers who may wish hereafter to send cotton to Augusta, Ga. to the advertisement, in another column, of M. M. Dye, commission Merchant of that place Mr. Dye has a fire proof ware house, and has been engaged in the commission and storage business for some years.

We see by the last Talladega papers that they have a temperance revival in that place. We wish them great success in that good cause. What has become of our once flourishing Temperance Society?

Alas! it is laid in the tomb of the Capulets. Some of our brilliant temperance orators, and other burning and shining lights, are now "boon companions," and quaff the flowing bowl, or rather, gurgling bottle, with as much ardour as they once advocated the cause of total abstinence. Some who were eloquent in their appeals to the youth of our country, are now the most pernicious in their examples. Alas for the frailty of humanity! that men of intellect--of intelligence and refinement--who might be ornaments to society and the pride of friends, the guide of the young and the support of the tender and the aged--should shed a mildew blight around them--more infectious than the plague, and more deadly than the Upas. Youths and young men; beware of those frolicking, laughing men whose faces are flushed by spirits, and whose eyes flash the fire of alcohol--that laugh is the fiendish laugh of the Demon of temperance, & that eye, will, before long, inebriate as stupid as the idiot's who warnshim in the sunshine, unconscious of its source. Beware of that man, who, though at the head of an enlightened profession, and filling the public eyes--in private tipples with the lowest drunkards, and gives himself up to the meanest of appetites. However high he may stand now, he will fall--so low that there will be none to do him reverence--Slun him as you would the plague spot, or the speckled basilisk. Be not fascinated by his success in life--it is not because he drinks--but because he has talent--talent, alas! which he is prostituting to the whiskey bottle, and the corrupting of those around him. Ere long, the red eye--the splashed face and the trembling hand, will tell the secret; and then the voice that can now thrill the assembly with its strains of eloquence, will shout the bacchanalian song and blasphemy, amid the filthy orgies of midnight revelry, while another will fill his place in popular favor.

OVERTHROW OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The London Times of 15th ult. commences one of "leaders" on foreign policy, received from Lord Aberdeen, with that masterly duplicity which has ever distinguished the leading English journals prior to a government expedition for the division and subjugation of a foreign territory. 1. The country to be subjugated or divided is individualized in the person of its executive or ministers. 2. The executive is depicted as the incarnation of everything vile and detestable. 3. The trafficking propensity (commercial policy) of Englishmen, is invoked to co-tenance and support the peaceable overthrow of the incarnated fiend. 4. Pacific measures are feeble, and the division of the country being proved desirable for England, war is shown to be necessary. 5. We then have the threat from the Times in these words:

"In short the emergency is so great, and the consequences of delay and doubt so injurious to all the interests affected by this question, that we trust a considerable reinforcement will be despatched to our naval forces in the Plata; and that the governor of Buenos Ayres (Argentine Union) will learn that the next argument of the powers whose mediation he resists will be a declaration of war."

"All the interests" of the Times are British interests, of course; commercial interest first, and monarchical interests second--its arguments, those of every other unprincipled plunderer of nations and individuals--"Stand and deliver!" says the national highwayman, Lord Aberdeen; "Your purse or your life!" says the foot pad out of London; "Your territory, or a declaration of war!" says England's footpad, the London Times. Here, then, is the whole question in a nutshell. The national robber presents the weapon of death to a sister republic. Shall we be indifferent spectators? We appeal to the United States government. We appeal to our fellow-citizens. Shall we fold our arms, and permit the robber to strike down a young and promising sister? Our late envoy to China, Hon. Caleb Cushing, in an address before the Boston Lyceum last Thursday evening, 16th inst., said: England, influenced by her love of growth, has proceeded to intervention in the affairs of this continent, to intervention in the matter of Texas and the United States; and not succeeding in it to intervention in the affairs of Buenos Ayres and Uruguay. These facts are of momentous importance to us; & to beat back the interference of European powers, we have only to be conscious of our own strength; and put it forth."

A CHAPTER ON GIANTS.

In our last number of the Independent, we gave a description of the immense bones of a giant recently found in Tennessee. In writing the article just before our paper went to press, we had not time or room for venturing any of our own opinions or speculations upon the matter. Nor indeed do we now know what to think of the wonderful facts as narrated to us. Our mind is naturally of a very incredulous character, having but a very small development of the organ of marvelousness--but in this age of wonders and meamerism we can almost believe any thing. It seems almost impos-

sible that one friend who gave us the details as he intended them, could be deceived. We have every confidence in the intelligence, prudence, &c., and the facts are all corroborated by the contemporary newspapers of the neighborhood, though the details which we have given to the public are more full than any we have seen.

Sacred and profane history all give accounts of the existence of giants, but the incredulity of modern times has explained away these wonders as only allegorical images of mountains, volcanoes or mighty irruptions and convulsions of nature.

Bones, have frequently been found in later times which were supposed to be human, of immense size. Thus we are informed that in the 16th century one was found by Felix Plater, in Lucerno, 19 feet in length; and Licetus found one in Sicily 30 feet high. But the perfection of the science of anatomy seems to have settled the fact that these bones belonged to animals of the primitive world and not to the genus homo. The certain conclusions of the scientific in the present discovery will throw great light upon the history of giants in ancient times, and it will be a matter easily ascertained now, whether these are human bones or not. Indeed those well versed in anatomy seem already to have decided the question. We are in formed, however, that we shall soon have an opportunity of seeing and judging for ourselves.

