

AUGUST

Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 10.—No. 34.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, 19, 1846.

Whole No. 504.

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 continuance. Over 12 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 interest will be invariably charged upon all accounts from the time they are due until paid.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

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

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 the Editor on business.



FORTEY.

Moonlight Midnight.

Bright and pure and all serenely
Shine the moon-beams on the bay,
Pale and proud, alone and queenly
Moves Night's Goddess on her way.

Deep and dense and dark and heavy
Hangs the foliage on the trees,
Softly swaying, rising, falling
With the fitful evening breeze.

Trembling pendent drops of silver
Glisten through the sombre shade,
Flashing like the radiant jewels
Hung in locks of raven braid.

Dim and deep and strange the music
Of this moon light wind at play—
Like the moon the heart sends upwards
Dreaming of some by-gone day.

Not to sleep, oh, not to slumber
May the senses now be given;
My sad soul must pause and wonder,
Longing for the peace of heaven.

Spirit-bound and spirit guided,
Wrapped about by viewless wings—
Earthly pulse, slowly beating,
Feel the power of sacred things.

In the day-light broadly burning,
When the world's robes in fire,
Earthly passions, earthenward turning,
Harshly sweep the spirit-lyre.

Midnight beauty! oh, pervade me,
Bind me in thy calm control,
Spirit-bound and spirit guided,
Till I reach the spirit's goal.

Philosophy for the Times.

Let those who will repine at fate,
And drop their heads with sorrow;
I laugh, when cares upon me wait—
I know they'll leave to-morrow.
My purse is light, but what of that?
My heart is light to match it;
And if I tear my only coat,
I laugh the while I patch it.

I've seen some elves who called themselves
My friends in summer weather,
Blown far away in sorrow's day,
As winds would blow a feather
I never grieved to see them go,
(The rascals, who would heed 'em?)
For what's the use of having friends,
If false when most you need 'em?

I've seen some rich in worldly gear,
Eternally repining,
Their hearts a prey to every fear—
With gladness never shining,
I would not change my lightness heart,
For all their gold and sorrow;
For that's a thing that all their wealth
Can neither buy nor borrow.

And still, as sorrow comes to me,
(As sorrows sometimes will come,)
I find the way to make them flee,
Is bidding them right welcome.
They cannot brook a cheerful look—
They're used to sobs and sighing;
And he that meets them with a smile,
Is sure to set them flying.

Simple Affinity.

Some WATER and OIL
One day had a boil,
As down in a glass they were dropping,
And would not unite,
But continued to fight,
Without any prospect of stopping.

Some PEARLASH o'hearded,
And as quick as a word,
He jumped into the midst of the clashing,
When all three agreed
And united with speed,
And SOAP was created for washing.

A husband regretting the loss of his first
in the presence of his second wife, was
told by her, that "no one had more reason
to wish his former spouse alive than she
had."

From the "Travelling Letters," by Charles Dickens.
The Inquisition of Avignon.
We went to see the ruins of the dread-
ful rooms in which the Inquisition used to
sit.

A little, old, swarthy woman, with a pair
of flashing black eyes,—proof that the world
hadn't conjured down the devil with her;
though it had, had between sixty and seventy
years to do it in, came out of the Bar-
rack Cabaret, of which she was the keeper,
with some large keys in her hands, and
marshalled us the way we should go. How
she told us on the way that she was a Govern-
ment officer, (*concierge du palais apostoli-
que*) & had been for I don't know how many
years,—and how she had shown these dun-
geons to princes,—and how she had resided
in the palace from an infant,—had been
born there, if I recollect right, I needn't re-
late. But such a fierce, rapid, sparkling,
energetic woman, I never beheld. She was
alight and flaming all the time. Her ac-
tion was violent in the extreme. She never
spoke without stopping expressly for the
purpose. She stamped her feet, clenched
by the arms, flung herself into attitudes,
hammered against the wall with her keys,
for mere emphasis,—now whispered, as if
the Inquisition were still,—now shrieked as
if she were on the rack herself,—and had a
mysterious hag-like way with her fore-fin-
ger, when approaching the remains of some
new horror,—looking back and walking
stealthily, and making horrible grimaces,—
that might alone have qualified her to walk
up and down a sickman's counterpane, to the
exclusion of all other figures, through a
whole fever.

Passing through a court-yard, among
groups of idle soldiers, we turned off by a
gate which this she-goblin unlocked for our
admission, and locked again behind us, and
entered a narrow court, rendered narrower
by fallen stones and heaps of rubbish,—part
of it choking up the mouth of a subterranean
passage, that communicated (or it is said
to have done so) with another castle on the
opposite bank of the river. Close to this
court-yard is a dungeon,—we stood within
it another minute,—and the dismal tower
oblietter, where Rienzi was imprisoned, fast-
ened by an iron chain to the very wall that
stands there now, but shot out from the sky
which looks down into it. A few steps
brought us to the Cachots, in which the
prisoners of the Inquisition were confined,
for forty-eight hours after their capture,
without food or drink, that their constancy
might be shaken before they were confront-
ed with their gloomy judges. The day
has not got in there yet. They are still
small cells, shut in by four unyielding,
close, hard walls,—still profoundly dark,—
still massively doored and fastened as of
old.

Goblin, looking back as I have described,
went softly on into a vaulted chamber, now
used as a store-room,—once the chapel of
the holy office. The place where the tribu-
nal sat was plain. The platform might
have been removed but yesterday. Con-
ceive the parable of the Good Samaritan
upon the wall! But it was painted there
and may be traced yet.

High up in the jealous wall are arches,
where the filtering replies of the accused
were heard and noted down. Many of them
had been brought out of the very cell we
had just looked into, so awfully,—along the
same stone passage. We had trodden in
their footsteps.

I am gazing around me, with the horror
that the place inspires, when Goblin clutch-
es me by the wrist, and I lays, not her skin-
ny finger, but the handle of a key upon her
lip. She invites me, with a jerk, to follow
her. I do so. She leads me into a room
adjoining,—a rugged room, with a funeral-
shaped, contracting roof open at the top to
the light of day. I asked her what it is.
She folds, leers hideously, and stares. I
asked again. She glances round, to see
that all the little company are there,—sits
down upon a mound of stones,—throws up
her arms, and yells out like a fiend, "*La
Salle de la Question!*"

The Chamber of torture! And the roof
was made of that shape to stifle the victim's
cries! Oh Goblin, Goblin, let us think of
this awhile in silence. Peace Goblin. Sit
with your short legs, upon that heap of
stones, for only five minutes, and then
flame out again.

Minutes! Seconds, are not marked by
the Palace clock, when, with her eyes flash-
ing fire, Goblin is up in the chamber, de-
scribing with her sun-burnt arms, a wheel
of heavy blows. Thus it ran round! cries
Goblin. Mash, mash, mash! An endless
routine of heavy hammers. Mash, mash,
mash! upon the sufferer's limbs. See the
stone trough! says Goblin. For the water
tore! Gurgle, gurgled! swell, bloat, burst
for the Redeemer's honour! Suck the bloody
rag, deep down into your unbelieving
body, Heretic, at every breath you draw;
and when the executioner plucks it out,
reeking with the smaller mysteries of God's
own image, know us for his chosen servants
—true believers in the sermon on the
Mount,—elect disciples of Ilim who never
did a miracle but to heal—who never struck
a man with palsy, blindness, deafness,
dumbness, madness,—any one affliction
of mankind, and never stretched his hand out,
but to give relief and ease!

See! cries Goblin. There the furnace
was; there they made the irons red hot.
These holes supported the sharp stake on
which the tortured persons hung poised,
dangling with their whole weight from the
roof. "But," and Goblin whispered this,

"Monsieur has heard of this tower? Yes.
Let Monsieur look down then?"
A cold air, with an earthy smell, falls
upon the face of Monsieur; for she has o-
pened, while speaking, a trap-door in the
wall. Monsieur looks in. Downward to the
bottom, upward to the top, of a steep,
dark, lofty tower; very dark, very cold.
The executioner of the Inquisition, says
Goblin, edging in her head to look also,
flung those who were past all future tortur-
ing down there. "But look! does Monsieur
see the black stains on the wall?" A glance
over his shoulder at Goblin's keen eye,
shows Monsieur,—and without the aid
of the directing key,—where they are.
"What are they?" "Blood!"

In October, 1591, when the Revolution
was at its height here, sixty persons, men
and women, ("and priests," says Goblin,
"priests,") were murdered here, and hurled
the dying and the dead, into this dreadful
pit, where a quantity of quick lime was
tumbled down upon their bodies. Those
ghostly tokens of the massacre were seen
no more, but while one stone of the strong
building remains upon another, there they
will lie in the memories of men; as plain
to see as the splashing of their gore upon
the wall is now.

Was it a portion of the great scheme of
retribution, that the cruel deed should be
committed in this place? That a part of
the atrocities and monstrous institutions,
which had been, for scores of years, at work
to change men's nature, should, in its last
service, tempt them with the ready means
of gratifying their furious and beastly rage?
Should unable to show themselves in the
highest of their frenzy, no worse than a
great, solemn, legal establishment, in the
height of its power? No worse! Much
better! They used the tower of the forget-
ten in the name of liberty,—their liberty,—
an earth-born creature, nursed in the black
mud of the bastille moats and dungeons, and
betraying many evidences of its unwhole-
some bringing-up. But the Inquisition used
in the name of Heaven.

