

MARCH

and purest days of the drama are found connected with the glory of the land. In the Elizabethan age Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Dryden, and a long trail of lights descending down "and just in the British Stage" in America the connection is as strongly marked. Theatres have increased in number with the growth of the Atlantic cities, and the drama's progress in the wilds of the great West will accompany the onward march of civilization. In taking leave of the drama he is reviewing the writer adds, "Can't like the huge car of Juggernaut yet rolls gloriously along and crushes our vitalities in its path. The pulpit is turned from its holy use; the minister of God ceases to breathe the charities of Christianity, and Thunders deep damnation thro' the land." The Bible, the holy book of love and peace is cast aside, and the worldly Priest wades through the obscenities of Pryne to illustrate a sermon upon his purpose and brand, branding thousands of his fellow creatures with the marks of shame.

In the January No. 1842, of the Westminster Review, the following occurs: "The present Reviewer will yield to none in estimation of the total and lasting effects of the Drama which is truly a fatal pulpit, but he honestly thinks people go to the Theatre to be amused; hence the Dramatists' office is plain. He should teach mankind through their amusements."

Madam De Staël in her work entitled "The Influence of Literature upon Society," says, "It is from Theatrical productions in particular we are enabled to form an accurate idea of the manners, customs and laws of the country in which they are composed and acted with success."

From the following extract we can learn Sir Walter Scott's opinion of Theatres. Lockhart, his biographer says "He had from a boy a great love for theatrical representations, and the chief actors of his time wherever they happened to be in Scotland were among the most acceptable of his guests." Aristotle speaking of tragedy remarks "That by means of pity and terror it refines and purifies in us all sorts of passions."

Lord Kames, no mean authority in matters of taste or morals, says "A pathetic composition whether epic or dramatic tends to a habit of virtue, by exciting us to do what is right and restraining us from what is wrong." Its frequent pictures of human woes produce besides two effects extremely salutary. They improve our sympathies, and fortify us to bear our own misfortunes."

As to the ease with which Theatres may be "put down" hear what Campbell says, "Would the public permit you to shut up the Theatres? No; no more (I speak it respectfully) than to shut up the churches. The love of the drama is too deep for eradication." It has been found by experience in Jacksonville that there is a way quite as effective to keep the public out of a church, as to "shut it up," viz: to put a certain kind of preacher in the pulpit.

IMPORTANT.—The New York Tribune, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says the committee of ways and means of the House of Representatives, has perfected the new tariff bill, and that it will be brought before the house in a few days. It is proposed that it shall go into operation on the 1st of October next. The revenue basis has been consulted, though there may be accidental deviations favorable to protection.

It has been decided to discontinue bounties on fishing vessels, and to allow no drawback hereafter, on spirits distilled from foreign molasses, refined sugar, and salt used in packing fish.

The following rates have been adopted for the articles stated:

Iron of all kinds,	30 per cent ad valorem
Manufactures of iron,	
to include Cutlery,	
fire-arms, side-arms	
and all other articles	
made of iron,	30 do do do
Coal,	30 do do do
Manufactures of Wool,	25 do do do
Unmanufactured Wool,	
all kinds,	20 do do do
Manufactures of cotton,	
flax or hemp,	20 do do do
Wines of all kinds,	30 do do do
Brandy & other distilled	
spirits,	75 do do do
Sugar of all kinds,	33 do do do
Molasses,	39 do do do
Manufactures of worsted,	25 do do do
Ready made Clothing,	
Hosiery and	
all articles worn	
by men, women	
and children, made	
up wholly or in	
part by hand,	30 do do do
Manufactures of Silk,	30 do do do
Coffee, Tea and Salt,	free

IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.
At two o'clock on Saturday last, a message was received by the House of Representatives from the President, covering an important correspondence as follows:

1st. A letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Polk.
2d. A letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. M'Lane, dated December 13, and asking the meaning of English war preparations.
3rd. A letter from Mr. M'Lane to Mr. Buchanan, dated January 3, stating that he had an interview with Lord Aberdeen, who assured him that the war preparations of England had no reference to American affairs—still thinking it possible the hostilities may come—in which England would be prepared to deal powerful blows against the United States.

4th. A letter from Mr. Packenham to Mr. Buchanan, dated Dec. 27, proposing arbitration.
5th. A letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Packenham, dated Jan. 3d, declining arbitration—yet cherishing the hope that the difficulties may be amicably settled by negotiation.

6th. Mr. Packenham to Mr. Buchanan, dated Jan. 3d, stating that he will send the answer of Mr. Polk, (transmitted above by Mr. Buchanan) to the British Minister in London.
7th. Another letter from Mr. Packenham to Mr. Buchanan, dated Jan. 16, in which he argues the question of arbitration, and controverts Mr. Polk's objection to arbitration, declaring that England has rights in Oregon. He asks, whether the United States Government is willing to submit to arbitration their claim to the whole territory of Oregon.

8th. A letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Packenham, dated Feb. 6, declining their proposition for arbitration, and stating the reason why.

The receipt of the message caused a deep sensation in the House, and the reading of the correspondence was listened to with deep interest.

After the telegraph despatch received in Baltimore, the substance of which is given above, there was nothing done except speech making. The House was still in session when the cars left Washington for Baltimore at 5 1/2 p. m.

From the Montgomery Journal.
Our correspondent sends us some specimens of poetic squibs, with which the members amused themselves during the balloting. The slip (from the different hand-writings) seems to have passed from hand to hand.

TO ROSE.
Oh! Rose! oh! Rose! Montgomery's slaved us, As sure as God Almighty made us! There is a lingering hope, 'tis true, That hangs about me—none with you! Why will your folks so stubborn be As not to lend their help to me? Come rally all you mountain boys, And cease your loud Wetumpka noise.

TO GAYLE.
Above—below—let discord cease, Montgomery is the place for peace. Nor westerns come with all your might, Ye Eastern boys come join the fight; Come north and south your country calls, And all locate below the falls.

TO OLIVER.
The winds are changing—land's in sight Old Cooper's joined us in the fight! We ring the war-cry—shake the deck, Old Perry strikes—and Austill—Beck! By sun down we will raise a shout That'll stir your "goat hill" boys about.

TO THE "MOURNERS."
Oh! Lord, oh! Lord, how bad I feel, To see old Jere leave Mobile. With old Beau Brown, and Josy Sewell Their course, I swear, is really cruel. Bibb, with his circulars and flummery, Has got it "stocked" for old Montgomery. So Moore and Saunders, Rose and Gayle, Just give it up and "drap your tail."

Thomas Crutchfield, alias: S. P. Hatcher, in the Chancery Court of the 39th District, held for Benton County, February 19th, 1846.

THIS day came the complainant by his solicitors and moved the Court for order of publication as to Rebecca E. Elam, Executrix of Edward Elam, deceased, Josiah Choice and Cyrus Choice now resident defendants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Rebecca O. Elam, Executrix of Edward Elam deceased Josiah Choice are of lawful age and non residents of this State. It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, and a copy of this order be posted up on the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, each for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said Rebecca O. Elam, Executrix of Edward Elam, Josiah Choice, and Cyrus Choice, to be and personally appear before the Register of this Court in the Town of Jacksonville within sixty days from the making of this order, and answer, plead or demur to complainant's amended bill this day filed or the same will be taken pro confesso, and the complainant have leave to take evidence ex parte as to them.

A true copy from the minutes.
R. G. EARLE,
Register and Master of this court.
March 4, 1846.

Tax Collector's Sale.
I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 7th day of September next, Lot No. 1, in the town of White Plains. Owner unknown. Sold for State and County Tax of 1843, 1844 and 1845. Amount of Tax 45 cents. ALEXANDER WOODS, Tax Collector, B. C.
March 4, 1846—6m—\$14.

AGRICULTURAL.
I herewith resign my office as President, and member, of the Agricultural Society, & refer the members for further directions to the executive committee, and the Rev. R. Pace, who at the last Fair was elected 1st Vice President.

One cause affliction.
S. G. JENKINS.

Widow's Hotel.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken charge of the Widow's Hotel, where he will, at all times, be prepared to entertain travellers and boarders, at exceedingly low prices, he pledges himself that his fare shall be as good as the country affords, and attention given to all that may favor him with their patronage.

WILLIAM OWENS.
March 4,—t.

State of Alabama,
Benton County,
Orphan's Court, Special Term, February 20th, 1846.

CAME James Wheeler and his wife Elizabeth Wheeler, and filed their petition, and claim, dower in right of the said Elizabeth, late the wife of Samuel C. Chambers, deceased, of the Lands of which the said Samuel C. Chambers owned and possessed during his coverture with the said Elizabeth, and setting forth the following described Tracts of Land of which he was possessed in fee simple during coverture, (to-wit:) Fraction D of fractional Section No. 7, township 13, Range 10, containing 35 acres; also Fraction A of fractional Section No. 12, township 13, Range 9; also the east half of the South East quarter of Section No. 12, Township 13, Range 9, East, containing 80 acres; also the North-west fourth of the South-west fourth of Section 7, township 13, Range 10, East, containing 39 acres, all lying and being in the Coosa Land District, and in the County of Benton, and further that the said Samuel C. Chambers made his last will and Testament under which said Lands were bequeathed, but that the same was not admitted to Probate so far as said Real property was concerned and was considered as wholly insufficient and unavailing to convey the same because it was attested by only two subscribing witnesses, and further that he said will so far as the bequest of personal property is concerned is wholly insufficient and unsatisfactory to petitioner, and further that said Testator had no children or heirs of his body, but that his next of kin are his brothers and sisters, who are John Chambers, of this county, Robert Chambers, who resides in the State of Missouri, David P. Chambers, who resides in Randolph county in this State, Mary Hutcherson, who resides in the State of Tennessee, Jane Cameron, late Jane Chambers and now the wife of James Cameron who resides in this county, all of whom are of lawful age, and one Sarah Chambers who is of lawful age and residence is unknown, and further setting forth that petitioners are in possession of said Lands, and that John Bowling and W. B. Miller are the Executors of said last will and testament. It is therefore ordered by the court that the first Friday in April next be set apart for hearing and determining said petition and that said John Bowling and W. B. Miller, the executors, and that said John and David P. Chambers and James and Jane Cameron and all others who live in this State, the kindred and heirs of the said Testator and all other persons in adverse interest in the State be served with a copy of said Petition, and of said day set apart for hearing and determining upon said Petition ten days previous to said time; and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive weeks previous to said day, as a notice to said non residents and all others, that all may have an opportunity of contesting the same.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
March 4, 1846.—4t.

William Williamson, in Chancery for the 39th Chancery District held in and for Benton County, February 18th, 1846.

THIS day came the complainant by (Samuel F. Rice) his Solicitor, and moved the court for order of publication as required by Law as to the defendant, James Cook, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court by the affidavit of the complainant on file, that the said defendant, James Cook, is of lawful age, resides without the limits of this State, and in the county of Itawamba, in the State of Mississippi. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, in said State, and on the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said James Cook to be and appear before the Register of this Court, at his office in Jacksonville, from the making of this order, and plead answer or demur, to said bill of complaint, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him.

A true copy from the minutes.
R. G. EARLE,
Register & Master of said court.
March 4, 1846.

Tax Collector's Sale.
I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 4th day of May next, the undivided half of the following described lands, to-wit: the E. half of the S. E. fourth of Sec. 12, township 13, range 9. Also Pl. A. of fl. Sec. 12, township 13, range 9, containing 43.95-100 acres. Also N. W. fourth of S. W. fourth of Sec. 7, township 13, range 10, containing 35 acres, lying on the waters of Mill Creek in Terrapin valley, said to be owned by Samuel C. Chambers: sold for State and County Tax of 1845. State and County Tax \$1.16. ALEXANDER WOODS, Tax Collector, B. C.
Feb. 4, 1846.—3m.—\$14.

COMMITTED.
TO the Jail of St. Clair county, Ala.: on the 22nd inst. a negro man who says his name is PETER about 35 years old, dark complexion about five feet 2 or 3 inches high, weighing about one hundred and twenty-five pounds and says he belongs to Merida Meadows of Fairfield District South Carolina.

The owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with according to law.

W. H. COBB, Jailor.
November 24th, 1845.

PROSPECTUS.
SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.
Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Southern Agriculture.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR, a Monthly Journal, devoted to the interests of Southern Agriculture, is published by JAMES CAMERON, of Athens, Ga. It contains a full and complete system of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic Economy, adapted to the Southern States. It is published monthly, except in the winter months, when it is published quarterly. The price is \$1.00 per annum in advance, or \$1.25 per annum in arrears. It is sent by mail to subscribers, and is not sold at retail.

TERMS:
One Copy, One Year, \$1.00
Six Copies, \$5.00
Twenty-five Copies, One Year, \$20.00
One Hundred, \$75.00
The Cash System will be rigidly enforced. The Cash System will be rigidly enforced. The Cash System will be rigidly enforced.

Proposals.
For carrying mails on the following Routes, among others in Alabama, will be received at the Post Office Department, until the 30th day of April next:

From Huntsville, by Cobb's route, New Hope, Cantonville, Clayville, Gunter's Landing, Auburn, Bennettsville, Double Springs, and Cove creek, to Jacksonville, 102 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Huntsville every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Jacksonville next Sunday, 6 p. m.
Leave Jacksonville every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Huntsville next Wednesday at 6 p. m.

Proposals for twice a week service are invited.
From Bellegrove by Dodsonville, Clayville, Gunter's Landing, Warrenton, Big Spring, Red Hill, and Rockville, to Blountsville, 68 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Bellegrove every Saturday at 12 m., arrive at Blountsville every Monday at 7 a. m.
Leave Blountsville every Monday at 8 a. m., arrive at Bellegrove next day by 1 p. m.

Proposals to run by Langston, Hillman's store, and terminate route at Dodsonville, on the 1st of May, are invited.
From Summerville, Ga. via Chattahoochee, Ala., to Gaylesville, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Summerville every Tuesday at 7 a. m., arrive at Gaylesville same day at 3 p. m.
Leave Gaylesville every Monday at 10 a. m., arrive at Summerville same day by 6 p. m.

Proposals to extend to Cedar Bluff are invited.
From Warrenton, via Yarbrough, Gaylesville, and Missionary Station, Ga., to Rome, 33 miles and back three times a week.
Leave Warrenton every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday at 4 a. m., arrive at Rome next days by 11 a. m.
Leave Rome every Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday at 9 p. m., arrive at Warrenton next days by 5 p. m.

Proposals to terminate the route at Kingston, Ga., instead of Rome, are also invited to run six times a week also to carry in two or four horse coaches. Bids are also invited for carrying the route at Gunter's Landing, and running thence in coaches, 35 miles, to Double Springs, and thence in steamboats, by Cedar Bluff and Missionary Station, to Rome, the entire trip to be made in seven hours.
Leave Blountsville, to Ashville, 33 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Blountsville every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Ashville same day by 5 p. m.

Leave Ashville every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Blountsville same day by 5 p. m.
From Elyton, by Rockville, Truss, Springville, and Mount Nile, to Ashville, 46 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Elyton every Saturday at 5 a. m., arrive at Ashville same day by 6 p. m.
Leave Ashville every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Elyton same day by 6 p. m.

From Bennettsville, by Mount Zion, Van Buren, Lebanon, North Bend, Rawlingsville, Valley head, Jenkins, Benton, Ga., and Wainwright to Lookout Valley, 90 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Bennettsville every Sunday at 6 a. m., arrive at Lookout Valley every Tuesday by 12 m.
Leave Lookout Valley every Tuesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Bennettsville every Thursday by 6 p. m.
From Bennettsville, by Ashville, Broken Arrow, Crowell, and Kelly's creek, to Harpersville, 60 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Bennettsville every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Harpersville next day by 4 p. m.

From Jacksonville, by Ladiga, Spring Garden, Cave Spring, Ga., and Vann's Valley, to Rome, 53 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Jacksonville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 a. m., arrive at Rome same days by 9 p. m.
Leave Rome every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Jacksonville same days by 9 p. m.

From Jacksonville, by Glushen, Terrapin Creek, Centre, Cedar Bluff, Gaylesville, Clatsa Creek, Alpine, Ga., Telosa Springs, Layfayette, and Wood's Station, to Dogwood, 100 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Jacksonville every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Dogwood next Wednesday by 8 p. m.
Leave Dogwood every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Jacksonville next Saturday by 4 p. m.

From Jacksonville, by White Plains, Corn Grove, and Oakfucker, to Wedowee, 45 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Jacksonville every Monday and Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Wedowee next days by 7 a. m.
Leave Wedowee every Sunday and Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Jacksonville same days by 7 p. m.

Bids for once a week service are invited.
From Jacksonville, by Alexandria, Blue Eye, Fife, and Kelly's Springs, to Talladega, 40 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Jacksonville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Talladega same days by 5 p. m.
Leave Talladega every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Jacksonville same days by 5 p. m.

From Jacksonville, by Rabbittown, Oak Level, Kears Creek, DeFries, and Bolling Spring, and back to Jacksonville, equal to 95 miles, once a week.
Leave Jacksonville every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Jacksonville next day by 7 p. m.
From Alexandria, by Cape Creek, Iron Works, and Ten Islands, to Ashville, 32 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Alexandria every Tuesday at 7 a. m., arrive at Ashville same day by 5 p. m.

Leave Ashville every Wednesday at 7 a. m., arrive at Alexandria same day by 5 p. m.
From Kelly's Springs, by Silver Run, Hickory Level, Chatsworth, Georgia, East, and Dover, to Colquhoun, 77 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Kelly's Springs every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 a. m., arrive at Colquhoun next Thursday and Monday by 5 p. m.
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THE LADIES' MAGAZINE.
NATURAL HISTORY.

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ginal, might be put up cheap, and people gullied out of their money, have made a work of reputation, and expect to perform what we promise. To induce large numbers to subscribe in the same neighborhood we offer the following terms to Clubs.

CLUBS.
To repay persons for getting up Clubs, we offer the following premiums: For each club of three or a club of five, our Annual with Washington's portrait in it. For a club of seven, or for a club of sixteen, either the Annual, or an extra copy of the Magazine. A specimen number sent when desired.

Address Post Paid, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 95 Chestnut St. Philadelphia. Old Clubs renewed on Old terms. When money is remitted by a draft on the Philadelphia Post Office, a notice to the P. M. here, as well as a draft to us, must be furnished.

HATCHETTS & RYAN, Commission Merchants, MOBILE, ALA.
WM. T. HATCHETT, DAN'L T. RYAN, A. HATCHETT, July 17, 1845—6m.

RYAN & HATCHETT, Ware-House & Commission Merchants, WETUMPKA, ALA.
WM. T. HATCHETT, DAN'L T. RYAN, A. HATCHETT, July 17, 1845—6m.

State of Alabama, Benton County, SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, Jan. 8th, 1846.

THIS day came Samuel L. Boyd, administrator of the estate of Robert C. Boyd, Decd. and it appearing to the court that this day, to which the hearing of the allegations of Insolvency had been adjourned is set apart for hearing the same and determining upon the Report of Insolvency of the Estate of the said Robert C. Boyd, decd. made by the said admr. and that notices had been issued according to a former order of this court, and no person had appeared to contest the same on the first Friday in December 1845 to which the hearing of said allegations had been first set, and the same being continued to this day and no person now appearing to contest said allegation of Insolvency and the correctness of all accounts and vouchers &c. filed; and it appearing to the court that the assets of said Estate is wholly insufficient to pay the liabilities. It is therefore ordered and decreed that the said Estate be and is hereby decreed insolvent.

It is further ordered, that said Samuel L. Boyd, Admr. of said Estate be and appear at the office of the clerk of the County Court of said County on the first Friday in March next, to make settlement of his accounts as admr. as aforesaid, and that the creditors of said Estate be notified to attend this court on that day, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive times, previous to said day, and by posting up at the Court House door a copy of said notice thirty days previous to said day, and by the issuance of similar notices to be served on such of the creditors as reside in this County and by sending similar notices by mail to such of the creditors as reside out of this County.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
Jan. 28, 1846.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County, TAKEN UP and posted by Wm. B. Towns a Black Horse Ten years old 15 hands high right hind foot white rear on the left hamstring, somewhat lame in the right hind leg, a gray spot in the forehead, and some small saddle spots, shod before and appraised to thirty seven Dollars.

Dee: 8th 1845.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

Cotton and Wool Factory.
THE undersigned inform the public, that their Cotton and Wool Factory is now in operation on Choccolocco Creek, 7 miles below the Boiling Springs. We hope that our long experience in the business, together with a disposition to please all who favour us with their custom, will secure to us a liberal share of public patronage. Our thread is of the best quality and will be sold as low as any in the country. All clean wool, free from burs, if delivered at the Factory before cold weather, Saxony extra is warranted to be well clothed. Good picked cotton will be taken in exchange for Thread, Domestic, or Carding Terms of Carding.—White Wool 10 cts. per lb. Mixing 12 1/2 Toll one fifth.

Aug. 20, 1845.—4t.
J. & R. McKIBBIN.

Notice.
ALL the notes and accounts due the estate of George Fleming, deceased, being put in my hands for collection, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate, that I will be in Jacksonville on every Saturday for the purpose of attending to the collection of said notes and accounts.

JNO. A. FLEMING.
Feb. 25, 1846.—3t.

The state of Alabama, Benton County, TAKEN UP and posted by Thompson Stacoli a Sorrel Mare, about 16 years old, 14 hands high, star in the forehead, both hind feet with Sway Backed, one tooth out on the right side of the upper jaw, and appraised to five Dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
Dec. 4, 1845.

Factory Thread.
For sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY.

MR. TAYLOR'S REPORT.

The committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred a joint resolution of the State of Indiana, on the subject of repudiating the State debts, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report—

That the committee regard, with detestation and abhorrence, the odious principle, by whatever name called and from whatever quarter promulgated, that a State may repudiate its debts, and cancel its liabilities by a mere refusal, on the part of its legislature, to recognize the validity of the lawful claim of its creditors, or to provide for their punctual discharge at the period of their maturity. States are recognized, in the international code of modern times, as moral personages, possessing an understanding, a will, and other attributes of individual personality, necessary to enable them to discharge their high duties, and vast responsibilities. Conspicuous among these attributes for its importance, and familiar from the frequency of its exhibition, is the capacity of contracting debts for public purposes. The evidence of the exercise of this attribute of sovereignty is, in most countries, the State seal affixed to, and authenticating, the muniments of the creditors' claims; the pledges of the inviolable observance of the duty of discharging those claims, with punctuality, are the pledged faith and honor of the State; the only reliable resource, under every emergency, for funds to meet them, is the property of the citizens drawn into the public coffers by taxation. These are plain and universally recognized axioms of political science. No argument, no plea of necessity, no admitted principle of common honesty, can justify a departure from the principle, that states are bound, like individuals, to pay their debts. The urgent necessities of the State, growing out of an exhausted or embarrassed exchequer, may, indeed, mitigate the censure due to even a temporary failure to meet the claims of the public creditors, but cannot fully justify the delinquency, much less authorize a discharge from the duty of paying the debts themselves. That obligation subsists in undiminished vigor, amid every vicissitude of the national fortunes. The debt of the State contracted with its own citizens or with foreign creditors, is the debt not only of the State itself, but of each individual citizen, to the full extent of his private property. If he did not himself sign and seal the bonds, his lawful agents did it for him, and hence, not only the public property of the State, but the private property of all its citizens is, on the principles of universal law and justice, to be regarded as sacredly pledged for the payment of the public debts, and liable to respond to all the lawful demands of the public creditors.

The committee cannot contemplate with indifference or pass over in silence, the long train of evils attendant on a repudiation, by a State, of her honest debts. To enumerate them in detail, would extend this report far beyond its intended and proper dimensions. The committee will, therefore, confine themselves to the consideration of those of a prominent character and will, for the sake of brevity and perspicuity classify them under two denominations, those which affect the State considered as a political sovereignty owing duties to its own immediate citizens.

The evils of repudiation, which belong to the former class, are numerous and aggravated. The refusal to recognize her great seal, when used by her lawful agents, as the sufficient evidence of her obligation to ratify and confirm their acts, strikes the States at once from the sisterhood of honest nations, and sinks her down to the rank of a culprit, enjoying impunity from merited punishment, only through the dignity which she has sullied, and the sovereignty which she has abused. No prosecution may be instituted against her at the bar of a criminal court; but she will be arraigned before a tribunal, far more august and imposing. The world itself will be her accuser, the moral sense of mankind will be her judge; and posterity will regard, as a beacon and a warning, the verdict of her merited condemnation.

Repudiation entails upon the citizens of a State, which has resorted to it, a reproach and a shame which follow them, to every land and make them feel there, in all its intensity, that memorable curse denounced by the prophet of God, against the apostate people of his choice, "a trembling heart, and falling of eyes, and sorrow of mind." It weakens the arm of the public defence, by palsying the energy of the public will, which is to direct and wield it in the hour of danger.

It paralyzes the enterprise of a State by destroying her foreign credit, and thus exhausting resources which might be made available to stimulate the industry, and reward the labor of her citizens.

It destroys the confidence and respect of other nations for the State, by impairing those muniments of her respectability—her faith and honor.

It retards the advance of liberal political principles in the world, by coupling the idea of repudiation, with that of national perfidy and dishonor.

And finally, repudiation operates as a moral leprosy upon the present, and descends a load of shame to future generations, leaving them to doubt, whether the value of the legacy of freedom which they have inherited, be not more than counterbalanced by the infamy which encircles it.

When the committee turn from the contemplation of these evils to the consideration of those of the second class above alluded to, their attention is first arrested by the fact, that the repudiation of her debts by the State, strikes a blow at the foundation of public morals, and becomes a potent example to encourage infidelity in the discharge of private obligations between man and man. Individuals imitate the vices more readily than they practice the virtues of their rulers. History abounds with numberless illustrations of the influences of public examples on private morals. In monarchies the profligacy of the court cor-

rupts alike the courtier and the subject. In despotisms the cruelty of the tyrant is reproduced in the sanguinary feuds and remorseless tempers of his vassals. But in a government like ours, where the whole fabric of the constitution rests upon the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people, this reflex action of public example on private morals is stimulated into greater power, and its impulses are readily and speedily transmitted to the remotest extremities of the body politic. Hence, to elevate and purify the standard of private morals, to encourage virtue among our citizens, and impart a healthful and vigorous vitality to the public will, the State should preserve a blameless faith, a spotless honor, and an untarnished fame, in the eyes of all her citizens. Like Caesar's wife, she should not only be above reproach but above suspicion.

Repudiation weakens the domestic authority of a State in the administration of its municipal code among its citizens. Men submit with reluctance to the control of an authority which holds the scales of justice with a guilty hand. It is a confidence in the virtue of his government that attaches the citizen to it, and reliance on its justice in the protection of his rights that stimulates him to respect & obey its laws. Destroy that confidence by an act of public perfidy, and the strong ligaments which bind the citizen to the government are sundered, and distrust, insubordination, and even rebellion against the authority which he has ceased to respect, may ensue.

Nor can the State, which commits a breach of her pledged faith, avail herself of the capital of her citizens in the development of her resources and the prosecution of her plans of internal improvement. Capitalists will refuse to lend their money to a State which has repudiated her debts. Thus her domestic credit will perish, and the surplus capital of her citizens will seek the channels of private enterprise at home, or find a safe investment abroad.

Repudiation, deliberately adopted, sanctioned and persevered in, by a State, will drive numbers of her high-minded and honorable citizens from her borders. Such an act of public dishonor contaminates the moral atmosphere of a State. Men of quick moral sensibilities will seek, in other regions, a more congenial place of residence. They will prefer to live and rear their families in a State, where better securities for property exist, and where the melancholy spectacle is not exhibited, of a people teaching one code of morals in the pulpit and school house, and promulgating another and widely different one from the halls of legislation.

In a government like ours, repudiation is an act of treason against the State, and those who uphold it ought to be regarded as in an attitude of open rebellion against the laws of their country. For here the arm of authority is not upheld by force, but derives its vigor from the public will and the law's respectability from the public virtue. Destroy these sanctities, and what remains to enforce the establishments of law, to respect the inviolability of contracts, or to guard the dearest rights of the citizen? The substance of the constitution perishes with the fall of the pillars which support its fabric and only its empty form remains.

Indeed the committee believe, that to a free State, repudiation is an evil far more terrible than even war with all its aggravated horrors. In the struggle with a foreign foe, the patriotism of the citizen is stimulated, and there are deeds of heroism to adorn the domestic annals. The pillaged city may rise from its ruins, and the desolated plains may smile again beneath the solicitations of patient industry and the favor of benignant heaven. But let repudiation come, and the moral desolation which succeeds, has nothing to mitigate its horrors. For that brightens up page of the domestic history of a State, but darkens the annals of her past career, and throws a shadow upon the path of her future destiny. Her pledged faith and her public honor, once lost, are lost forever.

To all these evils, add other considerations, that national prosperity and justice can never co-exist among any people, that the sense of humiliation and shame, consequent on the fact of being the resident of a State delinquent in the discharge of her pecuniary obligations, will not only drive many honorable men from the State, but prevent the immigration of a virtuous population from abroad, and that the fruits of repudiation can be but temporary, at best; the enraged moral sense of mankind ensuring and compelling a return of the guilty State to the path of duty; and it follows that the rashness and danger of repudiation can be equalled only by its absurdity and folly.

Deeply impressed with the number and magnitude of the evils which they have detailed above, the committee can but express the belief, that the greatest burdens of taxation, imposed to meet the public liabilities, and to preserve the public faith, are comparatively light and trivial, when compared with that vast load of guilt and shame which a state assumes in the act of refusing to recognize her public seal as the inviolable guaranty of the payment of her public debt. Nor can the committee forbear the expression of a fervent wish and an abiding confidence, that a doctrine, so fraught with peril, and so pregnant with dishonor, will never obtain a sanction in the State of Alabama. She is the State of our choice, and we love her too dearly to contemplate, without shuddering and horror, even in the dim and distant prospective, the prospect of her ultimate dishonor, by the refusal to pay her public debts.—Nature has given her a genial climate and a fertile soil. A thriving and vigorous population dwells within her borders. In her mountains there is richness, and in her valleys there is fatness and abundance. The dawn of her future is prophetic of greatness and renown. The depression of the price of her great staple in the markets of the world, and the failure of her bank institutions, have entailed an onerous burden on her for the present.