It will certainly be something to have those historians so faithful in other matters corroborated in those facts which have always thrown doubt & distrust over their works. Sir Robert tells us that the skeleton of Anteus was found in Mauritania and measured sixty cubits, or near one hundred feet, and Pliny speaks of a skeleton that was exposed by an earthquake at Crete that measured near 70 feet.

We have also an account of a skeleton found in upper Burgundy in 1613, in a brick tomb, measuring 25 feet long, 10 feet across the breast, and five feet through from the breast to the back bone, the thigh bones being four feet long. This giant bears out a few feet, but a few feet or yards are nothing among giants. This was supposed, according to the tradition, to be the giant King of the tectons, Theutobochus, who was slain by Marius about 1700 years before. The tradition states that upon the tomb was found the inscription "Theutobochus rex," which led to the identity of the skeleton. It also stated that these bones were sent to England, but we have not further account of them and it is unknown what became of them. Sacred History is much more clear upon the subject of the existence of remarkably large men, but neither so wonderful nor so full as the profane writers. Goliath is described as being 6 cubits and a span in height, which, according to our computation of the Jewish measurement, would be near eleven feet. We have also an account in the 6th chapter of Genesis of the existence of Giants, who were those probably designated as the sons of God, from whom were descended mighty men, which were old men of renown. Likewise in a much later period, the spies which were sent out by Moses into the land of Hebron, brought an evil report and said, "the land through which we have gone to search is a land that eateth up the inhabitants thereof, and all the people that we saw in it are men of a great stature, and there we saw the grasshoppers, and we were in our own sight as gnats, and we were in their sight--Numbers 13 c. 32 and 33 v. Now this was doubtless to some extent a false report, as they were in part contradicted by Joshua and punished for it, and probably both the size and number of giants were greatly magnified by their fears.

Og, the King of Bashan, was represented to be the last of these giants, and he was slain by Moses. A tomb was, for a long time after this event, shown in the neighborhood of Jerusalem, which tradition declared to be the grave of Og, and which bore the inscription "Here lies the giant Og." A tomb was said to have been found in this grave in 1670, which weighed more than four pounds. This is the average size of our giant's grinders.

We have thus given our readers a few facts connected with the history of the existence of the giants, which with the present specimen, may form the ground work for speculation and hypothesis. We confess ourselves entirely at a loss for even conjecture in regard to the giant, as we can hardly doubt but these are the bones of one, coming certified to us as they do. But our readers of more imagination than we, can work upon the facts. Perhaps the best way to find out all about it, will be to get a mesmerized subject in the state of clairvoyance put in a magnetic position with the skeleton, and then see could get a minute account of his whole history and find out if there were any more where he came from. The lady at the North of whom the correspondent of the "Tusculossa Monitor" writes such wonderful things, doubtless could tell us all about it. --Mont. Independent.

Dani'l O'Connell -- Our correspondent of the Washington Union, Morgan, gives the following sketch of the Great Agitator.

So sensitive had philanthropists in England become in respect to impositions practised upon heathen or savage nations by Christian Governments, that they formed in London, several years ago, what they termed an "Aborigines Protection Society." It attended one of their anniversary meetings in Exeter Hall, a few years since. Lord Kenyon presided. Daniel O'Connell was a speaker on that occasion. Exeter Hall is an extensive room, situated not far from; and to the north of, the Strand--some little distance west of Temple Bar. Having made the acquaintance of one of the directors, I had the honor of a platform ticket. It was the first time I ever saw or heard Daniel O'Connell. When he rose to speak he stepped forward on the platform, and spoke with great effect for two hours. He commenced by saying, "I am in favor of protecting the aborigines. For why? Be-

cause I am one of them myself." The manner and tone with which this was announced, elicited a most good footing with his audience, one of the largest I ever saw assembled in one hall. Before, so large a popular assembly, Mr. O'Connell was at home. His eloquence was masterly and effective. Although differing from him in much that he said--especially in reference to the United States, which he thought proper to lug in, for ill-treatment of Indians, and for their peculiar institution of slavery, &c., much of which was not only unjust, but untrue, yet, I must admit the fact, that his eloquence was equal to anything of the kind I ever heard. He in many respects surpasses, (or did on that occasion,) probably, any popular orator of modern times. His success consists in gaining a complete mastery over the feelings and passions of his hearers. He seemed to play upon their affections with as much ease as Leopold De Meyer would touch the keys of a piano. At one moment he would have the assembly convulsed in bursts of laughter at his displays of droll wit and repartee; anon, he would grow serious, pathetic, and powerful, depicting the sufferings of the aborigines in all parts of the world, with overwhelming appeals to the sympathies of the audience. Such would be his force at descriptive sufferings, aided by the use of a white cambric to his own eyes, that his hearers would not only be bathed in tears, but the ladies would be heard to sob audibly. As a popular orator, in his prime, in his best mood, before a large assembly of people, I have no question that he has lived without a rival. I afterwards frequently heard him in debate in the House of Commons, and although always forcible, being listened to with attention, yet I thought he did not sustain himself in a searching argumentative contest with English statesmen on the floor of the British legislature, with the same elat as he did in a popular meeting. His voice was strong, full, and sonorous, which he could modulate with great effect. His place of greatest glory would have been at one of our great mass political meetings; for he could have made himself distinctly heard over acres of ground. He appeared to be a stout-formed man, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with full broad chest and broad shoulders. His features were large and regular; his hair was rather bushy and curly for a man of his age, of a reddish sandy color, and slightly gray. He wore no whiskers; he wore a stout black frock coat, buttoned nearly up to his chin. As well as I can recollect, I think his eyes were dark colored--they were at least very expressive. His gestures were not always graceful, but at all times earnest and striking--generally imparting force to what he said.