Goblin's finger is lifted; and she steals
out again, into the chapel of the holy office.
She stops at a certain part of the flooring.
Here great effort is at hand. She waits for
the rest, she darts at the brave courier, who
is explaining something his his a sounding
rap on the hat with the largest key, and
bids him be silent. She assembles us all
round a trap door in the floor, as round a
grave. "Voilà!" she darts down at the
ring, and flings the door open with a crash,
in her goblin energy, though it is no light
weight. Voilà les oubliettes! Voilà les oub-
liettes! subterranean! frightful! black! terri-
ble! deadly! Les oubliettes de l'Inquisi-
tion?"

My blood ran cold, as I looked from the
Goblin down into the vaults, where these
forgotten creatures with recollections of the
world outside—of wives, children, brothers,
friends,—starved to death, and made the
stones ring with their unavailing groans.
But the thrill I felt on seeing the accursed
wall below, decayed and broken through;
and the sun shining through its gasping
wounds was like a sense of victory and tri-
umph. I felt exhausted with the delight of
living, in these degenerate times, to see it.
As if I were a hero of some high achieve-
ment! The light in the doleful vaults was
typical of the light that has streamed in on
all persecution in God's name, but which
is not yet at its noon! It cannot look more
lovely to a blind man newly restored to sight
than to a visitor who sees it, calmly and
majestically treading down the darkness of
that infernal well.

A Mystery.

At an early hour on the 26th New York
was thrown into a fever by a report that a
foul and unnatural murder had been com-
mitted at a notorious place on White-street,
near Broadway. It seems that the house in
question has been a gambling house, and
frequented by the worst kind of people. At
4 o'clock on the 26th, one of the inmates
of the house employed a negro man who was
passing in the street, to search the sink for
a favorite rooster, that had accidentally fall-
en into it. The negro let himself down in
the well to commence his search. On re-
aching the bottom, he cast his eyes around
to discover the object of his search, when to
his horror, he discovered the head and
shoulders of a female. It was apparently
about sixteen years of age, with dark hair,
full breasts and well-rounded limbs. Al-
though he was much terrified, his self pos-
session did not entirely desert him, and for
fear he might be mistaken he examined a
little further, and found that his first im-
pression was correct. He gave information of
the fact to two respectable citizens who tes-
tified most positively that they saw the
corps and examined it minutely. Informa-
tion was forthwith given to the chief of the
police. He immediately made his arrange-
ments to call out a posse of the police and
surround the house. This of course took
some time, but after awhile the arrange-
ments were completed and the house sur-
rounded. The sink was then searched, but
nobody found. The place appeared as if
recently disturbed, and it is supposed that
the perpetrators of the crime, if crime there
is, had become alarmed and removed the
evidence of their guilt before the officers ar-
rived.—*Mobile Herald.*

The New York News says:
"That half-a-dozen individuals casually
called together, might all be mistaken in a
single fact depending on their own eye sight

is hardly possible—but where is that mur-
dered girl? Is there a subterranean outlet
to that vault? There is a rumor that it con-
nects with the Canal street sewer. There is
now a large heap of rubbish in one corner,
apparently thrown in. What is under that?
We trust that the authorities will thor-
oughly examine this business; the public will
not rest satisfied until this singular affair
has been fully elucidated. We do not wish
to ponder to the depraved appetite of a large
portion of our community in relation to such
matters, yet justice compels us to say that
the dwelling part of this house has long
borne a notorious character. Some years
ago it was occupied by a Mrs. Mann as an
establishment of questionable repute. More
recently it has been transformed to a kind of
club house and gambling resort. The pres-
ent occupant left suddenly for the country
on Saturday evening last. There has also,
for some months, been a foolish rumor afloat,
that certain rooms in the building were
haunted! Heaven preserve us from ever
realizing the truth of the terrible conjec-
tures that are forced upon the imagination,
as, at the still and solemn midnight hour,
we pass this narrative! Let the result be
what it may, enough has been elucidated to
stamp this as one of the most strange, unac-
countable, mysterious, and perhaps horrible
transactions which this Western Sodom ever
witnessed."

Romantic Story—Love and the Nursery.

A Baltimore correspondent of the New
York Herald gives the following:

I was present, yesterday morning, at the
Carmelite Nursery, on Aisquith-street, to
witness the ceremony of "Taking the Veil,"
by Miss Catherine Pendergrast, the daugh-
ter of a wealthy Merchant of Baltimore,
Charles Pendergrast, Esq. The scene at the
chapel was one of the most heart rending
that I have ever witnessed. She took the
vows in direct opposition to the wishes of her
family, and her sister Alice accompanied
her inside the railings of the altar during
the ceremony. The agony evinced by the
latter, is thus paring from her sister, the only
comforter, was terrible to behold. As
the ceremony proceeded, her whole counte-
nance and frame bore evidence of the strug-
gle going on to hold mastery over her feel-
ings; but as the last and closing part of the
ceremony was being performed, she could
no longer restrain herself, and her screams
and heart-breaking grief echoed throughout
the chapel. Still the ceremony was com-
pleted, and the fair novice entered the clois-
ter, leaving her sorrowing sister, as well as
her other motherless and almost infant
brothers and sisters, to buffet the worlds as
they may. True, her trials and afflictions
have, of late, been great, not only as re-
gards family affairs, but in that more dear
and close relation, the severing of the lover
and his betrothed. I will merely state that
some few weeks a young and talented mem-
ber of the bar, esteemed and respected by
all who knew him, was arraigned at the
bar of the United States District Court,
charged with forging drafts on the govern-
ment. The trial progressed, and though
friends deserted him, one warm heart cling-
ing to the hope and belief in the innocence of
her lover to the last. She looked with con-
fidence on his honorable acquittal of the in-
famous charge, but alas! she looked in vain.
The evidence proved to be of the most posi-
tive and conclusive character, and he was
convicted. A new trial was obtained, and
all the quibbles of the law brought to bear
upon the case; but the evidence was still
stronger than that on the first trial, and the
accused was sentenced to six years impris-
onment in the penitentiary, and his betroth-
ed is shut from the world by the barred gates
of the cloister.

Romantic Incident.

At a late fire in Quebec the following
romantic incident occurred:

Whilst the devouring flames were rap-
idly enveloping every portion of this noble
structure, the doors being entirely blockad-
ed by the mass of human beings, who, in
their consternation, had precipitated them-
selves upon them, in the vain hope of es-
caping to the open air, a young lady, the
beautiful and accomplished Miss St. Pierre,
as she turned out in the sequel, was seen
by the multitude, standing at the open
window in the third story of the building,
whether she had had, no doubt, with the
idea of precipitating herself on the pave-
ment beneath. There she stood—the bright
glare from the approaching flames display-
ing in bold relief, the lovely contour of her
noble yet sylph-like form. An expression
of agonizing despair was stamped upon that
fair face which, but a few moments before,
had been decked in the radiant smiles. The
patriot of death had usurped the place of the
rose. The excited multitude beneath, at
least that part of it beneath the window
where she stood, remained silent and mo-
tionless. To all human appearance, no aid
could reach her. A few minutes more and
she must be lost forever. At this moment,
clasping her hands, she exclaimed in heart-
rending accents, "My Mother!" and im-
mediately after, the word "William!" fell
from her lips in softer tones. Now a rush
was heard at the extremity of the crowd,
and a young man, dressed in fatigue suit of
a U. S. "Middy," bounded forward and
gazed for a moment with wild and haggard
looks on the lovely vision before him. It
was but for a moment. With one bound,
into which he seemed to throw the concen-

trated energy of despair and hope, if such a
union can take place, he reached a window
in the building, some five feet from the
street, from which, even then, the smoke
and flames were belching forth—attempts
were made to stop him; but he was gone.
The anxiety and interest below were in-
tense. In a moment he made his appear-
ance beside the lady, and grasping her
round the waist again disappeared.—
What was to be done; no ladder, and the
distance entirely too great to risk jumping.
With the rapidity of lightning he laid down
the lady, and took off his coat, which was a
frock—tied the sleeves as tight as he could
round his right foot, then swung himself
from the window, holding on with his hands,
said a few words to the lady, when she got
upon his shoulders, and with a coolness and
presence of mind, which would have done
credit to old Blucher, slipped down to his
legs, then seized the coat, by which means
she came within ten feet of the ground,
when she let go and was caught in the arms
of several of the spectators. The hero of
this little romance was then in the most im-
minent danger, hanging at a distance of
some twenty feet from the ground, holding
by his hands, and the flames already
scorching them. Death seemed to be in-
stantly upon him. He was rescued by a
pavement, lifeless, it is true, but more from
the sun of the fall than real injury. Both
were carried to the house of Miss St. Pier-
e's mother, and in a few hours were al-
most recovered. What gives the real ro-
mance to this incident, is, that the 'William'
of the story had, some months before, seen,
loved, and been accepted, secretly, it is
true, by the rich and beautiful Kate St. Pier-
e. The attachment, 'tis said, was (yes,
and is,) mutual, but owing to the disparity
in fortune, Mrs. St. Pierre would not listen
to the proposals of young S—. 'Tis said
that they are now to be married in a very
short time, making good the words of the
poet,

"None but the brave deserve the fair."

AMERICAN WONDERS.—A Southern paper,
in speaking of this subject says: "Two of
the greatest natural curiosities in the world
are to be found within the United States and
are yet scarcely known to the best informed
of geographers and naturalists. The one is
a very beautiful waterfall in Franklin
county in the state of Georgia; the other is
a stupendous precipice in Pendleton district,
South Carolina. The Tocco falls is much
higher than the falls of Niagara. The col-
umn of water is propelled beautifully over
a perpendicular rock, and when the stream
is full, it passes down the steep without be-
ing broken."