But with resources and a population like hers, it would be madness for her legislators to entertain, for a moment, the criminal idea of cancelling her debts, by affixing a foul spot upon her hitherto unsullied escutcheon. Should they, in a moment of forgetfulness, abandon their duty of maintaining the public faith inviolate and preserving the public honor untarnished, the majesty of an indignant and virtuous public spirit among their constituents, will rebuke the treason and drive the traitors from the public councils. No! Alabama knows her interest too well not to recognize the inseparable connection between it and a faithful discharge of her duty. She borrowed the money which created her public debt, of those who confided in her honor; her broad seal is affixed to the contract, and he the burthen of discharging it, what it may, she is resolved that no citizen of hers shall have the finger of indignant scorn pointed at him in the thoroughfares of the world, accompanied by the withering taunt—THERE GOES THIS CITIZEN OF A REPUDIATING STATE!!

Believing that in this report they have embodied an expression of the public feeling of the State, on the subject to which it relates, the committee have instructed me to report the following joint resolution; and recommended its passage:

Sec. 1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened,* That Alabama recognizes her public seal, when used by her lawful agents, as the sufficient evidence of her obligation to ratify, confirm, and make good their acts; that with her money and her blood she is prepared to maintain it unsullied; that she utterly abhors, denounces, and condemns the policy of repudiating State debts, and that she will regard any state which adopts and perseveres in that policy, as having forfeited her station in the sisterhood of States, and as being no longer worthy of her confidence and respect.

Sec. 2. *Be it further resolved,* That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit copies of this joint resolution to the Governors of each of the several States, with a request that he will cause the same to be laid before the Legislature thereof.

JOS. W. TAYLOR, of Greene.

AN ACT

In relation to Elections and Biennial Sessions of the General Assembly.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened,* That Senators and Representatives, of the General Assembly shall be elected on the first Monday in August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and on the first Monday in August biennially, thereafter.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the first regular Session of the General Assembly, after the passage of this act, shall commence on the first Monday in December, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and thereafter regular Sessions shall commence on the first Monday in December, every alternate year.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the term of office of any Sheriff, Clerk, Tax Collector, or of any other county officer, shall be about to expire, in any county in this State, or whenever any such officer shall have become vacant, there shall be an election held in such county on the first Monday in August, in any year, when necessary, to fill such office about to expire, or vacated as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all laws and parts of laws, contravening the provisions of this act, be, and they are hereby repealed.

Approved 4th February, 1846.

A NEW WAR INSTRUMENT.

A Mr. McDowling, manufacturer of surveyor's and nautical instruments at Newark, N. J., has, according to the Eagle, invented a very formidable missile, to be used in war, for the destruction of vessels, armies, &c. It consists of a considerable *dart and ball*, to be thrown together and separate. It may be so constructed as to suit the bore of a cannon or musket, and can be discharged from either, or thrown by hand. When the dart strikes an object, both explode, causing destruction in every direction. It may be made sufficiently powerful to destroy a vessel of war at the distance of two miles.

A son of the Emerald Isle, meeting a countryman whose face was not perfectly remembered, after saluting him most cordially, inquired his name. "Walsh," said the gentleman, "Walsh, Walsh," responded Paddy, "are ye from Dublin?" "I know two *old maids* there of that name, *neither one of 'em yer mother!*"

EFFECT OF THE NEWS.

The Philadelphia United States Gazette learns from those who are "capable of imparting information" that the effect of the news, generally, is favorable, and the results to grow out of the proposed change in the English Tariff such as will, with some few exceptions, be salutary. The Gazette says:

"Flour and grain are substantially and most favorably affected—the position of affairs being such that they may be sent forward to England in place of bills of exchange; a most desirable and profitable state of things for our grain growers. Provisions feel the general buoyancy most strongly, and trade will no doubt receive an impulse which will remain operative for a considerable period of time. The aspect of the Iron Trade is not so gratifying, as the operation of the proposed reduced Tariff will be somewhat unfavorable."

In New York, the advices by the steamer causes much activity in stocks and a general advance. The holders of corn put up prices, but other grains were not affected. With regard to Cotton, the New York Tribune of the 20th says:—"There is a feeling of disappointment to-day as to the nature of the market in England, and we are at a loss to form a correct opinion as to the future course of prices here."

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, March 11, 1846.

TO PUBLISHERS AND PRINTERS:—An experienced Printer in want of a situation as a COMPOSITOR, either in a book and Job Office, or on a Newspaper, having "in his times played many parts" in the Profession, he flatters himself that he would be not only highly acceptable, but very valuable to any office; or any station that can be entrusted to him.

Address: J. D., Reporter Office, Talladega, Alabama, March 2, 1846.

We do not recollect for the last ten years to have seen such a universal spirit of improvement prevailing among the citizens of our village, as the present time, in all that is useful and ornamental. We hope it will both increase and continue. We have one of the most beautiful and desirable villages in the State. Its location, beauty of scenery by which it is surrounded, and susceptibility of improvement, have been the subject of admiration by almost every traveller that has passed through it. We have every confidence that our public spirited Town Council will do their duty, and not be governed by narrow and contracted views, & that they will be sustained by every liberal citizen whose pecuniary interest is connected and identified with the improvement of the place. In a few weeks it is supposed, the work which was commenced some months since, of conveying water from the mountain will be completed. It has already been finished more than half way, and perhaps the greatest difficulties overcome. The success of the experiment is in fact no longer a matter of doubt. With the large spring near the west side of the square, and the eastern side furnished at various points with water from the mountain, our Town will be unsurpassed, in point of the convenience of a plentiful supply of pure water.

We call the attention of our readers to the masterly report of Mr. Taylor, of Greene, on the subject of repudiation, in this week's paper. If any citizen of Alabama can read it without feeling his very soul stirred up within him, and his blood boil at the prospect of repudiation, he must be one.

"Who never to himself hath said
This is my own, my native land."

If foreign enemy were to offer to reduce us to such a state of degradation, what Alabamian is there that would not pour out the last drop of his heart's blood to avert it?

Shall we, then, sit tamely still, and see demagogues, for the sake of a little temporary elevation, plunge us into such a degrading and shameful state? And yet, a majority of the patriotic members of our last Legislature repudiated in effect. They refused to adopt the only system that will enable us to pay our foreign debt—they refused to provide for the repayment of the University fund of \$300,000—some of them declared they would never consent to tax their constituents to pay back the sixteenth section fund—and, pray, what is all this, but repudiation? It is reaching it by degrees, the surest way of accomplishing it.

We call the attention of our readers to this subject again, because we feel a deep—a very deep interest in it; and we expect to advert to it, occasionally, hereafter, and especially, immediately preceding the next general election. We are unwilling that the citizens of our State shall go blind, or into this "moral leprosy"—this reproach and shame which will follow them into every land; and for one we are determined to raise our voice against it.

BANK COMMISSIONERS.

We see by the last Tuscaloosa Monitor, that two of the Bank Commissioners, Messrs. Lyon and Cooper, have arrived at Tuscaloosa and entered upon the discharge of their duties, and that Gov. Clay was daily expected. It appears that their first efforts were directed to the examination of the list of debts due to the several Banks, as classed under the inspection of the Joint Examining Committee of the last General Assembly, so as to ascertain the actual amount of indebtedness to each and all of the Banks, and to ascertain the situation of each debt, what payments have been made on debts reported on the lists as due; what progress may have been made in their collection, and their present standing and situation. In the course of this examination, the Commissioners have already ascertained, that on many of the debts reported to the Legislature as still due, payments have been made, as shown by the books; they have therefore ordered new lists to be made out forthwith.

The following appointments have been made by the Commissioners:

William Hawn, to be Assistant in closing the affairs of the Bank of the State, Henry B. Holcombe to assist in closing the affairs of the Branch at Mobile, John Whiting, for the Branch at Montgomery, William S. Compton, for the Branch at Decatur,

Theophilus Lacy, for the Branch at Huntsville, Messrs Martin and Huntington, Attorneys for the State Bank, Messrs Armstrong & Cooper, Attorneys for the Decatur Branch, John A. Elmore, Esq. Attorney for the Montgomery Branch, James W. McClung, Esq. Attorney for the Huntsville Branch.

We copy the following particulars of the late duel between J. H. Pleasant and Thomas Richie, jr. of Richmond, Va., from a P. S. in the Montgomery Advertiser of the 6th inst. Mr. Pleasants, was Editor of the Star, and Mr. Ritchie, Editor of the Enquirer.

"J. H. Pleasants wrote to Thomas Richie, Jr., to meet him on an island in James' river, opposite Richmond, armed. They met Wednesday morning, accompanied by several friends, as witnesses, and commenced firing with duelling and revolving pistols, at a distance of thirty yards, advancing as they fired. Pleasants fired four shots, Richie six, the last of which took effect, the former throwing his pistol and striking the latter with it on the mouth. They closed with bowie knives, when Pleasants received a wound in the abdomen, which laid it open, and Richie had his cheek cut from mouth to ear. Pleasants died Thursday night or Friday morning. Richie was at Washington, very slightly injured."

It affords us pleasure to publish the following communication and the subject of extract:

Mr. Editor:—I send you with the request that you will publish it in your paper, the subjoined extract from the Florence Gazette, clipped from the Huntsville Democrat. It contains a complimentary notice of our present Secretary of State, formerly a citizen of this county, which does him nothing more than justice. Some intercourse with Col. Garrett, both personally and officially, enables me to add my testimonial to that of the Florence Gazette. A more courteous, urbane, prompt and competent officer cannot be found filling the same office.

W. W.

Huntsville Democrat.

WILLIAM GARRETT SECRETARY OF STATE.—It will be seen from our columns to-day that this stern and inflexible officer has been re-elected to the office of Secretary of State. We would be doing injustice to our feelings, were we not to express our gratification at his reelection. Mr. Garrett has filled this office for several years, and has evinced a degree of skill in the management of this most difficult department in our State Government, which reflects the highest credit upon his talents and capacity. He is universally beloved among the various country officers of the State, with whom he has heretofore had official dealings; his kindness, and the mildness with which he communicates his business, has secured the universal good opinion. Indeed, no man charged his duty more faithfully than William Garrett; and we learn that as a citizen of Tuscaloosa, a whig & democrat, will join in saying that his conduct in every relation in life, stands unimpeached and unimpeachable.

AN ACT

To form an additional Regiment in the County of Benton.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened,* That a new Regiment be formed in the County of Benton to be composed of the third Battalion of the 73rd Regiment, and Captain Mason Ezzell's company of the second Battalion, said Regiment to be known as the 97th Regiment of Alabama Militia.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the first and second Companies shall form the first Battalion of said Regiment, and the third, fourth and Capt. Ezzell's Company shall form the second Battalion.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That said Regiment shall be governed in all respects as other Regiments of Alabama Militia are now governed by law.

Approved, 23rd January, 1846.

We are requested to announce that the election for Col. Commandant in the above named Regiment will be held on the 2nd Saturday in April next.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate to-day, the debate on "the notice" was continued. Mr. Dickinson concluded his remarks.

A motion was then offered by Mr. Dayton for the postponement of the further consideration of the subject till Monday fortnight, on the ground that the recent news from England was eminently pacific, and that a corresponding spirit should be manifested in a very decided manner, this motion—expressed their doubts as to the pacific news—reiterated their views as to the wisdom and duty of presenting a bold and unflinching attitude—and urged that postponement would be virtually a departure from the unshrinking course thus far pursued.

Mr. Calhoun was anxious for an immediate vote upon the amendments, so that the question might be at once presented in its final form.

Mr. Colquhoun—the motion to postpone having been withdrawn—then presented a resolution, which he wished appended to the joint resolution, which was ordered to be printed; and then, on motion of Mr. Allen, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

In the House, the committees were called.

ed in their order. During this process, Mr. Isaac E. Holmes introduced a report from the select committee on the rules the disposition of which consumed a considerable portion of the day. A good deal of feeling was manifested; for though, to a superficial observer, there is nothing in a mere change of the rules of the House, which, (a few points excepted,) can be of general interest, yet the amendment reported to-day is destined to have a very important bearing on certain kinds of legislation, as will hereafter be demonstrated.

The joint resolution from the Senate authorizing the transmission and presentation of books to the minister of justice in France in exchange for books received from him, was passed. And when we add that for the residue of the sitting the river and harbor bill was under consideration, our account current for the day will be complete.

Wash. Union, Feb. 25.

For the Republican.

Mr. Editor:—The Theatre is one of those institutions that will not bear investigation. The more narrowly you inspect it the worse it appears. At first sight we had no adequate idea of the baseness and turpitude practiced by performers and countenanced by managers, in the Theatre. Nor had we any just conception of the baleful influence which the Stage exerts on society. But a closer inspection has discovered that the Theatre has always been regarded by the moral and religious part of mankind as a dangerous institution. And Theatrical performers, as a body, being loose and dissipated, have in every age and country, been looked upon with a suspicious eye. And the very fact that the Theatre with its imbecilities, has always been regarded in the same light in which we view it, is strong presumptive evidence that our opinion is correct—and that the Stage under all its disguises is essentially the same.

Although our first article had particular reference to the travelling Theatre, which visited Jacksonville a short time since; yet our remarks, since that time, have been made with reference to Theatres in general; because, as we have said, the principle or basis upon which all Theatres are founded is essentially the same. And if that principle be radically wrong, then the Theatre is wrong in all its various and modified forms. And the most infallible criterion by which to determine whether the principle upon which any institution is founded, be good or bad, is furnished us in its practical developments. And when we turn to the Theatre to examine its practical effects, we see that from its very origin it has exerted the most disastrous influence on society. We have already shown, most conclusively, that the stage has done a great deal of harm in the world, and it has not yet appeared that it has ever accomplished any good. Hence we may safely infer that the basis upon which all Theatres are founded is substantially the same, and radically wrong; and as such incapable of producing any good effect; for a corrupt fountain cannot send forth pure waters.

In order to expose the depravity of the Theatre, we have produced the testimony of several eminent men, whose familiarity with the Theatre itself, and a Theatre-going community, enabled them to judge correctly both of its character and its influence. And we expect also to introduce other testimony of the same kind. And the only apology we are able to make for the character of this testimony, is that the nature of the case required them to speak out in plain and unequivocal terms. The licentiousness of the stage could not be set forth in very modest terms. No man can tell all that takes place in the Theatre without using vulgar language. The fault, therefore, is in the Theatre; not in the testimony.

But it is often contended that the modern drama has been reclaimed from its former abuses and corruptions. That some of the best talents of the age, have been devoted to the writing of Tragedies. That under the plastic hand of such men as Shakspeare it has assumed a very different character from that which it once sustained. But we must remember that the marble statue, shaped and polished with so much skill that it has assumed almost the appearance of life, is essentially the same as when it lay embedded in the mountain quarry. So the character of the Stage is still essentially the same that it ever has been. It has only assumed a different and a more dangerous form. Our modern writers, such as Shakspeare, have succeeded much better in the style and polish, than in the sentiment of their Tragedies. They excel the ancients in the intricacy & disposition of the fable, but fall infinitely short of them in the moral part of the performance. The fascinating style of the modern Tragedy, only renders it more attractive, and consequently more dangerous. The change which has been effected in the modern drama, was imperiously demanded by the greatly improved state of society. The exhibition of these plays, in their naked deformity, would not be tolerated now as it once was. They must be clothed in a style which exposes their moral turpitude by a pretended effort to conceal it. This affected modesty seems to be the only redeeming trait the modern drama possesses. By running up on this middle ground, so to speak, between modesty and vulgarity, the drama sustains itself. And whenever it abandons this, it must inevitably fall. Let the Tragedian reject every vulgar and obscene idea, and he will find that his plays are insipid and powerless. If he adopt the opposite course, he will be equally unsuccessful. But by taking this middle course, he may advance a vulgar and lascivious idea, which will delight one portion of his audience; and then by a pretended effort to conceal the baseness of this idea, in a chaste and modest style, he may render it acceptable to the other part of his audience, and thus please the whole. One part are pleased by a lascivious thought, the other with a beautiful style. This,

FRANKLIN W. BOWDON,
Attorney at Law, & Solicitor in Chancery.
(TALLADEGA, ALA.)
WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care in the Courts of Shelby, St. Clair, Benton, Randolph, Chambers, Tallapoosa, Coosa and Talladega; and in the Supreme Court.
Office West of the Court House.
October 30 1844.—t.

Tax Collector's Sale.
ON Monday the 3d day of August next, will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the following land, to-wit: the W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 Sec. 21, T. 16, R. 9, east in the Coosa land district. Also the N. W. q. of the N. W. q. of Sec. 21, T. 16, R. 9, east in the Coosa land district, lying on the waters of Choccolocco, said to be owned by a Mr. Mitchell, of the State of Texas, sold for State and County Tax of 1845.—Am't. of tax, \$2 04.—6m.—\$14.
Also at the same time and place.

ONE Lot in the town of White Plains, containing one acre more or less, lying at the west end of the Alley running between Simmons and Moore's lot, and immediately between Kerr's and Johnston's lots, owner unknown, sold for State and County Tax of 1845. Am't of State and County tax 5 cents.
ALEXANDER WOODS.
Tax Collector B. C.
Feb. 4, 1846.—6m.—\$14.

EDUCATION.
THE exercises of the **CANE CREEK ACADEMY** will be resumed on the second Monday in February next, under the supervision of the undersigned, who hopes that he will receive a liberal support from the patrons of learning. The Academy is situated in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood. Terms of tuition reasonable and board very cheap.
JNO. A. FLEMING.
Jan. 28, 1846.

Jacksonville Female Academy.
THE above named institution, will be opened on the first Monday in February next, under the superintendence, of Mr. John Clark, and Lady from Georgia. Said Academy, is a comfortable brick building, pleasantly situated on a gentle slope, in the South Eastern portion of the village. The Village itself, is desirably located, in a high and healthy section of Country—abounds with good springs—is surrounded by striking scenery—and is every way inviting, as a seat for literary schools. The reputation of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, as teachers, is of a high order, and the undersigned cannot doubt, but that they will render satisfaction, to those who may favor them with patronage.
We learn that Mr. Clark has been engaged in teaching, upwards of twenty years, and that Mrs. Clark has an experience of sixteen years, in that business. Boarding can be secured in respectable families, on moderate terms. The rates of tuition, also considered moderate.
Those who desire, can refer to the following named gentlemen, as regards Mr. and Mrs. Clark's qualifications &c. Dr. Church President of Franklin College Athens Ga., Rev. Dr. Hoyt, Hon. Charles Dougherty & Wm. L. Mitchell Athens Ga., Wm. Harris Esq. Rev. J. S. Sewell, Col. Dobb & Dr. Chester Marietta Ga.
J. FORNEY, Char.
M. M. HOUSTON,
J. C. FRANCIS,
E. T. SMITH,
J. D. HOKE,
A. C. ROBINSON.
E. L. WOODWARD, Sec'y.
Jacksonville Dec. 24, 1845.

BAGGING & ROPE,
For sale by
HUDSON, TERRY & WYLL

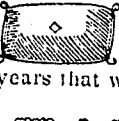
TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE.
BENTON COUNTY.
I will sell on the first Monday in July next to the highest bidder for Cash at the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, the following described lots, or parcels of land (to-wit): the N E q. also the N half of the S E q. also the N half of the S W q. and also 40 acres of the S half of the S W q. the dividing line to run from the S W corner, to the N E corner, and North of the dividing line in Section 16, Township 13, Range 9 East, lying near the head waters of Tallaschatchy Creek, sold to pay the State and county taxes, on the same for the year 1845. Owner unknown, State and county tax \$4 32.—6m.—\$27 00.
I will also sell at the same time and place the N W fourth of the N E fourth of Section 29 T. 14 R. 12, East, lying on Muscadine Creek, said to be owned by Greenwood & Co. of Columbus Ga. sold to pay the State & county tax on the same for 1845. State and county tax, \$0 15, cts.—6m.—
Also I will sell on the first Monday in April next, to the highest bidder for Cash at the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, the following described lot of land, (to-wit): the S E q. of section 32 Township 16, Range 7 East, lying on Cold Water creek, sold to pay the State and county taxes on the same for the year 1845. Said to belong to Wm. B. McDaniel, and others, State and county taxes \$3 60 3m.—\$6 75.
The above lots of lands are subject to a **Double Tax.**
A. WOODS, T. C.
Dec. 24, 1845.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
From the undersigned on the night of the 11th inst. a small sorrel horse with a blaze face, 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands high; his gait a very short walk and short trot. Any information of the above described horse will be thankfully received.
JACOB STINER.
Jan. 28, 1846.

Rifle Guns.
APPROVED quality and cheap by
HOKE & ALBURNATHY.

Tariff of Charges for Ship- pers Press and Ware-Houses for the seasons 1845 and '46.

STORAGE for Planters Cotton for the 1st month, per bale. 15c
For one month thereafter per bale. 10
Drayage from the wharf, per bale. 6
For Compressing, per bale. 30
Storage, drayage and wharfage on compressed Cotton per bale. 10
All other charges same as last season.
The above Tariff to take effect on the first day of September next.
G. R. GRIFFITH,
Proprietor of Shippers Press.
Mobile, June 4, 1845.

WARE-HOUSE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has leased for a term of years that well known and extensive **Fire Proof WARE-HOUSE** and close stores, on the East side of McIntosh street, occupied for the last four years by DYE & DOUGHTY, and which are now in perfect order for the reception of cotton and other produce.
Thankful to my friends and customers for their patronage heretofore to the firm of DYE & DOUGHTY, I now tender my services for the storage and sale of cotton and all other produce which may be consigned to my care. Particular attention will be given to the purchase of **Bagging, Groceries, &c.**, and to receiving and forwarding Merchandise. My Ware-house being located in the central business part of the city, renders it convenient for receiving cotton or other produce by Rail Road, Waggon and River. My charges will be in conformity with the established rates of the Commission Merchants of this city. Liberal advances will be made on cotton or other produce in store.

M. M. DYE.
The Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, will publish 4t. every other week and forward their account for payment.
M. M. D.
Augusta, Georgia, Sept. 4, 1845.
46—cow4t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
BENTON COUNTY, }
ORPHANS COURT FEBRUARY TERM 1846.

CAME Giles L. Driver Adm'r of the Estate of John B. Ingram, dec'd by att'y and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that this day had been set apart for hearing and determining upon the report of the insolvency of the Estate of said John B. Ingram, deceased, made by said administrator, and that notice had been given according to a former order of this court by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican three times in succession, and by posting up the same for thirty days upon the court house door, and that similar notices had been issued to be served upon the creditors in the County, and issued and sent by mail to those residing out of the County, and no opposition or objection being made by any person to the Decree of insolvency or to the correctness of the accounts & vouchers & schedule filed; and it appearing to the court that the assets of said Estate are wholly insufficient to pay and satisfy its liabilities.
It is therefore ordered and decreed that the said Estate be & the same is hereby declared insolvent. It is further ordered that Giles L. Driver be and appear at the office of the clerk of the County court of said County on the first Friday in April next, to make settlement of his accounts as administrator aforesaid and that the creditors of said Estate be notified to be and appear at said court on said day, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive weeks, previous to said day and by posting up at the court House door, a copy of said notice for thirty days previous to said day, and by the issuance of similar notices to be served upon such of the creditors as reside in this county, and by sending similar notices by mail to such of the creditors as reside out of this County.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
February 11, 1846.

THE State of Alabama, }
St. CLAIR COUNTY, }
IN the matter of the Estate of Peter Wagon late of St. Clair, county deceased. In the county court sitting for Orphans business. John Chennault administrator ex officio de bonis non of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of said Peter Wagon, having this day presented his accounts and vouchers to the said court for a final settlement of his accounts as such administrator; and the said court having examined, audited and stated the said accounts, and reported the same for allowance at a term of the said court, to be held on the first Monday in April next.
Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the said John Chennault, administrator as aforesaid, to have his said account presented to the said court for allowance at the term of said court to be held on the first Monday of April next; when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear, and make exception to the said report.
Witness, JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of said Court, this 2d day of February, 1846.
JOHN I. THOMASON,
Judge of the County Co.
February 11, 1846.

THE first of January is here!—
THOSE indebted to Young & Nisbet, will please call forthwith. Their debts are now due, and longer indulgence can not be given,—we must have money—a word to the wise is sufficient.
YOUNG & NISBET.

WARE-HOUSE
The undersigned having as associated with him, Mr. R. H. Slough & Mr. J. B. Elston will continue the **Factorage & Commission Business,** under the firm of **SCOTT, SLOUGH & CO.** in the city of **MOBILE,** from and after the 15th inst.
WM. A. SCOTT.
May 21, 1845.—3m.

NOTICE.
THE copartnership in the practice of the LAW heretofore existing between the undersigned has been dissolved by consent. All engagements made prior to the last Term of the Benton Circuit Court, are binding on both of us, and will receive the attention of both. Engagements made subsequently will receive the attention of the one with whom the engagement was made.
E. T. SMITH,
S. F. RICE,
Dec. 17th. 1845.

TO PRINTERS.
TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' FURNISHING WARE-HOUSE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a new TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of **Job or Fancy Type, Ink, Paper, Cases, gal- lers, Brass Rule, Steel Column, &c.** Com- posing Sticks, Chases, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.
The Type, which are not in new moulds, from an entire new set of matrices with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.
Finishing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.
Composition Rollers cast for Printers.
A Machine constructed in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.
Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months' insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.
COCKROFT & OVEREND,
New York, Aug. 6, 1845. 25—m

CHEAP BOOKS,
AT YOUNG & NISBET'S;
American Bible Society Books, sold at cost. If you want a BIBLE or TESTA- MENT, call and buy, if you are not able to buy, come and we will give you one—January 1st 1846.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
BENTON COUNTY, }
The undersigned having been appointed administrator, Ex officio, of the Estate of Henry Hollingsworth, late said County, deceased, all persons who are indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment. Those who have claims against said estate, are requested to present their duly authenticated, as the law directs, or they will be barred.
W. J. WILLIS,
Adm'r. Ex officio.
January, 7, 1846.

DENTISTRY.
C. C. PORTER, Surgeon Dentist.
THANKFUL for former patronage would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now devoting his entire time and attention to his profession, and hopes by the honest, faithful and neat manner in which his operations have been performed, still to merit a continuance of public favor.
Address:
Jacksonville or White Plains, Benton County, Ala.
Ap. 23; '45.—t.

Leather,
Sole and Upper, of good quality, for sale by
WOODWARD & PORTER.

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500 Pages for Fifty Cents!!!!
PROSPECTUS OF THE **CONGRESSIONAL JOURNAL.**
The editors of the *United States Journal* propose to commence, with the next session of Congress, a weekly publication under the above title, to continue through the whole session, at the unprecedented low price of **FIFTY CENTS!**
It will contain a faithful and impartial record of both Houses of Congress, the list of all the important speeches which may be delivered, &c. &c. The most competent reporters will be employed and nothing shall prevent it being made worthy of the patronage of the public generally. The Journal will endeavor, in its records, to do justice to both parties, so that both parties will feel allowed to patronize the publication. It being the long session, as it is called, the volume will contain at least 500 pages; each number will contain sixteen pages of solid matter, which will enable the publishers to give all the proceedings worthy of being preserved in book form, for binding and future reference. The exceedingly low terms will place it within the reach of all; the publishers hope that their friends will use their exertions in obtaining subscribers.
Those who forward Five Dollars shall receive Eleven copies—Ten dollars, Twenty-three copies—Twenty dollars, FIFTY copies—reducing the price to forty cents, for a volume of 500 pages.
A title page and complete index will be added at the end of the volume, to make it the more convenient for future reference.
THEOPHILUS FISK, JESSE E. DOW.
Washington, August 12, 1845.
Editors by copying the above prospectus and calling the attention of their readers to it, will be entitled to a copy from the commencement.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.
A Monthly Journal, devoted to the improvement of Southern Agriculture.
EDITED BY JAMES CAMAK, OF ATHENS, GA.
IN submitting to the Southern public the Prospectus of the Fourth Volume of the "SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR," which may now be regarded as permanently established, the Publishers deem it unnecessary to advert to the high character the Work has attained under the editorial control of Mr. CAMAK, and therefore make a direct appeal to the Planters and Friends of Agriculture throughout the Southern States, to aid them in sustaining a publication devoted exclusively to the cause of Southern Agriculture.
The advantages and benefits resulting from Agricultural Periodicals, have been felt and acknowledged by the intelligent and reflecting Tillers of the Soil in all civilized nations; to be most useful, therefore, they should be extensively circulated among all classes of Agriculturists; it possible they should be in the hands of every man who tills an acre of land, and to this end we invoke the aid of every one who feels an interest in the improvement of the Agriculture of the South.
The first number of the Fourth Volume will be issued on the 1st of January next. It is published Monthly. In Quarto form, each number contains SIXTEEN PAGES of matter, 9 by 12 inches square.

TERMS:
One Copy, One Year, \$1.00
Six Copies, " " 5.00
Twenty-five Copies, One Year, \$20.00
One Hundred Copies, " " 75.00
The Cash System will be rigidly enforced. The CASH must always accompany the order.
J. W. & W. S. JONES.
Augusta, Ga. Nov. 1845.