There is now building, near this city, and will be ready for the fall and winter trade, a steam boat which will compare in its general structure with most of the boats on the Alabama river. She is built to carry some 1000 bales of cotton; and it is thought "will not draw over 30 inches water." She is owned jointly by the mechanics engaged in building her; and will be commanded by Thos. Cummings, jr., of this city--who is also partner. This is the first boat ever built on the Warrior river; and as the experiment has fully proved our capacity to furnish steamers for our own rivers, we hope our citizens, engaged in steam-boating, will follow the example of the enterprising men who have "put the ball in motion," and instead of patronizing the boat-yards of Kentucky, and Ohio, establish one, permanently, by their patronage, in the heart of our own State. The timber in the boat now building, we are informed, is equal to the best timber used in the west. There is oak, and cedar, and poplar, of the best qualities, to be had in abundance, in this vicinity, and the establishment of a boat-yard would insure supplies of other necessary materials. Our citizens will, no doubt, bestow a portion of their favors on the new boat, which, we are informed, is to be christened "Louisiana"--after one of our city belles.

Journal & Flag.

From the Tribune and Herald.

The Mexican government; offer to receive a minister from us, and open negotiations for an amicable adjustment of our difficulties. They complain however, of the force by which they are menaced, declaring that they consider Vera Cruz as blockaded, and asking the withdrawal of the squadron now before that place. It is understood that Com. Connor intends to depart with the squadron in a few days. The promptness and efficiency with which our government prepared to assert and defend their rights, has completely cowed the Mexicans. They feel but too happy in returning to friendly relations with us, lest a loss of more territory should attend a longer state of estrangement. The rumor, (false however) of our army having occupied Corpus Christi, acted at the Mexican capital with electrical effect, while the arrival--a few hours after the rumor--of our powerful squadron before Vera Cruz, silenced the last chirpings of discontent, and all parties became clamorous for peace. The Princess has brought in two cases of yellow-fever. It was brought on board with 5 deserters, re-taken at Vera Cruz; two men have already died; one of the Balize, the other of this harbor.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The steamer Princeton arrived at the Southeast Pass on the 31st ult., and after placing on board a steambot, Mr. Parrott, bearer of despatches for this government, went on her way to Pensacola. Below we copy what news he has divulged to the New Orleans Tropic: "We were fortunate in having a free conversation with Mr. Parrott, from whom we gathered the following particulars, the most important of which in his decided conviction, 'THAT ALL EXISTING DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN THIS GOVERNMENT AND MEXICO WILL BE AMICABLY ADJUSTED.' The Mexicans begin to think that the United States are their best friends after all. A great change in this respect has taken place within the last six weeks. The improved feeling is com-

mon to all parties. It has been brought about by the late difficulties with the French Minister of the one hand, and the protest of the British Minister against the proposed revision of the Santa Anna contracts by the present Congress. In regard to the British protest, it seems that the Mexican Congress declared that the acts and contracts of Santa Anna should be revised, and certain ones annulled. The duty of revision devolved upon the present Congress. But the British Government, through its Minister, has notified Mexico that it will hold her to the performance of all the contracts and agreements made with British citizens. Mexico, of course, is forced to yield with the best grace she can. The question is; that the revision, which has been transmitted to the President for his sanction, will probably be retained, and thus fall of becoming a law. These, with the thousand and one domestic difficulties that now convulse Mexico to her very centre, all combine to set the people and the Government in a more friendly position towards this country. The presses opposed to Government are fierce, even to malignity, with an overthrow of the powers that be, is expected daily. Paredes, it is said, has several thousand troops within 120 leagues of the capital, all prepared for such events as may transpire. Herrera's power is clearly held, and will be as brief in its existence as it was brilliant in its origin. The tenor of the despatches is unknown, but they can be inferred from the above.

The indemnity of which so much has been said since Mr. Shannon's return, it would appear Mexico has paid. According to the correspondence of our government with its agents, the payment was made on the 27th August, 1844; whereas a copy of the receipt, certified by the United States agent, bears date the 20th September, 1844. Mexico seems to have paid the indemnity in good faith, and the amount, though it never found its way into the United States Treasury, must be paid there; from to the claimants.

Hon. Felix G. McCONNELL, of the 7th Congressional District, has been spending several days in our City en route for Washington. --W. Whig.

An exchange paper has a strange but true story of a Mr. Paine, an optician of Worcester, Mass., who has been for many years pursued by some unknown implacable enemy with the intent to take his life. Within the last year, he has been shot five times, in different parts of the country, sometimes in Washington and elsewhere. He has been shot in the head, through both thighs, in the breast and hand. He was last shot at, while standing between two gentlemen in the door of a hotel in Washington. The ball passed through his hat without doing him any injury. Notwithstanding all this, he has never been able to find any clue to the mystery, nor is he conscious of having offended any one, although all his own movements are evidently known to his pursuers.