The Table Mountains, in Pendleton dis-
trict, South Carolina, is an awful precipice
of nine hundred feet. Very few persons
who have once cast a glimpse into the al-
most boundless abyss, can again exercise
sufficient fortitude to approach the margin
of the chasm; almost every one looking
over involuntarily falls to the ground, sense-
less, nerveless and hopeless, and would in-
evitably be precipitated and dashed to at-
oms, were it not for the measures of caution
and security that have always been deemed
indispensable to safe indulgence to the curi-
osity of the visitor and spectator. Every
one on proceeding to the spot whence it is
usual to gaze over the wonderful deep, has
in his or her imagination a limitation, grad-
uated by reference to distances with which
the eye has been familiar; but in a moment,
eternity, as it were, is presented to the as-
tonished senses, and the observer is instantly
overwhelmed. He soon recovers from the
first surprise, and in a wild delirium sur-
veys a scene which for a time he is unable
to define by description or limitation.

DESTRUCTIVE WARS.—In the crusades,
or holy wars, continuing 200 years, 2,000,
000 men were killed, beside women and
children. At Waterloo more than 50,000
perished. At the battle of Chalons, the
number slain was 153,000. The Persian
expedition to Greece lost 300,000 men. At
the battle of the Camme, 40,000 Romans
were slain. By the will of three military
despots, Cesar, Alexander and Napoleon,
six millions of human beings perished. The
Inquisition in Spain cost that country at
least 2,000,000 lives. St. Bartholomew's
massacre cost France 100,000 of her best
citizens.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—LOSS OF LIFE.—
The brig Columbia, Capt. Barbes, bound
hence for Savannah, with a cargo of assort-
ed goods, was struck by lightning on the
night of the 3d inst., 60 miles from the Bal-
ize. All the crew were aloft reefing top-
sails at the time, when, we regret to state,
the electric fluid in descending the main-
mast, after shattering it, precipitated the
whole of the men (six), into the sea, who
were lost. It then descended into the hold
and set the vessel on fire. The Captain
was at the wheel; and he with the only pas-
senger on board were saved. It appears that
Capt. Barbes with the passenger, endeav-
ored to arrest the progress of the flames,
by battering down the hatches, while they
directed their course towards the shore, three
miles distant. The flames at length burst-
ing through, they took to the long boat and
made for land. The boat, however, was
stove, but yet the two individuals providen-
tially escaped by means of the fragments.
N. O. Times, 10th inst.

SPEED OF THE LOCOMOTIVE.—When Col.
Stephens in his pamphlet on rail roads in
1812, talked of Locomotives going 60 miles
an hour, it was considered an agreeable ro-
mance. In England they have adopted
what is called the broad-gauge locomotives;
and a new engine dragging a passenger
train of 100 tons, perform the distance be-
tween Bristol and London, which is 118
miles, in two hours, twenty-six minutes and
forty seconds. On a level it went at nearly
60 miles an hour, but on rapid descents it
increased to 70 or 72 miles per hour, while
again on sharp curves or steep inclines it
was diminished to 50 miles. On a level
line with a heavy trail and a powerful loco-
motive, a uniform distance of 50 miles per
hour may be accomplished, thus establish-
ing the estimate of an original projector of
rail roads, and showing the capacity, reflection
and accuracy of that estimate.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT AMONG THE JEWS.
—A great meeting of the Jews, from all
parts of Europe, has recently been held in
Frankfort, in which they voted that there is
nothing obligatory in the use of the Hebrew
in their worship, and accordingly that it
was best retained only in part as a badge
of their nationality and a part of union.—
Also on full discussion, that the Messiah is
already come, the present toleration and com-
fort which they now enjoy being what is
deemed necessary to their well-being, and
there is nothing to forbid their freely blend-
ing with the nations among whom they re-
side.

MORNING AIR.—There is a freshness and
a purity in the morning, which, to the phys-
ical and moral state of man, is vigor and
delight. It is seldom that the sensualist, the
idle, or the vain, tastes its ethereal joys.
A mystical spirit lurks in the perfumed
breath of awakened creation, which is un-
doubtedly gifted with supernatural power.
Those who would live long and see good
days, must habitually become early risers.
The loss of the morning hour is never re-
trieved.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—The Little Geor-
gian, published at Forsyth, Monroe county
on the 21st inst. says:—"On Saturday last,
Mr. Smith Brewer, a worthy citizen of this
county, in rescuing one of his children that
had been caught upon the cog-wheel and
was about being carried under the tunnel-
head of a thrashing machine, was himself
caught and instantly crushed to death. He
was a man in the prime of life, and has left
a tender and interesting family, and a large
circle of relatives and friends to mourn their
sad bereavement."

The tranquility of a mind gradually re-
posing in the dearest hopes of a better world
is an enjoyment that cannot be purchased
at too dear a rate. It is not easy sufficient-
ly to value the peaceful close of a busy life
provided that repose is founded on the right
views of Christian hopes looking beyond
the grave; the mist of doubts and perplexi-
ties dissipated in the meridian splendor of
the gospel truth; the storms of life softening
into silence; the delirium of pleasure
and the dreams of dissipation fled, and the
freed mind resigned to the dictates of reason;
and the wounds of conscience cured by
the balm of eternal love; the heart lacer-
ated by the loss of those once so dear to
us patiently waiting in full expectation of
re-union never more to be broken; every
angry passion hushed into peace; the evils
of life sunk into resignation to the divine
will; the fervent desires of the renovated
heart approaching to the verge of never en-
ding enjoyments, and the whole soul repos-
ing on a Saviour's love.

Those who are in the habit of bathing of-
ten, should take care not to submerge their
persons while in a heated state. Our ex-
change papers furnish every day some re-
cord of death occasioned by imprudence in
this way. There is nothing more conducive
to health than frequent bathing.—Indeed
we should be regular in our morning and
evening ablutions, but yet regard must be
had to the temperature of the body when we
indulge in this luxury.

A St. Louis paper mentions the case of
a boy who went into the river to bathe; he
was very much heated, and remained in the
water some time. On coming out he re-
turned home, and shortly after died. His
father went home in the evening and found
his boy a corpse.

We should first prepare the body for im-
mersion and then no injurious consequences
can arise from the act.

Charleston Patriot.

A DARK TRANSACTION.—A blind Etho-
pian with an extinguished candle in a dark
cellar at midnight searching for a black
cat.

"So," says a Scott-man to a Gaines-man,
yesterday, "so your favorite, Gen. Gaines,
is to be removed to a more northern com-
mand."

"Ah, that may be," said the Gaines-man,
"but your favorite, Gen. Scott, is already
Soup-creeded."—N. O. Delta.

TRUTH.—A contemporary justly observes
—Almost the very worst thing that can be
said of a man is that he has no enemies.—
Let any one undertake to speak the truth,
but for a single day, and his enemies will
multiply like the drops of the morning. In
concealment lies the safety of the timid
man.

REMARKS

OF THE

Hon. George M. Dallas,

In reference to his vote on the Tariff Bill. The President rose and said:—The Senate being equally divided on this important question, I may be indulged in briefly stating the principal reasons for the vote I am required by the constitution to give.

Excluded from any participation in forming or modifying the bill, I am bound to sanction or condemn it exactly in the shape in which it stands. The responsibility is deeply felt. It belongs, however, to the office assigned to me by my fellow-citizens, and will be assumed with frankness, and, I hope, not unbecoming firmness. The consequences of my decision, either way, may seriously affect the country. No one can entertain, as to that, a profounder solicitude. But, after summing up to my aid the best purposes and best light that I can command, the consequences, be what they may, must be hazarded.

The system for obtaining the revenue necessary to support their government is established, directly or indirectly, by the people of the United States, within the limits, and agreeably to the prescribed forms of the constitution. Whatever is ascertained to be their will on the subject, all should undoubtedly acquiesce in. That there are known and approved modes by which their will is expressed, cannot be questioned; and the public officer who reads that will with candor and integrity, may feel assured that he conforms to the institutions of his country when he makes it the guide of his conduct. To my mind ample proof has been furnished that a majority of the people and of the States desire to change, to a great extent, in principle, if not fundamentally, the system heretofore pursued in assessing the duties on foreign imports. That majority has manifested itself in various ways, and is attested by its representatives in the other house of Congress, by whom this bill has been prepared, and whose votes undeniably indicate the popular sense in the large proportion of eighteen out of the twenty-eight States. In this Senate an analysis of the vote before me discloses that while six States (Ohio, Virginia, New Hampshire, Georgia, Michigan and Maine) are equally divided, eleven (Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, North Carolina and Vermont) are against, and eleven (Arkansas, Missouri, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, South Carolina, Mississippi, New York, Texas, Tennessee and Florida) are for the change. Peculiarly situated as I am in my relation to the national legislature, these impressive facts cannot be overlooked. In a case free from constitutional objection, I could not justifiably counteract, by a sort of official veto, the general will.