Proposals
For carrying mails on the following Routes, among others in Alabama, will be received at the Post Office Department, until the 30th day of April next:
From Huntsville, by Cobb's store, New Hope, Cottonville, Choccolocco, Gunter's Landing, Aurora, Bensenville, Double Springs, and Cove creek, to Jacksonville, 102 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Huntsville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Jacksonville next Sunday by 6 p m.
Leave Jacksonville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Huntsville next Wednesday at 6 p m.
Proposals for twelve week service are invited.
From Bellegrove by Dodsonville, Claysville, Gunter's Landing, Warrenton, Big Spring, Red Hill, and Bensenville, to Blountsville, 63 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Bellegrove every Saturday at 12 m, arrive at Blountsville every Monday by 7 a m.
Leave Blountsville every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at Bellegrove next day by 1 p m.
Proposals to run by Langston, Hillman's store, and Blountsville, and terminate route at Dodsonville, omitting the other offices, are invited.
From Summerville, Ga., via Chattahoochee, Ala., to Gaylesville, 20 miles and back once a week.
Leave Summerville every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Gaylesville same day at 3 p m.
Leave Gaylesville every Monday at 10 a m, arrive at Summerville same day by 6 p m.
Proposals to extend to Cedar Bluff are invited.
From Warrenton, by Van Buren, Gaylesville, and Mississippi Station, to Gaylesville, 33 miles and back three times a week.
Leave Warrenton every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday at 4 a m, arrive at Gaylesville by 1 p m.
Leave Gaylesville every Friday at 5 p m, arrive at Warrenton next days by 5 p m.
Proposals to terminate the route at Kingston, Ga., instead of Rome, are invited; also to run six times a week, also to carry in two or four horse coaches. Bids are also invited for connecting the route at Gunter's Landing, and running thence in coaches, 33 miles, to Double Springs, and thence in steamboats, by Cedar Bluff and Mississippi Station, to Rome—the entire trip to be made in seventeen hours.
From Blountsville, to Ashville, 33 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Blountsville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashville same day by 5 p m.
Leave Ashville every Friday at 5 p m, arrive at Blountsville same day by 5 p m.
From Elyton, by Rockville, Truss, Springville, and Mount Niles, to Ashville, 46 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Elyton every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Ashville same day by 6 p m.
Leave Ashville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Elyton same day by 6 p m.
From Bennettsville, by Mount Zion, Van Buren, Lebanon, North Bend, Ravellingville, Valley head, Amawalk, Trenton, Ga., and Wamatchie to Lookout Valley, Te., 90 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Bennettsville every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Lookout Valley every Tuesday by 12 m.
Leave Lookout Valley every Tuesday at 1 p m, arrive at Bennettsville every Thursday by 6 p m.
From Bennettsville, by Ashville, Rocker, Arrow, Cropwell, and Kelly's creek, to Harpersville, 60 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Bennettsville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Harpersville next day by 1 p m.
From Jacksonville, by Ladiga, Spring Garden, Cave Spring, Ga., and Vandy's Valley, to Rome, 33 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Jacksonville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Rome same days by 9 p m.
Leave Rome every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Jacksonville same days by 9 p m.
From Jacksonville, by Ghoshen, Terrapin Creek, Centre, Cedar Bluff, Gaylesville, Calista Creek, Al- phia, Ga., Telega Springs, Layayette, and Wood's Station, to Doanville, 100 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Jacksonville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Doanville next Wednesday by 4 p m.
Leave Doanville every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Jacksonville next Saturday by 4 p m.
From Jacksonville, by White Plains, Corn Grove, and Oakfuskee, to Wedowee, 45 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Jacksonville every Monday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Wedowee next day by 7 p m.
Leave Wedowee every Sunday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Jacksonville same days by 7 p m.
Bids for once a week service are invited.
From Jacksonville, by Alexandria, Blue Eye, Fife, and Kelly's Springs, to Talladega, 40 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Jacksonville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Talladega same days by 5 p m.
Leave Talladega every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Jacksonville same days by 5 p m.
From Jacksonville, by Rabbitown, Oak Level, Kemp's Creek, Defries, and Belling Spring, and back to Jacksonville, equal to 35 miles, once a week.
Leave Jacksonville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Jacksonville next day by 7 p m.
From Jacksonville, by Corn Creek, Iron Works, and Ten Islands, to Ashville, 32 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Alexandria every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Ashville same day by 5 p m.
Leave Ashville every Sunday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Jacksonville same days by 7 p m.
From Kelly's Springs, by Silver run, Hickory Level, Chulafinnee, Oakfuskee, Abucochoy, Eastville, and Laurel Hill, Ga., to Rotherwood, 82 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Kelly's Springs every Wednesday at 9 a m, arrive at Rotherwood next day by 7 p m.
Leave Rotherwood every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Kelly's Springs next day by 4 p m.
From Talladega, by Chimichee, and Court Hill, to Wedowee 47 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Talladega every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Wedowee same day by 8 p m.
Leave Wedowee every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Talladega same day by 8 p m.
From Wedowee, by Roanoke, Mount Hickory, Chambers C. H., Guseita, Hallawaka, and Dover, to Columbus, Ga., 77 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Wedowee every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Columbus next Thursday and Monday by 12 m.
Leave Columbus every Monday and Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Wedowee next Wednesday and Saturday by 1 p m.

THE LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE
EDITED BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.
Under the new law the postage on this Magazine is less than on any other: there is a saving, from the old rates, of fifty cents a year.
Save your money!
The press says that for 1845 we have rivalled the three dollar Magazines. Our aim shall be, in 1846, to surpass them. Capital, energy and talented contributors shall be freely employed to make this the Best Ladies Periodical in the world.
The improvements for the year 1846 will be of the most extensive and costly character. The fashion plates will be executed in a style of elegance never before attempted in this country. The January number will be a gem, rivaling the annuals in the splendor, if not in the number of its plates. Besides a superb Mezzotint by Sartain, the prettiest affair he has yet engraved, there will be an Illuminated Title Page!
After the style of this gorgeous manuscript of the feudal ages, this elegant illustration is the first thing of the kind—tempted for a magazine, either here or abroad; in this, as in other matters, we anticipate all others. It will be executed in 5 COLORS, and be of rare and surpassing beauty. This embellishment alone will be worth half a year's subscription.
The January number will appear in new type, cast expressly for us; and in every respect, the mechanical execution of the work will be improved.
THE WASHINGTON FAMILY!
The February number will contain two superb Mezzotints; and either in that number, or in one immediately after, will appear a Mezzotint of the Washington Family; to possess this picture ought to be a sufficient inducement for every patriotic American to subscribe. In a word, we shall take our readers by surprise, next year, with the beauty, costliness and utility of our illustrations.
SARTAIN'S OLOUOUS MEZZO-TINTS!
The mezzotints style of engraving will be the principal one employed by us for 1846. We have made such arrangements that no other magazine can rival us in this department. We have excelled all others in the number and splendor of our Mezzotints for 1845; but we shall do far greater things in 1846. Besides a series of Mezzotints, we shall give *Line and Stipple engraving! Scriptural Illustrations! a gallery of beauty! Portrait of Mrs. Stephens, &c. &c.*
In its Literary Department this Magazine gives Original articles, unlike the namby-pamby catch-pennies, which copy old stories from newspapers. All the best female writer of America contribute to its pages; it is
A WORK OF PATRIOTISM,
Therefore, to subscribe for this book instead of the others, which are re-prints of English ones. Our Editor is Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the FEMALE SCOTT OF AMERICA! She is assisted by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Osgood, Ellet, Din- nies, Pierson, Orne, and by the unrivalled author of "Conquest and self-Conquest."
The Best Writer of both Sexes
Contribute to the variety of our pages. A PRIZE TALE OF THE SOUTH, founded on incidents in the Revolution, will appear, by the author of "Marion's men!" Our Domestic Stories by Ellen Ashton, F. E. F., and others, inculcating useful morals, which have been so popular, will be continued. As a proof of the superior character of our literary contents, we may mention the fact. That more articles are copied from us by the Press than from any other Magazine. This is because no other periodical is so exclusively a mirror of woman's mind, or so thoroughly devoted to her tastes or interests.
FASHIONS FROM PARIS
This Magazine has long maintained the reputation of giving the most correct Fash- ions, accompanied by full letter-press descriptions; and this, to country subscribers especially, is a great desideratum. We get our Fashions in advance from Paris, so we can never be beaten in this department, but will always Remain Ahead! Each month, from a variety of Patterns, the Fashions are selected, engraved and colored for us Ahead of all rivals. To each plate is added a full letter-press description, besides information on all the latest styles. The other Magazines have long been mere copyists of this one, which has now become, in our eastern Cities, the "Text-Book of Fashion." So energetic are we in this department, that we have often actually published the Fashions here before the London Magazines. Of these assertions we challenge denial.
THE HOME DEPARTMENT.
To render our periodical a Family Magazine, as well as a lady's book, we give every month: Now Receipts for Housewives, Patterns for Embroidery, Lance Work, &c. &c.; thus making a sort of *de mecum*, in dispensable to every female, but especially to those in the country, who would learn the latest improvements in the city.
A USEFUL HINT.
All the other Magazines are merely intended for amusement: They have no higher plan in view. This one, on the contrary, supplies a want long felt, for it gives the sexmouthly, the Latest Fashions, the Newest Receipts, the City Chat-Chat, and every New Improvement. This it does, alike to the lady in the Atlantic States, and the one in the far West, and on the same day in the North. What lady can do without this Magazine? Fitted for a "Home Book" and "Boudoir Companion" alike, it is already perused by tens of thousands, and will be, eventually, in the hands of every American woman.
Terms.
By a rigid adherence to the cash system, we are enabled to publish this Magazine at the Very Lowest rates compatible with Merit, viz: Two Dollars a year. A trasey affair, not to be relied on in the fashion department, with old plates and nothing ori-

THE LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE
EDITED BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.
Under the new law the postage on this Magazine is less than on any other: there is a saving, from the old rates, of fifty cents a year.
Save your money!
The press says that for 1845 we have rivalled the three dollar Magazines. Our aim shall be, in 1846, to surpass them. Capital, energy and talented contributors shall be freely employed to make this the Best Ladies Periodical in the world.
The improvements for the year 1846 will be of the most extensive and costly character. The fashion plates will be executed in a style of elegance never before attempted in this country. The January number will be a gem, rivaling the annuals in the splendor, if not in the number of its plates. Besides a superb Mezzotint by Sartain, the prettiest affair he has yet engraved, there will be an Illuminated Title Page!
After the style of this gorgeous manuscript of the feudal ages, this elegant illustration is the first thing of the kind—tempted for a magazine, either here or abroad; in this, as in other matters, we anticipate all others. It will be executed in 5

floating nature, unless when prescribed by her medical adviser.

We might adduce similar cases of great longevity, drawn chiefly from ancient history, and times when men lived more in accordance with the rules of nature than in our day of dissipation, extravagance and luxury, but these must suffice for the present.—*Temperance Advocate.*

Laws of Alabama—1845-46.

AN ACT

For the relief of married women in certain cases, and for other purposes.

§ 1. *Be it enacted &c.*—That the courts of chancery shall have and exercise jurisdiction over the estate, real and personal, of all persons who, by reason of imbecility, intemperance or profligacy, are unfit or incapable of conducting and managing their own affairs, and are wasting and squandering their estates, and have a wife, or child, or children, such child or children being under the age of twenty-one years, and which wife or child, or children are likely to be greatly injured, neglected or brought to want by such incapacity and wasting; and shall also have jurisdiction over the earnings and estates of married women, in the cases hereinafter named and provided.

§ 2. That the wife and child, or children, or any or either of them, the said child or children being under the age of twenty-one years, of any person unfit or incapable as aforesaid, or supposed to be so unfit or incapable, may by their next friend or guardian, file a bill in chancery to inquire into and try the fact of unfitness or incapacity; and of the wasting and squandering aforesaid, and for general relief, and said bill and the proceedings thereon shall be governed by and conducted according to the rules and practice in chancery, and the chancellor shall have power, pending such bill, to provide for the safe keeping and preservation of the estate of the defendant, and for such support and maintenance for the complainants, as the equity of the case may require.

§ 3. That whenever it shall be decreed that any person is unfit or incapable as aforesaid, and is wasting and squandering his estate as aforesaid, then the said court shall have power to provide for the preservation and safekeeping of the estate of such person, and out of such estate to provide for the support and maintenance of the wife and children under the age aforesaid, of such person, and the education of the child or children of such person under the age aforesaid, saving, reserving and protecting the rights of creditors in all cases.

§ 4. That when any person shall have abandoned his wife, or is unfit or incapable as aforesaid, and shall have wasted his estate, or from any cause shall have no estate beyond what the law exempts from sale under execution, and the wife of such person, by her own personal industry, shall be able to maintain herself, or maintain herself and accumulate property, that she may, by her next friend, apply to a court of chancery, to have her earnings and accumulations, the result of her labor and industry, protected and procured to her sole and separate use, in the same manner that the separate estates of married women are now protected and secured by the courts of chancery.

§ 5. That no costs whatever shall be taxed against such married women or her next friend, in any suit, proceeding or process, instituted, prosecuted or had in conformity with, or by virtue of the provision of the fourth section in this act.

§ 6. That the property of the wife at the time of the marriage, or which she may receive by descent, bequest or gift, shall not be subject to the debts or liabilities of the husband, contracted or incurred before the marriage; nor shall the husband be liable to pay the anti-nuptial contracts or liabilities of the wife, further than the property received by the wife; but such property received by the wife shall be liable to her debts, notwithstanding the termination of the coverture.

Approved, 31st January, 1846.

AN ACT

To protect the rights of married women.

§ 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*—That in all cases where a married woman may be entitled to a legacy, or to a distributive share of the estate of a deceased person, or to any other chose in action not reduced to possession, she may, by filing a bill in chancery, have such legacy, distributive share, or choses in separate use and support, and for the support and maintenance of her family, if it shall be made to appear to the chancellor that the same would probably be lost to her, if permitted to go into the hands of her husband, either from his insolvency, intemperance or improvidence. And in like manner, if she has an interest in lands belonging to the estate of a deceased person, either by descent or devise, the same may be secured for the foregoing purposes by filing a bill pursuant to the provisions of this act, at any time before a division of such lands shall have been made.

§ 2. That in proceedings under this act, no person shall of necessity be made defendant, except the husband, and the executor or administrator of such deceased person, or the person in debt to the wife, or who may hold the choses in action, not reduced into possession, on account of said wife; and on due proof, the chancellor shall appoint a trustee in whom shall be vested such legacy, lands, or distributive share for the purpose aforesaid. And to simplify proceedings under this act, the bill need not describe the particular interest in the estate of a deceased person, attempted to be secured, nor need the decree otherwise describe, it than as the share of such married woman of such estate; which decree shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the orphan's court having jurisdiction of such estate; whereupon each share, when ascertained, or if previously ascertained, shall vest in said trustee.

§ 3. That such married women shall have right to dispose of any such property, real

or personal, by will, and in case of her death without having made such disposition, the same shall be divided and distributed as in other cases of intestacy.

Approved, Feb. 4, 1846.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, March 18, 1846.

FIRE IN JACKSONVILLE.—About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning last our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the cry of fire, which was discovered to be in the Jail in this place, and had made such progress before any assistance arrived on the spot, that it was found utterly impossible to arrest the progress of the flames. Two prisoners were in Jail, previously, who it is supposed made their escape through a hole discovered near the door, and afterwards set fire to the building. One of the prisoners (Spencer) had been confined for horse stealing; the other (Norvell) for assault, and we learn further that there were several indictments against him in Cherokee county. On the same night a horse was stolen from Mr. D. Nunnally, 3 miles from this place, supposed to have been taken by one of the prisoners. He has since gone in pursuit, but up to this time nothing has been heard of the fugitives. The Jail was so situated as not to endanger any other building but one, which was preserved by care and exertions.

—We have received a number of the "Alabama Baptist," printed in Marion Perry County. This valuable religious periodical has lately been enlarged and otherwise much improved. It now numbers among papers of the largest class, is edited with unusual ability, and in point of mechanical execution is equal to any paper in the United States. We have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the Alabama Baptist is in every respect worthy of liberal patronage, and that it has peculiar claims upon the denomination to which it is time in exhibiting a number for the inspection of persons who may wish to subscribe for the paper.

Some editorial remarks in our paper of the 4th inst., relative to Governor Fitzpatrick's resignation of the office of Bank commissioner, have been made the subject of an attack in the Talladega Watchtower, by a scurrilous fellow, who signs himself "Curran." We believe it is not necessary incumbent on editors of Newspapers to notice such anonymous pieces; but the present one does us such glaring injustice, and withal, we are so well satisfied of the correctness of our strictures, in that article, that we have concluded, for once, to reply to "Curran."

The style of his piece—a mixture of bombast, froth and nonsense—with the pompous signature of "Curran" and the boast of being the "personal and political friend" of Gov. Fitzpatrick, are so highly characteristic, that they betray the animal, in spite of the lion's skin, he has drawn over his withers. There are reasons why this individual should have treated this matter in a different manner, from what he has. These we leave to suggest themselves to him, as they will, upon the least reflection on his part. Had he wished to defend Gov. Fitzpatrick, he might have done so without vilifying and slandering us, with the very evidence of his slander before him. We leave it to any candid man, who has read his piece, to say, if, even his quotations authorize his language, notwithstanding the manner in which the article is cut up. We were truly astonished to see such moderate and just strictures, coupled with such compliments, characterized as "unmeasured and unmerited abuse," and the writer stigmatized as a "liar," a reptile, &c. Now, we appeal to "Curran" himself, when sober, if he ever gets sober now a-days, to say, if one sentence he has quoted is abusive, in the least, much less unmeasuredly so.

As for the epithet of "liar," it is not only a gentleman; and the use of it is to be accounted for, only, by the fact, that "Curran," by his own habits, and course of conduct, has fallen from the category of gentleman, some time since.

We will not call him, in his own elegant language, a "reptile," although he certainly made himself a great beast, the last time he was at this place; and we think even his friends would be compelled to admit, that, within the last few years, he has sunk very low in the scale of human beings.

We had thought it was not only the privilege, but the duty of the press, to notice the conduct of public men—to approve when it was merited and reprove when it was deserved. We ourselves, have ever been the "political friend" and supporter of Governor Fitzpatrick; and as such, as a citizen of Alabama, and the conductor of a public press, have the right to notice his public acts.

His defence of Gov. Fitzpatrick is all based upon suppositions, contingencies, and possibilities: while our positions—that our State being in great need of the self-sacrificing services of some of her patriotic citizens, asked for Gov. Fitzpatrick's, and that he declined the service—are fixed facts. Let us examine the matter, a little, again. A crisis has arrived in the affairs

of Alabama—a momentous crisis. Our legislative assembly, up to last winter, in the suggestions of Gov. Fitzpatrick, in his annual messages, had failed to arrange our banking system successfully. Officers were annually elected, and laws passed with regard to the collection of the money.—These officers, many of them, acting as hired servants who had no personal interest in the matter, took but little care for anything but securing their salaries, while the interest of the State was neglected. The laws were disregarded, the reports of examining committees of the Legislature show. The discretionary powers entrusted to the officers instead of being used for the benefit of the State, were abused by being made to subserve the purposes of those Bank debtors who were in favour with the officers. Yet, the nature of the business of the Banks is such, that it was wholly impossible for the legislature to devise laws and rules for the management of each and every case of debt; and consequently some one had to be entrusted with discretionary powers. Thousands of yes, hundreds of thousands of dollars, might be saved by bringing individual energy to bear in the judicious management of the debts—compromising where necessary, and pushing collections, selling property, &c., when best. There was, then, no way left but to entrust the whole matter to the hands of a few competent men. Here then was a trust, of momentous importance to the State, to be reposed in some one's hands, and a most laborious duty to be performed for the State, by some of her citizens.

The office of Bank commissioner, in the present instance, is a different sort of office from those ordinarily in the gift of the State, sufficiently high character for integrity, of proper qualifications, and known to the whole people. It is a post of great responsibility, of toil, and trouble. Should the commissioners be successful in winding up the business of the banks, and in securing the debts, the pecuniary compensation attached to their offices will poorly pay for the labor, and trials, they will have to undergo, or, the benefits they will confer on the State.

The office is anything but a sinecure. The labour must be a labor of love, or rather, patriotism. Under the old plan we could not wind up our rotten banking system without immense loss; and some one had to undertake the onerous duty for us. See what the Watchtower, itself, says of the position and duties of these officers:

"Called to a responsible station, the utmost prudence and firmness will be required, a blindness to every consideration but that of the honor and interest of the State, and a submerging of every feeling of private friendship into the absolute necessity which created their office. Every emotion of patriotism, all their pride as citizens of a young State, passing through a dreary crisis, should prompt them to universal exertion. Whatever may be their course universal satisfaction will not be given. The loose moralist, who is equally careless of national, as of private reputation will condemn a straightforward policy; and the withering indignation of a proud and high-minded people will attach to the slightest deviation from scrupulous rectitude."

We are sorry to say that, it seems, that Gov. Fitzpatrick shrunk from this labor. He appears willing to bask in the sunshine of prosperity—wear the honors of State when they sit lightly on him; but when the day of toil and trouble comes—when the dark hour of trial arrives, he falters and flies. We repeat, in the language of a former occasion, "gratitude and patriotism should have made him feel it his duty to undertake this labor for the people." If it had been a service that any could perform, or a simple office of honour, Gov. Fitzpatrick might have declined it, or not, as he chose. But here were many millions of Bank assets to be placed in the hands of three men. Upon the proper management of these assets depends the entire credit of our rising and burdensome taxation, and perhaps, from repudiation. There were comparatively few men in the State sufficiently known, and in whose integrity and qualifications the people had sufficient confidence, to fill these appointments. Gov. Fitzpatrick was the first man pitched upon. "Curran" says, he was chosen "without his knowledge or sanction." A bill, proposing to appoint Commissioners, was introduced in the early part of the session—Gov. Fitzpatrick must have known that his was the first name mentioned, and could not have failed to see, that if the bill became a law he should be one of the Commissioners. Why, then, did he not signify his unwillingness to serve, immediately? Is it not fair to suppose that he did at first intend to act, but, that after considerations influenced him to resign? That he was "afraid of the responsibility," or wished some other place? or both?

We did not say that Gov. Fitzpatrick had resigned for the purpose of deflating the law; but, that we had heard it suggested by another, and that we were unwilling to believe it. But, if it be true, as "Curran" intimates, as probable, and dwells upon, as being of great force, that Gov. Fitzpatrick "thinks, the law in question erroneous," and "is seriously impressed with the inefficiency and fallacy of the details,"—and that "the system is destructive of the interests of the State;" and yet, suffer his name to be used the whole winter, while the bill was under discussion, without signi-

fying his opposition to the plan, or his unwillingness to serve, until after the Legislature had adjourned to meet no more until December, 1847, it would render it much more probable, than we had thought, that Gov. Fitzpatrick was willing to defeat the measure, of winding up the banks, and collecting the debts.

But, the truth is, the plan adopted by the Legislature is virtually the same with that recommended by Gov. Fitzpatrick. He recommended that the affairs of the Branches be placed under the control of the Board of the State Bank, with a competent agent residing where each branch was located. Just change the name of the Board of "commissioners" to that of "Directors" and you have Gov. Fitzpatrick's plan to all intents and purposes. He recommended the Legislature to invest the agents with "such power as your wisdom may think best." This power, we suppose, embraces the "details," in which "Curran" thinks it probable the Gov. might differ so much with the Legislature; he seems to have left it wholly with the Legislature without offering a suggestion; and we hardly think it reasonable that he should quarrel with them about the settlement of these "details" when he seems to have had no definite views marked out in his own mind.

Gov. Fitzpatrick's course is involved in great mystery, and has been upon the whole, singular and inconsistent, to say the least of it. As his resignation has resulted in the appointment of Gov. Clay, we have no doubt the State will be benefited by it; but the affair has served to show, either the feebleness of Gov. Fitzpatrick, or his want of patriotism.

This is the first time we have ever heard that our Governor had no more to do with our banks, than a "circuit Judge or common Bailiff;" and this may account, in part, for their getting along so badly under Governor Fitzpatrick's administration. It is a little singular that he should allude to them at all in his annual messages.

In reply to "Curran's" school-boy pedantry about "grammar," and propriety of own sentences—will give him one of his to sum up all his energy and eloquence to practice on. Speaking of us, he says, "I doubt not but he fully comprehended the import of his words; had he known that he was sending a barbed arrow at the reputation of a good man, the very ignorance that prompted the article, would have made him shrink from the task of the libeller." This sentence is certainly highly characteristic of "Curran," "all sound and fury signifying nothing," but if it make anything but nonsense, we have failed to see it. We should like to know how a man's knowledge of "the import of his words" could make his ignorance keep him from saying a thing.

Again: "It is not the object of this article to engage in a newspaper strife or to attempt a reply to the illiberal thunders of the paper referred to." Will Curran be pleased to inform us how his "article" could engage in a "strife," or have an "object" at all, whatever might be the object of the writer? We are not surprised that he should have indefinite conceptions of the term "honorable," as it, and its root, are words, that he probably, has but little familiarity with. Honorable, we can inform him, is an adjective, and compared like drunken, as, drunken, more drunken, most drunken. See Lindley Murray.

The silly attempt at criticism and humor about "wreaths," betrays as much the pitiable "ignorance" of the writer, as it does his want of wit. For one to sign himself "Curran," and write himself the personal friend of a Governor, and not understand so simple a figure of speech—one in such universal use, nor, know that there were any kinds of wreaths, but "a bunch of roses," is truly ridiculous. A man who exhibits such an uncommon quantity of "ignorance" of "grammar" and "the import of words," should not throw stones at others. The adoption of the signature of "Curran" by our friend, reminds us of little-headed urchins we have seen, rejoicing in the names of George Washington, or Napoleon Bonaparte. Snooks, or Snobs, would have been far more appropriate.

As to the justice of the eulogium passed upon Gov. Fitzpatrick, by "Curran," we have nothing to say; but, we think it would be well for him to *imagine*, a little, what he admires so much. Perhaps he is like some of our poets, who have known, who were very fond of music—admired splendid performers, but, could not strike a note themselves.

In conclusion, we hope our readers will be kind enough to excuse us, this once, for descending to such a controversy with such cattle; and we will promise, not to be guilty of it very often.

DEATH OF J. H. PLEASANTS.—The bar-baron's rencontre between this gentleman and Thos. Ritchie, jr. has resulted in the death of one of the noblest, most gifted and honorable of men, in the prime of his intellect and in the mid career of his usefulness. Another victim has been added to those who have fallen a sacrifice at the shrine of honor—a shrine sprinkled with more blood than ever clogged the wheels of Juggernaut.—Mr. Pleasants edited the Lynchburg Virginian until 1823, and then established the Richmond Whig, which he conducted to a few months of his death. He was the most brilliant and vigorous writer in the country—and possessed of as much generosity and magnanimity as ever fell to the share of one man. As the rushing recollections of youth come thronging upon him, called forth by this sad and awful event, well does our friend of the Democrat, pathetically describe the friend of his boyish days and his since distinguished relations.—*H. Ade.*

John Hampden Pleasants, when we knew him in his younger days, was warm and ardent in his feelings.—His devotion to his friends was of that enthusiastic character that knew no bounds; and no precautionary restraint could deter him from serving them to his utmost ability. Time, it would seem, had made but slow progress in curbing or

softening the temperature of his mind, for he appears to have retained in mature age the spirit and fire characteristic of his early days. With all the apparent bitterness in political controversy which flowed from his caustic pen, he possessed nevertheless in social intercourse, a full share of the milk of human kindness. As a ready and efficient writer, Mr. Pleasants scarcely had a superior; and we need not say he justly ranked as a prominent leader of the Whig party in Va., if not throughout the Union.

Mr. Pleasants maintained his characteristic disregard of self to the last. The Richmond Times says his "dying declaration" was that he drew the ball from his own pistol for the fatal occurrence, and other evidences of his voluntary and remarkable self-sacrifice should stimulate the general sympathy. He left an aged mother, and two children in destitute circumstances. The citizens are raising a fund for their relief. His funeral was attended by an immense concourse of his friends. His death bed was deeply interesting. His only son, he parted with the words, "my son, be ever honest and true." And to his mother, when asked if he knew her, he answered, "My mother, whom I have always loved and respected."

NEGRO REVOLT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On Friday morning an insurrection of the negroes took place on the plantation of Messrs. Hewitt, Heran & Co., about ten miles below the city, on the line of the Mexican Gulf Railway. As far as we can gather from the various statements afloat, we believe the following particulars are as correct as can be obtained at present. A negro man belonging to Mr. Hewitt had been refractory for some time past for which he was threatened with punishment. On Friday last, about noon, he committed another fault and became abusive. The overseer ordered him to be whipped and called the driver to lay him down by force for that purpose. The negro replied to this that no white man should ever whip him and live. This appeared to be a signal for a form his duty. The overseer finding himself powerless & in danger, went for assistance to the adjoining plantation of Mr. Stacey Story, and returned with Mr. Story and Batts, his overseer, each being armed. "On entering the plantation they found the negroes, about seventeen in number, had quit their work, and many of the men were grouped together, as if in consultation. The two overseers approached and demanded of them to return to their work forthwith, or all should be punished. Just at this moment Mr. Story entered, having a sword cane in his hand. The overseers had scarcely ceased speaking when the negro driver bid them defiance, and calling to the others, he shouted—"Now let us kill them all—Liberty or Death!" Here a general melee commenced, and each of the whites were wounded by the hoofs which the negroes used.

Mr. Batts was clinched by the driver, when Mr. Story drew the sword from his cane and stabbed the latter, but he would not let go his hold, and the other overseer then fired and shot him dead on the spot. The cars coming in sight at this time on their way up, means were taken by the wife of the overseer and some others to stop them. Fortunately six or seven hunters, with their fowling pieces, were returning to town, and went to the aid of Mr. Story and the two overseers. With their assistance the revolt was checked, and several of the negroes fled from the plantation, some of them badly wounded; and one of them was killed as he was aiming a blow at one of the last named party. The women and children in the neighborhood were gathered together very speedily, placed in the cars for safety, and sent up to town. Yesterday all the planters of that section formed themselves into a court of investigation, and ordered every male negro on Messrs. Hewitt Heran & Co's plantation to be severely whipped, which sentence was carried into immediate effect. We learn further that some seven or eight of the ringleaders are still in the woods.

N. O. Delta.

THE LOST STEAMSHIP PRESIDENT.

We have been shown a copy of the Cork (Ireland) Examiner, of January 23d, which states that the Madrid Gazette asserts that the Minister of the Interior had received a communication from the Police Chief of Guipuzcoa, announcing that a bottle had been found floating in the water near Montreux, Spain, containing a paper of the contents of which the following words only could be ciphered.

"Ship President. We are blocked up in ice, and we can't live much time. * * * * * Friends will acquaint * * * * * We are dying of hunger * * * * * I am fainting * * * * * If * * * * * The bottle was found by some fisherman, & handed to the Alcalde of Mitrice, a few leagues from St. Sebastian. A copy of the paper has been communicated to the British Minister."

"The probability is that the unfortunate steamer went down nearly where last seen and owing to the weight of her machinery is floating now, unbroken and without fragments sent to the surface, at a sad mid depth of ocean, as the strong current of these seas waft her hulk to and fro. At some future time, when the perishing world is separated from the heavy iron, and the latter sinks, the last vestiges of the President may be met with on the Atlantic wave. This opinion is much strengthened by the following notice from the Pacific Ocean:—On the 31st of December, a part of the hulk of the Hamburg, or Cleopatra's Barge, wrecked some fifteen or twenty years ago, started up from its watery bed and washed upon the shore. Many of the oak timbers are in quite a sound state, except so far as perforated by the ship-worm."

Eight thousand bushels of Cranberries were sold at Faneuil Hall, Boston, during the last season, which at \$3 a bushel amounted to \$24,000.

ELOQUENCE OF SENATOR BENTON.

Col. Benton's warmest admirers have never considered him an eloquent man. It may be doubted, however, whether a more eloquent passage is to be found in the speech of any orator ancient or modern, than the annexed extract from a speech delivered by Col. Benton in 1823.

Lynchburgh (Va.) Rep.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

The course of emigrants is from East to West, because it began in the East, and to accomplish the purpose of God, must end in the West. Those purposes will be accomplished.