An honest man.--An honest man is believed without an oath, for his reputation swears for him. Xenocrates was a man so much truth & fidelity, that the Athenians gave him alone the privilege that this evidence should be lawful without swearing. It is said of Fabricius, that a man might as well attempt to turn the sun out of his course, as to bring him to do a base or dishonest action.

PARIS, October 16.--A disastrous affair has happened in Algiers. The commander of an outpost of one of the divisions of the army was told by the chiefs of a tribe of Arabs, that he had every reason to believe were devoted to France, that Abd-el-Kader, was cruelly oppressing them, and preparing to march upon the French. The chief supplicated assistance; and represented, by an immediate march, Abd-el-Kader himself might be captured Elated with the hope of laying his hand on this African hero, the French commanding officer set out under the guidance of the Arabs. But he soon found that he was cruelly betrayed by his pretended friends. Entrapped into an ambush, he and his little force, consisting of 450 men, were set upon by Abd-el-Kader, at the head of a numerous force of horsemen. An engagement immediately ensued, in which the French fought with all their usual bravery; but courage, however daring, is of no avail against superior numbers--their ranks were hewed down by the murderous fire of the Arabs; and in the course of a short time, of the 450 gallant men, nearly four hundred lay dead. The rest escaped to a sort of fort, where they were assailed by Abd-el-Kader; but, notwithstanding the superiority of the foe, and the promise of safe conduct, they refused to surrender. The Arabs kept up a siege for upwards of two days, but, finding all their efforts vain, they abandoned the place. Thereupon the little band sallied forth with the intention of returning within the French lines; but they had not gone far, before they again found themselves the victims of the cunning of the Arabs--they were assailed by a detachment of horsemen, and, in the engagement that ensued, were all slain with the exception of ten. Ten, and ten only, saved of four hundred and fifty!--what a bloody page to add to the many that already exist in the progress of the French in the conquest and colonization of Africa! vengeance. The defeat of Djennina Gha-zouat will be wiped away in fire, and degradation, and slaughter. It will be repaid ten and twenty fold upon the people, if not upon the victors. Already have ten thousand men received the order to proceed instant to Algiers, while a naval force is destined for the same place. Abd-el-Kader will be pursued even into the very heart of the empire of Morocco; and Morocco will pay dearly for harboring him.

A lady has been arrested in New Orleans for stealing a pair of breeches! The country is in danger.

"Take my Hat."—An enthusiastic New Yorker lately made a visit to the Lakes, and after witnessing a storm on old Ontario, found himself safe and sound on the brink of the mighty cataract. What he did there is thus related by the Rochester American:

"On the morning of our arrival, we proceeded to the American fall, not a word was spoken by our companion. We next went to the Horse-shoe fall, and after gazing for some minutes on its untold sublimity, each seemed anxious to hear an expression of the first impression of our hero. He stood like a statue, perfectly motionless. I saw the blood rushing to his head. His eyes and face assumed a most fearful expression. I started towards him, not a little alarmed, and was about to take his arm, when he suddenly raised his hand to his head, violently throwing its covering into the cataract, exclaiming, 'here—take my hat!'"

California.—The Northern part of California is said to be as fine a country as Kentucky, with a mild climate, as the latitude 40, on the Pacific, agrees with the same climate in Southern Europe. There are Indians on the well wooded streams, who have never seen the face of a white man; and North California is capable of supporting a population as large as the whole Southern States. It is remarked by Humboldt, that the people of the provinces of New Spain are altogether dissimilar to the mixed and Indian race of the Southern provinces, and that an irreconcilable antipathy prevails between them. The Northern Mexicans are of the purest white race, from the Northern part of Spain descended, the Goths of Biscay and Castile, and akin to the Saxon. Patty in his narratives, speaks of the great facility with which the Americans are incorporated in a simulated way with the Spaniards of the interior provinces.

BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING.—An eastern correspondent of the Richmond Whig, in noticing the unpardonable prosperity which has attended certain commercial and manufacturing houses which he visited, says: "In order to secure customers they advertise freely, which is all essential if a merchant or business man wishes to be successful. For instance, one of these clothing stores pays to the Boston Atlas alone, six hundred dollars a year for advertising." He mentions several who commenced with a capital of \$25, but who had grown enormously rich, and one great means depended on, was advertising freely. He acknowledged that he was drawn to their store by seeing their advertisement, as well as hundreds of others.

N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

GLAD TO GET BACK.—The Cincinnati Inquirer tells the following story:

A Southern gentleman who, within the past two years, married one of our prettiest girls and took her to Louisiana, came up in the early part of last summer to spend several months in the city, bringing with him his favorite black girl. The girl told him where she left home that if he took her with him, she would leave him whenever they rivied there, but he knew that she had always been a faithful servant, to whom he had always been kind, and he doubted her words. Mr. B., the Southerner, had not come there but a few days before the girl made good her words. She left him and took no pains to win her back. A place was procured for her by one of the good natured persons whose province it is to attend to such things, where she remained three or four weeks, and then left on account of the bad treatment received. She subsequently did a little washing, and some house work there, until at length, after a good many rebuffs, she was engaged as a nurse by a lady stopping at the Broadway Hotel, with whom she stayed about three months. She began to see that the life of freedom she expected to lead was not what she anticipated. She sighed for her old home in Louisiana. On Thursday last she told her mistress she had determined to go back to her old master, and sure enough she packed up her things, took passage on the Majestic for New Orleans, and left on the following day, satisfied with what the Abolitionist and all other produce which may be assigned to my care. Particular attention will be given to the purchase of Bagging, Groceries, &c., and to receiving and forwarding Merchandise. My Ware-house being located in the central business part of the city, renders it convenient for receiving cotton or other produce by Rail Road, Waggon, and River. My charges will be in conformity with the established rates of the Commission Merchants of this city. Liberal advances will be made on cotton or other produce in store.