The struggle to exert without abatement the constitutional power of taxation in such a manner as to protect by high duties on imports many of the productions of our own soil, and labor from the competition of other countries, has endured for more than thirty years. During that period a system of high taxation has prevailed with fluctuations of success and failure. It is as vigorously and as exactly insisted upon now as ever; and indeed it would seem, in instances, as if the longer the advantage of a particular tax was enjoyed, the stronger became its desire for its continuance, and even its augmentation. And yet it ought to be remembered that this exercise of the taxing power by which the great mass of consumers are made to swell the profits of a few branches of industry, was originally intended to be temporary, to be continued only as long as its continuance was necessary to the industrial of independence and safety of the people. Such was the language, the inculcation, the spirit, in which it was proposed and justified by its earliest and wisest friends. The design was to foster feeble "infant" manufactures, especially such as were essential to the defence of the country in time of war. In this design, the people have persevered until with some, but not weighty exceptions, these saplings have taken deep root, have become vigorous, expanded and powerful, and are prepared to share the common lot of human pursuits, and to enter with confidence the field of free, fair and universal competition.

The arrival of this period of time, long promised, has been anxiously looked for by a large and justly respected portion of our fellow-citizens, who deemed themselves peculiar and almost exclusive sufferers by the policy of protection. They have sometimes—perhaps imprudently—endeavored to anticipate it. Their numbers, at first entitled to influence only from their patriotism and intelligence, have gone on gradually increasing as the system ripened to its fruit, and they constitute what I am bound by registered facts to regard as a decided majority of the people and of the Union.

It is undoubtedly true that this change of financial arrangement, brought about by public opinion, "which everywhere ought to guide and influence statesmen" should, nevertheless, be characterized by moderation, may, by scrupulous tenderness for those interests of our fellow-citizens that are to be affected by it. The legislation which encouraged their investments, their educational training, or their habits should cease, finally and firmly, if required, but still soothingly and gently, and hence I may be pardoned for expressing a regret that certain provisions which, in their bearing seem to me trenchant and sudden beyond the calls of the occasion, have been allowed to remain as parts of this bill. Were it in my power to except these provisions from the operation of my vote I would do so; but viewed as a whole, as a measure to accommodate a vast intricate subject to the prevailing sentiment of the American people, to reduce the burdens artificially imposed upon the laboring and productive masses, and to reconcile diminished restriction of trade with increased contributions from it, I cannot resist the impression that the bill is more equal, more tempered, and more just than the act of 1842, which it supercedes.

That it deals with some pursuits and resources of my native Commonwealth less kindly than she might well expect, does not relieve me from my duty, but only makes its performance personally reluctant and painful.

In aid of these considerations, adequate, perhaps, in themselves to control my vote, there is another, which, I am free to confess, nothing but an unforeseen, sheer, and pressing public necessity could ever induce me to forego or forget. In strict concord with the letter and spirit of the constitution, the Vice President of the United States, now called upon to act, is the direct agent and representative of the whole people. In advance and dependent upon contingent results, it is perfectly competent to this, his national constituency to give instructions, and to receive pledges for the execution. On this identical subject of a tariff of duties on imports, whatever may have been the course of local and casual inconsistency, my own honor can admit of no disclaimer of instructions that were formally announced, and my own good faith stands inviolable to a pledge voluntarily given. If by thus acting it be my misfortune to offend any portion of those who honored me with their suffrages, I have only to say to them, and to my whole country, that I prefer the deepest obscurity of private life, with an unwounded conscience, to the glare of official eminence spotted by a sense of moral delinquency.

Measures of Congress.

We shall take a general view of the proceedings of the present Congress in a few days, and of the great measures which they have adopted. They have been faithful to their trusts, & true to their pledges, and they have, with one exception, carried out the great reforms which were recommended by the President's message, and demanded by the interest of the country. No session of Congress has been more decided, and none, we conceive, has been more marked in its character. Texas has been incorporated into the Union; the notice about Oregon given, & peace preserved with Great Britain; a state of war recognised with Mexico in the defence of our soil, our rights, & our honor, and the most vigorous measures adopted for prosecuting that war to the most efficient yet amicable results. Our domestic policy has been characterised by reforms which have been long attempted, and are finally consummated in pursuance of the will of the people. The tariff of 1842 has been superceded by a just and legitimate revenue bill which discards all minimums and specific duties, and is estimated on the ad valorem principle. This important measure takes effect on the 1st of December next. In connection with this great measure, the present Congress has established a warehousing system, to take effect also in December next. A constitutional treasury has been established, to go into effect on the first of January. The graduation bill alone has failed to day, owing to peculiar circumstances—but the great principle of the measure has been recognised by the votes of both houses. They differed only in some details. The bill lies on the table of the house—but when Congress meets here in December next, they will, in all probability, bring with them a disposition to oblige the west, and to serve their country, by the adoption of a fair and equal graduation bill. Very little doubt is entertained that a proper system will be promptly established at a very early period of the next session.

The two bills providing for the admission of two new States into the Union, have also passed. The law respecting the Iowa Territory, will almost certainly usher in this new sister of the confederacy at the next session of Congress, with her two senators, and two representatives. Wisconsin will enter at the next session, or certainly at the next Congress, with her two senators & two representatives, and thus we shall have four new senators and four new representatives to oppose the "repeal" efforts of the whigs, and to support the principles of the democratic party.

In a word, the republican party may well congratulate themselves on the results of one of the most brilliant sessions which was ever witnessed within the walls of the Capitol. And who is prepared to answer the whig question of 1844—"Who is James K. Polk?" and "Who is George M. Dallas?"

Besides these measures, we must not pass over the firmness of the Executive, backed by a constitutional ratio of the House, amounting to almost a majority, has shown in vetoing the river and harbor bill; thus protecting the constitution from encroachment, and the treasury from an expense it could so illly sustain at the present moment. "There is a time for all things," according to the wise man in the Scriptures. In a time of war, when the rights and the honor of our country require to be protected, it seems most wise to devote a large portion of our resources to this object, and to postpone many other expenses to a period of peace. The majority against the veto was, in reality, only 4. So that if the seven whig representatives had voted against the bill, as they did in March last the vote would have been tied in the House on the veto.—[Union.]

It is stated that during the late thunder storm at Baltimore, a perfectly formed snake resembling a copper head fell from the clouds in the back yard of a warehouse. How did it get among the clouds.

A TOWN STORY.—The Philadelphia Ledger publishes the following extraordinary case of "Lusus Nature." It may well be called "extraordinary." We are assured upon most respectable and reliable authority, that a very extraordinary and interesting case to the medical faculty has occurred at Little York, Pennsylvania. The head of a fetus, furnished with hair and teeth, has protruded itself through the side of a little girl, only eight years old. It is supposed that the fetus must have been absorbed into the system of the child in the womb, and to have grown with her growth until nature has taken these means of relieving her of the burthen. This explanation, though attended with many difficulties, which will be readily understood by those acquainted with such subjects, seems to be the only rational one that can be given in the case.—The information came to a gentleman in this city in a letter from an acquaintance in Little York. This case is of the most extraordinary character.

A Gang of Robbers.

A man whose name we have not learned, was killed in Henry co., last week, under the following circumstances. Information was received at Fort Gaines, Georgia, that robberies to a considerable amount, had been committed at Sparta, Ga., and also in Harris county, and at other points in the same state. The persons of the robbers were so minutely described as to convince gentlemen in Fort Gaines that the guilty individuals had just passed through that town into Henry county. A party started in pursuit, and found them at the residence of General Irwin, near Franklin, where they had stopped, apparently, for the night. General Irwin was speedily made acquainted with the character of his guests, and took prompt measures to prevent their escape, by fastening the back doors of his house. The party in pursuit then entered and arrested the suspected persons, one of whom, at first, drew a revolving pistol and made resistance, but they were finally taken without bloodshed. The party then started for Fort Gaines, the prisoners being seated on horses, which were led by the persons who made the arrest. One prisoner, undertaking to escape, was shot through the head and killed. A large amount of money was found concealed about his person, and also a list of names of individuals in this section of country, who, from their wealth, had been selected as objects of plunder.—Among them was General Irwin, at whose arrest they had stopped at the time of their arrest. They were furnished with all the necessary means of robbery, and their preparations were unusually complete. There is no doubt that they are connected with a numerous and well organized band, who subsist by plunder, and against which the community should be on its guard. These are the facts, as we have received them from others.—Lufault Dem.

The most distinguished generals in the armies of Napoleon, sprung from what are called the "Duke" families. None could boast of noble blood.—"Dukes and princes led the allied armies" said Healey, "while men headed the armies of France." In the selection of officers and in their promotion, Napoleon was governed by their qualities, and he judged rightly when he judged that men who rise to power through themselves alone, feel it is by themselves alone they must stand. Healey says that, "Angereau was the son of a grocer, Bernadotte (who died king of Sweden) was the son of an attorney, and both commenced their career as private soldiers. Bressiers, St. Cyr, Jourdan, and the fiery Junot, all entered the army as privates. Kelber was an architect; the impetuous Lannes the son of a Mechanic; Lefebvre, Loison, and the bold Scotchman Macdonald, were all of humble parentage. The victor Massena was an orphan sailor boy; and the reckless, chivalrous Murat, the son of a country landlord. Victor, Suchet, Oudinot, and the stern and steady Soult, were each and all of humble origin, and commenced their ascent from the lowest step of Fame's ladder. And last of all, Ney, "the bravest of the brave," was the son of a poor tradesman."—Orthopolitan.

At Constantinople there recently occurred a curious affair, which is likely to give some embarrassment to the Sublime Porte. In spite of the Koran, this sovereign proscribed Sir Stratford Canning that he would not execute persons, originally Christians, who turned Turk and then ventured back to their old faith. But there is now a case—said to be the first—where a Turkish woman has expressed a wish to become a Christian—a capital offence. The girl, young and beautiful, rich, fell in love with a neighbor Christian, and invited him to turn Moslem and marry her; while the father backed the request with an offer of 100,000 piasters if he would comply. The Christian refused. The girl then declared that she would turn Christian. The father, alarmed at this, made known the case to the government, which is now discussing the affair. In the meantime the girl has been placed under arrest.