The valley of the Mississippi will be filled up; the barrier of the Rocky Mountains will be passed; the boundary of the Pacific will be reached; the circumambulation of the Globe will be completed: the oldest and the youngest people will be brought together; and the emigration of the human race will stop where it began, upon the borders and confines of the "Celestial Empire." (Speech in Senate on the Bill to graduate the price of Public Lands.)

APPOINTMENTS BY THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Mobile District—Jesse Boring, P. E. St. Francis Street Church, T. O. Summers.

Franklin Street Church, T. W. Dorman, and one to be supplied.

West Ward, John W. Ellis, Jr. Pascoula, Thomas Armstrong.

Mount Pleasant, John D. Lofin. Chickasaw, W. R. Rounsavell.

Wardlaw, B. B. Whittington, Mt. Vernon, W. K. Norton.

Tombigbee, Jos. F. Roper, S. B. Newman.

Lower Peach Tree, A. J. Lill. Mt. Pleasant Mission, James Rabb.

Demopolis District—E. V. Levert, P. E. Demopolis, James L. Cotton.

Spring Hill, John D. Fisher. Gadsden, C. B. Eastman.

Daguerre, A. J. Crawford, C. H. E. New.

Cahaba, James Young, E. Hearn, Superintendent.

Woodville, Lewis G. Hicks: Marina, T. H. P. Scales.

Arcole Mission, Harris Stearns. Flat Wood Mission, To be supplied.

Prarie Creek Mission, Peter Haskew. Gainesville District—W. Wier, P. E.

Sumterville, T. Moody, Wm. M. Lovela.

Marion, R. S. Findley, Jos. H. Seales. Lauderdale, W. J. Reaves, Dixon W. Lewis.

Dr. Kith, C. C. Calloway. Livingston, Jos. Barker.

B. Hunt, F. A. McShan. Prairie Hill, William Murrah, John Balfour.

Plymouth Mission, Geo. Shaeffer. Columbus District—E. Callaway, P. E.

Columbus, T. H. Capers. Etowah and Pine Grove, G. L. Patton.

Carrollton, John W. Laney, T. J. Koger. Fayetteville, L. B. McDonald, W. J. Powers.

Athens, John A. Spence. Mt. Zion, John D. Worrell.

Pikeville Mission, Thomas G. Gilmore. Greene, Wm. A. Smith, John Roberts.

Tuscaloosa District—E. Pearson P. E. Tuscaloosa, J. C. Keener.

Big Sandy, Charles Strider. Brush Creek, Charles McLeod, J. E. Newman.

Greensboro, C. C. Gillespie. Centerville, J. Holding, J. B. F. Hill.

Jones Valley, William Vaughan. Blount and Walker, J. M. Wells, Dennis P. Lyne.

New Lexington, John Foust. Talladega District—J. M. Vestal, P. E.

St. Clair, Wm. Rhodes. Wille Valley, Lemuel Bowers.

Cherokee, J. M. Clement, J. G. Sealy. Talladega, O. R. Blue.

Cosa, E. J. Hamille. Harpersville, John M. Millnor.

Randolph, To be supplied. Muscadine, J. P. McGee.

Montgomery District—W. B. Neal, P. E. Montgomery, J. Hamilton.

Hayneville and Lowndesboro, T. Y. Ramsey.

La Fayette, J. W. Starr, A. B. Farley. Dadeville, Joseph T. Curry.

Crawford, Thomas Lynch, J. L. C. Aikin. Chattahoochee Mission, L. Rush, J. Hunt.

D. Carmichael. Tuskegee, C. D. Oliver.

Auburn, James Peeler, V. L. Hopkins. Oak Grove, J. Starr.

Big Swamp Mission, P. R. McRary. Line Creek, (Circuit), John Boswell.

Catahach Mission, A. S. Harris, and one to be supplied.

Kalecia Mission, R. R. Dickinson. Line Creek Mission—C. N. McLeod.

Ecphantia District—John C. Carter, P. E. Eufrasia, James A. Heard.

Glennville, N. P. Scales. Enon, Samuel Armstrong, T. M. Lynch.

Choctawhatchee, E. J. Campbell, J. W. McCann.

Columbia Mission, Z. Dowling. Marianna, J. L. Saunders.

Troy, J. W. Ledford, J. W. Broxon, to be supplied.

Spring Creek, A. McBride and J. N. McCutcheon.

Antiochville, James L. Pearce. Walton Mission, Jefferson Bond.

Pea River, James Shanks. Glennville Mission, J. G. Rush.

Schmiedfield District—J. T. Heard, P. E. Escambia, A. S. Dickinson.

Chalchona, Wm. O. Williams. Bellefonte, A. Pearce, W. Peavey.

Greenville, John W. Ellis. Cedar Creek (Circuit), T. C. P. Shelman.

Cedar Creek Mission, H. J. Hunter. Selma, A. H. Mitchell.

Centenary Circuit, W. H. McDaniel.

Autauga Circuit, J. T. Roper.
Autauga Mission, To be supplied.
Wetumpka, G. P. Sparks.
Centenary Institute, A. H. Mitchell, Principal.
G. Garrett, Agent.
George Rostenstein, to travel through the Southwest for the benefit of German Missions.
Jacob S. Hughes, Agent for Alabama State Bible Society.
David Thompson, transferred to Western Texas.
L. Massingale, transferred to Mississippi Conference.
Wm. Moore, transferred to Arkansas Conference, and stationed at Camden.

STATISTICS OF CRIME IN FRANCE.—From the annual register of crimes, furnished by the Minister of Justice, it appears that crime in France increases six times as fast as the population.

Mr. Grund, one of consuls, writes, that according to authenticated returns during the last century, one million of French men have been proved to have died in consequence of crime committed on their persons!

In the years 1826-'43, the population of France increased by seven per cent, but the increase in the number of crimes was as follows:

Maiming and wounding,	3 per cent.
Poisoning,	5 "
Theft,	11 "
Manslaughter,	18 "
Rape committed on adults,	27 "
Paricide, (!)	29 "
Infanticide,	31 "
Murder & murderous wounding,	37 "
Fraudulent bankruptcy,	39 "
Forgeries,	47 "
Arson,	71 "
Perjury,	84 "
Counterfeiting money,	91 "
Rapes committed on children, (!)	140 "

The French statistics of suicides are enough to astonish everybody. The number committed in the years from 1829-'30, amounted to 1,764; but from 1841-'46 it increased already to 2,573, that is, nearly double. In 1844 that number further increased to 2,900. The number of suicides, therefore, increased seven times as fast as the population. And among those suicides there were not less than 165 committed by children between eight and sixteen years of age!!

SAVANNAH MECHANICS.—It seems that a new Custom House is about to be built at Savannah, to superintend the erection of which, the Secretary of the Treasury has sent out an architect from the North, who has since returned thither, for materials and workmen to do the work! Whereupon, the Mechanics' Benevolent Society of Savannah, held an extra meeting and respectfully remonstrated against any such importation from the North as being destructive to their interests and derogatory of their rights as members of the body politic, and a violation of the principles of justice and equality which ought to govern in all such cases. They say that the mechanics of Savannah are well qualified for the performance of the work, and are therefore entitled to the privilege of a fair competition in the letting of the contract. All this is so just and equitable that we hardly believe that Mr. Secretary Walker, will disregard the remonstrance which will be forwarded to him, upon the subject.—*Muscougee Democrat.*

FIGHT AMONG THE EAGLES.—Mr. Heman of Sodus Bay, hearing a noise in the wood, armed himself with a stout club & found a severe combat going on between two enormous bald eagles. So intent were they in the fight, that they did not perceive his approach, and he killed them both with his club. In the times of the Romans, such an event would have been considered an augury.—*Louisville Democrat.*

St. Bartholomew Massacre.—When the orders for the massacre of St. Bartholomew were sent to the governors of the provinces of France, there were only two or three that refused to obey. One of them, Montmorin Governor of Auvergne, wrote to His Majesty the following letter, which deserves to be transmitted to posterity:

"Sir: I have received an order with the seal of your Majesty, to kill all the Protestants in my province. I respect your Majesty too much, not to believe that this order is a feigned one; but if the order should really have come from you, which I hope to God, may not be the case, I respect your Majesty too much to obey it."

A man, in Baltimore, recently, who owed more money than he could pay, got rid of his duns by giving out that he had got the small pox.

"Short visits are best," as the fly said when he lit on a hot stove.

A poetical "lover," not long since, sent the following to Sally Ann, his ladye love: To Sally Ann:

Soft is the down of the Butterfly's wing,
Soft is the whisper when lovers speak;
Soft is the light which the Moon-beams bring,
But softer by far is my ladye-love's cheek.
Sally's reply:

Soft am I, but all smother'd up,
And much as soft as soft kin be;
But softer be's that silly Pup,
Yet writ that verse to me!
Got it, Sal! never mind your bonnet!

The following couplet, from Milton, "Come, thou goddess, fair and free," in Heaven's radiant Empyrea," was "set up" by a Printer's cub, "out West," thus:

"Come, thou goddess, fair and free,
In Heaven you creep: You from a knee!"

Read the following, and see what people are wont to do when they get into a passion:

"Pete, what makes you look so awful?"
"Jake, I'm agitated, and unless my spirits are soothed, I shall do something desperate. I know I shall—I'll rush out and tear a board off the pig-pen!"

How MODEST.—One of the latest cases of modesty that we have heard of, is that of a young lady in this place, who fainted in one of our stores the other day, when the clerk opened a box containing gentlemen's bosoms, and dickeres.

BYEMEWAL:
MARRIED.—On the 6th Nov. 1845, by John U. Whiteside, Esq., Mr. O. D. WHITESIDE, to Miss SARAH JANE TEAGUE—all of this county.

On the 24th February, 1846, by the Rev. David Bryan, Mr. J. W. WHITESIDE, of this county to Miss ELIZABETH JANE SMALL, of DeKalb county, Ala.

On the 12th March, inst., by Daniel Anderson, Esq., Mr. JONATHAN L. WHITESIDE to Miss MARTHA TEAGUE—all of this county.

With painful sensations we are called upon to pay a tribute of respect, to the memory of our worthy friend and former fellow citizen, and for some time associate Editor of this paper, Mr. EDWARD WOODS.

He died at the residence of his brother, in Dahlonega Ga. on Tuesday the 24th February last—of Pulmonary Consumption, in the 25th year of his age. His noble mind, affable deportment, modest retiring and courteous manners, were calculated to win the regard and esteem of all around him. Those who knew him well anticipated a bright future to his talents and energy and were assured of his success in this life, had he not been a tacked by the insidious disease which marks so many promising youths for its victims. Truly in his untimely death society has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and his associates one rendered near and dear to them by all the ties of friendship.

Lafayette (Ga.) Herald.

Notice.
The highest bidder, for cash, in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday 6th of April next,
One likely Negro Woman and her child,
about eleven months old.
March 18, 1846.—td.

DR. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.
Time, which "wears all things," has thoroughly established the inestimable value of these Pills as a cathartic, antibilious and detergent medicine. It is now twelve years since Dr. Peters gave them to the world, and their reputation, founded on his long experience, still continues to increase. The annual sales, which, during the first year, amounted to one hundred thousand boxes, have, during the past year, exceeded ten times that amount, and the market for them once confined to a few states, now comprises not only the entire Union, but Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies. They may be truly termed the great household medicine of the South and West. No other Pills have ever been so widely patronized in those regions. They are purely vegetable in their nature, and so mild and gentle in their operations, that they may be given with perfect safety even to an infant. There is not a particle of any irritating or drastic substance in their composition, yet they act upon the secretions with unequalled certainty and directness; thus purifying the constituents of the blood, and enabling nature to throw into the circulation a perfectly healthy fluid. Among the multitude of diseases to the cure of which Dr. Peters' Vegetable Pills are adapted, may be mentioned—habitual Costiveness, Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Cholera, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever, Female irregularities, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Torpor of the bowels, Loss of Appetite, Furred Tongue, Asthma, Dropsy, and all diseases of the Skin, caused by impurity of the blood; together with every species of complaint affecting the stomach or bowels.

TAKE NOTICE.—To prevent imposition, the reader will please to recollect that each box of the next size Pills has the smile of Dr. Peters' signature on the colored label which envelopes it; also a fac simile of M. A. F. Thierion may be found in each accompanying directions.

For sale by Hoke & Abernathy, & J. Forney & Son, appointed Agents, Jacksonville Ala.

Land and Negroes for Sale.
By virtue of a deed of Trust to me executed, by Wm. McGee on the 24th day of February, 1846, and duly recorded in the Clerk's office of Benton county, for the purpose of securing and paying off every creditor that holds a demand against him, the undersigned will, on the 24th day of April, next, at the residence of William McGee, on Cape Creek, Benton county, offer for sale, for cash between

Thirty-five and Forty Like-Like Negroes,
Consisting of Men, Women, Boys, Girls and children, most of which are likely, together with other personal property, consisting of—
Horses, Mules, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, &c.

Also, that valuable tract of Land, on which said McGee now resides; also a valuable tract of Land lying on Outhatch and Talladega Creeks, containing about 800 acres. I will also offer several tracts of Land lying in Coosa and Talladega counties. Any or all of the above property can be sold at private sale by applying to me at Jacksonville, or at the residence of Wm. McGee where an agent will be found.

WM. L. TERRY, Trustee.

March 11, 1846.

"The Talladega Reporter will please publish the above five weeks and forward account to W. L. T."

B. F. DUMASS,
Commission Merchant,
Mobile, Ala.,
Oct. 29, 1845.

DR. CHAMPION'S Vegetable Acme Medicine,
A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever in all its complicated forms; also an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description.

This medicine has been before the public for a number of years, and the beneficial effects so fully developed, that the demand for the pills has increased to a very great extent. For although the proprietor has increased his manufacturing very much, he has not been able to supply many parts of the country.

This may be relied upon in all cases to cure chills and fever the first day.
Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Nervous Fever, Congestive Fever, Water Fever, and Scarlet Fever, all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured by this system of practice in a shorter time and with much more certainty than by any other system that has been recommended. Each box contains 24 pills, 12 of which will cure any ordinary case of chills and fever.

Also—**DR. CHAMPION'S Vegetable, Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic Purifying and Cathartic Pills.**
Possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

The proprietor asserts, and without fear of contradiction, that the demand for these pills is not equalled by any medicine in the United States. He has numbers of certificates of the most respectable cures, that have been effected by these pills. They are recommended to those afflicted with liver complaint, dyspepsia, dropsies, bilious habits, costiveness, cholera-morbus, rheumatism, scalds, fullness and sick stomachs, indigestion, jaundice, head-dizziness, nervous affections, obstructed menstruation, dysentery or flux, heartburn, white swelling, and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

Price 25 cents per box. A pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions, with ample testimonials of the good effects of the pills.

Bellville, Feb'y 17, 1845.
We the undersigned, citizens of Bellville, Illinois, hereby certify, that we are personally acquainted with Dr. Champion, of this place, and have seen several cures, and have the utmost confidence in him as a physician. That he is in this community, and deserves, as a popular physician.

We certify that we have used his pills in our families for several years, and find them to be a valuable and efficient medicine for the most distressing ailments in high reputation in this community, and of the celebrity and good effects of the pills we have heard much from this and the various other States in which they are so extensively used. We think them worthy of high recommendation.

W. F. Boykin, Pastor of the Baptist Church.
Thomas Harrison, Minister Methodist Ch. Church.
John Reynolds, Esq. Governor of Illinois.
Wm. McClintock, Clerk County Court.
James Mitchell, Post Master.
J. L. D. Morrison, Rep. in Legislature.
Seth Cadin, Rep. in State Senate.
L. D. Cabaner, Proprietor of Steam Mill.
Richard Hine, Rev. of the Ch. Church.
Wm. C. Kinney, S. Clerk of Circuit Court.
This is to certify, that we have used Dr. Champion's Vegetable Acme Medicine, and also his Anti-Bilious Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills in our families for several years, and have also learned much of their celebrity and good effects from great numbers of persons who have used them in their families. We do think them very efficient and valuable medicines for the cure of diseases for which they are recommended, and consider them well worthy the highest recommendation.

May. James Pearson, Twigg co. Ga.
Ira Dupree, M. D. "
J. Matlock, merchant, Blakely, "
Col. John Dill, Fort Gaines, "
W. H. Rawlin, merchant, Lumpkin, "
Robert Ware, M. D. Columbus, "
W. S. Brooks, planter, Jones, "
Alex. Lowry, M. D. Jefferson, "
A. C. Hulbert, J. P. Danville, Miss.
Mag. J. McGiffin, Cayuga, "
J. I. Louis, merchant, Auburn, "
Col. W. P. Dillon, Oakley, "
S. E. Simmons, planter, Roselane, "
G. Stuncell, merchant, Greenwood, "
G. W. Lake, merchant, Grenada, "
J. Thompson, M. D. Greenwood, "
Judge Cabry, Coffeeville, "
B. B. Arnold, planter, Graball, "
J. B. Meek, merchant, Louisville, "
James Lowry, merchant, Raleigh, "
D. F. N. Turner, P. M. "
Sam'l Payne, P. M. Brookham, "
E. B. Taylor, merchant, Gallatin, "
E. B. Ward, Druggist, Canton, "
M. Cayce, merchant, Sharon, "
W. Anderson, P. M. Sumpter co. Ala.
G. H. Sheldon, merchant, Gaston, "
W. M. Gilmer, planter, Pickens, "
R. Long, "

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, citizens of Illinois, have used Dr. Champion's Vegetable Acme Medicine, and also his Anti-Bilious Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills in our families for a number of years, and take great pleasure in saying, that we have found them to be safe, valuable and effective medicines for the cure of fevers and other diseases for which they are recommended. They are in general use in this community, and that they stand very high, far exceeding that of any other medicine.

J. M. Cunningham, Sheriff of Williamson county.
S. B. Hall, Rep. in Leg. Jackson county.
J. H. Mulky, M. D. Marion.
H. Coon, merchant, Jonesborough.
Col. H. E. Robinson, Jackson co.
Benj. S. Duncan, Williamson co.
Philip Alaire, Hamilton co.
Wm. Baldwin Gallatin.
Alex. Colville, merchant, Hamilton co.
For sale by Hoke & Abernathy, Jacksonville Alabama: also in all the towns and villages in the southern & western States.

March 18, 1846.—1y.

CHEAP BOOKS,
AT YOUNG & NISBET'S,
American Bible Society Books, sold at cost. If you want a BIBLE or TESTAMENT, call and buy, if you are not able to buy, come and we will give you one—January 1st 1846.

Leather,
Sole and Upper, of good quality, for sale by
WOODWARD & PORTER.

FRANKLIN W. BOWDON,
Attorney at Law, & Solicitor in Chancery.
(TALLADEGA, ALA.)
WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care in the Courts of Shelby, St. Clair, Benton, Randolph, Chambers, Tallapoosa, Coosa and Talladega; and in the Supreme Court.
Office West of the Court House.
October 30 1844.—tf.

State of Alabama, } BENTON COUNTY.
March Term, 1846, Orphans' Court.
CME William J. Willis, Sheriff of Benton County, Alabama, and Ex officio Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Wiam W. Ledbetter, deceased, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court this day had been set apart by adjournment from the February Term of the Court for hearing and determining upon the report of the insolvency of the Estate of William W. Ledbetter, deceased, heretofore made by said Administrator and it appearing to the court that the regular notices had been given according to a former order of this court by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican in succession and posting up the same for thirty days previous to the day set apart in said former order, upon the court house door, and that similar notices had been served upon the creditors in this county, and issued and sent by mail to those creditors who reside out of this County, and none of the creditors being willing to make up an issue to try the said facts of insolvency or to object to the correctness of the accounts and vouchers and schedule filed. It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the said Estate be and is hereby decreed insolvent. It is further ordered and decreed that the said William J. Willis, Sheriff &c. and Administrator, &c., be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court of said county of Benton on the first Friday in May next, to make settlement of his accounts as Administrator as aforesaid, and that the creditors of said Estate be notified to attend the court on that day by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive times previous to said day and by posting up at the court house door a copy of said notice thirty days previous to said day and by the issue of the creditors as reside in this county and by sending similar notices by mail to such of the creditors as reside out of the county.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

March 11, 1846.
William Williamson, In Chancery for the 39th Chancery District held in and for Benton County, February 18th, 1846.

Thomas K. Cook, & James Cook, vs. (Samuel F. Rice) his Solicitor, and moved the court for order of publication as required by Law as to the defendant, James Cook, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court by the affidavit of the Complainant on file, that the said defendant, James Cook, is of lawful age, resides within the limits of this State, and in the county of Itawamba, in the State of Mississippi. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, in said State, and on the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said James Cook to be and appear before the Register of this Court, at his office in Jacksonville, within sixty days from the making of this order, and plead answer or demurr, to said bill of complaint, or the same will be taken pro confesso to him.

A true copy from the minutes, R. G. EARLE, Register & Master of said court. March 4, 1846.

Notice.
THE undersigned having on the 20th day of February, 1846, in the Orphans' court of Randolph county, Alabama, been qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Parish Thompson, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said deceased to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, being eighteen months from the 20th of February 1846, otherwise they will be forever barred, and those indebted will make payment to me, this 2nd March, 1846.

MARY THOMPSON, Executrix of the last will and testament of Parish Thompson, dec'd.

March 11, 1846.—Gt—\$3 50.
Coroner's Sale, Randolph Co.
WILL be sold at the Court House door in the town of Wedowee on the 1st Monday of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, the interest owned by Lawson E. McKee in the East 1/2 of Section 6, Township 17, Range 11, East, in the Coosa Land District, to satisfy an Execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the circuit court of Randolph county in favor of Samuel Carpenter, Sheriff and Administrator ex officio upon the Estate of John Dobson, deceased, vs. said McKee—Sale within the usual hours.

WILSON FALKNER, Coroner of Randolph county. March 11, 1846.—4t—\$2.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Ellison Cook, deceased, were granted the undersigned on the 22nd day of January, 1846, by the honorable Judge of DeKalb county, all persons having claims against said Estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to me.

BENJ. F. COOK, Adm'r. March 11, 1846.—Gt—\$3 50.

THE undersigned having associated with him, Mr. R. H. Slough & Mr. J. B. Elston will continue the
Factorage & Commission Business,
under the firm of SCOTT, SLOUGH & Co. in the city of MOBILE, from and after the 15th inst.
Wm. A. SCOTT.
May 21, 1845.—3m.

THE LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE
EDITED BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.
Under the new law the postage on this Magazine is less than on any other: there is a saving, from the old rates, of fifty cents a year.

Save your money!
The press says that for 1845 we have rivalled the three dollar Magazines. Our aim shall be, in 1846, to surpass them. Capital, energy and talented contributors shall be freely employed to make this the Best Ladies Periodical in the world.

The improvements for the year 1846 will be of the most extensive and costly character. The fashion plates will be executed in a style of elegance never before attempted in this country. The January number will be a gem, rivaling the annuals in the splendor, if not in the number of its plates. Besides a superb Mezzotint by Sartain, the poetist affair he has yet engraved, there will be an

Illuminated Title Page!
After the style of this gorgeous manuscript of the fabled ages, This elegant illustration is the first thing of the kind attempted for a magazine, either here or abroad; in this, as in other matters, we anticipate all others. It will be executed in 5 COLORS, and be of rare and surpassing beauty. This embellishment alone will be worth half a year's subscription.

The January number will appear in new type, cast expressly for us; and in every respect, the mechanical execution of the work will be improved.

THE WASHINGTON FAMILY!
The February number will contain two superb Mezzotints; and either in that number, or in one immediately after, will appear a Mezzotint, of the Washington Family; to possess this picture ought to be a sufficient inducement for every patriotic American to subscribe. In a word, we shall take our readers by surprise, next year, with our illustrations.

SARTAIN'S OLOUOUS MEZZO-TINTS!

The mezzotints style of engraving will be the principal one employed by us for 1846. We have made such arrangements that no other magazine can rival us in this department. We have excelled all others in the number and splendor of our Mezzotints for 1845; but we shall do far greater things in 1846. Besides a series of Mezzotints, we shall give Line and Stipple engraving! Scriptural Illustrations! a gallery of beauty! Portrait of Mrs. Stephens, &c. &c.

In its Literary Department this Magazine gives Original articles, unlike the namby-pamby catch-pennies, which copy old stories from newspapers. All the best female writer of America contribute to its pages; it is

A WORK OF PATRIOTISM.
Therefore, to subscribe for this book instead of the others, which are reprints of English ones. Our Editor is Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the FEMALE SCOTT OF AMERICA!! She is assisted by Mrs. L. H. Signorini, Mrs. Osgood, Elliot, Dinwiddie, Pierson, Orme, and by the unrivalled author of "Conquest and self Conquest."

The best Writer of both Sexes
Contribute to the variety of our pages. A PRIZE TALE OF THE SOUTH, founded on incidents in the Revolution, will appear by the author of "Marion's men!" Our Domestic Stories by Ellen Ashton, F. E. F., and others, inculcating useful morals, which have been so popular, will be continued. As a proof of the superior character of our literary contents, we may mention the fact that more articles are copied from us by the Press than from any other Magazine. This is because no other periodical is so exclusively a mirror of woman's mind, or so thoroughly devoted to her tastes or interests.

FASHIONS FROM PARIS
This Magazine has long maintained the reputation of giving the most correct Fashions, accompanied by full letter-press descriptions; and this, to country subscribers especially, is a great desideratum. We get our Fashions in advance from Paris, so we can never be beaten in this department, but will always Remain Ahead! Each month, from a variety of Patterns, the Fashions are selected, engraved and colored for us Ahead of all rivals. To each plate is added a full letter-press description, besides information on all the latest styles. The other Magazines have long been mere copyists of this one, which has now become, in our eastern Cities, the Text-Book of Fashion. So energetic are we in this department, that we have often actually published the Fashions here before the London Magazines. Of these assertions we challenge denial.

THE HOME DEPARTMENT.
To render our periodical a Family Magazine, as well as a lady's book, we give every month: New Receipts for Housewives, Patterns for Embroidery, Lance Work, &c. &c.; thus making a sort of *ecce mecum*, in disposable to every female, but especially to those in the country, who would learn the latest improvements in the city.

A USEFUL HINT.
All the other Magazines are merely intended for amusement: They have no higher plan in view. This one, on the contrary, supplies a want long felt, for it gives the sexmously, the Latest Fashions, the New Receipts, the City Chat, and every New Improvement. This it does, alike to the lady in the Atlantic States, and the one in the far West, and On the same day in the North. What lady can do without this Magazine? Fitted for a "Home Book" and "Boudoir Companion" alike, it is already perused by tens of thousands, and will be, eventually, in the hands of every American woman.

Terms.
By a rigid adherence to the cash system, we are enabled to publish this Magazine at the Very Lowest rates compatible with Merit, viz: Two Dollars a year. A travey affair, not to be relied on in the fashion department, with old plates and nothing of

ginal, might be got up cheaper, and people gulled out of their money; but we issue a work of reputation, and expect to perform what we promise! To induce large numbers to subscribe in the same neighborhood, we offer the following terms to Clubs:—
3 Copies, \$5.00 7 Copies, \$10
5 Copies, \$7.50 10 Copies, \$20.00

PREMIUMS.
To repay persons for getting up Clubs, we offer the following premiums: For each club of three or a club of five, our "Annual with Washington's portrait in it." For a club of seven, or for a club of sixteen, either the Annual, or an extra copy of the Magazine. A specimen number sent when desired.

Address Post Paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
98 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
Old Clubs renewed on Old terms! When money is remitted by a draft on the Philadelphia Post Office, a notice to the P. M. here, as well as a draft to us, must be furnished.

HATCHETS & RYAN,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALA.

Wm. T. HATCHETT, July 17, 1845-6m.
DAN'L T. RYAN, A. HATCHETT.

RYAN & HATCHETT,
Ware-House & Commission Merchants,
WETUMPKA, ALA.

Wm. T. HATCHETT, July 17, 1845-6m.
DAN'L T. RYAN, A. HATCHETT.

Notice.
ALL the notes and accounts due the estate of George Fleming, deceased, being put in my hands for collection, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate, that I will be in Jacksonville on every Saturday for the purpose of attending to the collection of said notes and accounts.
JNO. A. FLEMING.
Feb. 25, 1846.—3t.

WARE-HOUSE,
AND
Commission Business.

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

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

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

500 Pages for Fifty Cents!!!!
PROSPECTUS.

Congressional Journal.
The editors of the United States Journal propose to commence, with the next session of Congress, a weekly publication under the above title, to continue through the whole session, at the unprecedented low price of

FIFTY CENTS!
to each subscriber for a volume of five hundred pages!

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

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

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

THEOPHILUS FISK,
JESSE E. DOW.
Washington, August 12, 1845.

Editors by copying the above prospectus and calling the attention of their readers to it, will be entitled to a copy from the commencement.

Sheriff Sale.
BY virtue of an execution issued from the circuit court of Madison county and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next all the right, title, interest and claim that John Rodas has in and to 120 acres of the following described land, (to-wit:) The West 1/2 of the West 1/2 of Section 22, Township 16, Range 10, East, in the Coosa Land district—Levied on as the property of said John Rodas to satisfy an execution in my hands in favor of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Huntsville, vs. John Rodas, Joshua Teague, and H. H. Mallory, this 9th March, 1846.
W. J. WILLIS, Sheriff.
March 11, 1846.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.
A Monthly Journal, devoted to the improvement of Southern Agriculture.
EDITED BY JAMES C. CAMAK, OF ATHENS, GA.
IN submitting to the Southern public the Prospectus of the Fourth Volume of the "SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR," which may now be regarded as permanently established, the Publishers deem it unnecessary to advert to the high character of the work, which has attained under the editorial control of Mr. CAMAK, and therefore make a direct appeal to the Planters and Friends of Agriculture throughout the Southern States, to aid them in sustaining a publication devoted exclusively to the cause of Southern Agriculture.
The advantages and benefits resulting from Agricultural Periodicals, have been felt and acknowledged by the intelligent and reflecting Farmers of the Soil in all civilized nations; to be most useful, therefore, they should be extensively circulated among all classes of Agriculturists; if possible they should be in the hands of every man who tills an acre of land, and to this end we invoke the aid of every one who feels an interest in the improvement of the Agriculture of the South.
The first number of the Fourth Volume will be issued on the 1st of January next. It is published Monthly, in Quarto form, each number contains SIXTEEN PAGES of matter, 9 by 12 inches square.
TERMS:
One Copy, One Year, \$1.00
Six Copies, " " " 5.00
Twenty-Five Copies, One Year, \$20.00
One Hundred " " " 75.00
The Cash-System will be rigidly enforced. The Cash must always accompany the order.
J. W. & W. S. JONES.
Augusta, Ga., Nov. 1845.