INVITATION TO MR. CALHOUN.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of a meeting held in this place on Monday evening last, published in this day's paper, that a Committee of twenty-one, of which his Honor the Intendant is chairman, has been appointed for the purpose of inviting John C. Calhoun to visit this place, and of tendering to him the honor of a public dinner. The movement is of course made without distinction of party. To have pursued any other course, would have been to do injustice, not less to the feelings of the community than to Mr. Calhoun's distinguished national services.

We sincerely hope Mr. Calhoun will be able to gratify our people by his presence, and enable them to take by the hand one who has so long been an ornament to our country, an enlightened advocate of its interests and a tower of strength to our institutions.—Enfuta Democrat.

COUNCILS FOR THE YOUNG.

Never be cast down by trifles. If a spider break his thread twenty times, twenty times will he mend it again.—Make up your mind to do a thing and you will do it.

"He who nobly dares, does nobly."

Fear not if a trouble comes upon you; keep up your spirits, though the day be a dark one.

"The darkest day will pass away."

If the sun is going down, look to the stars; if the earth is dark, keep your eyes on heaven! With God's promise a man or a child may be cheerful.

"Never despair when hope is in the air; A sunny morning will come without warning."

Mind what you run after! Never be

they may never get rid of, and therefore it becomes the press to lift up its voice against this alarmingly increasing evil, and to warn parents to see to it, that their children are not permitted to go night them, as disgrace and destruction follow in their train.

Evening Post.

MEXICO.

The late arrivals from Mexico contain but little that is new. The report, is however, that negotiations will be renewed between that country and this. One of the Mexican papers, La Voz del Pueblo, asserts that despatches had been transmitted through the U. S. Consul, from the Consul at Washington, proposing to send an envoy to Mexico for the purpose of settling the affairs of Texas by amicable negotiation. The Mexican Government declined receiving an envoy in a public character, but expressed its willingness to receive any message or proposition on the subject, provided in the first place that the U. S. Squadron would depart from Vera Cruz.

The French Ambassador, Baron-Alley de Cyprien, has been his leave.

Tulsa has become re-united to Mexico. Gen. Bruno, the leader of the insurgents was defeated and taken prisoner, and the whole movement put down.

Gen. Bascom, Almonte, Pedraza, and Cuevas, have been elected Senators.

A railroad is talked of between Mexico and Vera Cruz. The papers are complaining of the neglect of the government to secure its authority in California.

Durango, Zacatecas, and other neighboring departments are completely laid waste by the Indians. About 200 of them have ravaged the country for about 15 days, killing, it is said, 500 man, and driving off thousands of horses and cattle.

Gen. Paredes has sent a regiment of cavalry in pursuit of them.

A Curiosity.—On Saturday we saw at the store of Dr. Chilton in Broadway, opposite the Park, a living Chameleon, just arrival from Baruco. It was black when we saw it first, but a few minutes, it had become nearly white. The present specimen of this most extraordinary animal, which has the appearance of a very ugly lizard, is about sixteen inches in length; and perhaps three or four in circumference at its largest part. Its eyes are placed within a dirty brown skin, looking like small and very brilliant diamonds set in brown stone. It feeds on flies and other insects, which it catches with its tongue, darting it out with the velocity of lightning, and with unerring accuracy, a distance of at least a foot. It is truly a great curiosity, very few we believe ever having been brought here alive.

Died while playing Cards.—A female named Eliza Ansell, was engaged on Saturday night, at Norfolk, in playing a game of cards for a small wager, which wager she had won, and the payment of which she was awaiting on the return of the messenger who had gone to purchase it, laid her head on the pack of cards which they had been using, and ere his return, being absent only three minutes from the house, in that position, died without a struggle. An affection of the head, to which she was subject, together with the excitement, doubtless produced her death.

Baltimore Clipper.

We learn from a gentleman, direct from Millidgeville, that the Hon. J. M. Berrien has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States; hence the Legislature will be compelled to elect some one to fill his vacancy, or else it will be done by an Executive appointment. Wonder which horn of the dilemma will be taken hold of? We shall see.

Decatur Ga. Watchman.

WARE-HOUSE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has leased for a term of years that well known and extensive

Fire Proof WARE-HOUSES and close stores, on the East side of McIntosh street, occupied for the last four years by DYE & DOUGHTY, and which are now in perfect order for the reception of cotton and other produce.

Thankful to my friends and customers for their patronage heretofore to the firm of DYE & DOUGHTY, I now tender my services for the storage and sale of cotton and all other produce which may be assigned to my care. Particular attention will be given to the purchase of Bagging, Groceries, &c., and to receiving and forwarding Merchandise. My Ware-house being located in the central business part of the city, renders it convenient for receiving cotton or other produce by Rail Road, Waggon, and River. My charges will be in conformity with the established rates of the Commission Merchants of this city. Liberal advances will be made on cotton or other produce in store.