An Austrian steamer, one of the line running between Constantinople and the mouth of the Danube, was recently the scene of a singular difficulty. Vedjili Pacha, the new governor of Belgrade, with his family and suite, had embarked on board the steamer. Among the crowd of passengers, was M. Alphonse Hubsch de Grosshail, the eldest son of the resident minister of Denmark at Constantinople, on his way to Copenhagen. In walking on deck, the young man chanced, in passing before the cabin occupied by the Turkish ladies, to cast his eyes through a small window that opened into it. The Pacha perceived it and became furious, and ordered his servants to cut the insolent young man in pieces, and throw him limb by limb into the sea. They had drawn their sabres, and were on the point of rushing upon M. Hubsch, when the Captain fortunately came up to his aid, and said in a firm tone to the Pacha: "It is I who command this vessel, and not you. On board my vessel you are in Austria and not in Turkey. If in consequence of your orders, a single hair of this young man is injured, you seal your own death, and you shall be the first person to be cast into the sea." The words of the captain had the more effect upon the Pacha, that a number of the crew, who had armed themselves in haste, had surrounded him and his people. The captain then ordered M. Hubsch during the rest of the voyage to keep as far as possible from the cabin occupied by the Pacha & his women.—Herald.

CAPTAIN S. B. THORNTON.—The Richmond Enquirer says:—"We have seen a letter from Adjutant General Jones, which states that the court martial proceedings in the case of Captain S. B. Thornton, 2nd dragoons, have come to a head. They exhibit the gratifying fact that he is acquitted of all the charges on which he was tried."

Jacksonville Republican. Wednesday, Aug., 19, 1846.

PEACE WITH MEXICO.—There are a number of rumors afloat respecting the settlement of our difficulties with Mexico, but none of them sufficiently definite to be worthy of notice. There is no doubt but England has offered her mediation to Mexico, and probably to this government. It was rumored in Washington on the 5th, that a messenger had arrived from Mexico with terms of peace, or with proposals for peace. The message of the President of the U. S. which will be found in to-day's paper, throws more light on this subject than any thing we have received.

CAPT. E. T. SMITH, of the Benton Guards; arrived in this place on Saturday morning last, direct from the army of occupation. In consequence however, of his having been delayed some three weeks on the passage, he brings but little news later than what has been published in the papers. We would state, for the information of persons who may have business with Capt. Smith, or who may wish to forward letters to their friends in the army, that he will leave in the course of eight or ten days, as his furlough expires about the 15th of September. CAPT. SHELLEY, of the Talladega Company, also came home at the same time.

DR. JOHN W. MOORE has been appointed by the President, Surgeon of the Alabama Regiment, and Dr. C. J. CLARK of this place, Assistant Surgeon. We are not personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and do not even know in what county he resides, but to those in the Regiment personally acquainted with Dr. Clark, no appointment could have been more acceptable. Dr. Clark left here for the army on Monday morning last.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY.—We have received from the Trustees of this Institution, Messrs. W. A. Jones, JI. A. Wgatt, Jno. D. Phelan, L. A. Weissinger, and Alex. Graham, a circular announcing the arrangements that have been made in reference to the future prospects of the Institution. Mr. H. P. HATFIELD and LADY, late of Camden, S. C., and now of Augusta, Ga., have been engaged as Principals for the ensuing year, the first session of which will commence on the 25th of Sept. next. The circular contains numerous and high recommendations of Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield, who formerly presided over the Male and Female Academies of Camden, S. C., for near fifteen years. We feel gratified with every additional evidence we meet with, of an increasing interest in favor of female education; and, as the citizens of Marion have been noted for their morality, zeal in the cause of education, and public spirit generally, we sincerely wish that health and happiness may attend them, and prosperity all their public institutions.

SUPERIOR PLUMS.—We return our thanks to Mrs. General THOMPSON for a specimen of the finest Plums we have ever seen. The name of the variety was not sent us. Some of these Plums would measure at least 4 inches in circumference, and are finely flavored. They are egg-shaped, and of a rich purple color. We rank the cultivation of good fruit as one of the most important social and economical virtues, & are persuaded that every example of success which may be observed and noticed, has a tendency to promote a spirit of improvement; and it gives us pleasure to be able to cite instances of such success in rearing valuable, and to this section, new varieties of fruit.—Greenville Mountaineer.

The above is certainly a large measurement for Plums, but we can inform those disposed to doubt it, that we were presented on last Monday morning with a specimen of Plums raised in the garden of GEN. T. A. WALKER, of this place, some of which measured full five inches in circumference the smallest way, others 4 1/2 inches. These Plums were of the Green Gage variety.

Congressional.

The Senate, to day, after considerable discussion, passed the bill remitting the duties on imported rail-road iron in certain cases to a third reading.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was again taken up, and an amendment offered by Mr. Benton, providing for the claimants for the fourth and fifth instalments of Mexican indemnities, led to a protracted discussion, in which Messrs. Benton, Evans, Niles, McDuffie, and R. Johnson took part. The amendment was finally rejected by a vote of 18 to 23.

Several minor amendments to this bill were then offered; and at a late hour, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, the Senate went into executive session.

A full report of the interesting proceedings of the day is crowded out, by the pressure of other important matter.

In the House, the harbor and river bill was finally rejected, the House having refused to declare by the constitutional vote, that it "should become a law, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding."

A protracted struggle (following some debate) took place on the spoliation bill,

which finally passed, & which now awaits only the signature of the President to become a law.—[Union.]

CONGRESSIONAL.—The Senate, to-day got through the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

The amendment offered by Mr. Benton, providing for the payment of the Mexican claimants, was adopted with an additional proviso, to the effect that each of the claimants should agree to take in payment the scrip of a stock bearing interest at five per cent, payable in five years.

In the House, the bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands was taken up on the question of concurrence in certain amendments made by the Senate. The result was, the whole subject was laid on the table.

A committee of conference was appointed on the subject of the disagreeing votes of the two houses, on the bill making provisions for the payment of treasury notes purloined and reissued.

The independent treasury bill was taken up, and all the amendments of the Senate, without exception, and without amendment, were concurred in. The bill, therefore, needs only the signature of the President to become a law.

The Senate bill remitting duties on imported rail-road iron, was laid on the table by a decisive vote.

Some other matters occupied the attention of the House, which is now fast winding up its business.—[Union, Aug. 5.]

From the Army.

The steamship Alabama arrived at New-Orleans on Wednesday from Brazos Santiago, which she left on the 24 inst. She brought up portions of the disbanding Louisiana volunteers, and reports that some half dozen sailing vessels had cleared for New Orleans laden with the remainder of them.

There had been several wrecked involving considerable loss to the government. The schooner "Cora," Capt. Reed, with a cargo of government stores, went ashore on the North Breaker on the 29th ult. at 4 o'clock, p. m. The crew and officers were saved, but the vessel and cargo are a total loss. The schooner Stephen Francis of Charleston, went ashore near the same place on the following day; her cargo will probably be saved in a damaged condition, but the vessel is a total loss. A large top sail schooner went ashore on the night of the 30th ult., a quarter of a mile north of the Bar, name unknown, supposed to be a total loss. The brig "Cruise," previously reported sunk, will prove an entire loss, together with the schooner "On the 27th ult., the first steamboat accident occurred on the Rio Grande. The Nevada struck a snag about nine miles below Camargo, and is said to be a total loss. She had two companies of troops on board—while Uncle Sam is also a loser to the extent of no small amount of army stores.

The American Flag, at Matamoros records several murders in that place.

CAMARGO, July, 20.

The talk is still of Indians and Indian outrages. We have another report to the effect that the Americans, while driving in beef cattle from Loreto to San Antonio, were set upon by the Camanches and all killed, together fourteen Mexicans who were in company. I still contend that the Indians have the right to carry on war on this side the Rio Grande with the Mexicans, but this thing of murdering Americans up on the high ground in Texas puts a different face entirely upon the matter, and the treacherous savages should be pursued and severely punished at once.—They should be told, too, that all the inhabitants on the east bank of the Rio Grande are under our protection, and threatened with war to extermination if they molest a single person.

While upon this subject I would mention one little circumstance I witnessed yesterday—a circumstance, the like of which has not often occurred since the creation. Four or five Mexicans, armed with swords and knives, came riding into the Plaza paying for aid against the Camanches! Now here are a people with whom we are at war, entering one of our camps with arms in their hands, and paying one of us to protect them and their goods against another enemy. I suppose it is all right, as the man says in the play, when told that his wife had run off; it merely looks strange that's all.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL—AND THE VETO.

The question was taken in the House of Representatives to-day on the passage of the bill notwithstanding the President's veto. The constitution requires in such cases that it should receive the vote of two thirds of both houses to overrule the veto. We have given the yeas and nays in the regular proceedings of the House.

There were 96 yeas, 91 nays—55 majority. When the bill passed the House on the 30th March, the vote was 109 yeas, 90 nays—19 majority.