Proposals
For carrying mails on the following Routes, among others in Alabama, will be received at the Post Office Department, until the 30th day of April next:
From Huntsville, by Cobb's store, New Hope, Cottonville, Chatsworth, Gunters Landing, Aurora, Huntsville, Double Springs, and Cove Creek, to Jacksonville, 102 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Huntsville every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Jacksonville next Sunday at 6 p. m.
Leave Jacksonville every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Huntsville next Wednesday at 6 p. m.
Proposals for twice a week service are invited.
From Huntsville, by Double Springs, Chatsworth, Gunters Landing, Warrenton, Big Spring, Rock Hill, and Brooksville, to Blountsville, 66 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Huntsville every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Blountsville next Sunday at 6 p. m.
Leave Blountsville every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Huntsville next Wednesday at 6 p. m.
Proposals for twice a week service are invited.
From Warrenton, by Van Buren, Gaylesville, and Missionary Station, Ga., to Rome, 23 miles and back three times a week.
Leave Warrenton every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday at 4 a. m., arrive at Rome next days by 12 a. m.
Leave Rome every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday at 2 p. m., arrive at Warrenton next days by 5 p. m.
Proposals to terminate the route at Kinston, Ga., instead of Rome, are invited; also to run six times a week; also to carry in two or four horse coaches. Bids are also invited for commencing the route at Gunters Landing, and running thence in coaches, 55 miles, to Double Springs, and thence in stagecoaches, by Cedar Bluff and Missionary Station, to Rome—the entire trip to be made in seventeen hours.
From Blountsville, to Asheville, 33 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Blountsville every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Asheville same day by 5 p. m.
Leave Asheville every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Blountsville same day by 5 p. m.
From Elton, by Rockville, Press, Springville, and Mount Niles, to Asheville, 40 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Elton every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Asheville same day by 6 p. m.
Leave Asheville every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Elton same day by 6 p. m.
From Bennettsville, by Mount Zion, Van Buren, Lebanon, North Bend, Rawlingsville, Valley Head, Anawaka, Trenton, Ga., and Wauvatchie to Lookout Valley, Te., 90 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Bennettsville every Sunday at 6 a. m., arrive at Lookout Valley every Tuesday by 12 m.
Leave Lookout Valley every Tuesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Bennettsville every Thursday at 6 p. m.
From Bennettsville, by Asheville, Broken Arrow, Crowell, and Kelly's creek, to Harpersville, 60 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Bennettsville every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Harpersville next day by 4 p. m.
From Jacksonville, by Ludiga, Spring Garden, Cave Spring, Ga., and Santa's Valley, to Rome, 35 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Jacksonville every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Rome next Wednesday at 4 p. m.
Leave Rome every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Jacksonville every Saturday at 9 p. m.
Leave Jacksonville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Jacksonville same days by 9 p. m.
From Jacksonville, by Goshen, Terrapin Creek, Centre, Cedar Bluff, Gaylesville, Columbia Creek, Alpine, Ga., Telaga Springs, Lafayette, and Wood's Station, to Dogwood, 100 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Jacksonville every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Dogwood next Wednesday at 4 p. m.
Leave Dogwood every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Jacksonville next Saturday by 4 p. m.
From Jacksonville, by White Plains, Corn Grove, and Oakuskee, to Wedowee, 45 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Jacksonville every Monday and Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Wedowee same days by 7 p. m.
Leave Wedowee every Sunday and Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Jacksonville same days by 7 p. m.
Bids for once a week service are invited.
From Jacksonville, by Alexandria, Blue Eye, Elk, and Kelly's Springs, to Talladega, 40 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Jacksonville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Talladega same days by 5 p. m.
Leave Talladega every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Jacksonville same days by 5 p. m.
From Jacksonville, by Rabbitown, Oak Level, Kemp's Creek, Defies, and Boiling Spring, and back to Jacksonville, equal to 95 miles, once a week.
Leave Jacksonville every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Jacksonville next day by 7 p. m.
From Alexandria, by Cane Creek, Iron Works, and Ten Islands, to Asheville, 32 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Alexandria every Tuesday at 7 a. m., arrive at Asheville same day by 5 p. m.
Leave Asheville every Wednesday at 7 a. m., arrive at Alexandria same day by 5 p. m.
From Kelly's Springs, by Silvernail, Hickory Level, Chulafinno, Oakuskee, Abacocho, Eastville, and Laurel Hill, Ga., to Rotherwood, 82 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Kelly's Springs every Wednesday at 9 a. m., arrive at Rotherwood next day by 7 p. m.
Leave Rotherwood every Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Kelly's Springs next day by 4 p. m.
From Talladega, by Chisholme, and Court Hill, to Wedowee, 47 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Talladega every Monday at 5 a. m., arrive at Wedowee same day by 5 p. m.
Leave Wedowee every Tuesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Talladega same day by 5 p. m.
From Jacksonville, by Bonanza, Mount Hickory, Chambers C. H., Cusseta, Itawhaka, and Dover, to Columbus, Ga., 77 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Jacksonville every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 a. m., arrive at Columbus next Thursday and Monday by 12 m.
Leave Columbus every Monday and Thursday at 1 p. m., arrive at Jacksonville next Wednesday and Saturday by 5 p. m.

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between MILLER & LUNDIE, in the Warehouse & Commission Business, having been dissolved on the 1st inst. by limitation, the undersigned has leased the safe and convenient Fire-Proof Warehouse recently occupied by Mr. Wm. H. Thomas, in which he will be better able to attend to the interest and wants of his old friends and customers, and hopes by proper attention to business to receive a continuation of their patronage.
I shall be at all times prepared to make advances on Cotton stored with me in cash, Bagging and Rope, and Groceries of any kind.
W. M. MILLER.
Wetumpka, Sept. 8, 1845.
Talladega Watchtower and Jacksonville Republican will please copy 3m.

BAGGING & ROPE.
WE constantly keep for sale, the above named articles of a good quality and at about the WETUMPKA PRICES. We therefore hope to have the pleasure, of furnishing our old Customers as heretofore, and would be pleased to add others to our list of patrons, in this line.
WOODWARD & PORTER.
Tax Collector's Sales.
St. Clair County.
I will sell, on the first Monday in May next, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court-house door in the Town of Ashville, a tract or parcel of Land, (to-wit:) the west half of the S. W. q. of Section thirty, Township 14, Range 4 east, lying on Beaver Creek, to pay the State and County taxes for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845. Owned by Doctor Bennett. State and County tax \$1 00. 6m.—\$14 00.
Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Section 20, Township 14, Range 3 east, lying on Canoe Creek, to pay the State and County taxes for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845. Owned by the heirs of Thomas Loving, deceased. State & County taxes \$1 00. 6m.—\$14 00.
I will also sell, on the first Monday in February next, at the court-house door in the town of Ashville, the west half of the north-east quarter of Section 6, Township 14, Range 4 east, lying on Canoe Creek, to pay the State and County taxes for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845; belonging to the estate of Hugh Callahan, dec'd. Amount of Taxes \$1 25.
B. KERR, Tax Collector of St. Clair County.
Oct. 29, 1845.—3m.—\$7 50.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.
JOHN P. FLAKE announces to the public that he has taken the above house, (late Houghton's) and is now prepared to entertain travellers and boarders. His table will be furnished with the best of the country affords, and his guests shall be made comfortable.—The Planter's is the only Hotel in Wetumpka with stables attached.
Rates to suit the times.
JOHN P. FLAKE.
N. B. The Planter's is the first Hotel as you approach Wetumpka from the East, and in the business part of the city.
Dec. 24, 1845.—6m.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the undersigned will save cost by calling and paying up their Notes and Accounts by the 25th of December, as longer indulgence cannot be given. I am compelled by unavoidable circumstances to wind up and quit the business, which I deem a sufficient apology for the course I am about to pursue.
Good seed cotton delivered at Crow's gin will be taken in payment at \$1 25 per hundred.
R. E. W. McADAMS.
Nov. 12, 1845.

Land for Sale.
I will sell my land in St. Clair County, Ala. consisting of about 500 Acres, the principal part lying in Coleman's cove, which averaged 1000 pounds of cotton to the acre in 1844. A part of the farm lies on the forks of the road 4 1/2 miles north of Ashville, 80 acres on Canoe creek where there has been a mill, and a profitable one may be made in the same place. Also the Tavern and lands in Ashville whereon I now reside.—Further description is deemed unnecessary. Mr. Gibb lives on the lands and will show them. Having determined to go to a tropical climate, I will sell low for cash.
JOHN S. JAMES.
Ashville, Feb. 25, 1846.—2m.

Wedowee Hotel.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken charge of the WEDOWEE HOTEL, where he will, at all times, be prepared to entertain travellers and boarders, at exceedingly low prices; he pledges himself that his fare shall be as good as the country affords; and attention given to all that may favor him with their patronage.
WILLIAM OWENS.
March 4,—4c.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.
The undersigned having been appointed administrator, Ex-officio, of the Estate of Henry Hollingsworth, late said County, deceased, all persons who are indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment. Those who have claims against said estate, are requested to present their duly authenticated, as the law directs, or they will be barred.
W. J. WILLIS, Adm'r. Ex-officio.
January, 7, 1846.

FRANKLIN W. BOWDO
Attorney at Law, & Solicitor in Chancery (TALLADEGA, ALA.)
WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care in the Courts of Shelby, Clair, Benton, Randolph, Chambers, Tallapoosa, Coosa, and Talladega; and in Supreme Court.
Office West of the Court House.
October 30 1844.—1c.

Tax Collector's Sale.
ON Monday the 3d day of August next will sell to the highest bidder, for cash before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the following land, to-wit: W. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4 Sec. 21, T. 16, R. 9, east in the Coosa land district. Also the N. W. q. of the N. W. q. of Sec. 21, T. 16, R. 9, east in the Coosa land district, lying on the waters of Chocoleoco, said to be owned by Mr. Mitchell, of the State of Texas, sold for State & County Tax of 1845.—Am't of tax, \$2 04.—6m.—\$14 11.
Also at the same time and place, ONE Lot in the town of White Plains, containing one acre more or less, lying at the west end of the Alley running between Simmons and Moore's lot, and immediately between Kerr's and Johnston's lots, owner unknown, sold for State and County Tax of 1845. Am't of State and County tax 5 cents.
ALEXANDER WOODS, Tax Collector B. C.
Feb. 4, 1846.—6m.—\$14.

EDUCATION.
THE exercises of the CANE CREEK ACADEMY will be resumed on the second Monday in February next, under the supervision of the undersigned, who hopes that he will receive a liberal support from the patrons of learning. The Academy is situated in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood. Terms of tuition reasonable and board very cheap.
JNO. A. FLEMING.

Jacksonville Female Academy.
THE above named institution, will be opened on the first Monday in February next, under the superintendence, of Mr. John Clark, and Lady from Georgia. Said Academy, is a comfortable brick building, pleasantly situated on a gentle slope, in the South Eastern portion of the village. The Village itself, is desirably located, in a high and healthy section of Country—abounds with good springs—is surrounded by striking scenery—and is every way inviting, as a seat for literary schools. The reputation of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, as teachers, is of a high order, and the undersigned cannot doubt, but that they will render satisfaction, to those who may favor them with patronage.
We learn that Mr. Clark has been engaged in teaching, upwards of twenty years, and that Mrs. Clark has an experience of sixteen years, in that business. Boarding can be secured in respectable families, on moderate terms. The rates of tuition, also considered moderate.
Those who desire, can refer to the following named gentlemen, as regards Mr. and Mrs. Clark's qualifications &c.—Dr. Church President of Franklin College Athens Ga., Rev. Dr. Hoyt, Hon. Charles Dougherty & Wm. L. Mitchell Athens Ga., Wm. Harris Esq. Rev. Isaac Sewell, Col. Dobb & Dr. Chester Marietta Ga.
J. FORNEY, Chas. M. M. HOUSTON, J. C. FRANCIS, E. T. SMITH, J. D. HOKE, Trustees.
A. C. ROBINSON, E. L. WOODWARD, Sec'y.
Jacksonville Dec. 24, 1845.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE.
BENTON COUNTY.
I will sell on the first Monday in July next to the highest bidder for Cash at the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, the following described lots, or parcels of land (to-wit:) the N. E. q. also the N. half of the S. E. q. also the N. half of the S. W. q. and also 40 acres of the S. half of the S. W. q. of the dividing line to run from the S. W. corner, to the N. E. corner, and North of the dividing line in Section 10, Township 13, Range 9 East, lying near the led waters of Tallaschatchy Creek, sold to pay the State and County taxes, on the same for the year 1845. Owner unknown, State and county tax \$4 32.—6m.—\$27 00.
I will also sell at the same time and place the N. W. fourth of the N. E. fourth of Section 29 T. 14 R. 12, East, lying on Muscadel Creek, said to be owned by Greenwood & Co. of Columbus Ga. sold to pay the State & County tax on the same for 1845. State and county tax. \$0 15.—6m.—
Also I will sell on the first Monday in April next, to the highest bidder for Cash at the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, the following described lot of land, (to-wit:) the S. E. q. of section 32 Township 16, Range 7 East, lying on Cold Water creek, sold to pay the State and county taxes on the same for the year 1845. Said to belong to Wm. B. McClellan, and others, State and county taxes \$3 60 3m.—\$5 75.
The above lots of lands are subject to a Double Tax.
A. WOODS, T. C.
Dec. 24, 1845.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
From the undersigned on the night of the 11th inst. a small sorrel horse with a blaze face, 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands high; his gait a very short walk and short trot. Any information of the above described horse will be thankfully received.
JACOB STINER.
Jan. 28, 1846.

Rifle Guns.
APPROVED quality and cheap by HOKE & ABERNATHY.
BAGGING & ROPE.
For sale by HUDSON, TERRY & WYL.

Tariff of Charges for Shippers Press and Ware-Houses for the seasons 1845 and '46.
STORAGE for Planters Cotton for the 1st month, per bale. 15c
For one month thereafter per bale. 10
Drayage from the wharf, per bale. 6
For Compressing, per bale. 30
Storage, drayage and wharfage on compressed Cotton per bale. 10
All other charges same as last season.
The above Tariff to take effect on the first day of September next.
G. R. GRIFFITH, Proprietor of Shippers Press.
Mobile, June 4, 1845.

WARE-HOUSE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has leased for a term of years that well known and extensive Fire Proof WARE-HOUSE ad close stores, on the East side of McIntosh street, occupied for the last four years by DYE & DOUGHTY, and which are now in perfect order for the reception of cotton and other produce.
Thankful to my friends and customers for their patronage heretofore to the firm of DYE & DOUGHTY, I now tender my services for the storage and sale of cotton and all other produce which may be consigned to my care. Particular attention will be given to the purchase of Bagging, Groceries, &c., and to receiving and forwarding Merchandise. My Ware-house being located in the central business part of the city, renders it convenient for receiving cotton or other produce by Rail Road, Waggon, and River. My charges will be in conformity with the established rates of the Commission Merchants on cotton, and all other produce in store.
M. M. DYE.
The Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, will publish 4c. every other week and forward their account for payment.
M. M. D.
Augusta, Georgia, Sept. 4, 1845.
46—cow4t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.
ORPHANS COURT FEBRUARY TERM 1846.
CAME Giles L. Driver Adm'r of the Estate of John B. Ingram, dec'd by att'y and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that this day had been set apart for hearing and determining upon the report of the insolvency of the Estate of said John B. Ingram, deceased, made by said administrator, and that notice had been given according to a former order of this court by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican to the creditors of said Estate three times in succession, and by posting up the same for thirty days upon the court house door, and that similar notices had been issued to be served upon the creditors in the County, and issued and sent by mail to those residing out of the County, and no opposition or objection being made by any person to the Decree of insolvency or to the correctness of the accounts & vouchers & schedule filed; and it appearing to the court that the assets of said Estate are wholly insufficient to pay and satisfy its liabilities. It is therefore ordered and decreed that the said Estate be & the same is hereby declared insolvent. It is further ordered that Giles L. Driver be and appear at the office of the clerk of the County court of said County on the first Friday in April next, to make settlement of his accounts as administrator aforesaid and that the creditors of said Estate be notified to be and appear at said court on said day, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive weeks, previous to said day, and by posting up at the court house door, a copy of said notice for thirty days previous to said day, and by the issuance of similar notices to be served upon such of the creditors as reside in this county, and by sending similar notices by mail to such of the creditors as reside out of this County.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
February 11, 1846.

The State of Alabama, St. Clair County.
IN the matter of the Estate of Peter Wagner late of St. Clair county deceased. In the county court sitting for Orphans' business. John Chennault administrator ex-officio de bonis non of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Peter Wagner, having this day presented his accounts and vouchers to the said court for a final settlement of his accounts as such administrator; and the said court having examined, audited and stated the said accounts, and reported the same for allowance at a term of the said court, to be held on the first Monday in April next. Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the said John Chennault, administrator as aforesaid, to have his said account presented to the said court for allowance at the term of said court to be held on the first Monday of April next; when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear, and make exception to the said report. Witness, JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of said Court, this 2d day of February, 1846.
JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of the County Co.
February 11, 1846.

The State of Alabama, St. Clair County.
IN the matter of the Estate of Peter Wagner late of St. Clair county deceased. In the county court sitting for Orphans' business. John Chennault administrator ex-officio de bonis non of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Peter Wagner, having this day presented his accounts and vouchers to the said court for a final settlement of his accounts as such administrator; and the said court having examined, audited and stated the said accounts, and reported the same for allowance at a term of the said court, to be held on the first Monday in April next. Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the said John Chennault, administrator as aforesaid, to have his said account presented to the said court for allowance at the term of said court to be held on the first Monday of April next; when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear, and make exception to the said report. Witness, JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of said Court, this 2d day of February, 1846.
JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of the County Co.
February 11, 1846.

The State of Alabama, St. Clair County.
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JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of the County Co.
February 11, 1846.

The State of Alabama, St. Clair County.
IN the matter of the Estate of Peter Wagner late of St. Clair county deceased. In the county court sitting for Orphans' business. John Chennault administrator ex-officio de bonis non of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Peter Wagner, having this day presented his accounts and vouchers to the said court for a final settlement of his accounts as such administrator; and the said court having examined, audited and stated the said accounts, and reported the same for allowance at a term of the said court, to be held on the first Monday in April next. Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the said John Chennault, administrator as aforesaid, to have his said account presented to the said court for allowance at the term of said court to be held on the first Monday of April next; when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear, and make exception to the said report. Witness, JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of said Court, this 2d day of February, 1846.
JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of the County Co.
February 11, 1846.

The State of Alabama, St. Clair County.
IN the matter of the Estate of Peter Wagner late of St. Clair county deceased. In the county court sitting for Orphans' business. John Chennault administrator ex-officio de bonis non of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Peter Wagner, having this day presented his accounts and vouchers to the said court for a final settlement of his accounts as such administrator; and the said court having examined, audited and stated the said accounts, and reported the same for allowance at a term of the said court, to be held on the first Monday in April next. Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the said John Chennault, administrator as aforesaid, to have his said account presented to the said court for allowance at the term of said court to be held on the first Monday of April next; when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear, and make exception to the said report. Witness, JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of said Court, this 2d day of February, 1846.
JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of the County Co.
February 11, 1846.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.
Orphans' Court, Special Term, February 20th, 1846.
CAME James Wheeler and his wife Elizabeth Wheeler and filed their petition and claim dower in right of the said Elizabeth, late the wife of Samuel C. Chambers, deceased, of the Lands of which the said Samuel C. Chambers owned and possessed during his coverture with the said Elizabeth and setting forth the following described Tracts of Land of which he was possessed in fee simple during coverture, (to-wit:) Fraction D of fractional Section No. 7, Township 13, Range 10, containing 35 acres; also Fraction A of fractional Section No. 12, township 13, Range 9; also the east half of the South East quarter of Section No. 12, Township 13, Range 9, East, containing 80 acres; also the North west fourth of the South west fourth of Section 7, township 13, Range 10, East, containing 39 acres, all lying and being in the Coosa Land District and in the County of Benton, and further that the said Samuel C. Chambers made his last will and Testament under which said Lands were bequeathed, but that the same was not admitted to Probate so far as said Real property was concerned and was considered as wholly insufficient and unavailing to convey the same because it was attested by only two subscribing witnesses, and further that the said will so far as the bequest of personal property is concerned is wholly insufficient and unsatisfactory to petitioner, and further that said Testator had no children or heirs of his body, but that his next of kin are his brothers and sisters, who are John Chambers, of this county, Robert Chambers, who resides in the State of Missouri, David P. Chambers, who resides in Randolph county in this State, Mary Hutcheson who resides in the State of Tennessee, Jane Cameron, late Jane Chambers and now the wife of James Cameron who resides in this county, all of whom are of lawful age, and one Sarah Chambers who is of lawful age and residence is unknown, and further setting forth that petitioners are in possession of said Lands, and that John Bowling and W. B. Miller are the Executors of said last will and testament. It is therefore ordered by the court that the first Friday in April next be set apart for hearing and determining said petition and that said John Bowling and W. B. Miller, the executors, and that said John and David P. Chambers and James and Jane Cameron and all others who live in this State, the kindred and heirs of the said Testator and all other persons in adverse interest in the State be served with a copy of said Petition, and of said day set apart for hearing and determining upon said Petition ten days previous to said time; and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four successive weeks previous to said day as a notice to said nonresidents and all others, that all may have an opportunity of contesting the same.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
March 4, 1846.—1c.

In Chancery
for the 39th Chancery District held in and for Benton County, February 18th, 1846.
THIS day came the complainant by (Samuel P. Rice) his Solicitor, and moved the court for order of publication as required by Law as to the defendant, James Cook, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court by the affidavit of the Complainant on file, that the said defendant, James Cook, is of lawful age, resides without the limits of this State, and in the county of Itawamba, in the State of Mississippi. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, in said State, and on the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said James Cook to be and appear before the Register of this Court, at his office in Jacksonville, from the making of this order, and plead answer or demur, to said bill of complaint, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him.
A true copy from the minutes.
R. G. EARLE, Register & Master of said court.
March 4, 1846.

Tax Collector's Sale.
I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 4th day of May next, the undivided half of the following described lands, to-wit: the E. half of the S. E. fourth of Sec. 12, township 13, range 9. Also P. A. of fl. Sec. 12, township 13, range 9, containing 43 95-100 acres. Also N. W. fourth of S. W. fourth of Sec. 7, township 13, range 10, containing 35 acres, lying on the waters of Mill Creek in Terrapin valley, said to be owned by Samuel C. Chambers: sold for State and County tax of 1845. State and County Tax \$1 16.
ALEXANDER WOODS, Tax Collector B. C.
Feb. 4, 1846.—3m.—\$14.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.
ORPHANS COURT FEBRUARY TERM 1846.
CAME Giles L. Driver Adm'r of the Estate of John B. Ingram, dec'd by att'y and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that this day had been set apart for hearing and determining upon the report of the insolvency of the Estate of said John B. Ingram, deceased, made by said administrator, and that notice had been given according to a former order of this court by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican to the creditors of said Estate three times in succession, and by posting up the same for thirty days upon the court house door, and that similar notices had been issued to be served upon the creditors in the County, and issued and sent by mail to those residing out of the County, and no opposition or objection being made by any person to the Decree of insolvency or to the correctness of the accounts & vouchers & schedule filed; and it appearing to the court that the assets of said Estate are wholly insufficient to pay and satisfy its liabilities. It is therefore ordered and decreed that the said Estate be & the same is hereby declared insolvent. It is further ordered that Giles L. Driver be and appear at the office of the clerk of the County court of said County on the first Friday in April next, to make settlement of his accounts as administrator aforesaid and that the creditors of said Estate be notified to be and appear at said court on said day, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive weeks, previous to said day, and by posting up at the court house door, a copy of said notice for thirty days previous to said day, and by the issuance of similar notices to be served upon such of the creditors as reside in this county, and by sending similar notices by mail to such of the creditors as reside out of this County.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
February 11, 1846.

The State of Alabama, St. Clair County.
IN the matter of the Estate of Peter Wagner late of St. Clair county deceased. In the county court sitting for Orphans' business. John Chennault administrator ex-officio de bonis non of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Peter Wagner, having this day presented his accounts and vouchers to the said court for a final settlement of his accounts as such administrator; and the said court having examined, audited and stated the said accounts, and reported the same for allowance at a term of the said court, to be held on the first Monday in April next. Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the said John Chennault, administrator as aforesaid, to have his said account presented to the said court for allowance at the term of said court to be held on the first Monday of April next; when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear, and make exception to the said report. Witness, JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of said Court, this 2d day of February, 1846.
JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of the County Co.
February 11, 1846.

The State of Alabama, St. Clair County.
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JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of the County Co.
February 11, 1846.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.
The undersigned having been appointed administrator, Ex-officio, of the Estate of Henry Hollingsworth, late said County, deceased, all persons who are indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment. Those who have claims against said estate, are requested to present their duly authenticated, as the law directs, or they will be barred.
W. J. WILLIS, Adm'r. Ex-officio.
January, 7, 1846.

JOHN FOSTER, Attorney at Law,
HAS returned to Jacksonville and will attend to any professional business entrusted to his care. Feb. 18, 1846.—1m.
Dr. Champion's VEGETABLE AGUE MEDICINE.
A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever, in all its complicated forms; also an effectual remedy for Fever of every description.
The increased demand for this medicine, is an evidence to the proprietor, that it must and will be a prevailing practice in Fevers. It is now in general use throughout all the Western & Southern States and Texas, and the demand for the medicine is so greatly increased, that the proprietor has been unable to fully supply many parts of the country during the last season. It may be relied on in all cases to cure the Chills and Fever the first day—Biliousness, Typhus, Nervous, Congestive, Winter and Scarlet Fevers, all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured by its use. It is of practice in a shorter time, and with much more certainty than by any other system that has been recommended. Each box contains twenty-four pills—twelve of which will cure any ordinary case of Chills and Fever. The large quantity of boxes having reduced the price ONE DOLLAR per Box.
Also
Vegetable, Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and cathartic Pills.
Possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.
This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Bilious habits, Constipation, Cholera Morosa, Rheumatism, Scrofula, foul stomach, depraved appetite, Worms, Jaundice, Head-ache, sick stomach, palpitations of the heart, Diarrhea, Nervous affections, obstructed menstruations, Dysentery or Flux, Heartburn, White-swellings, and all those diseases arising from impure blood.
Price twenty-five cents per box—a pamphlet accompanies each box, with full directions and ample testimonials of these medicines.

Letter from Sulphur Springs, Mo.
MISSOURI, Jefferson County, September 22, 1845.
DR. CHAMPTION—We, the undersigned, citizens of Little Rock township, and in the vicinity of the Sulphur Springs P. O., would candidly state that the demand for your Ague, and also your Cathartic Pills, has been unprecedented—Many of the people in this vicinity have been compelled to send to St. Louis for them. It would be accommodating the people in this neighborhood as well as advancing your interest, to establish an agency at the Sulphur Springs Post office without delay. Mr. A. J. J. Burges, Jr., of the Sulphur Springs, is a gentleman every way entitled to the confidence of the public, and would be willing to accept an agency to accommodate the people.
J. B. Fredericks David Kneeland R. Johnson Henry Lamplugh J. Burges, Jr. John Ogle Philip Ripkin Skelton Richardson Thos Moss F. Waters John Richardson John Ogle Wm J. Barzee John Henry Nash Silas Hughes L. S. Ingalls, W. R. Robertson, J. G. Bond, H. D. Lucas.
Letter of Dr. S. H. Wilson, Napoleon, Ark.
Dr. CHAMPTION—I am writing to you from the Drug business in this place, upon a larger scale, and am of the opinion that, from the known virtue of your pills, which has been fully tested this season, and the efficacy in regard to their efficacy, fully developing themselves. I feel assured that, should you, from time to time, send them within the limits of my practice, I could sell them to the amount of the agents in the immediate vicinity, and could make an arrangement of this character, I would at all times be prepared to pay over to your traveling agent the several hundred dollars, whenever he should call. Mr. Swin will give you all the information you may desire in regard to my responsibility, together with his views of the propriety of my suggestion.
Respectfully,
S. H. WILSON.

Extract of a letter from T. W. Craven, Walton county Geo.
DR. CHAMPTION—Took a tour through the lower part of the State, and was astonished at the success of your pills, in every place where they have been tried. They have unparalleled force, bearing off before them like a mighty flood, all opposition, and are hailed by thousands as the best remedy for the cure of Chills and Fevers. Yours, &c.
T. W. CHAMPTION.

BONOMO, AYOVELLES

Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 10.—No. 12.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1846.

Whole No. 483

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

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

Terms of Advertising.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. 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 charged on 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 full 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—small letters addressed to the Editor on business.

Tariff of Charges for Shippers Press and Ware-Houses for the seasons 1845 and '46.

STORAGE for Planters Cotton for the 1st month, per bale, 15c.

For one month thereafter per bale, 10c.

Drayage from the wharf, per bale, 6c.

For Compressing, per bale, 30c.

Storage, drayage and wharfage on compressed Cotton per bale, 10c.

All other charges same as last season.

The above Tariff to take effect on the first day of September next.

G. R. GRIFFITH,
Proprietor of Shippers Press.
Mobile, June 4, 1845.

HATCHETTS & REEDS,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALA.

WM. T. HATCHETT,
DAN'L T. REED,
A. HATCHETT.

RYAN & HATCHETT,
Ware-House & Commission Merchants,
WETUMPKA, ALA.

WM. T. HATCHETT,
DAN'L T. REED,
A. HATCHETT.

WARE-HOUSE,
AND
Commission Business.

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

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

HOUSE & LUNDIE.
S. W. HOUSE,
W. L. LUNDIE.

Land and Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of a deed of Trust to me executed, by Wm. McGeehee on the 24th day of February, 1846, and duly recorded in the Clerk's office of Benton county, for the purpose of securing and paying off every creditor that holds a demand against him, the undersigned will, on the 24th day of April, next, at the residence of William McGeehee, on Cane Creek, Benton county, offer for sale, for cash between

Thirty-five and Forty Like-Ly Negroes,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys, Girls and children, most of which are likely, together with other personal property, consisting of

Horses, Mules, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, &c.

Also, that valuable Tract of Land, on which said McGeehee now resides; also a valuable tract of Land lying on Obatchie and Tallassahatchee Creeks, containing about 800 acres. I will also offer several Tracts of Land lying in Coosa and Talladega counties. Any or all of the above property can be sold at private sale by applying to me at Jacksonville, or at the residence of Wm. McGeehee where an agent will be found.