M. M. DYE.

The Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, will publish it, every other week and forward their account for payment.

M. M. D.

AUGUSTA, Georgia, Sept. 4, 1845. 40—cow 4t.

Masonic Notice.

AT a regular communication of Athens Lodge, No. 16, convened at the Masonic Hall at Athens, Ala. on Saturday evening, at early candle light, October 18th, 1845, James Craig, a Master Mason was expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry for highly improper and gross unbecoming conduct.

P. S. All papers friendly to the institution of Free Masonry are hereby requested to copy the above notice.

By order of the Lodge, E. W. HILLIARD, Secretary. Athens, Ala., Oct. 20, 1845.

BAGGING & ROPE.

WE constantly keep for sale, the above named articles of a good quality and at about the WETUMPKA PRICES. We therefore hope to have the pleasure of furnishing our old Customers as heretofore, and would be pleased to add others to our list of patrons, in this line.

WOODWARD & PORTER. Jacksonville, Sept. 3, 1845. —f

content with a bubble that will burst, or a firewood that will end in smoke and darkness. Get that which you can keep; and which is worth keeping.

Something sterling that will stay, When gold and silver pass away.

Fight hard against hasty temper. Anger will come, but resist it strongly. A spark may set a house on fire. A fit of passion may give you cause to mourn all the days of your life. Never revenge an injury.

"He that revenges knows no rest; The meek possess a peaceful breast."

If you have an enemy, act kindly to him and make him your friend. You may not win him over at once, but try again! Let one kindness be followed by another, till you have compassed your end. By little and little, great things are completed.

"Water falling day by day, Wears the hardest rock away."

And so repeated kindness will soften a heart of stone.

Whatever you do, do it willingly. A boy that is whipped to school never learns his lesson well. A man that is compelled to work cares not how badly it is performed. He that pulls off his coat cheerfully, strips up his sleeves in earnest, and sings while he works, is the man for me.

"A cheerful spirit gets on quick, A grumbler in the mud will stick."

Evil thoughts are worse enemies than lions and tigers, for we can keep out of the way of wild beasts, but bad thoughts win their way every where. The cup that is full will hold no more; keep your heads and hearts full of good thoughts, that bad thoughts may find no room to enter.

"Be on your guard, and strive and pray; To drive all evil thoughts away."

NEW ORLEANS.—John C. Calhoun reached this city, Friday the 7th, and met with a very enthusiastic reception. On arriving at the Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, he was met with the Governor, Secretary of State, and the civil and military authorities of the city, headed by the Mayor. It is said that about two thousand persons were assembled there, and that his appearance was greeted with hearty cheers. He was accompanied to his rooms provided for him at the St. Louis Hotel. During the short time he staid he was visited by great numbers. It is said that he was very much gratified by his reception in New Orleans and Mobile.

For the publication of the Literary Journal in the City of Wetumpka, is entitled the Southern Literary Visitor. The undersigned prospectus issued so soon as our thousand subscribers be obtained, a quarto Monthly of eight pages, bearing the above name. It will be printed on new and beautiful type, and be forwarded to Subscribers regularly, on the first of each month, at the low price of \$1 50 a year, payable on delivery of the first number. The great vacuum created by the absence of such a work, together with its importance in developing native talent and in elevating moral, religious and patriotic sentiment, is too evident to require more than a passing notice.

To render the work at once cheap and permanent the publishers have adopted a convenient and economical form of getting it up. And it is hoped that the enterprise will secure the hearty co-operation of every individual friendly to the general dissemination of scientific and literary information, without regard to local or sectional prejudices. Writers of talent will be secured as contributors to its columns, and able assistance employed in the Editorial Department; while no pains or expense will be spared, which will be calculated to render it a welcome and interesting visitor to the family circle.

B. B. MOORE, & CO. August 26, 1845.

Cotton and Wool Factory.

THE undersigned inform the public that their Cotton and Wool Factory is now in operation on Choccolocco Creek, 7 miles below the Boiling Springs. We hope that our long experience in the business, together with a disposition to please all who favour us with their custom, will secure to us a liberal share of public patronage. Our thread is of the best quality and will be sold as low as any in the country. All clean wool, free from burrs, if delivered at the Factory before cold weather, Saxon excepted is warranted to be well colored. Good picked cotton will be taken in exchange for Thread, Domestic, or Carding.

Terms of Carding.—White Wool 10 cts. per lb. Mixing 12 1/2 Toll one fifth.

Aug. 20, 1845.—4t.

J & R. McKIBBIN.

Tax Collector's Sales, St. Clair County.

I will sell, on the first Monday in May next, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door in the Town of Ashville, a tract or parcel of Land, (to wit) the west half of the S. W. qr. of Section thirty, Township 14, Range 4 east, lying on Beaver Creek, to pay the State and County taxes for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845. Owned by Doctor Bennett. State and County tax \$4 00. 6m.—\$14 00.

Also, at the same time and place, I will sell the east half of S. E. quarter of Section 20, Township 14, Range 3 east, lying on Canoe Creek, to pay the State and County taxes for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845. Owned by the heirs of Thomas Loving, deceased. State & County taxes \$4 00. 6m.—\$14 00.