There is no doubt if the House had been as it was on the former occasion, the veto would have obtained a majority of the whole body. There were seven democrats voted for the bill in March, who now voted against it, besides some who declined to vote. Of the whigs seven only voted against the bill before; & amongst these were five whig representatives from Tennessee—Mr. Polk's own State. Of these five, but one, (Mr. Crozier) voted to-day on the side of the veto; but in addition to the democrats who changed their votes our eye catches some whigs who voted against the bill to-day; among whom we find Mr. Dockery of North Carolina, who had voted for the bill before, and Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, who did not vote in March last.

We hail this diminution of the majority, (from 19 to 5,) which would have changed to the other scale if the four whig representatives from Tennessee had voted as they did before, and if the House had been as full as it was before, as a triumphant confirmation of the propriety of the veto. It is a compliment due to the principles and firmness of Mr. Polk, who like Andrew Jackson, has the nerve to stand up to his duty, and support the constitution of his country.—[Union]

Alvin Flowers, one of the gang concerned in robbing the mail in Gasden co. (Fla.) was arrested in this city on Sunday morning, within a few minutes of his landing on the wharf, by City Marshal Walker and Captain Fisher of the City Police. Flowers confessed to the officers that he was guilty and expected nothing else than to be hung. The U. S. Mail key stolen at Stockton last week was found in his trunk. He was carried to Pensacola by an officer of this city.—Mobile Herald.

Only two hundred and fifty Lowell factory girls were married during the past year.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was concluded and signed by their plenipotentiaries at Washington on the fifteenth day of June last, which treaty is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, deeming it to be desirable for the future welfare of both countries that the state of doubt and uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed respecting the sovereignty and government of the Territory on the northwest coast of America, lying westward of the Rocky or Stony mountains, should be finally terminated by an amicable compromise of the rights mutually asserted by the two parties over the said territory, have respectively named plenipotentiaries to treat and agree concerning the terms of such settlement—that is to say: the President of the United States of America has, on his part, furnished with full powers James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has, on her part, appointed the right honorable Richard Pakenham, a member of her Majesty's most honorable privy council, and her Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, having agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

From the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between the United States and Great Britain terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of the United States and those of her Britannic Majesty shall be continued westward along the said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island; and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fucus's straits to the Pacific Ocean: Provided, however, That the navigation of the whole of the said channel and straits south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude remain free and open to both parties.

ARTICLE II.

From the point at which the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson Bay Company and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia; and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States; it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers not inconsistent with the present treaty.

ARTICLE III.

In the future appropriation of the territory south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, as provided in the first article of this treaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired within the said territory, shall be respected.

ARTICLE IV.

The farms, lands, and other property of every description belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company on the north side of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to the said company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole, or of any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said government, at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon by the parties.

ARTICLE V.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

JAMES BUCHANAN, [L. S.] RICHARD PAKENHAM, [L. S.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London, on the seventeenth ultimo, by Louis McLane, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the U. States, and Viscount Palmerston, her Britannic Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAS. K. POLK, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set

[L. S.] my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-first.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Secretary of State.

Disbanding the Volunteers.

The Pigayne states, on the authority of a gentleman from the Rio Grande, that, of some six thousand volunteers disbanded under the recent order from the war department, there will not remain in the service enough to form a single regiment under the new terms proposed. There is authentic intelligence of the willingness of only one company to continue for the twelvemonth.

From this we should infer that the volunteers are tired of their brief campaign, and find that the imaginary glory of war is a delusion. We expected as much before they embarked for the Rio Grande. Doubtless, if there had been actual warfare, most of them would have been eager to remain in service, but the monotony, dissipation and vice of an inactive camp can afford any thing but gratification or content to the hundreds of well educated, ambitious and refined men who hurried to the field in the commencement of the war.

What the reason of this new order of the department is we have no means of knowing. There may, however, be a very good one. The war is likely to be prolonged; and any term of service less than a year might be of incalculable injury to the success of the campaign. Six months will elapse before the march of Gen. Taylor shall have been fairly begun, and the expiration of the term of service of a large body of men might thus be at a time when their aid will be most needed. The consequence would be great embarrassment to the army, and probably its defeat. Besides this consideration, there is no law for any other terms of service than three and twelve months. The first term has already elapsed, and the government we think has done right in giving the volunteers the choice of remaining for the legal period of a year or being disbanded. The citizens should be careful not to censure the government for adhering closely to the letter of the law.—*Mo. Herald.*

Captain Desha's company of disbanded Alabama volunteers—the first that repaired to the relief of General Taylor—on their arrival on Saturday last from the Rio Grande, (says the Jeffersonian) applied for shelter at the United States Barracks below this city, and were refused. The gates were shut in their faces, although the barracks are only occupied by a petty subaltern and a handful of men, and are capable of accommodating five hundred. By whose authority are these barracks closed against volunteers in the United States service? If by the War Department, it is both foolish and odious. If by the caprice of the Lieutenant in command, he is not fit for his station or for the epaulet he wears. The men, we understand, would have taken possession, but for the forbearance of their veteran Captain. They are now, we believe, quartered at a miserable flea-ridden cotton shed.—*Id.*

The following important message from the President of the United States, on the subject of our Mexican relations, having formed much of the gossip of recent letter-writers from Washington, in the way of rumors of its probable import, we hasten to lay it before our readers:

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The Speaker, by consent, laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I invite your attention to the propriety of making an appropriation to provide for any expenditure which it may be necessary to make in advance for the purpose of settling all our difficulties with the Mexican Republic. It is my sincere desire to terminate, as it was originally to avoid, the existing war with Mexico by a peace just and honorable to both parties. It is probable that the chief obstacle to be surmounted in accomplishing this desirable object, will be the adjustment of a boundary between the two republics, which shall prove satisfactory and convenient to both, and such as neither will hereafter be inclined to disturb. In the adjustment of this boundary, we ought to pay a fair equivalent for any concessions which may be made by Mexico.

Under these circumstances, and considering the other complicated questions to be settled by negotiation with the Mexican Republic, I deem it important that a sum of money should be placed under the control of the Executive, to be advanced, if need be, to the government of that Republic immediately after their ratification of a treaty. It might be inconvenient for the Mexican government to wait for the whole sum, the payment of which may be stipulated by this treaty until it could be ratified by the Senate and an appropriation to carry it into effect made by Congress. Indeed the necessity for this delay might defeat the object altogether. The disbursement of this money would of course be accounted for not as secret service money, but like other expenditures.

Two precedents for such a proceeding exist in our past history during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to which I would call your attention. On the 26th February, 1803, an act was passed appropriating two millions of dollars "for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations." "to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditure thereof to be

laid before Congress as soon as may be," and on the 12th February, 1808, an appropriation was made of the same amount, and in the same terms. In neither case was the money actually drawn from the treasury, and I should hope that the result in this respect might be similar on the present occasion, although the appropriation may prove to be indispensable in accomplishing the object. I would, therefore, recommend the passage of a law appropriating \$2,000,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Executive, for the purpose which I have indicated.

In order to prevent all misapprehension, it is my duty to state that, anxious as I am to terminate the existing war with the least possible delay, it will continue to be prosecuted with the utmost vigour until a treaty of peace shall be signed by the parties and ratified by the Mexican Republic.

JAMES K. POLK.
Washington, 8th Aug., 1846.

After the Message had been read, Mr. McKay brought forward a bill appropriating \$2,000,000, to carry out the recommendations of the President—some considerable discussion ensued, which brought the house, at times, into confusion—and the final action is not given in the proceedings published in the Union of Saturday night last.—*Aug. Con.*

Military Opinions of the Battles of the Rio Grande.

Military men in Europe express the highest admiration of the skill and bravery with which Gen. Taylor extricated himself from the difficulties of his position in the early part of May. The well known intelligent correspondent of the National Intelligencer at Paris, and who has never been accused of exaggeration, gives in a late letter there the opinions as follows: "Veteran officers of the garrison at Vera-cruz, with whom I have chatted at the reading-room, which I frequent there, on the operations of Gen. Taylor, pronounce the most flattering judgment in respect to his boldness, skill; and the entire professional process.

"Four troops on the Rio Grande fought the Mexicans under more disadvantages than did the British the Sikhs on the Sutlej, or the French the Moors at Isly. Further success with moderation in the use of victory, and a language so simple so unambitious as that of the official despatches, will strengthen and animate the friends of the United States and of the republicanism throughout Europe."

Old England even, bitter, jaundiced and abusive of our land as it usually is, has nevertheless, a pride in these evidences of game on the part of its rebellious offspring, which it cannot repress. The press there of all parties, while it denounces in unmeasured terms the objects of the campaign, concedes heartily and honestly to the fullest extent to our officers and men the merit of unparalleled skill and bravery in achieving such brilliant success under such combination of difficulties. The London Herald ultra-mouche and Tory in its feeling, and in its hostility to our government and institutions says:

"Certainly there has rarely been met with an instance in which the superiority of Anglo-Saxon race over the blood of Old Castile has been better displayed than in the comparison of the conduct of the belligerent parties. Making proper allowance for the gasconading spirit that prevails at New York—indeed generally throughout the whole of the States—the proceedings of the soldiers under General Taylor was such as to do honor to the Republic. The little army amounting to but a handful of men, at a distance of thousands of miles from any succour, has defended itself against superior numbers, and at length has crossed the Rio Grande, and taken possession of Matamoros almost in sight of an opposing enemy—an exploit which Napoleon has pronounced the perfection of generalship. We are not informed what forces General Arista commanded at Matamoros, but unless it was greatly inferior to that under Taylor his conduct can only be ascribed to cowardice or deliberate treachery.