WM. L. TERRY, Trustee.
March 18, 1846.

*The Talladega Reporter will please publish the above five weeks and forward account to W. L. T.

Notice.

ALL the notes and accounts due the estate of George Fleming, deceased, being put in my hands for collection, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate, that I will be in Jacksonville on every Saturday for the purpose of attending to the collection of said notes and accounts.

JNO. A. FLEMING.

The Last Dollar.

BY T. PAYNE REID.

"Francis, you still drink—it is a dangerous practice."

"Oh, merely a dash now and then—nothing more."

"I say it is in these dashes and juleps that the danger lies—they pass the bitter poison over the palate that would else have been untainted."

"But, D'Anville, I have taken a glass so and so, these ten years, and where's the evil, I can never become a drunkard."

"I tell you, Francis, you do not know the hold it has taken upon you."

"How?"

"I observed, Francis, while the boat was taking in my cotton, how often you went to the bar."

"But they were old acquaintances—the clerk and captain—I have not seen them for several months."

"Ah, Francis, do not deceive me; there was that in your manner that reminded me of my own downward career."

"Your downward career?"

"I had known my friend for about five years, had made his acquaintance under peculiar circumstances in the City of New Orleans, where he was represented to me as one of the most enterprising and wealthy planters on the river, and where I always knew him as a strictly temperate man—and what he could have meant by his downward career, I could not guess; for five years at least it had been an upward one. He was now worth half a million; I had heard, moreover, this was the plantation upon which he was born, and that in fact he came into the world the proprietor of \$150,000."

"Step forward to the front of the piazza," said D'Anville, apparently without heeding my surprise.

"We sat in the verandah of a beautiful mansion. I arose, as desired, and walked forward to the bamboo railing of the high piazza."

"Well."

"Cast your eyes over the plantation."

"I looked abroad over the tops of the orange trees. To the right as far as the eye could take in, fields of sugar-cane were waving their golden plumes in the sun, on the other side, broad flats of rice, in full bloom heaved to and fro under a light summer wind, and glistened like a sea of silver. In the rear, fields of cotton and green maize, and patches of melons and yams, stretched away smiling and sunny in the distant background, at least three miles from the village, rose the dark outline of the cypress woods grand and gloomy and resembling some vast mountain sierra. It was a scene rich and radiant with pleasure and prosperity, and bore evidence of princely wealth, on the part of its proprietor."

"I could count at least three hundred laborers at work in the fields, dressed in their broad palm-leaf hats and sky blue jackets, while nearly an equal number of women and children were seen at work among their huts, or seated under the shade of the dark date trees that grew around. The waters of the Mississippi rolled past within two hundred yards of the place where I stood offering a high road for all this superfluous luxuriance, to the markets of the world. It was a glowing scene and gratified the sense as well as the soul with peculiar beauty."

"I gazed for several minutes over the fair landscape, which operating as a narcotic, almost lulled my senses to sleep. Presently the voice of my friend broke upon my waking dream."

"You see my plantation—is it not a fine one?"

"The finest I ever saw."

"I was born upon it—it was my father's."

"So I have understood."

"Ten years ago, that plantation was pledged."

"Pledged! How?"

"Pledged to the devil that I would warn you against—drink! and its owner was left, soul and body, within one dollar of utter ruin."

"I never heard."

"No—you never heard. You have not mixed with my former associates in New Orleans, nor have I since then—but you shall hear—listen!"

D'Anville removed his broad-leafed Panama from his forehead as ever nature chiselled—waved it several times across his face by way of fanning himself, and proceeded.

"I am now thirty-five. Fifteen years ago I had completed my education in Paris, and returned home to see the remains of my last relative, my father, deposited beneath yonder willow, and to find myself the uncontrolled possessor of an estate worth nearly \$200,000. Five miles up the river on the same side, was the estate and chateau of Lassalle. He had originally emigrated from France with my father, and had become rich by the same honest means. He had an only daughter—Marie Louise. We had been playmates previous to my departure to Europe. While we were but children, and before leaving Louisiana for the first time, the face of that beautiful child had burned its image on my heart. Six years of gay dissipation in the precincts of the Palais Royal did not efface that image, and often as I lay upon a sleepless couch, did I think of my own little Creole, in the far Southwest—of our last parting by her father's orangery—of the gentle pressure—the full eye—the flushed cheek,

and pouting lip, that I would have given the world to kiss, and of a thousand things that flitted before me like sunbeams over the sea of memory. I thought of these, & I longed to return."

"With such a disposition during my absence, you may easily believe that after my return I was not long in visiting the plantation of Pierre Lassalle. I rushed through the parterre—the old man was on the piazza. He shook me warmly by the hand. 'Where,' shouted I, 'where is my little Marie?' 'Little Marie!' repeated he, laughing, and entering the house; he returned, not with the pretty child of ten years that I had went to gaze upon with boyish emotion, but a lovely girl approaching the full developments of womanhood; still it was Marie Louise. I had never before looked on such loveliness. She was perfect! In stature a goddess; an angel in feature, with an eye that created love where ever its glances fell. I need not tell you of the strange emotions I then experienced; I loved; doubted and feared; for until this moment it had never occurred to me that Marie might, in my absence, have been wooed and won by another—and another was present. A certain Count D'Anville, a Frenchman, was introduced to me. He seemed to be a great favorite with Marie's maiden aunt."

"But a few days passed before I found an opportunity of conversing with Marie Louise alone, for I visited the house of Pierre Lassalle daily. It was as I had wished & expected. She loved me—I heard the thrilling confession in her sighs; I saw it in her looks and blushes. Mark me, Francis, I do not mean to say that we had as yet made any formal avowal of our loves; but I deemed that day she showed a plain partiality, and the time was not distant when I should require the confession from her lips."

"Time like a sweet stream fringed with lovely flowers, glided smoothly past, & I was no longer jealous, even of the nobleman, who still continued to visit the mansion of Lassalle."

"During my stay in Paris, among other evil practices I had acquired the practice of indulging in drink. It was a college acquaintance that first led me into this evil, and it had grown upon me. The sweetened liquors and fancy drinks that the restaurateurs of the French capital knew so well how to prepare, had created an appetite for the other stimulants, and I had acquired the habit of brandy drinking, although only in small quantities, as you drink now, Pierre Lassalle, above all things on earth, dreaded a drinker. His father had died from the effects of drink."

"Returning from Iboville one evening, I stopped at his house. I had never passed it since my return, without stopping, and I could not on this occasion. I had met a number of my early companions in Iboville, and during the day we had drank much wine around the billiard table. I was somewhat intoxicated, but not so much as not to perceive that the old man received me rather uncourteously. Stung with his harsh treatment, I did not visit his house for several days, and then only under the influence of brandy. My desire to see Louise overcame my prudence, and my nice sense of honor was blunted by intoxication. I can scarcely tell what passed on the occasion. My conduct however, was gross. I demanded, in angry words, an explanation of his former treatment, and I endeavored to seize Louise in my arms, but was prevented by the interference of the French nobleman, who, at the same time, received a blow from me, that fell him to the ground. A duel was the consequence. The Frenchman was wounded, but a far deeper wound was given to me by the contents of a note which I received from Louise. I need not tell you all that this note contained; it forbade me any further acquaintance.—From that moment I became regardless of everything; and a report that Marie Louise was about to be married to the Count, heightened my misery, and has turned the event I am about to relate.—It was now too late to apologize—to promote reformation. I flung myself on board a passing boat, and in a few hours was in the city of New Orleans. New Orleans was at that time wealthy and wicked, and presented almost as gay a field as Paris itself."

"I was not long in finding a drain for my resources. Night after night saw me sleeping upon a drunken couch. I plunged into gambling with a perfect recklessness, and the excitement of this for a time, pleased me. I was not the only one, by hundreds, of the young planters, who were then spending his thousands upon faro roulette.—The city seemed to be one huge gambling house. I had seen no such high gaming, even in the halls of Paris. In one night alone I lost upwards of twenty thousand dollars—upon another more than half that amount. Sometimes, I won largely, but the sharks taking advantage of my recklessness and frequent intoxication, robbed me; sometimes by false dice, and often as I found, by abstracting money from my pocket."

"On one occasion, a faro dealer, thinking me intoxicated, attempted, though in a most slovenly manner, to cheat me out of a thousand dollar bet. I was not too drunk to perceive his trick, but enough so to make me regardless of what I did, and drawing my siletto I pinned his hand to the table. I shall never forget the uproar that followed. I was much abused, and in the event

was compelled to pay a large sum of money to stop a prosecution that had been entered against me. In this way my fortune soon melted, until I obtained fifty thousand dollars by mortgage on my plantation. This went like the rest, and in less than one year I found myself beggared and without credit; for I had even exhausted this, and what was worse than all, I had become a drunkard."

"You may think it strange my young friend, that I could have fallen in the course of one year; but as New Orleans then was, many a victim was made even in less time. You may think it stranger still, when I relate to you the simple instance that brought me at last to my senses. I was sitting one morning, in a cafe in the Rue Royale; the last dollar was in my hand—it was the last of a small sum I had borrowed from an acquaintance. I had taken it from my pocket to spend for a drink; some circumstances that I cannot now recall, made me more sober and reflective than usual. As I held the silver dollar in my hand, my eyes involuntarily fell upon the figure of the goddess of Liberty. Quick as thought the object suggested to my mind her whose image was still graven on my heart so deeply that all the drink in the world could not wash it out. I fell in a train of reflections. I thought of the change that had come over me; the height from which I had fallen; the degraded situation in which I then was! But above all I thought of her, and the question crossed my mind whether I might not win her, having heard that she refused the French nobleman. It seemed then to my paralyzed mind a desperate resolve. But it is only when we fear drowning that we strike desperately. As long as an object is in our reach we take small pains to keep it there; let us but lose it, and then comes regret—the desire to win it back again; ask those who have spent a fortune. Such ambition has made the great ones of the world, and such ambition took possession of me, rendered acute by the very difficulty of the deed to be done. The dollar to be sure, had but little to do with the reformation that followed, though it certainly suggested the resolution that led to this reformation. I thrust it back into my pocket, and rushed from the cafe. I have never seen it in one since."

"Francis, I have little more to tell you. The means by which I recovered my property were perfectly simple. I was employed in one week from the time in a cotton broker's office, at a salary of \$3000 a year. The broker had been a friend of my father. I recovered the amount of a debt of \$10,000 that an English merchant had been owing to my father's estate, and I shortly became a partner in the firm of my employer. At this time cotton speculation's fortune was often made in a few months, and I was not long in retrieving my lost property, and what was of more consequence, my reputation."

"By strange coincidence, my partner happened to be the agent of Pierre Lassalle, and circumstances once more brought me in contact with the old man. As I understood afterwards he had long watched my conduct, & in due time he invited me to visit him at his hotel. You may imagine my shame at finding myself once more in the presence of his daughter, but you cannot tell the deep and thrilling joy I felt at discovering that I was forgiven—nay, more that she still loved me! Heaven once more seemed to smile upon me, and I was happy!—This is the dollar."

D'Anville drew a silver dollar from his pocket and held it forth. A small white hand was laid upon his shoulder, and a soft liquid voice pronounced "Heart!" Turning we beheld Marie Louise!

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER.

At the Typographical Celebration in Rochester, a few days since, Wm. A. WELLES, a journeyman, gave the following sketch of his life, which is the greatest mess of pi we ever heard of. He says:

"Mr. President—It has often been remarked that the fortunes of the members of the Typographical profession have been more diversified and precarious than that of any other class of men. The changes constantly taking place in their circumstances, render them an easy prey to all the vicissitudes of life."

"The printer is an intellectual being. No class of men, in any age of the world have given evidence of so great versatility of talent, universal knowledge and variety of reading, as the body Typographical. The biography of many printers would be both amusing and instructive. By way of illustrating the above illustrating the above, I offer the following crude, rambling recollections of a somewhat adventurous journey thus far through life; not that I would, in so doing, claim any notoriety for my many 'hair-breadth escapes,' but from an inclination to let my fellow craftsmen read a page of my story; and if any good should result from my experience, to bequeath a record of the incidents of my times for the amusement of others."

"I served nearly seven years' apprenticeship in the office of the late Alderman Seymour, 49 John street, N. Y. In this office, associated as fellow workmen, were the late commissary general of this State, A. Chandler, Mayor Harper of New York, Gen. George P. Morris, editor and publisher of the New York Mirror, John Windt Elliot, the foreman, (one of the notorious 'Mirandi Expedition,') and your humble servant."

About this time I pulled the first number of the New York American, then edited by Messrs. Charles King, James H. Hamilton, and Gulian Verplanck. The first edition of *Salmagundi* was also printed in this office, about this time, from the manuscript of Washington Irving, in the composition of which I assisted. In Van Winkle's, afterwards I set up the three first numbers of the *Sketch Book*, by the same gifted author."

In Boston, I worked upon the *Columbia Sentinel*, for "old Ben Russell," who discharged me from his office for drumming *Yankee Doodle* as I beat the last sheet of the inside of his paper, one morning, after having worked off eleven tokens, imperial, with in the preceding ten hours. From Boston I went to Flagg & Gould's office, Andover, Mass., and was employed in setting up, from his MS., Gibb's *Hebrew Lexicon*, which contained nineteen different languages, including those usually styled dead. At this period of my history, I procured a midshipman's warrant, and went to sea in the frigate *Brandywine*, Commodore Morris."

The ship sailed from Hampton Roads in Sept. 1825, having on board as passenger that illustrious statesman and patriot, Gilbert Motier, Marquis de La Fayette. During a voyage of 23 days, I saw much of this great and good man. The General conferred a particular favor upon me by entrusting to my care a *rattle snake*, an *opossum*, a *gray squirrel*, a *cock-robin*, and a *poodle dog*—the last a present from a lady in Philadelphia. I was on board the *Brandywine* on the night of the memorable 25th of Sept. 1825, when more than \$50,000 worth of property was thrown overboard to lighten the vessel, while in the head of the Bay of Biscay."

When in Portsmouth, (England,) I had the honor, of being a guest on board the *Brandywine*, at a dinner given to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, then Lord High Admiral of the British Navy; Lady Noel, wife of Lord Byron, and her little daughter Ada; Admiral Lord Bellinghroke, and several other dignitaries of the British realm."

From England we proceeded to Gibraltar, and joined the squadron under Com. Rodgers. From Gibraltar, we sailed up the Mediterranean, on the European shore, touching at such ports as Cadiz, Mahon, Naples, Pisa, Palermo, Malta, the coast of Calabria, &c.; then crossing to the Asiatic and African side of the Mediterranean; then running down to Gibraltar. From the Rock, we took the trade winds, and made the Cape de Verde Island, and the Cape of Good Hope; from thence to Ascension and Elba islands. After cruising upon the coast for six weeks, the ship ran over to Staten Land, off the pitch of Cape Horn."

I have visited the cities of St. Poulos, the Island of St. Catharine, Santos, Rio Janeiro; Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Mouladano, on the river La Plata; St. Salvador, at the head of the bay of All Saints; Olinda and Pernambuco; Maranhao and Peru, on the Amazon. I have also been in all the ports in the United States, except New Orleans and Charleston."

In my land cruises, I have wrought as a printer in Portland, Me.; Concord, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Hartford, Ct.; more than 20 years, ago, (in the office of my old friend P. Canfield, now present,) New Haven Ct.; N. Y.; New Ark. N. J.; and in Philadelphia.—In this city, in *Billy Brown's* office, Wagner's alley I assisted in setting up Prince Lucien Bonaparte's work on American Ornithology. I was also employed by Matthew Cary, one of the oldest printers and publishers in the United States, in the establishments of Pouson, Mrs. Lydia R. Bailey, John Bioren, Duane, *Billy Fry*, &c."

One dark, gloomy night, in 1829, I found myself in the (now) city of Buffalo, in a bar room, with but a single "York shilling" in my pocket, about half sick, and completely tired of printing and the World. While I was discussing the ills of life, and the inconvenience of being 100 miles from home, in the wilderness, listening to the surges of lake Erie and the cravings of an empty stomach, a gentleman tapped me on the shoulder in a good-natured manner, and asked me if I were a printer. I answered in the affirmative. He wished me to go to Geneva and take a situation in his office. I accepted his offer—(he slipped a \$10 bill into my hand)—and I accompanied him to Geneva, and was in his employment until my wages amounted to \$150, with which I renewed my adventures."

I have been confined in the same dungeon in the Castle of Buenos Ayres, with Don Manuel Rosas; the latter gentleman for treason, and your humble servant for slipping a dirk into the ribs of a Gocheo who attempted to take his life. I have danced in the Turf, with Madame Col. Coe, daughter of Governor Balcarac—and eaten cassada root with the negroes of the coast of Africa, from a cocoa-nut shell. I have had an audience with Gov. Balcarac, in the castle of Buenos Ayres, as one of the suits of Commodore M. Woolsey, then commanding the U. S. Squadron on the coast of Brazil, and Acting Charge, at the court of Don Pedro. I have built a saw-mill and dam across Bear like, western Michigan, been in every station in the printing business from *Devil* to the Editor and publisher of a city *Devil*."

I was elected Vice President of the first Harrison State Convention ever held in the U. S., at Niblo's Garden, N. Y."

As Editor of the Washington County Post, I wrote the first editorial in favor of Harrison, for the Presidency. I have sip-

ped matta, and kicked up my toes, amidst the giddy throng of Buenos Ayres lasses, upon the Pampas of San Isidro; and have been dashing along the Passe of the Alameda, on the banks of the La Plata, in company with Mrs. Hallet, (the accomplished lady of Stephen Hallet, printer to the Buenos Arcan Government,) in his coach and four, who was at the time the richest man in Buenos Ayres."

A GREAT INVENTION.

The New York Sun announces one of the most important discoveries of the age, being a new mode of propelling steam-boats by which a speed of from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour, may be obtained in navigating rivers or oceans. Models of the invention are now before the Committee of the U. S. Senate on Naval Affairs, and arrangements are being made to carry it into practical operation. We are informed, it is the invention of a Pennsylvania. It supersedes paddle wheels, screw propellers, &c. &c., and has the merit of operating altogether under water, beyond the reach of an enemy's fire. The State that gave birth to the great Fulton, has also the honor of claiming as her son, the discoverer of this invention."

INDIAN DEPREDAATION.

We learn that on Sunday last, as a party of three men were hunting about ten miles from East Bay, an arm of Escambia Bay, some fifteen miles from this place they were fired upon by the Indians. We regret to learn that one of the party, a Mr Pitts, was instantaneously killed and his brother severely wounded. The other Mr Silcox, received no injury, and in company with the wounded man succeeded in escaping. As soon as the intelligence of the murder reached Col. Crane, commanding the fortifications in this harbor, he despatched a detachment of men under the command of Lieut. Donaldson, up Santa Rosa Sound, to endeavor to cut off this roving body of Indians, who are thus committing depredations upon unoffending citizens. We feel confident that Lieutenant D. will give a good account of the Indians should he come across them. We have not yet heard of the return of the troop.—*Pensacola Gazette.*

ILLUSIVE ABSTRACTION.

A Bourbon prince thought himself dead, and refused to eat until his friends invited him to dine with Turanne, & other French heroes long since departed."

There was a tradesman who thought he was a seven shilling piece, and advertised himself thus: "If my wife present me for payment, don't change me."

Bishop Warburton tells us of a man who thought himself a goose pie; and Dr Ferriexley had a patient who thought he had swallowed the devil."

There lived in Paris, a man who thought he had, with others, been guillotined, and when Napoleon was emperor, their heads were all restored, but in the scramble he got the wrong one."

The Rev. Simon Brown died with the conviction that his rational soul was annihilated by a special fiat of the Divine will; and a patient in the Frien's Retreat at York, thought he had no soul, heart, or lungs."

The wife of Solomon Galenus sank into a state of extreme melancholy from the deep conviction that she was a visitant from the tomb, but sent back to the world without her heart, for God had detained that in heaven."

A soldier of the field of Austerlitz was struck with a delirious conviction that he was but an ill made model of his former self.—"You ask how Pere Kambert is," he would say; "he is dead, killed at Austerlitz, that you now see is a mere machine made in his likeness."

Vincetinus believed himself too large to pass any of his doorways. To dispel this illusion, his physician resolved he should be dragged through this aperture by force.—This erroneous dictate was obeyed, but as he was forced Vincetinus screamed out in agony that his limbs were fractured and the flesh torn from his bones. In this dreadful delusion, with terrific imprecations against his murderers, he died."

Philosophy of Mystery.

For the Ladies.—A new way to make Calicoes wash well.—Infuse three gills of salt in four quarts of boiling water, and put the calicoes in, while hot and leave it till cold. And in this way the colors are rendered permanent, and will not fade by subsequent washing. So says a lady who has frequently made the experiment."

A Regular Whaler.—An Irishman who had just come over, went into an office in New York the other day, where a notice was stuck up—"thirty men wanted for whaling." On being asked his qualifications, he said that within the week he had whaled Mick Finn; and Owen Donner, and that he should whale Jemmy Duffy so soon as he could lay eyes on him. He was not wanted."

"You didn't go to Cork, to-day, Paddy?"

"Och, no, said Paddy, 'I heard a gentleman say there would be an eclipse of the moon here to-night, and I stayed to see it.'"

Wednesday, March 25, 1846.

LADIES NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

We have received the first three numbers of the 9th volume of this truly beautiful and valuable work, edited by Mrs. ANN STEPHENS. Each number contains two beautiful engravings, besides fashion plates. Of their contents we have not room to speak, in the present notice, as their merits deserve. They contain every useful and interesting quality calculated to render this Magazine eminently worthy of patronage. It is published at \$2 per annum in advance, one dollar less than many other Magazines which it surpasses in ability and elegance. For particulars of terms, &c. the reader is referred to the prospectus, which has been published in this paper for several weeks.

IMPROVEMENT OF LAND.—Whitemarsh B. Seabrook, President of the South Carolina State Agricultural Society, says in a late address: "The most common and yet the most esteemed retentive atmospheric absorbent with which I am acquainted, is the leaves of the pine. When mixed with farm or stable manure, especially if a little salt has been added, it forms a highly fertilizing compound. In attracting and preserving the gases and vapor of the atmosphere, lies, however, its great virtue. In a drought, if applied a few inches thick around each hill of corn, considerable moisture, under the heaps, will be seen in 24 hours, and shortly afterwards, the field, should the farmer's operations have been so extensive, will prove the efficacy of this simple experiment."

He further says in another part of the same address, that pine leaves contain a much greater proportion of nutritive juices, and should always be used, if obtainable, in preference to any kind of straw or the leaves of other trees. This is certainly a valuable price of information, emanating from a high source, to those who are desirous of improving their land, and are not already acquainted with the fact. In many parts of this country the material is abundant and easily obtained, and that too where the land is level, and without improvement, comparatively by worthless.

The reader will find in to-day's paper a glowing description of Texas, contained in the circular of the "Texas Emigration and Land Company." The picture is no doubt overwrought. In our next we design to publish a letter from the Texas correspondent of the Charleston Evening News, which gives a very unfavorable account of the country. Before the Texas fever rises too high, we hope those disposed to emigrate will read both sides, and then draw their own conclusions.

JEROME PORTER has resigned the Professorship of Law in the University of Alabama, not, as stated by the Press, from any disinclination to discharge the duties of the department, or indifference to its success; but in consequence of various discouragements; among others, the limitation of the tenure of office to one year.

The following bill was introduced into the House of Representatives on the 5th inst. by our Representative P. G. McConnell, read, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

A BILL.

To grant the head of a family, man, maid, or widow, a homestead, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for any man, maid, or widow, being the head of a family, after making probate, to cultivate a fraction of land not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, and said person shall be, and is hereby authorized to enter, upon and after the payment of the sum of three dollars and twenty-five cents, a fraction of one hundred and sixty acres, as specified above, conditioned that said person shall declare his or her purpose to cultivate all or a portion of the said land for the period of five years: *Provided*, That said person shall also declare that he or she is wholly unable to pay the minimum price now fixed by law on the public lands: *Provided, also*, That said parcel of land shall inure to the benefit of the family of the person entering the same, and shall not be subject to levy, sale, or alienation in any manner whatever.

From the Daily Picayune, extra.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sat. March 14, 11 A. M. HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.—The steamship Galveston, Capt. Wright, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. She left the bay of Aransas on the 11th, and the city of Galveston at noon, on the 12th inst. The news is important.

The main body of Gen. Taylor's army had marched towards Brazos St. Jago, and the last regiment, with Gen. Taylor and his staff, was to leave on the 12th inst. There were rumors that a large force of Mexicans had been concentrated to oppose the advance of Gen. Taylor's force, and these produced considerable excitement. The United States troops were in the highest spirits in expectation of a conflict with the

enemy. The following orders have been issued by the General:

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, CORPUS CHRISTI, March 8, 1846.

As the army is about marching to the frontier on a delicate service, the Commanding General wishes it distinctly understood, that no person not properly attached to it, will be permitted to accompany the troops, or establish them in their vicinity, either on the route or on the Rio Grande, on any pretence whatever. It may save many individuals useless expense and annoyance to be informed that rigid measures will be taken to enforce this regulation, which is deemed necessary for the interests of the public service. By direction of the Gen. W. W. S. Bliss, Asst Adj't Gen.

For the Republican.

Mr. Editor:

In 1830, in consequence of a memorial presented to the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, and confirmation of the statements of the memorial by a committee of twenty, appointed by a numerous meeting of citizens, the proprietors of the Tremont Theatre, directed a committee of nine, to make a full and thorough investigation into the state of that Theatre. Their report is arranged under the head of vindication and admission. Their vindication, using their own words, is in substance as follows:

"1. That there never was any cause of complaint against the Tremont Theatre, which has not always existed against all Theatres, conducted upon the English and American system of setting a place apart for women of ill fame, instead of the French system, which admits them indiscriminately to all parts of the house."

"2. That in respect to the evils resulting from this system, and from the sale of refreshments within the Theatre, the Tremont Theatre has never been so deserving of censure, as the Federal street used to be.

"3. That the direct communication between the third row and the lower boxes, which formerly existed in the Tremont Theatre, was introduced in conformity with the usage which has prevailed in all other cities of the United States. The opinion of the majority of this committee, however, is against such a communication."

Their admission of the evils resulting from the Theatre are remarkable, and are as follows:

"Mr. Wells, superintendent of the house for juvenile offenders, testified that 'under the application of a friend who was about to make some publication respecting the Theatre, he was led to inquire of the boys under his charge whether they were not first induced to steal by the strong desire of purchasing tickets to visit the Theatre; and that out of the oldest boys seventeen confessed that they were; &c.

Mr. Reed stated 'that a young man who had been in his employment as apprentice or clerk, was discovered, during the last summer, to have stolen large sums of money from him; and that he ascertained he, and others similarly situated, used to buy tickets for the Theatre, go from the boxes to the third row, and thence home with the bad women, who were found there; and that he had first become acquainted with those women, as he stated, in the third row of the Theatre.'

Mr. Justice Simmons has been made acquainted with the character of those who resort to the row and gallery, and those who occupy the vestibules and passages of the house, during the evenings, by examinations which have taken place before him in the Police court; &c.

His statements are in the following words, 'It has appeared from these examinations, that all the females who resort to the third row are prostitutes, and that no women of chastity ever go there, unless from ignorance of the character of the company, and in such a case, immediately discovers it and leave. The males who buy tickets for that part of the Theatre, are those who are willing to be known and seen as associates of prostitutes; and it has appeared that a great portion of them are addicted to habitual intemperance. The assembly is made up of Sailors, Mechanics, Apprentices, and Journeymen, Gamblers, Stage administrators, and Convicts who have suffered imprisonment in the common Jail or State's Prison—in fact an assembly of males and females as dangerous to the young to associate with as any that could be collected in the community—

"The conduct of the assembly in the third row, has been such as would naturally be expected from its character. Indecent and profane language, and manners offensive to good breeding, have characterized the assembly. Males and females have been in the habit of drinking at the bar, until the excitement of the liquor resulted in quarrels, brawlings and fighting. The constables have sometimes been injured in their attempts to expel or subdue the combatants. Finally the committee say, 'It is unquestionably true that the third row is visited by women of notoriously bad character and for that reason by no other women. It is also true that very young men and minors, have in former years been in the habit of visiting that part of the Theatre. It is true too, that the means of intoxication are to be found within the Theatre as well as without. And it is true as the records of our police courts show in the past years, that scenes of riot and disorder have sometimes occurred from this congregation of vice. This is nothing new to the Tremont Theatre. On the contrary, there has been no time within memory, when it was not so at any Theatre in Boston.'

This report it should be remembered was made by persons chosen by the proprietors of the Theatre; and is of course the most favorable that could be made consistently with known facts.

But we are happy to say that this Tremont Theatre has of late been converted into a Presbyterian Church. Instead of its being a Synagogue of Satan it has become a Sanctuary of the living God.

From the Rev. Thomas Smyth D. D. of Charleston S. C. we have the following facts in relation to destructive moral influence of the Stage.* We give them in his own words. "Behold that youth. There he sits wrapt in the enchantments of this brilliant and overpowering scene. For the first time he has entered this crowded and attractive show. He is about twenty-two years of age. He is a journeyman printer. He has come to the city to push his fortune—is skilful and has obtained a situation. His kind master warned & dissuaded him; but he would go—just once. He went twice—thrice. He formed the habit of going. Was it not in this school of Religion, morals and manners? Led away from the realities of life, disgusted with its insipid every day concerns unsatisfied with its domestic joys, he rushes to the excitement & forgetfulness of the Theatre, to the recesses of the Theatre, to the free attendance on the Theatre, to all the habits of the Theatre. He becomes idle. He must have money, and he steals. He becomes expert in crime. He is discovered, imprisoned, tried and condemned, and now lies incarcerated in his prison cell. This is no theory, it is fact; and reader, with appropriate alterations, this may be your friend; your brother, your son.

Again 'who is that who wanders through the Street, homeless, penniless, friendless; with nothing to satisfy the cravings of a famished body; with no smoothed pillow on which to lay his aching head? His countenance is pale with despair. He gazes round with the vacant stare of Hopelessness. In the world he feels no longer the kindness of it, in the crowded city he is all alone; surrounded by gaily and fashion he is unknown and unpitied. That was once a youth of charming promise. He left the home of piety and affection. He came a stranger to this strange city. He entered the Theatre. He was seduced by its alluring inmates. He ventured upon those paths which led to the gates of Hell. He yielded to the temptations of dishonesty & he is now cast out, a helpless wanderer through a pitiless world.