I will also sell, on the first Monday in February next, at the court-house door in the town of Ashville, the west half of the north-east quarter of Section 6; Township 14, Range 4 east, lying on Canoe Creek, to pay the State and County taxes for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845; belonging to the estate of Hugh Callahan, dec'd. Amount of Taxes \$1 25.

B. KERR, Tax Collector of St. Clair County. Oct. 29, 1845.—3m.—\$7 50.

Factory Thread.

For sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY.

J. FORNEY & SON ARE now in receipt of their Fall & Winter Stock of MERCHANDISE.

Embracing a splendid and fashionable assortment of Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, & Artificial Flowers, Books, Almanacks, Foolscap and Letter paper.

Boots, Shoes, & Leather Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips, &c. Hardware, Cutlery, Clocks, Combs, &c. Trills, Castings & Tin Ware. Drugs, Medicines, and dye stuffs, China, Glass, & Earthen Ware.

Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Salt, Tobacco & Segars, Powder, Lead, Squirrel and Buck shot, French Brandy, Madeira & Port wine, (very best)

Bagging & Rope of superior quality; To which they invite the attention of their old customers and the public generally.

Jacksonville, Ala. Oct. 1st, 1845.

The State of Alabama, } BENTON COUNTY, } Orphans' Court, Regular Term Oct. 3, 1845. THIS day came Benjamin Schman, Executor of the last will and testament of James Woods, dec. and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate:

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Friday the 28th day of November next be set apart and appointed for auditing, examining and stating said accounts and vouchers, at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County; and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for at least forty days previous to said day, requiring all persons concerned in adverse interest to appear at the time appointed, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK. Oct. 15, 1845.

PROSPECTUS For the publication of the Literary Journal in the City of Wetumpka, is entitled the Southern Literary Visitor.

THANKFUL for former patronage would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now devoting his entire time and attention to his profession, and hopes by the honest, faithful and neat manner in which his operations have been performed, still to merit a continuance of public favor.

Address: Jacksonville or White Plains, Benton County, Ala. Ap. 23, '45—f.

Commercial Intelligence.

WETUMPKA PRICES CURRENT.

BACON: Per lb.	SPICES: Per Gallon:
Hams, 7 1/2	Brandy, \$3 00
Sides, 7 1/2	French, 50 00
Shoulders, 6 1/2	American, 25 00
BAGGING: Per Yard,	Peach, \$1 1/2
Drum, 13 1/4	Apple, 75 1/2
Kentucky, 14 1/2	Rain, 13 1/2
India, 18 1/2	New England, 45 1/2
BALE ROPE: Per lb.,	Lafayette, 62 1/2
Northern, 2 1/2	St. Croix, 82 1/2
Kentucky, 2 1/2	Jamaica, \$1 50 1/2
Green, 2 1/2	Guano, 6 1/2
Couchee, 2 1/2	Holland, \$1 75 1/2
Goshen, 2 1/2	American, 45 1/2
CHIEFS: Per lb.,	Whisky, 30 1/2
Northern, 10 1/2	Rectified, 30 1/2
CIDAR: Per Gallon:	Common, 28 1/2
Champaign, \$4 50 1/2	SPICES: Per lb.:
Assorted, \$4 50 1/2	Pepper, 14 1/2
COFFEE: Per lb.,	Ginger, 13 1/2
Green Havana, 8 1/2	Saleratus, 20 1/2
Java, 15 1/2	Alum, 9 1/2
CORNDIALS: Per Gallon:	Borax, 30 1/2
100 lb, \$3 50	Saltpetre, 20 1/2
IRON: Per lb.	Cluodite, 20 1/2
Sheet, 10	Beeswax, 17 1/2
Hoop, 10	Indigo, 75 1/2
Plough Molds, 7 1/2	Pure, 8
Cast Iron, 6 1/2	Tallow, 6 1/2
LEAD: Per lb.,	Chewing Tobacco, 12 1/2
New Orleans, 25 1/2	SUGAR: Per lb.:
OILS: Per Gallon:	Lamp, 13 1/4
Lamp, \$1 50 1/2	New Orleans, 6 1/2
Linseed, \$1 20 1/2	WINE: Per Gallon:
PORTER: Per Dozen:	Malaga, \$2 1/2
London, \$4 00	Teneriffe, \$1 25 1/2
American, \$3 50	Sherry, \$1 75 1/2
SOAP: Per lb.,	Sweet Malaga, 60 1/2
Yellow, 6 1/2	Port, \$2 1/2
White, 10 1/2	Claret, \$1 1/2
Salt, per sack, 1 50 1/2	Lishon, \$2 25 1/2
	Champaign, \$2 12 1/2

WARE-HOUSE, AND Commission Business.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a partnership, and may be found at the Ware house occupied the last season by S. W. House, to which they intend adding Large commodious sheds, which are convenient to the river, comparatively safe from fire, and entirely above high water mark. Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Their undivided attention will be given to the sale and storage of cotton, as also the receiving and forwarding of goods &c. In addition to the above, the cotton consigned to their house will be weighed by the public weigher, on his sealed scales, free of any additional charge.

HOUSE & LUNDIE. S. W. HOUSE, W. Y. LUNDIE, S. W. HOUSE, Public Weigher. Wetumpka, Sept. 23, 1845.

MAULDIN & TERRELL, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 17, Commerce and Front Street. MOBILE.

L. MAULDIN, Formerly of Mauldin, Monaghan & Co. No. 17, Front Street, formerly of Lacy, Terrell & Co. January 8, 1845.—1y.