We have never denied our just grounds of complaint against the rapacious and insolent injustice of the United States, and we distinctly recognize the claim for assistance which Mexico has upon the civilized world against arbitrary tyranny; but we are at the same time unable to close our eyes against the weakness and imbecility of the Mexicans, or against the courage of the children of the colonies (we speak of the men, and not of the corrupt Government) which England first planted on the North American Continent."

Thus spake John Bull, hearty old cock as he is, in his delight to find that his dis-bellied stripling, Jonathan, who snubbed his dad's nose when a mere youngster, in all matters relating to *brusing*; his own peculiar boast, is a "chip of the old block;" and moreover, wishes to claim part of the credit on account of the blood.

Montgomery Journal.

Captain Desha's Alabama Volunteers.

We stated on Sunday morning, on what we considered unquestionable authority, that the veteran commander of this gallant company—the first to rally round the standard of their country and repair to the aid of General Taylor—peremptorily demanded quarters in the U. S. Barracks below the city, on their arrival here on Saturday last from the Rio Grande, and got them. This was not the fact. A cotemporary of yesterday, in alluding to the fact of their being refused admittance to the barracks, states erroneously that they are now quartered in a miserable cotton shed.

The facts of the case are these, as represented to us by Captain Desha himself. Captain Desha, on his arrival at the Barracks, demanded quarters for his company, which were refused by the officer in command in no very courteous terms. Captain D. told the subaltern that he was his su-

perior in command, and if not permitted to enter he would take forcible possession and place him under arrest; on which the officer shut and secured the gates. Captain D. having ordered his men to load and fix bayonets, drew his men up in a line of battle, on the road, a few paces from the gate; giving the subaltern distinctly to understand, that as he could not get in the garrison, they should not get out—he should, in fact, starve them to a surrender. The officer in the inside drew up his men in a line of battle, and thus the contending hosts remained at bay, until a surgeon of the U. S. Desha to retire, assuring him that the U. S. Quarter Master, Colonel Hunt, who had been informed of his position, would have the matter arranged shortly to his satisfaction. That officer immediately sent Capt. Berger, of the quarter master's department, with a steamboat, and had Captain Desha and his command removed to comfortable quarters.—*Delta.*

CEDAR BLUFF, ALA., 18th July 1846. To the Honorable Cave Johnson, Post Master General of the United States:

Whereas in the "Cherokee Sentinel" of the 19th June 1846, a paper published in this place, we see Editorial remarks calculated and no doubt intended by the Editor, to prejudice the public mind against the character and standing of our respected and worthy Post Master, R. S. T. Henderson, Esq., and again in said Sentinel of the 17th inst. the said Editor has given a tissue of personal abuse upon the said Henderson; and whereas, we the undersigned citizens of Cedar Bluff and vicinity, are informed that Col. Edward Stiff the senior Editor of said Sentinel, is raising a petition to have said Henderson displaced from the office of Post Master, and where as we have the most implicit confidence in the honesty, integrity and stability of the said Henderson; and not doubting the falsehood of any insinuations against the honesty and integrity of the said Henderson, contained in the aforesaid Sentinel; and whereas, by the wisdom of an inscrutable Providence, the said Henderson has been afflicted with deformity, that he is unable, even to walk except upon crutches, and in humble pecuniary condition, we therefore deem it but an act of Justice to Mr. Henderson, and also to the community in which we live that we give this testimonial to the high estimation which we entertain for the said Henderson. And respectfully request the Department to retain the said Henderson in the office of Post Master at this place. And have no hesitation in saying to the Department, that Mr. Henderson is not only honest, but he is also very prudent, prompt, and accommodating; & has rendered entire satisfaction to a large majority of those immediately interested in the business of the office.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Josiah Weekly | J M Weir, Jr. |
| J B Gamble | George Tolbert |
| Elijah Clifton | David Parks |
| J Clifton | Sam'l R Russel |
| R W Ray | George Parks |
| G W Ray | William Bell |
| Thos G Clifton | J B Elam |
| John C Lewis | Joseph England |
| J C Clifton | Wm Scott |
| J L Newberry | J T Price |
| Nathan Brown | Wm W Harkrider |
| C Patten | Benjamin J Wilson |
| W A Clifton | C A Comer |
| L Wilder | Wm Little |
| R F Hampton | Jno. P Shipley |
| A T Rieca | Harlin Turner |
| A T Dean | Daniel R Wilson |
| R T Childers | M Tennessee |
| Thos Blakemore | Sam'l M Burkley |
| James Clifton | Noah Golightly |
| James Rutledge, Sr. | C R Golightly |
| Edmond Hurly | Henry C Golightly |
| John Clayton | Edmond G Bell |
| James Rutledge, Jr. | Granville Thompson |
| J M Barkley | Joseph Blakemore |
| L D Griffiths | David Lane |
| Philip Henslee | Joseph Blackwell |
| Phil D Gilbert | R B Blackwell |
| Lewis Rush | J R Prickett |
| Jacob Weaver | Stephen Hurley |
| Aaron Clifton | Wm Broughton |
| John Rush | Joseph P Daniel |
| John D Weaver | Wm M Clifton |
| James Wilder | E Matthis |
| Sam'l Herrin, Sr. | A J Coupland |
| J A Weaver | A T Dean |
| Sam'l Herrin, Jr. | Wm S Pitts |
| J Weaver | Samuel Miller |
| Lowell Coffman | D Grubbs |
| M W Laney | M B Donagan |
| J M Weaver | F Rush |
| Wm Huff | John H Vankyke |
| Wm Parks | Wm Drow |
| D Weaver | Isaac C Bullard |
| Reuben Alston | A Hawkins |
| John Parks | Wm N Bernard |
| | and 36 others. |

From Leesburg.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| C P Henslee, P. M. | F Hofner |
| John Tarant | J Brewer |
| Franklin Hail | N N Chaney |
| J. P. Henslee | L T Pitts |
| Hugh C Hail | F M Hardwick |
| Wm S Henslee | Rufus M Hail |
| Thos. Pullen | Robert B Hampton, |
| | and 54 others. |

The Legislature of Maine has passed bill for the removal of the seat of government of that State, from Augusta to Portland, on the 1st of December next, provide the city of Portland shall furnish the State with public buildings more suitable than the present State House.

THE GRAVE OF KINGGOLD.—Lieut. Ridgely, in a letter relative to the removal of the remains of Major Kinggold, gives the following description of the grave at Point Isabel: "The grave now presents a very unique and appropriate resting place for a gallant soldier. Four posts, ornamented as well as the funeral urns would allow, are erected, one at each corner, connected by pieces of timber, the upper having holes bored at every six inches, through which musket barrels captured from the Mexicans are placed as a railing, resting on the lower one; the bayonets are fixed and the whole painted black.—Appropriate head and foot boards are erected."

PROSPECTS OF TUSCALOOSA.

It is no longer doubtful as to the building up of manufactories here. The Warrior Company, with a capital of about \$80,000 already subscribed, and instalments paid in, have broken ground for their establishment in Mr. Duffee's garden, near the bridge. The work being under contract, will progress steadily to completion.

In a previous number, we called the attention of planters in Green, Marengo, Sumter and other rich counties, to the importance of investing a portion of their surplus capital in manufacturing establishments in this city, with the certainty of five or six times more profit than they realize from the production of cotton. In connection, we also adverted to the excellent schools in the city, as constituting a still stronger inducement for planters to reside here, to have their sons and daughters thoroughly educated. What we then said we still maintain, with increased confidence. From its position to the immense coal fields, and iron deposits in its vicinity; its beauty of location, and superior healthiness; its navigation for deep bottom much of the year, and for light at all seasons, affording communication with the Gulf, Tuscaloosa is destined to be the seat of extensive manufactures, not only of cotton fabrics, but of metals.

Here we take occasion to state the fact, that the Tuscaloosa Paper Company, with a capital of \$10,000 subscribed, and more at command if necessary, have commenced their building below the bridge. Passing by the spot, a few days ago, we noticed that bricks had been hauled for the foundation.

With these and other advantages we might enumerate, Tuscaloosa will soon attain a degree of prosperity which she has never hitherto enjoyed. If proper use be made of the natural resources within the reach of her enterprise, a bright destiny will reward the exertions of her citizens.—*Tuscaloosa Monitor.*

THE ROSSE TELESCOPE.—THE MOON NOT INHABITED.—In a lecture recently delivered in England by Doctor Scoresby, on the subject of Astronomy, it was stated that in Lord Rosse's Telescope every object on the surface of the Moon, of the height of one hundred feet was distinctly visible. The lecturer also stated his belief that under very favorable circumstances, it would be so with objects sixty feet in height. On its surface, says the Doctor, were craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks and masses of stones almost unnumbered. He had no doubt whatever, that if such a building as he was then in were upon the surface of the moon, it would be rendered distinctly visible by these instruments. But there were no signs of habitations such as ours—no vestiges of architectural remains to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. It presented no appearance which could lead to the supposition that it contained any thing like the green fields, and lovely verdure of this beautiful world of ours. There was no water visible—not a sea, or a river or even the measure of a reservoir for supplying town or factory; all seemed desolate.

SCIENTIFIC PROPHECY.—Newton expresses his deliberate opinion that cohesion, light, heat, electricity and the communication of the brain with the muscles, are all to be referred to one and the same cause—an ether or spirituous, which prevails all bodies. We might smile at such an opinion from many quarters, and had Newton been the author of the "Principia" we might perhaps think his head a little exalted by the excitement attending the close of arduous labor (though, in truth, the scellion, from which the ether is exhaled, does not appear in the first edition) but in the present struggle, it is scarcely giving the former aid in her power. She furnishes its troops with flag. This is a matter that should be looked into, if the facts are as represented she should be no longer suffered to hide her treachery under the cloak of neutrality.

The Lake Superior News says, that a mass of pure silver weighing six pounds and ten ounces was lately discovered at the Eagle river works at the depth of forty-five feet below the surface of the river.

Capt. Levy, lately arrived from New Orleans from Tobacco, says, as reported in the N. O. Delta, that "Yucatan is acting the dissimulator, and while affecting neutrality to the Mexican government and ours in the present struggle, is secretly giving the former aid in the aid in her power. She furnishes its troops with flag. This is a matter that should be looked into, if the facts are as represented she should be no longer suffered to hide her treachery under the cloak of neutrality."

Eppes, the Murderer.

Capitulation of the late General Taylor, and the matter ended. Harrison is a relation of the late General Harrison, and Miller is a captain of one of the city German companies.—*Nashville Union.*

John C. Work, formerly of Will's Creek, St. Clair co. Ala. was killed in the Cherokee nation while stealing a horse. He had killed several persons in his lifetime.
Huntsville Advocate.

The State of Alabama, } CHEROKEE COUNTY. ORPHANS' COURT, REGULAR RETURN DAY, August 7, 1846.

WHEREAS, S. R. Russell has this day petitioned the Orphans' Court of Cherokee County, State of Alabama, to cause Aaron Clifton, Executor of the last will of George Clifton, dec'd, to make a title to the said S. R. Russell, for a part of the North East quarter of Section thirty-six in Township eight, in Range ten, east in the Coosa Land District—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the first Friday in November next, be set to hear and determine said petition, at a Court to be holden on said day, at the Court House of said county, and that notice be given, once a month for three months by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, to all persons in adverse interest, to appear and object, or said petition will be granted. Done in open Court, August 7th, 1846.

A true copy from the minutes:
Attest: JOHN S. WILSON, Clk.
August 19, 1846.—m3m—\$6.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Thomas Jones, late of St. Clair County, Ala., having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of the County Court of said county, on the 20th day of July, 1846, all persons having claims against the estate of the said Thomas Jones, are required to exhibit the same within the time limited by law, or they will be barred.
C. F. LAY, } Adm'r.
B. F. JONES, }
August 19, 1846.—6t.—\$3 50.

NOTICE.

THE County Court of St. Clair County, having granted to the undersigned surviving Administratrix of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Robert Taylor, late of said county, deceased, an order of sale of the following described lands and premises belonging to said estate, to-wit: the west half of north west fourth of Section 28, and east half of south west fourth of Section 30, both in Township 14, Range four east in the Huntsville Land District, being in the County of St. Clair in the State of Alabama. Also, Lot number 31 in the Town of Ashville, in said County and State.

Now, Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of said order of said Court, said Lands and Lot will be sold before the Court House door in the Town of Ashville, in said County and State, within the usual hours of Sheriff's Sales, on the first Monday in October next, the same to be sold to the highest bidder, at public outcry for cash—this 11th day of Aug. A. D. 1846.
JANE TAYLOR, sen. Adm'r. of said Robert Taylor, dec'd.
August 19, 1846.—3t.—\$4 00.

State of Alabama, } Benton County.

Orphans' Court, August 17th, 1846.

CAME Elisha McClellan, Administrator, and Elizabeth Denson, Administratrix of the Estate of Calla Denson, dec'd, and filed their accounts and vouchers for final settlement of the Guardianship of the said Calla Denson, as Guardian of Matilda J. Vesey, now Matilda J. Headon, and wife of James Headon. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the first Friday in October next be set for hearing and auditing and determining upon said accounts and vouchers and making final settlement, at the office of the Clerk of this Court, with the said representatives of the said Calla Denson, and that publication thereof be made for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day in the Jacksonville Republican, that all persons in adverse interest may contest if they see proper.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
Aug. 19, 1846.—\$4.

State of Alabama, } Benton County.

Orphans' Court, August 17th, 1846.

CAME Elisha McClellan, Administrator, and Elizabeth Denson, Administratrix of the Estate of Calla Denson, dec'd, and filed their accounts and vouchers for final settlement of the Guardianship of William P. Vesey. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the first Friday in October next be set for hearing and auditing and determining upon said accounts and vouchers and making final settlement at the office of the Clerk of this Court, with the representatives of the said Calla Denson, of the guardianship aforesaid, and that publication thereof be made for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day, in the Jacksonville Republican, that all persons in adverse interest may contest if they see proper.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
Aug. 19, 1846.—\$4.

OBITUARY.

DIED—At her residence in Cherokee co., Ala., on the 3rd August 1846, MARY S. TERRELL, wife of James A. Terrell, and daughter of Mary & James Batts. She was born in Wythe county, Virginia, 4th October, 1801. Raised principally in Blount county, Tennessee, married in McMinn co., Ten., on the 3rd March, 1825, removed to Cherokee county, Alabama, where she resided until her death.—She left a husband, eight children, and many relatives to mourn her loss. Also, on the 9th of August, her infant daughter, 6 days old.—May the little infant and her mother be reunited in Heaven to spend a blissful eternity around the throne of God.
The papers at Athens, and Knoxville, Tenn., will please notice the above.

EAST TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY.

THE next Collegiate year of this Institution will commence on the 15th day of October. The Faculty will then consist of five officers; the vacancy which has occurred in the Department of Natural History being shortly to be filled. Tuition in the Collegiate Department is \$15; in the Preparatory and English Departments \$10 per session. Boarding in the Public Hall is \$120; in private families \$150 per week. The entire ANNUAL EXPENSE, including clothing, and boarding in vacation, need not, with proper economy, exceed \$140. The Locality is exceedingly healthy, and has proved peculiarly so to students from the South. For further information, see Catalogue, which may be had on application by letter to the President of the University.

D. A. DEADERICK,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
Knoxville, Tenn. July, 1846.

The late of Alabama, } RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Taken up and posted by Burton Walker, a bright sorrel mare, a small star in her forehead; no brands perceivable, thirteen and a half hands high; appraised to twenty-five dollars. June 17, 1846. C. W. STATHAM, Ck. C. C.

Benton Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of two executions, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in September next, one acre of land, lying in the S. E. corner of the N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of S. 21, T. 15, R. 6 east. Also a small strip of the W. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of sec. 22, bounded on the west by the section line, between section 21 and sec. 22, and on the east side by the middle of Clear creek and running down the middle of said creek with the meanders of the creek to the line again, containing one acre more or less, levied on as the property of Palatiah Clifton to satisfy said execution in favor of J. A. McCampbell. W. J. WILLIS, Sheriff. By his deputy, J. P. CANNON.

Also, at the same time and place, by virtue of an Execution for cost issued from the Chancery Court of Benton County, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the North-west quarter of the South-east quarter of Section 14, Township 15, Range five east in Benton County, levied on as the property of Elias Chapman and Solomon Chapman, to satisfy said Execution. W. J. WILLIS, Sheriff. By his deputy, J. P. CANNON.
Aug. 5, 1846.

J. W. GUINN, Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery, WEDOWEE, ALA.,

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care in the Courts of Benton County, and all the Courts of the 9th Judicial Circuit, except the County Court of Randolph. August 12, 1846.—1f.

THE WEEKLY SUN,

A LARGE Family Newspaper. NEUTRAL IN Politics and Religion. Devoted to Science, Art, Agricultural, Mechanicals, Education, Morals, Amusements, health, the diffusion of useful and practical information, and the general interest of the people of the United States. PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

AT THE LOW RATE OF ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Each number generally contains one or two beautiful engravings; one or two interesting tales, complete; descriptions of new inventions, with Engravings; several pieces of beautiful Poetry; Hints on domestic economy; Hints on the management of the Farm; Practical recipes for the farmer, mechanic and the housekeeper; Miscellaneous Articles, selected with care; Hints to the Young on the formation of character; religious thoughts and observations; Hints relative to the preservation of health; Amusing Pieces, Wit, Anecdotes; the latest news from all parts of the United States, and all Foreign Countries Weekly List of deaths and marriages.—Weekly list of Passengers, arrived and departed.—Weekly List of Arrivals and clearances of Vessels.—Weekly List of Vessels for Foreign Ports. A Bank Note List. Description of new Counterfeits. A correct List of Prices Current. Editorials on subjects of general interest.

Persons wishing to subscribe, have only to enclose One Dollar in a letter, with their name and residence, directed (post paid) to M. Y. BEACH & SONS, Sun Office, New York.

State of Alabama, } DEKALB COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Regular Term, August 3d, 1846.

AT this term the undersigned filed his petition for an order to sell the real estate of Ellison Cooke, late of said County, deceased—whereupon it was ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for two weeks, notifying non-resident heirs and all interested, to appear before said Court on the 31st August inst. and show cause why an order of sale should not be granted.

BENJAMIN F. COOK, Adm.
August, 19, 1846.—\$3.

J. J. SKELTON, Surgeon Dentist.

PRICES OF DENTAL OPERATIONS. For plugging teeth with gold, each \$1 50 " " " " silver, 50 " separating by filing, 50 " extracting (with improved forceps) 50 " cleaning teeth, 2 00 " setting best incorruptible teeth on 5 00 pivot. Examinations and advice gratis. Operations warranted or no charge. Ladies can be waited on at their residence. Address, Jacksonville, Ala.

CHANCERY, BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