Young & Nisbet, HAVE received a very desirable Stock of Fall & Winter Goods. Their customers and those wishing to purchase, are respectfully invited to call, examine, price, and B-U-Y. Oct. 16, 1845.—4t.

500 Pages for Fifty Cents! PROSPECTUS of the Congressional Journal.

Editors of the United States Journal propose to commence, with the next session of Congress, a weekly publication under the above title; to continue through the whole session, at the unprecedented low price of FIFTY CENTS!

It will contain a faithful and impartial record of both Houses of Congress; the list of all the important speeches which may be delivered, &c. &c. The most competent reporters will be employed and nothing shall prevent it being made worthy of the patronage of the public generally. The Journal will endeavor, in its records, to do justice to both parties, so that both parties will feel allowed to patronize the publication. It being the long session, as it is called, the volume will contain at least 500 pages; each number will contain sixteen pages of solid matter, which will enable the publishers to give all the proceedings worthy of being preserved in book form, for binding and future reference. The exceedingly low terms will place it within the reach of all; the publishers hope that their friends will exert their exertions in obtaining subscribers.

Those who forward Five Dollars shall receive Eleven copies—Ten dollars, Twenty-three copies—Twenty dollars, FIFTY copies—reducing the price to forty cents for a volume of 500 pages.

A title page and complete index will be added at the end of the volume, to make it the more convenient for future reference.

THEOPHILUS FISK, JESSE E. DOW.

Washington, August 12, 1845. Edit rs by copying the above prospectus and calling the attention of their readers to it, will be entitled to a copy from the commencement.

DEPTISTRY. C. C. PORTER, Surgeon Dentist.

THANKFUL for former patronage would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now devoting his entire time and attention to his profession, and hopes by the honest, faithful and neat manner in which his operations have been performed, still to merit a continuance of public favor.

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NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, will save cost by calling and paying up their Notes and Accounts by the 25th of December, as longer indulgence cannot & will not be given. I am compelled by unavoidable circumstances to wind up, and quit the business, and deem a sufficient apology for the delay. I have about to pursue.

Good seed cotton delivered at Crow's gin will be taken in payment at \$1 25 per hundred.—R. E. W. McADAMS. Nov. 12, 1845.

Benton Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the Orphans' Court of Benton County, and to me directed; I will expose to public sale at the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in December next all the right title, interest and claim that Arthur Alexander has in and to the following land, to wit: the west half of the N. Esqr. of Sec. 10, T. 13, R. 11, levied on as the property of said Alexander to satisfy said execution in my hands in favor of R. S. Porter, Adm. &c.

W. J. WILLIS, Shff. Nov. 12, 1845.

The State of Alabama, } BENTON COUNTY, } ORPHANS' COURT IN VACATION. Nov. 24, 1845.

CAME Samuel L. Boyd, Administrator of the estate of Robert C. Boyd, deceased, and filed in the Clerk's Office of this County, his allegation in writing, setting forth that said estate of Robert C. Boyd, deceased, is insolvent, and praying that said estate may be declared insolvent, and together with his schedule & accounts, verified as the law directs.

It is therefore ordered, that the first Friday in December next be appointed to hear and determine the same, and that notice be given to the creditors of the estate of the filing of said allegation, and the day appointed to hear and determine the same, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, three times in succession previous to said day, and by posting up at the court house door of this County; a copy of such notice for thirty days previous to said Friday in December next, and that similar notices issue, and be sent by mail to the creditors residing out of this county.

A true copy from the minutes: M. M. HOUSTON, CLK. Nov. 12, 1845.

TO PRINTERS.

TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' Furnishing WARE-HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a new TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of

Job or fancy Type, Ink, Paper, Cases, galleys, Brass Rule, Steel Column do. Composing Sticks, Chases, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from new warranted set of matrices with deep counters, are sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

Imposition Rollers cast in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times the above six months' insertion in their papers, and send their papers' counting it to the subscribers.

COCKROFF & OVEREND. 68 Ann st. 25—6m.

CARTERSVILLE, THE GREAT DEPOT ON THE RAIL ROAD IN CASS COUNTY.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the Cherokee Country and the North Alabama Traders, that they have established a branch of their Mercantile establishment at the above place. They have a well selected stock of

GOODS AND Groceries, which they are offering at very low prices, at wholesale and retail. Waggoners, and planters will find it to their interest to change their place of trading from Wetumpka to this place.

They will buy Cotton, and have made arrangements to make advances on all Cotton shipped either to Augusta or Charleston, and will attend to forwarding Cotton on the Rail Road, or receiving and forwarding Goods.

Very Respectfully, JOS. C. BAIRD & BRO. CLARK & WELCH. Nov. 1st 1845.

Randolph Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution from the Circuit Court of Randolph County, and to me directed; I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of Wedowee, on the first Monday in December next, lots Nos. 24 and 33 in the town of Arabachoc, levied on as the property of Isaac Payne to satisfy said execution in favor of John H. Guy.

W. W. NEWELL, Sheriff.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration of the estate of Shadrach Wilkinson, deceased of Randolph County, were granted to the 22d day of Oct. 27, 1845, by the Honorable the Judge of the County Court of Randolph County; All persons having claims against said estate within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

ELKANAH WILKINSON, Adm. Nov. 5, 1845.—6m.