"Come with me to yonder habitation. There dwells one who once was young & beautiful and virtuous.

Heaven called her as its own. She heard the voice. She listened and obeyed. Thrice lovely did she appear as she now walked in those ways which are all pleasantness and peace. To crown her happiness she was led to the bridal altar. She became a wife—a mother—the fond parent of beloved and lovely children. In some unhappy hour she was led to visit this school of morals. She went again. She loved to go. Lured by the splendors of the place her fancy overpowered by its brilliant visions, her vanity awakened by its flattery; her passions agitated by its half concealed, but well understood allusions; the voice of emotion at her ears; she walked along the slippery edge of perilous temptation; she hesitated; she struggled; she fell; 'O what a fall was there'—from home—from heaven. Is this a dream; a picture of a wild imagination; or do I see in it the possible condition of those whom we love above our chief joy? It is fact."

"That the theatre indisposes and unfits us for the duties of life, we have a home confession from an attendant and apparently a very regular one at the new theatre. 'When we have been overmastered, enslaved bound up in a spell that almost stills the currents of life, we feel little disposed the next morning to get upon our tall chair (in the counting room) sharpen the end of a goose quill, parade a page of ragged-edged fool caps.' Now when this habit is confirmed what an excellent merchant, teacher or house wife one would be."

"A young man upon reaching the door of a Theatre overhearing the door keeper calling out 'This is the way to the pit.' Having had some instruction in the word of God in early life, he interpreted what the man said thus—'That the employment of the theatre led to hell.' (do you think he misinterpreted it?) The thought haunted him, made him cease frequenting such amusements; he became attentive to the contents of his soul; and was afterwards a preacher of the gospel."

In the Charleston Observer of Dec. 16, 1837 we have the declaration of Mr Caldwell of the St Charles Theatre that 'for twenty years he had endeavored to obtain the same order and decorum in the theatre as obtained in the Church, but alas no police can effect it.' It should be made known, that by a city ordinance, four soldiers attached to the police are required to be in constant attendance upon this Theatre. In New York also, and we believe every where an 'efficient police' is deemed requisite to keep the manners of gentlemen of this school of sobriety and fashion, from picking each others pockets, and breaking each others heads. A gentle hint has already been given to the disciples of the new theatre to take care of their pocket books. We shall expect to hear by and by, that no one is to be hereafter admitted to any theatre who is not well manacled and gagged. Surely no one could desire a school of more free and liberal studies."

We have seen that a great many young men and boys are induced to steal money to buy tickets to attend the Theatre. It is also a notorious and painful fact that many young females are led astray from the path of virtue in order to secure the means of indulging the love for Theatrical entertainments, in our large cities.

Yet the Theatre claims to be a school of Religion, Manners, and Morals. As to the Religion and Morals of the Theatre we deem it unnecessary to say anything more. But a word about the polished manners of the theatre.

There is so much urbanity and courtesy among theatrical men that it is necessary to keep an armed police on the premises to preserve order to keep their disciples and

*On the opening of a new theatre in Charleston S. C. about 1833, the Rev. Dr Smyth was led to deliver two discourses on the absurdity of terming 'the theatre a school of religion, morals and manners.' These discourses have since been published in the world.

teachers from robbing or killing each other while giving and receiving instruction on the science and art of true politeness. A principle part of theatrical good manners is never to speak without an oath, including, as its most special objects of imprecation wrath, all who deal in canting & hypocrisy—meaning Christians. Many of the plays are interspersed with profanity. Says Steele 'You cannot be cheated at a play, but it is certainly done by a very gentlemanly-like man. You cannot be deceived in your affairs but it was done in some gentlemanly manner; you cannot be robbed of your money (if you are so unfortunate as to have any) or get your head broken at the theatre, but those mannered gentlemen would say—it must be allowed that he is very much of a gentleman.'

But who are to be the teachers in this school of Religion, Morals and Manners? Why Theatrical performers of course. But teachers of any art or science are expected to exemplify it in their lives; example, according to the old proverb, is more powerful than precept.

Theatrical performers then are the models set up for our imitation. And take our modern show men as a class, Satan himself exhibits just about as fair a model of Religion, morals and manners as they do. Their Religion consist in vilifying humble and devout piety as puritanic hypocrisy—their morals, in unbridled licentiousness—their politeness, in pouring out scurrility and invective upon those who venture to insinuate a doubt about the propriety and morality of the Stage.

And now gentle reader the subject is before you. Look at it. Weigh the evidence for and against, and then determine for yourself whether you may safely patronize the Stage.

We flatter ourselves, that we have established the fact that while the theatre has been the means of ruining thousands both temporally & eternally, it has never reclaimed one man from vicious habits, or saved one soul from the consequences of sin. Then as you value your happiness and the happiness of your neighbor avoid the theatre as you would a noxious pestilence.

As you value your salvation and that of your ungodly friends shun 'this way to the pit.' And instead of going yourselves and leading others to the synagogue of Satan where all they hear and see is addressed to the very worst passions of human nature, go and lead them to the Sanctuary of the living God where you and they will hear the gospel which addresses itself to the highest and noblest feelings of the heart.

In taking leave of the subject permit us say that we have not been prompted by any selfish or unkind feelings towards any, in our opposition to the theatre. In our first publication we had no desire to wound or mortify the feelings of those who had visited the theatre, but to give them a gentle hint that it was not altogether such innocent amusement as they imagined.

Indeed long continued silence, on this subject, on the part of the Christian community has been construed into approval of the theatre with all its abominations. We wish simply to correct this mistake by stating that the voice of the whole Christian Church of the United States (the Episcopal alone excepted) is against theatricals & dancing too. Thus we see that while 1200 Christian ministers are in favor of theatres, about 23,000 are opposed to them.

Again we remark that not one of the facts we have stated in this discussion has been denied. Not one of the positions we have taken has been contested. Neither has any attempt been made to refute any of the arguments we have produced.

Therefore we may consider the following things as admitted: that the theatre has always been a sink of pollution—that it exercises a demoralizing influence on society at large—And that the arguments employed to establish these facts are conclusive. Yet there are many ardent admirers and violent defenders of the Stage.

In conclusion I remark that I did not suppose that such an article as the last in defence of the drama would be prepared by any man or association of men in this community; or that if prepared would ever be admitted to the press. The subject is not exhausted, but we fear your patience might be; we therefore bid you an affectionate farewell; hoping that we may never again be under the painful necessity of setting ourselves in opposition to the current of popular feeling. For we are not indifferent to the good opinion of our fellow men. We possess the natural love of comfort, and of the friendship of others, and limit them only by the claims of duty and religion.

C. O. F.

For the Republican.

It is indeed painful to see how often, among the many virtues that are suffered to remain dormant, even when they may to some extent exist—that this most excellent 'gift of charity' should in the religious world be of all others the last to manifest itself. And altho' it may be hoped that it is not entirely unknown to these harsh Christians, when we look around and behold them evincing so different a spirit from that which they most assuredly would, were they under the living influence of this holy virtue, we are necessarily led to believe that they at least do not wish to cultivate it, or if they do, that it is for their own peculiar circle, and not at all for others.

Assuredly a lack of Charity is not manifested in thinking differently from our neighbor, neither in choosing a different course, but we think it is shown in expressing our dissent in a way calculated to offend our brother and sometimes even in being over ready to point out our own peculiar differences; more especially when we do so, by decrying the opinions or forms of others, rather than in honestly endeavoring to describe our own. And now one word of advice, even should it come from one, who feels himself of all others the most erring; let us all earnestly try to cultivate the feeling of brotherly love, and with one accord go to the Apostle Paul, and there learn

in what true charity consists, and with sincere purpose of heart endeavor to be led by it. And thus we will find that by cultivating the kindly feelings, we will have less place for unpleasant emotions, and while we are thinking better of others, others will think better of us.

EMIGRATION TO THE RED RIVER AND TRINITY COLONY, TEXAS.

The parties to the contract made by the Government of Texas, under the special acts and authority of Congress, passed February 4th, 1841, and January 17th, 1843, with Peters and others, for the purpose of colonizing a portion of the vacant and unappropriated lands of the Republic, having formed themselves into an association called "The Texas Emigration and Land Company," appointed the undersigned as trustees, and vested in them full power and authority to carry out and fulfill the objects and intentions of the parties thereto. We would, therefore, respectfully give notice to those who may wish to avail themselves of the liberal terms and conditions now offered by the company, to settlers in their colony, that we have now at the settlement, at the forks of the Trinity river, a permanent agent, Mr. Charles S. Hensley, an intelligent and competent gentleman, who will at all times be prepared to receive and locate to their satisfaction without delay, all who may go there to settle.

To all emigrants who shall go on to the grant and settle in the colony, on or before the 1st day of July, 1846, the company will give to each and every family 320 acres of land, and to each and every single man over the age of seventeen years 160 acres of land, to be selected by themselves, upon paying to the agent, for the cost of the survey of the lands upon which they shall settle, at the rate of \$16 for each family, and \$3 for each single man, and the actual expense of the deeds and the record thereof, and, if the parties are without money, a note will be taken, bearing interest. By a family it is to be understood, a man and his wife, with or without children, a widow or widower with two or more children under the age of seventeen years, or two men over the age of seventeen years—males over the age shall each be entitled to 160 acres of land in their own right, beside the 320 acres given to the family of which they are members.

For the information of those unacquainted with the inducements and advantages of settling in our grant, we would respectfully represent that our colony is now rapidly increasing with an intelligent and industrious population, and we are advised that large numbers are preparing to go and settle there during the ensuing fall and winter, which must in a short time render the lands more valuable and desirable. Our grant lies between the 32d degree of north latitude, in the counties of Pannola, Nacogdoches, Milam and Robertson, between the Brazos and Red rivers, comprising the Celebrated Cross Timbers, and the upper Trinity river and its numerous tributaries, running 164 miles on Red river, thence south 139 miles, thence east 164 miles, and thence north 100 miles to the beginning on Red river. Good timber of the highest standing and intelligence, who have visited our Grant, are willing to testify to the declaration we make, that our territory contains, for its dimensions, perhaps the largest body of the richest and most fertile lands of any portion of North America, and that no country is more abundantly watered, being thickly interspersed with rivers, creeks, rivulets, and fine springs of the purest and most wholesome water.—The extensive river bottoms and magnificent prairies are not surpassed by any lands on this continent for richness, location, and fertility of soil, with a capacity to produce abundantly all the staples grown in this country and with as little labor to the cultivator. The lands have a gentle undulating surface, and are so well proportioned with woodland and prairie, that nearly every settler may have woodland sufficient for all the purposes of fuel, fencing and agriculture, and enough rich prairie to relieve him of the tedious, expensive and laborious work of clearing a plantation, requiring only to be fenced in, to be ready for the ploughshare and spade. Our agent, Mr. Hensley, who was raised in the richest part of Kentucky, says of the country, 'This is the most magnificent country my eyes ever beheld, for richness of soil, water climate, and all other advantages.' Mr. Mathewson, also who is an educated Scotch gentleman of high standing and intelligence, whom we sent there as surveyor, confirms the statement of Mr. Hensley, and in a letter to us of June 5, 1845, in speaking of the unsurpassed beauty of the prairies, uses the following language: 'The prairies, those gardens of the world, for which the speech of England has no name, beautifully interspersed with groves of timber, and still more beautifully adorned with flowers of every color and every shade of color, surpassing the skill of the painter and the imagination of the poet, would make a person almost believe, were it not for the absence of the flouris, that he was transported into Mahomed's paradise.'

This part of Texas is peculiarly adapted to the successful growth of cotton and tobacco, as there are no frosts to destroy the crops. Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas, beans, melons, figs, garden vegetables, and all the fruits of this country, together with many grown in the tropics, are produced in luxuriant abundance, and it is not surpassed by any part of the world for fine wheat and every variety of grass, abounding also in an ample range of wild nutritious pasturage, which affords the greatest facility for rearing cattle at the very cheapest rates. Horses, cattle, and sheep all thrive here with the usual care and attention.

The timber is composed principally of red, white, post, and Spanish oak, cotton wood, elm, ash, and black walnut. The country abounds in wild game, such as buffalo, deer, wild turkeys, prairie hens, quails, and grey squirrels, and the forests with wild honey.

The Trinity River empties into Galveston Bay, and Red river into the Mississippi and are each navigable to our grant about seven months of the year, which will afford a cheap conveyance of the surplus productions to the best markets of the country. Fish of every variety, especially the spotted trout, are abundant in the chrysal waters of the rivers and creeks. There are salt springs, coal and iron mines, mill sites and locations for manufacturing, sufficient for all the wants of the country.

The climate, for health and pleasure, not surpassed by any in the world, and this respect may be termed the Italy America; the thermometer ranging from 45 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit during the whole year; the winters being mild and spring-like, and the hot summer months constantly relieved by the cool, refreshing, and invigorating breeze which ever plays over the country.

After the 1st of July, 1846, the company contemplate altering the terms to settlers; persons, therefore, intending to emigrate to our colony, would do best to go there before that time, say the early part of the ensuing Fall or Winter, so that they may be prepared to put in cultivation an early crop. The planting season begins in February and March, and continues until July, but the early crops are the most productive and certain. The crops are fine, and provisions will be abundant, yet we would advise every one to take with him all necessary articles, which can be done without too much inconvenience, especially a good rifle or shot gun and ammunition, by which an abundance of wild game can be procured.

Emigrants going to our grant from the northern parts of the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa and Wisconsin, may proceed by the way of Fort Smith to Fort Towson, thence to our settlement at the forks of the Trinity. Those leaving other sections of the country, would do better to start from Helena, Arkansas, on the Mississippi river, through Clarendo, Little Rock, Benton, Raymond, Washington and Fort Towson, or from 18 miles above Columbia, Arkansas, on the Mississippi, through Coza Fabre to Fort Towson. Those who prefer going by water should go to New Orleans, where they will find a cheap conveyance by steamboat up Red river to Fort Towson or Pine Bluffs, Messrs. Martin, Owen & Co. No. 101 Tchoupitoulas street, or Mr. Edward Hall, formerly of the Texas Consulate, No. 9 Lower Levee, N. Orleans, will be able to give emigrants the necessary information as to the cheapest route to the colony.

All communications post paid, addressed to the undersigned, or either of them, on business of the company, shall meet with prompt attention.

WILLIAM STEWART, Trustees of the JOHN I. SMITH, Texas Emi- WM C. PETERS, gration and Land Co., Louisville, Kentucky.

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From the Nashville Whig of the 17th.

MOST LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.

Our community was, on Saturday last, the 20th inst., the scene of the most painful excitement, by the sudden and violent death of one of its most worthy and esteemed members. Of the circumstances which led to this melancholy event, and of the deeply exciting occurrences which followed it, we propose, in discharge of our plain duty as a conductor of a public press, to present a brief narrative.

Robert Porterfield, whose untimely death a whole community is now deploring, having learned that E. Z. C. Judson had stated that he had had criminal intercourse with his, Porterfield's wife, sought an interview with the latter, on Wednesday last, in presence of several individuals, to one of whom, it was said, Judson had made the statement. That individual, who asked, in Judson's presence, if such statement had been made to him by Judson, promptly answered in the affirmative. Judson strenuously denied it; but, Porterfield, placing no confidence in his denial, drew a pistol and would have shot him on the spot, had he not been prevented from doing so by those who were present. On the evening of the day in which this interview took place, the individual at whose office it was held, made known to Mr. John Porterfield, the brother of the deceased, that, prior to the interview, Judson had called upon him and confessed that he had made this statement in question to the individual about to be brought forward as a witness, but that for the purpose of saving his life, which he knew would be taken by the Porterfields, if the fact were proven upon him, he intended to deny ever having said any thing of the kind. Both the Messrs. Porterfield became entirely satisfied that Judson had made the infamous statement charged upon him, and we are informed upon reliable authority; that there cannot be a doubt of his having made it.

Notwithstanding this, however, the affair might have been dropped here, but for the fact, that on Friday, Judson and Mrs. Porterfield were known to be alone together for a considerable time at the grave yard in the vicinity of town! When this circumstance was revealed to her unfortunate husband, he fell to the floor, as if a ball had penetrated his heart. He was of a singularly amiable and confiding disposition and devoutly attached to his wife. He had, in the depth of his attachment, and in the purity of his own pure heart, hitherto shut his eyes to certain acts of impropriety on the part of his wife in connection with Judson, which refused to deduce from them conclusions which readily found their way to the minds of others. But when apprised of the interview at the grave yard his agony of mind was beyond description. He suffered more than a thousand deaths. His nerves were wholly unstrung—he became sick in body as well as in mind—it seemed as if he would be bereft of reason, and apprehensions were entertained lest he might do some act of violence on himself. In the language of one who was with him in his agony, "he looked far worse before death than he did afterwards."

In this frame of body and mind he proposed to his brother, John Porterfield, on Saturday, about half after three o'clock, to take a walk, without any expectation, it is confidently believed, of meeting with Judson. Unfortunately they met near the Sulphur Spring, when a rencounter immediately took place. Three shots were fired at Judson, as we understand, he, backing the while, and professing a disinclination to shoot. After the third shot, he fired and shot Robert Porterfield in the forehead, just above the right eye, of which wound the latter died about 11 o'clock that night. The public mind, wound to a pitch of deep and maddening excitement, was in a condition to be thrown off its balance. Here was a young man in the prime of manhood (he was not thirty years of age) the dutiful and affectionate son of a widowed mother—a tender, confiding and devoted husband—most exemplary and highly esteemed in all the relations of life—first stricken to the heart by his wife's dishonor, as was believed, and then shot through the head by the author of the destroyer of his happiness!

A large crowd soon collected in and around the Court House, where Judson was brought before an examining Court. The Court was in the act of preparing an order for his commitment to jail, when J. Porterfield, frantic at his brother's death and injuries, made his appearance in the court room, and the cry burst forth from the crowd, "make way for John Porterfield—let him kill Judson!" The Sheriff, Lanier, who was in the Clerk's box, where also was Judson, sprang forward and met Porterfield, who had jumped over the railing behind the bar, about midway between the railing and the box, seized, and with the aid of one of his assistants, held him for some moments—Porterfield struggling violently to release himself from their grasp. This he finally effected by the aid of some friends who overpowered the Sheriff, and drawing a revolving pistol, commenced firing at Judson, who started in a run out of the house, Porterfield following in close pursuit and firing at him, as often as occasion would permit, down the steps, across from the Court House to the City Hotel, and up the steps of the staircase of the Hotel. One or two gentlemen endeavored to aid Judson, in escaping to the Hotel, but Porterfield and his friends followed so closely in pursuit, that they were compelled to retire, and Judson, in hopes of effecting his escape, jumped, or more probably swung himself off from the portico of the third story, and fell to the ground stunned by the fall. No less than eight or ten shots were fired at him—all, it is said, by Porterfield—but not one of which took effect. He was knocked down with a rock between the Court house and the Hotel, and only escaped for the moment, by jumping from the portico of the third story to the ground, which he effected without breaking or dislocating a limb! There he was conveyed by the officers to jail without farther molestation or interference on the part of any one.

Here we most sincerely wish we could end our painful narrative. But it is not permitted to us. About ten o'clock that night, a considerable number of persons among whom, we are informed, were some of our most respectable citizens—still laboring under the intense excitement which the occurrences of the day had produced, proceeded to the jail, and against the remonstrances, and in defiance of the resistance of the Jailor, possessed themselves of the keys, seized Judson and proceeded with him to the Public Square, with the avowed intention of hanging him. This, however, was not done.

The rope, it is said, with which it was attempted to hang him, broke. We suspect it was intentionally cut. Reason had by this time begun to resume its sway, and Judson was finally carried back to the jail and delivered into the hands of the keeper by the same party who had taken him out. His situation, we understand is somewhat precarious, rendered so by the bruises he received, and possibly some internal injury occasioned by his fall from the portico.

THE TRAPPER'S LIFE.—The following pleasing incident occurred in the party of Gov. Butler, head Indian agent in the south west, while passing over the country from Arkansas to Texas:

Sloat was one of the oldest trappers, and had for many years followed their shiftless life. He was born on the Mohawk River in New York, but his roving nature soon carried him West. Among his accomplishments was, what he called his possible sack—a long bag made of skins, closed at both ends, with a slit in the middle, so that it could be used on a horse or slung over the arm. "What would you take for that sack, Sloat? I want to buy it of you because it is curious, and also to have something to remember you by," said Butler to him one day. "Well, Governor, you can have it—it's worth about a dollar and a half, I reckon; but you can't have what's in it—only the outside of it." The Governor assented to the terms, and the trapper, taking a position, proceeded to empty out the contents of the sack upon the ground. Then emerged an old owl, a broken knife, two or three thongs of buffalo skin, and a few sinews. "There," said the owner, looking down on them; and speaking half serious, half comic—"there are the proceeds of thirty years' labor!" Here was, indeed, a summary of the life of these wanderers—"Sloat," said Butler, after the silence of a moment, "you have seen a good deal of country in your life—you've been on the Upper Mississippi and Missouri, in Oregon, and down to Texas—where, now, of all places, would you rather fix yourself, if you were to settle down to live?" The trapper did not hesitate a moment, but with much feeling replied, "Oh, Governor—of all the world, on the banks of the Old Mohawk!"

If England was set in the middle of Lake Superior, it could not be seen from the surrounding shores.

\$50 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid by the undersigned to any person who will apprehend and deliver to him in Jacksonville, a man named Abraham Spencer, who broke jail on Sunday the 15th inst. where he had been confined for horse stealing. On the same night he broke jail he stole a bay mare from me, about 15 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, in good order, shod all round. Said Spencer is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, weighs about 125 or 130, grey eyes, fair skin, dark hair and beard, and has an impediment in his speech. The above reward will be paid for his delivery here, or 25 dollars for his apprehension and confinement in any jail in the State.

DANIEL NUNNELLEY.
The Wetumpka and Montgomery papers will please correct the error respecting the color of his hair.
D. N.
March 25, 1846.

State of Alabama,

Benton County.
Orphans' Court, Special Term, March 19th, 1846.

CAME John J. Henderson and William M. Henderson, and filed their petition in this Court, setting forth among other things, that on the 19th of March, 1842, they purchased of Jonathan Whiteside, then a citizen of this county and now deceased, two certain tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in this county, and known as the south half of Section No. 12, Township No. 15, Range No. 9 east in the Coosa Land District—also the west half of the N. W. quarter of Section 12, Township 15, Range 9 east in said District—also two hundred and thirty acres more or less, lying in the north half of Section No. 11, Township 15, Range 9 east in said District, for the sum of six thousand dollars, which petitioners aver, have been paid off and discharged, and that said Whiteside in his lifetime executed to petitioners his bond for titles to said lands, which is now shown to the Court. Petitioners further aver, that said vendor Jonathan Whiteside had a good fee simple title to said land; that said Jonathan Whiteside died intestate, since the making of said bond, and that John U. Whiteside is Administrator of his estate, that Nancy Whiteside is his widow and Oliver the son of the said Jonathan Whiteside are the only heirs of said deceased Jonathan Whiteside, who are of lawful age and years and pray for relief.

It is further ordered and decreed by the Court, that the hearing and determining upon said petition be set for the first Friday in July next, and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican once a month for three consecutive months previous to that day, notifying all persons interested, and particularly the said John U. Whiteside, the Administrator aforesaid, and Nancy Whiteside the widow, and Oliver Whiteside the son and heir of said Jonathan Whiteside, deceased, to appear at the office of the Clerk of this Court on that day and show cause, if any they have or can, why the said John U. Whiteside, Administrator as aforesaid, should not then and there be decreed by this Court to make titles in fee simple to the said John J. Henderson and Wm. M. Henderson to said above described tracts of land, according to the condition of said bond.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
March 25, 1845.—m3m.

James Crook, vs. Warren Baker, John Sheppard, Perrin V. Wesson, Jesse Duren, et al.
held in Jacksonville, on the 3d Monday of March, 1846.

THIS day came the Complainant by CHARLES LEWIS, his Solicitor, and moved the Register for order of publication as to John Sheppard, Jesse Duren and Perrin V. Wesson, non-resident defendants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by Complainant's affidavit, that the said John Sheppard, Jesse Duren, and Perrin V. Wesson are of lawful age, and non-residents of this State—

It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in this State, and on the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said John Sheppard, Jesse Duren and Perrin V. Wesson, to be and personally appear before the Register of our said Court of Chancery, at his office in the Town of Jacksonville, within ninety days from the time of making this order, and plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, as required by Law and the Rules of this Court, or the charges and allegations in said bill will be taken as confessed, and the cause set for hearing *ex parte*, as to them.

CHARLES LEWIS, Sol. for Compt.

A true copy from the minutes:

R. G. EARLE, Register & Master of said Court.

March 25, 1846.—41.

State of Alabama,

Benton County.

Orphans' Court Special Term, March 19, 1846.

CAME James P. Grant and Dunklin Sullivan, administrators de bonis non of the estate of Joel Sullivan, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for a final settlement. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the second Friday in May next be set apart for auditing and determining upon said accounts and vouchers, and making said settlement; and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days previous to said day, by advertisement in said paper for three consecutive weeks, that all persons interested in said estate may appear on said day and contest said settlement if they think proper.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
March 25, 1846.

CHEAP

AT THE
NEW YORK STORE,
North-west corner of the Public square,
Jacksonville, Ala.

The undersigned give notice to the residents of this and adjoining counties that they have decided on making a permanent stay in the above place, & in pursuance of that decision, have laid in a

STOCK OF GOODS,

Purchased in person, in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, now just opened, which for elegance of style, reasonableness of price, & excellence in quality, cannot be surpassed in the State. We are determined not to be beaten in the State for selling cheap or handsome Goods. An enumeration of our goods is unnecessary; it is enough to say, that it comprises a very extensive assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

Bonets, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Parasols, and ONE OF THE BEST ASSORTMENTS of Ready Made Clothing

Ever offered in the State. We have also a beautiful assortment of Jewelry, Gold Watches &c. which will be exchanged for Gold and Silver at New York retail prices. Our stock of HARDWARE & CUTLERY

Is well selected. Those who have heretofore dealt with us will not need pressing to come again. Those who have never dealt with us, are hereby informed, that we do not allow ourselves to be undersold. Competition is our motto.

J. ADLER & BROTHER.

Jacksonville, March 21, 1846.

COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Randolph County, Alabama, on the 18th instant, a negro man who says his name is

DANIEL,

about fifty years old, dark complexion, about six feet high, weighing about one hundred and sixty pounds, and says he belongs to Charles Foster of Heard county Georgia.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

WM. OWENS, Jailor.

Wednesday, March 21, 1846.—41.—\$5.

Sarah Massingale, vs. Register of the 39th Chancery District of the Northern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, held at Jacksonville, on Monday 23d March, 1846.

CAME the complainant by her Solicitor E. T. Smith, and filed her bill, praying to be divorced from her husband Wilson Massingale, and it appearing to my satisfaction by an affidavit on file, that the defendant Wilson Massingale is over the age of twenty-one years and resides out of the State of Alabama: It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville in the State of Alabama, and on the court house door in said Town, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said defendant to be and appear before the Register, at his office in Jacksonville, within seventy days from the date of this order & plead answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and set for hearing *ex parte*.

A true copy from the minutes:
R. G. EARLE, Register & Master of said Court.
March 25, 1846.

Catharine Burt, vs. O. E. Burt, et al. Martin S. Cassidy and files his cross bill to complainant's original bill and prayed that complainant Catharine Burt and William P. Chilton be made parties defendants thereto, and upon his motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by affidavit on file, that said Catharine Burt is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and is of the age of 21 years: It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, and on the court house door in Jacksonville, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said Catharine Burt to be and personally appear before the Register and Master of our said Court at his office in the Town of Jacksonville, in seventy days from the date of this order and plead, answer or demur to said cross bill, or the allegations and charges in the same will be taken as confessed and said cross bill set for hearing *ex parte* as to her.

A true copy from the minutes:
R. G. EARLE, Register & Master of said Court.
March 25, 1846.—4w.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator, Ex-officio, of the Estate of Henry Hollingsworth, late said County, deceased, all persons who are indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment. Those who have claims against said estate, are requested to present their duly authenticated, as the law directs, or they will be barred.

W. J. WILLIS, Adm'r. Ex-officio.

January 7, 1846.

B. P. DUMASS,

Commission Merchant,

Mobile, Ala.,

Oct. 29, 1845.

THE undersigned having associated with him, Mr. R. H. Slough & Mr. J. B. Elston will continue the

Factorage & Commission Business,

under the firm of SCOTT, SLOUGH & Co. in the city of MOBILE, from and after the 15th inst.

WM. A. SCOTT.

May 21, 1845.—3m.

JOHN FOSTER,

Attorney at Law.

HAS returned to Jacksonville and will attend to any professional business entrusted to his care. Feb. 18, 1846.—1m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

ORPHANS COURT FEBRUARY TERM 1846.

CAME Giles L. Driver Adm'r of the Estate of John B. Ingram, dec'd by att'y and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that this day had been set apart for hearing and determining upon the report of the insolvency of the Estate of said John B. Ingram, deceased, made by said administrator, and that notice had been given according to a former order of this court by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican to the creditors of said Estate three times in succession, and by posting up the same for thirty days upon the court house door, and that similar notices had been issued to be served upon the creditors in the County, and issued and sent by mail to those residing out of the County, and no opposition or objection being made by any person to the Decree of insolvency or to the correctness of the accounts & vouchers & schedule filed; and it appearing to the court that the assets of said Estate are wholly insufficient to pay and satisfy its liabilities.

It is therefore ordered and decreed that the said Estate be & the same is hereby declared insolvent. It is further ordered that Giles L. Driver be and appear at the office of the clerk of the County court of said County on the first Friday in April next, to make settlement of his accounts as administrator aforesaid and that the creditors of said Estate be notified to be and appear at said court on said day, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive weeks, previous to said day and by posting up at the court house door, a copy of said notice for thirty days previous to said day, and by the issuance of similar notices to be served upon such of the creditors as reside in this county, and by sending similar notices by mail to such of the creditors as reside out of this County.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

February 11, 1846.

The State of Alabama,

St. Clair County.

IN the matter of the Estate of Peter Waggoner late of St. Clair, county deceased. In the County court sitting for Orphans' business. John Chennault administrator ex-officio de bonis non of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Peter Waggoner, having this day presented his accounts and vouchers to the said court for a final settlement of his accounts as such administrator; and the said court having examined, audited and stated the said accounts, and reported the same for allowance at a term of the said court, to be held on the first Monday in April next.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the said John Chennault, administrator as aforesaid, to have his said account presented to the said court at its allowance at the term of said court to be held on the first Monday of April next; when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear, and make exception to the said report. Witness, JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of said Court, this 2d day of February, 1846.

JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of the County Co.

February 11, 1846.

In the Chancery Court of the

39th Chancery District, held for Benton county, February 19th, 1846.

THIS day came the complainant by his solicitors and moved the Court for order of publication as to Rebecca O. Elam, Executrix of Edward Elam, deceased, Josiah Choice and Cyrus Choice non-resident defendants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Rebecca O. Elam, Executrix of Edward Elam, deceased Josiah Choice, and Cyrus Choice are of lawful age and non-residents of this State. It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, and a copy of this order be posted up on the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, each for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said Rebecca O. Elam, Executrix of Edward Elam, Josiah Choice, and Cyrus Choice, to be and personally appear before the Register of this Court in the Town of Jacksonville within sixty days from the making of this order, and answer, plead or demur to complainant's amended bill this day filed or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and the complainant have leave to take evidence *ex parte* as to them.

A true copy from the minutes.
R. G. EARLE, Register and Master of this court.
March 4, 1846.

Tax Collector's Sale.

I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 7th day of September next, Lot No. 1, in the town of White Plains. Owner unknown. Sold for State and County Tax of 1843, 1844 and 18 5. Amount of Tax 45 cents. ALEXANDER WOODS, Tax Collector, B. C.
March 4, 1846.—6m—\$14.

WARE-HOUSE

AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

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

Fire Proof WARE-HOUSE

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

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

M. M. DYE.

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

M. M. D.

AGUSTA, Georgia, Sept. 4, 1845.

46—cow-11.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Eliason Cook, deceased, were granted the undersigned on the 22nd day of January, 1846, by the honorable the Judge of DeKalb county, all persons having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to me.

BENJ. F. COOK, Adm'r.

March 11, 1846.—61—\$3 50.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

THE above named institution will be opened on the first Monday in February next, under the superintendence, of Mr. John Clark and Lady from Georgia. Said Academy, is a comfortable brick building, pleasantly situated on a gentle slope, in the South Eastern portion of the village. The Village itself, is desirably located, in a high and healthy section of Country—abounds with good springs—is surrounded by striking scenery—and is every way inviting as a seat for literary schools. The reputation of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, as teachers, is of a high order, and the undersigned cannot doubt, but that they will render satisfaction, to those who may favor them with patronage.

We learn that Mr. Clark has been engaged in teaching, upwards of twenty years, and that Mrs. Clark has an experience of sixteen years, in that business. Boarding can be secured in respectable families, on moderate terms. The rates of tuition, also considered moderate.

Those who desire, can refer to the following named gentlemen, as regards Mr. and Mrs. Clark's qualifications &c. Dr. Church President of Franklin College Athens Ga., Rev. Dr. Hoyt, Hon. Charles Dougherty & Wm. L. Mitchell Athens Ga., Wm. Harris Esq. Rev. Isaac Sewell, Col. Dobb & Dr. Chester Marietta Ga.

J. FORNEY, Char.

M. M. HOUSTON,

J. C. FRANCIS,

E. T. SMITH,

J. D. HOKE,

A. C. ROBINSON,

E. L. WOODWARD, Sec'y.

Jacksonville Dec. 24, 1845.

TAX COLLECTORS SALE.

BENTON COUNTY.

I will sell on the first Monday in July next to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, the following described lots, or parcels of land (to-wit) the N E q. also the N half of the S E q. also the N half of the S W q. and also 40 acres of the S half of the S W q. the dividing line to run from the S W corner, to the N E corner, and North of the dividing line in Section 16, Township 13, Range 9 East, lying near the head waters of Tallachatchy Creek, sold to pay the State and county taxes, on the same for the year 1845. Owner unknown. State and county tax \$4 32.—6m.—\$27 75.

I will also sell at the same time and place the N W fourth of the N E fourth of Section 29 T. 14 R. 7, 2, East, lying on Muscadine Creek, said to be owned by Greenwood & Co. of Columbus Ga. sold to pay the State & county tax on the same for 1845. State and county tax, \$0 13.25.—6m.

Also I will sell on the first Monday in April next, to the highest bidder for cash at the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, the following described lot of land (to-wit) the S E q. of section 32 Township 16, Range 7 East, lying on Cold Water creek, sold to pay the State and county taxes on the same for the year 1845. Said to belong to Wm. B. McClellan, and others, State and county taxes \$3 60 3m.—\$8 75.

The above lots of lands are subject to a Double Tax.

A. WOODS, T. C.

Dec. 24, 1845.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the undersigned on the night of the 11th inst. a small sorrel horse with a blaze face, 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands high; his gait a very short walk and short trot. Any information of the above described horse will be thankfully received.

JACOB STINER.

Jan. 25, 1846.

Tax Collector's Sales.

St. Clair County.

I will sell, on the first Monday in May next, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court-house door in the Town of Ashville, a tract or parcel of Land, (to-wit) the west half of the S. W. q. of Section thirty, Township 14, Range 4 east, lying on Beaver Creek, to pay the State and County taxes for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845. Owned by Doctor Bennett. State and County tax \$1 00. 6m.—\$14 00.

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

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

B. KERR, Tax Collector

of St. Clair County.

Oct. 29, 1845.—3m.—\$7 50.

Tax Collector's Sale.

ON Monday the 30 day of August next, will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the following land, to-wit: the W. 4 of N. W. 4 Sec. 21, T. 16, R. 9, east in the Coosa Land District, lying on the waters of Choccolocco, said to be owned by a Mr. Mitchell, of the State of Texas, sold for State & County Tax of 1845.—Am't. of tax, \$2 04.—6m.—\$14 1

Also at the same time and place.

ONE Lot in the town of White Plains, containing one acre more or less, lying at the west end of the Alley running between Simmons and Moore's lot, and immediately between Kerr's and Johnston's lots, owner unknown, sold for State and County Tax of 1845. Am't of State and County tax 5 cents.

ALEXANDER WOODS,

Tax Collector B. C.

Feb. 4, 1846.—6m.—\$14.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

JOHN P. FLAKE announces to the public that he has taken the above house, (late Houghton's) and is now prepared to entertain travellers and boarders. His table will be furnished with the best the country affords, and his guests shall be made comfortable.—The Planter's is the only Hotel in Wetumpka with stables attached.

Rates to suit the times.

JOHN P. FLAKE.

N. B. The Planter's is the first Hotel as you approach Wetumpka from the East, and in the business part of the city.

Dec. 21, 1845.—6m.

Land for Sale.

I will sell my land in St. Clair County, Ala. consisting of about

500 Acres;

the principal part lying in Coleman's cove, which averaged 1900 pounds of cotton to the acre in 1844. A part of the farm lies on the forks of the road 43 miles north of Ashville. 80 acres on Canoe Creek where there has been a mill, and a profitable one may be made in the same place. Also the Tavern and lots in Ashville where I now reside.—Further description is deemed unnecessary. Mr. Gibb lives on the lands and will show them. Having determined to go to a tropical climate, I will sell low for cash.

JOHN S. JAMES.

Feb. 27, 1846.—2m.

Wetumpka Hotel.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken charge of the **Wetumpka Hotel**, where he will, at all times, be prepared to entertain travellers and boarders, at exceedingly low prices; he pledges himself that his fare shall be as good as the country affords; and attention given to all that may favor him with their patronage.

WILLIAM OWENS.

March 4.—61.



POETRY.

TO MY WIFE.

BY JOHN BOLTON ROGERSON.

Thy cheek is pale with many cares,
Thy brow is overcast,
And thy fair face a shadow wears,
That tells of sorrows past,
But music bath thy tongue for me;
How dark so'er my lot may be,
I turn for comfort, love, to thee,
My beautiful, my wife!

Thy gentle eyes are not so bright
As when I wooed thee first
Yet still they have the same sweet light,
Which long my heart hath nursed;
They have the same enchanting beam,
Which charmed me in love's early dream,
And still with joy on me they stream,
My beautiful, my wife!

When all without looks dark and cold,
And voices change their tone,
Nor greet me as they did of old,
I feel I am not lone;
For thou, my love, art yet the same,
And looks and deeds thy faith proclaim:
Thou' all should scorn, thou would'st not
blame
My beautiful, my wife!

A shadow comes across my heart,
And overclouds my fate,
When'er I think thou may'st depart,
And leave me desolate:
For, as the wretch who treads alone
Some gloomy path in wilds unknown,
Such would I be if thou wert gone,
My beautiful, my wife!

If thou wert dead, the flowers might spring,
But I should heed them not;
The merry birds might soar and sing—
They could not cheer my lot.
Before me dark despair would rise,
And spread a pall o'er earth and skies,
If shone no more thy loving eyes—
My beautiful, my wife!

And those dear eyes have shone through
tears,
But never looked unkind;
For shattered hopes and troubled years,
Still closer seem to bind
Thy pure and trusting heart to mine,
Not for thyself didst thou repine,
But all thy husband's grief was thine,
My beautiful, my wife!

When, at the eventide, I see
My children throng around,
And know the love of them and thee,
My spirit still is bound
To earth, despite of every care:
I feel my soul can do and dare,
So long as thou my lot dost share,
My beautiful, my wife!

"PRETTY GOOD."—An opinion is prevalent in this country, that if a man be well to do in the world—has a few negroes and other property about him, and is, consequently, responsible for his debts, therefore, his creditors should give him as long indulgence as he may desire, and rest satisfied, because he is considered perfectly good for his contracts. Now, the least reflection, ought to convince any man, however obtuse his intellect, of the impropriety of such a principle. The mere ability of a man to pay, without its exercise, is no advantage to the creditor—none in the world, leaving the law out of the question. One of these perfectly responsible may owe his merchant, lawyer, physician or mechanic, and neither of them is better off, if he withhold from him what is justly his own, no matter how responsible he may be for his contracts in the eyes of the law. Yet, we have known just such men get mad as a hornet, if their creditors should become so impudent as to resort to the strong arm of the law to test their responsibility—and swear vengeance against the unfortunate creditor who had labored, toiled and drudged for his comfort and accommodation.

Now, every man who is able to pay should do so; without the compulsion of law—and when they will not, they should not complain if the same measure is meted out to them which is meted out to those who are less fortunate, and consequently, less able to meet their liabilities.

When we see a man who is able to pay his debts but won't do it until he is made, ranting, foaming and swearing about his independence—his responsibility and ability to pay his debts, because suit has been instituted against him, probably in a justice's court, for what he justly owes, and should long since have paid—we are led to inquire if it would not be more consistent for the man to be provoked with himself, than with his unfortunate creditor, who has been reluctantly forced to collect his dues in the manner prescribed by the laws of the land. "A bird that can sing and roost, should be made to sing."—*Eufaula Shield.*

TERRITORIAL LIMITS.—This country is considered at home and abroad, as containing at least the elements of vast power. We have a frontier line of more than 10,000 miles. We have a line of sea coast of nearly 4000 miles, and a lake coast of 1200 miles. One of our rivers is twice the size in length of the Danube, the largest river in Europe. The Ohio is six hundred miles longer than the Rhine, and the Hudson has a navigation 120 miles longer than the Thames. Virginia is one-third more than England. Ohio contains 8000 square miles more than Scotland; from Maine to Ohio is farther than from London to Constantinople, and so we might go on and fill pages enumerating distances, rivers, lakes, capes and bays, with comparative estimate of power.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.
March Term, 1846, Orphans' Court.
CAME William J. Willis, Sheriff of Benton County, Alabama, and Ex officio Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of William W. Ledbetter, deceased, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that this day had been set apart by adjournment from the February Term of the Court for hearing and determining upon the report of the insolvency of the Estate of William W. Ledbetter, deceased heretofore made by said Administrator, and it appearing to the court that the regular notice had been given according to a former order of this court by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican to the creditors of said Estate three times in succession and posting up the same for thirty days previous to the day set apart in said former order, upon the court house door, and that similar notices had been served upon the creditors in this county, and issued and sent by mail to those creditors who reside out of this County, and none of the creditors being willing to make up an issue to try the said facts of insolvency or to object to the correctness of the accounts and vouchers and schedule filed. It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the said Estate be and is hereby decreed insolvent. It is further ordered and decreed that the said William J. Willis, Sheriff, &c. and Administrator, &c., be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court of said county of Benton on the first Friday in May next, to make settlement of his accounts as Administrator as aforesaid, and that the creditors of said Estate be notified to attend the court on that day by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive times previous to said day and by posting up at the court house door a copy of said notice thirty days previous to said day and by the issuance of similar notices to be served upon such of the creditors as reside in this county and by sending similar notices by mail to such of the creditors as reside out of the county.
M. M. HOUSTON, C'k.
March 11, 1846.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.
Orphans' Court, Special Term, February 26th, 1846.

CAME James Wheeler and his wife Elizabeth Wheeler and filed their petition and claim dower in right of the said Elizabeth, late the wife of Samuel C. Chambers, deceased, of the Lands of which the said Samuel C. Chambers owned and possessed during his coverture with the said Elizabeth and setting forth the following described Tracts of Land of which he was possessed in fee simple during coverture, (to-wit:) Fraction D of fractional Section No. 7, township 13, Range 10, containing 35 acres; also Fraction A of fractional Section No. 12, township 13, Range 9; also the east half of the South East quarter of Section No. 12, Township 13, Range 9, East, containing 80 acres; also the North west fourth of the South west fourth of Section 7, township 13, Range 10, East, containing 40 acres, all lying and being in the Coosa Land District and in the County of Benton, and further that the said Samuel C. Chambers made his last will and Testament under which said Lands were bequeathed, but that the same was not admitted to Probate so far as said Real property was concerned and was considered as wholly insufficient and unavailing to convey the same because it was attested by only two subscribing witnesses, and further that the said will so far as the bequest of personal property is concerned is wholly insufficient and unsatisfactory to petitioner, and further that said Testator had no children or heirs of his body, but that his next of kin are his brothers and sisters, who are John Chambers, of this county, Robert Chambers, who resides in the State of Missouri, David P. Chambers, who resides in Randolph county in this State, Mary Hutcheson, who resides in the State of Tennessee, Jane Cameron, late Jane Chambers and now the wife of James Cameron who resides in this county, all of whom are of lawful age, and one Sarah Chambers who is of lawful age and residence is unknown, and further setting forth that petitioners are in possession of said Lands, and that John Bowling and W. B. Miller are the Executors of said last will and testament. It is therefore ordered by the court that the first Friday in April next be set apart for hearing and determining said petition and that said John Bowling and W. B. Miller, the executors, and that said John and David P. Chambers and James and Jane Cameron and all others who live in this State, the kindred and heirs of the said Testator and all other persons in adverse interest in the State be served with a copy of said Petition, and of said day set apart for hearing and determining upon said Petition ten days previous to said time; and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four successive weeks previous to said day as a notice to said nonresidents and all others, that all may have an opportunity of contesting the same.
M. M. HOUSTON, C'k.
March 4, 1846.—41.

DENTISTRY.

C. C. PORTER,

Surgeon Dentist.

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

Address:
Jacksonville or White Plains,
Benton County, Ala.
Ap. 23; '45.—41.

THE LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE

EDITED BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

Under the new law the postage on this Magazine is less than on any other: there is a saving, from the old rates, of fifty cents a year.

Save your money!

The press says that for 1845 we have rivalled the three dollar Magazines. Our aim shall be, in 1846, to surpass them. Capital, energy and talented contributors shall be freely employed to make this the Best Ladies Periodical in the world.

The improvements for the year 1846 will be of the most *calculated and costly character*. The fashion plates will be executed in a style of elegance never before attempted in this country. The January number will be a gem, rivaling the annuals in the splendor, if not in the number of its plates. Besides a superb *Mezzotint by sarlin*, the poetist affair he has yet engraved, there will be an

Illuminated Title Page! After the style of this gorgeous manuscript of the fabled ages, This elegant illustration is the first thing of the kind attempted for a magazine, either here or abroad; in this, as in other matters, we anticipate all others. It will be executed in 5 COLORS, and be of rare and surpassing beauty. This embellishment alone will be worth half a year's subscription.

The January number will appear in new type, cast expressly for us; and in every respect, the mechanical execution of the work will be improved.

THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.

The February number will contain two superb Mezzotints; and either in that number, or in one immediately after, will appear a Mezzotint, of the Washington Family; to possess this picture ought to be a sufficient inducement for every patriotic American to subscribe. In a word, we shall take our readers by surprise, next year, with the beauty, costliness and utility of our illustrations.

SARTAIN'S OLORIOS MEZZO.

TINTS!

The mezzotints style of engraving will be the principal one employed by us for 1846. We have made such arrangements that no other magazine can rival us in this department. We have excelled all others in the number and splendor of our Mezzotints for 1845; but we shall do far greater things in 1846. Besides a series of Mezzotints, we shall give *Line and Stipple engraving! Scriptural Illustrations! a gallery of beauty! Portrait of Mrs. Stephens, &c. &c.*

In its Literary Department this Magazine gives Original articles, unlike the namby-pamby catch-pennies, which copy old stories from newspapers. All the best female writer of America contribute to its pages; it is

A WORK OF PATRIOTISM.

Therefore, to subscribe for this book instead of the others, which are re-prints of English ones. Our Editor is Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the FEMALE SCOTT OF AMERICA! She is assisted by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Osgood, Ellet, Dinwiddie, Pierson, Orne, and by the unrivalled author of "Conquest and self Conquest."

The best Writer of both Sexes Contribute to the variety of our pages. A PRIZE TALE OF THE SOUTH, founded on incidents in the Revolution, will appear, by the author of "Marion's men!" Our Domestic Stories by Ellen Ashton, F. E. F., and others, inculcating useful morals, which have been so popular, will be continued. As a proof of the superior character of our literary contents, we may mention the fact that more articles are copied from us by the Press than from any other Magazine. This is because no other periodical is so exclusively a mirror of woman's mind, or so thoroughly devoted to her tastes or interests.

FASHIONS FROM PARIS

This Magazine has long maintained the reputation of giving the most correct Fashions, accompanied by full letter-press descriptions; and this, to country subscribers especially, is a great desideratum. We get our Fashions in advance from Paris, so we can never be beaten in this department, but will always remain Ahead! Each month, from a variety of Patterns, the Fashions are selected, engraved and colored for us Ahead of all rivals. To each plate is added a full letter-press description, besides information on all the latest styles. The other Magazines have long been mere copyists of this one, which has now become, in our eastern Cities, the Text-Book of Fashion. So energetic are we in this department, that we have often actually published the Fashions here before the London Magazines. Of these assertions we challenge denial.

THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

To render our periodical a Family Magazine, as well as a lady's book, we give every month: New Receipts for Housewifery, Patterns for Embroidery, Lancer Work, &c. &c.; thus making a sort of *utile mecum*, in dispensable to every female, but especially to those in the country, who would learn the latest improvements in the city.

A USEFUL HINT.

All the other Magazines are merely intended for amusement; They have no higher plan in view. This one, on the contrary, supplies a want long felt; for it gives the sexmously, the Latest Fashions, the Newest Receipts, the City Chat, and every New Improvement. This it does, alike to the lady in the Atlantic States, and the one in the far West, and On the same day in the North. What lady can do without this Magazine? Fitted for a "Home Book" and "Boudoir Companion" alike, it is already perused by tens of thousands, and will be, eventually, in the hands of every American woman.

Terms.

By a rigid adherence to the cash system, we are enabled to publish this Magazine at the Very Lowest rates compatible with Merit, viz: Two Dollars a year. A trucey affair, not to be relied on in the fashion department, with old plates and nothing ori-

ginal, might be got up cheaper, and people gulled out of their money; but we issue a work of reputation, and expect to perform what we promise! To induce large numbers to subscribe in the same neighborhood, we offer the following terms to Clubs:—
3 Copies, \$5.00 7 Copies, \$10
5 Copies, \$7.50 10 Copies, \$20.00
PREMIUMS.

To repay persons for getting up Clubs, we offer the following premiums: For each club of three or a club of five, our "Annual with Washington's portrait in it." For a club of seven, or for a club of sixteen, either the Annual, or an extra copy of the Magazine. A specimen number sent when desired.

Address Post Paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
98 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
Old Clubs renewed on Old terms! When money is remitted by a draft on the Philadelphia Post Office, a notice to the P. M. here, as well as a draft to us, must be furnished.

DR. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

There, which "tries all things," has thoroughly established the inestimable value of these Pills as a cathartic, antibilious and detergent medicine. It is now twelve years since Dr. Peters gave them to the world, & their reputation, founded on his long experience, still continues to increase. The annual sales, which, during the first year, amounted to one hundred thousand boxes, have, during the past year, exceeded ten times that amount, and the market for them once confined to a few states, now comprises not only the entire Union, but Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies. They may be truly termed the great Household medicine of the South and West. No other Pills have ever been so widely patronized in those regions. They are purely vegetable in their nature, and so mild and gentle in their operations, that they may be given with perfect safety even to an infant. There is not a particle of any irritating or drastic substance in their composition, yet they act upon the secretions with unequalled certainty and directness; thus purifying the constituents of the blood, and enabling nature to throw into the circulation a perfectly healthy fluid. Among the multitude of diseases to the cure of which Dr. Peters' Vegetable Pills are adapted, may be mentioned—habitual Costiveness, Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Cholice, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever, Female irregularities, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Torpor of the bowels, Loss of Appetite, Furred Tongue, Asthma, Dropsy, and all diseases of the Skin, caused by impurity of the blood; together with every species of complaint affecting the stomach or bowels.

Take Notice.—To prevent imposition, the reader will please to recollect that each box of these pills has a label of Dr. Peters' signature on the colored label which envelopes it; also a list of M. A. F. Harrison may be found in each list accompanying directions.

For sale by Hoke & Abernathy, & J. Forney & Son, appointed Agents, Jacksonville Ala.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the circuit court of Madison county and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next all the right, title, interest and claim that John Rodes has in and to 120 acres of the following described land, (to-wit:) the West 1/2 of the West 1/2 of Section 23, Township 16, Range 10, East, in the Coosa Land district—Levied on as the property of the said John Rodes to satisfy an execution in my hands in favor of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Huntsville, vs. John Rodes, Joshua League, and H. H. Mallory, this 9th March, 1846.
W. J. WILLIS, Sh'f.
March 11, 1846.

William Williamson, In Chancery

vs. Thomas K. Cook, & James Cook.
THIS day came the complainant by (Samuel F. Rice) his Solicitor, and moved the court for order of publication as required by Law as to the defendant, James Cook, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court by the affidavit of the Complainant on file, that the said defendant, James Cook, is of lawful age, resides without the limits of this State, and in the county of Itawamba, in the State of Mississippi. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, in said State, and on the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said James Cook to be and appear before the Register of this Court, at his office in Jacksonville, within sixty-five days from the making of this order, and plead answer or demurr, to said bill of complaint, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him.
A true copy from the minutes.
R. G. EARLE,
Register & Master of said court.
March 4, 1846.

Notice.

THE undersigned having on the 20th day of February, 1846, in the Orphans' court of Randolph county, Alabama, been qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Parish Thompson, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said deceased to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, being eighteen months from the 20th of February 1846, otherwise they will be forever barred, and those indebted will make payment to me, this 2nd March, 1846.
MARY THOMPSON,
Executrix of the last will and testament of Parish Thompson, dec'd.
March 11, 1846.—61—\$3 50.

DR. CHAMPION'S

Vegetable Ague Medicine,

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

This medicine has been before the public for a number of years, and the beneficial effects so fully developed, that the demand for the pills has increased to a very great extent. For although the proprietor has increased his manufacturing very much, he has not been able to supply many parts of the country.

This may be relied upon in all cases to cure chills and fever the first day.
"Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Nervous Fever, Congestive Fever, Winter Fevers, and Scarlet Fevers, all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured by this system of practice in a shorter time and with much more certainty than by any other system that has been recommended. Each box contains 24 pills, 12 of which will cure any ordinary case of chills and fever.

A pamphlet accompanies each box, giving full directions and numerous certificates of the efficacy of these pills.—Price reduced to \$1 per box.

Also—DR. CHAMPION'S

Vegetable, Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic,

Purifying and Cathartic Pills.

Possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

The proprietor asserts, and without fear of contradiction, that the demand for these pills is not equalled by any medicine in the United States. He has numbers of certificates of the most astonishing cures, that have been effected by these pills. They are recommended for the cure of all the diseases, complaint, dyspepsia, dropsy, bilious habits, constipation, cholera-morbus, rheumatism, scrofula, foul stomach, depraved appetite, worms, jaundice, headache and sick stomach, palpitation of the heart, diarrhoea, nervous affections, obstructed menstruation, dysentery or flux, heart-burn, white swelling, and all other diseases arising from impure blood.
Price 25 cents per box. A pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions, with ample testimonials of the good effects of the pills.

Belleville, Feb'y 17, 1845.

We the undersigned, citizens of Belleville, Illinois, hereby certify, that we are personally acquainted with Dr. Champion, of this place, and have been several years, and have the utmost confidence in him as a physician. That he is in this community, and deservedly so, a popular physician.

We certify that we have used his pills in our families for several years, and find them to be a valuable and efficient medicine for the cure of the diseases, for which they are recommended. That they are in high repute in this community, and of the celebrity and good effects of the pills we have heard much from this and the various other States in which they are so extensively used. We think them worthy of high recommendation.

W. F. Berakian, Pastor of the Baptist Church.
Thomas Harrison, Minister Methodist E. Church.
John Reynolds, Esq. Governor of Illinois.

Wm. McChesney, C'k. County Comm'r's Court.
James Mitchell, Post Master.

J. L. D. Morrison, Rep. in Legislature.
Seth Catlin, Rep. in State Senate.

L. D. Calamier, Proprietor of Steam Mill.
John D. Hughes, Probate Justice.

Richard Hay, Recorder St. Clair County.
Wm. C. Kinney, St. Clair Co. Circuit Court.

This is to certify, that we have used Dr. Champion's Vegetable Ague Medicine, and also his Anti-Bilious Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills in our families for several years, and have also learned much from their celebrity and good effects from great numbers of persons who have used them in their families. We do think them very efficient and valuable medicines for the cure of diseases for which they are recommended, and consider them well worthy the highest recommendation.

Maj. James Pearson, Twigg's co. Ga.
Ira Dupree, M. D.

J. Matlock, merchant, Blakely,
Col. John Dill, Fort Gaines;

W. H. Rawlin, merchant, Lumpkin,
Robert Ware, M. D. Columbus,

W. S. Brooks, planter, Jones,
Alex. Lowry, M. D. Jefferson,

A. C. Holbert, J. P. Danville, Miss.
Maj. J. McGriffin, Cayuga.

J. L. Lewis, merchant, Auburn,
Col. W. F. Dillon, Oakley.

S. E. Simmons, planter, Roselane,
C. Stuncell, merchant, Greenwood,

W. S. Lake, merchant, Grenada,
J. Thompson, M. D. Greenwood,

Judge Cabry, Coffeeville,
B. B. Arnold, planter, Graball,

J. B. Meek, merchant, Louisville,
James Lowry, merchant, Raleigh,

D. F. N. Turner, P. M.
Sam'l Payne, P. M. Brookham,

E. B. Taylor, merchant, Gallatin,
E. B. Ward, Druggist, Canton,

M. Cayce, merchant, Sharon,
W. Anderson, P. M. Sumpter co. Ala.

G. H. Sheldon, merchant, Gaston,
W. M. Gilmer, planter, Pickens,

R. Long,
This is to certify that we, the undersigned, citizens of Illinois, have used Dr. Champion's Vegetable Ague Medicine, and also his Anti-Bilious Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills in our families for a number of years, and take great pleasure in saying, that we have found them to be safe, valuable and effective medicines for the cure of fevers and other diseases for which they are recommended. They are in general use in this community, and that they stand very high, far exceeding that of any other medicine.

J. M. Cunningham, Sheriff of Williamson county.

S. B. Hall, Rep. in Legr. Jackson county.
J. H. Mulky, M. D. Marion.

H. Coon, merchant, Jonesborough.
Col. H. E. Robinson, Jackson co.

Benj. S. Duncan, Williamson co.
Philip Adare, Hamilton co.

Wm. Baldwin, Gallatin.
Alex. Colville, merchant, Hamilton co.

For sale by Hoke & Abernathy, Jacksonville Alabama; also in all the towns and villages in the southern & western States.
March 18, 1846.—1y.

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between MILLER & LUNDIE, in the Warehouse & Commission

Business, having been dissolved on the 1st inst. by limitation, the undersigned has leased the safe and convenient Fire-Proof Warehouse recently occupied by Mr. Wm. H. Thomas, in which he will be better able to attend to the interest and wants of his old friends and customers, and hopes by proper attention to business to receive a continuation of their patronage.

I shall be at all times prepared to make advances on Cotton stored with me in cash, Bagging and Rope, and Groceries of any kind.
WM. MILLER.
Wetumpka, Sept. 8, 1845.

Talladega Watchtower and Jacksonville Republican will please copy 3m.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

A Monthly Journal, devoted to the improvement of Southern Agriculture.

EDITED BY JAMES CAMAK, OF ATHENS, GA.

In submitting to the Southern public the Prospectus of the Fourth Volume of the "SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR," which may now be regarded as permanently established, the Publishers deem it unnecessary to advert to the high character the Work has attained under the editorial control of Mr. CAMAK, and therefore make a direct appeal to the Planters and Friends of Agriculture throughout the Southern States, to aid them in sustaining a publication devoted exclusively to the cause of Southern Agriculture.

The advantages and benefits resulting from Agricultural Periodicals, have been felt and acknowledged by the intelligent and reflecting Tillers of the Soil in all civilized nations; to be most useful, therefore, they should be extensively circulated among all classes of Agriculturists; if possible they should be in the hands of every man who tills a acre of land, and to this end we invoke the aid of every one who feels an interest in the improvement of the Agriculture of the South.

The first number of the Fourth Volume will be issued on the 1st of January next. It is published Monthly, in Quarto form, each number contains SIXTEEN PAGES of matter, 9 by 12 inches square.

TERMS:

One Copy, One Year,	\$1.00
Six Copies, " " "	5.00
Twelve Copies, One Year,	\$20.00
One Hundred,	75.00

The Cash System will be rigidly enforced. The CASH must always accompany the order.

W. & W. S. JONES.

AGUSTA, GA. Nov. 1845.

Proposals

For carrying mails on the following Routes, among others in Alabama, will be received at the Post Office Department, until the 30th day of April next:

From Huntsville, by Cobb's store, New Hope, Cottonville, Clayville, Gunter's Landing, Averett, Bentonville, Double Springs, and Cove creek, to Jacksonville, 102 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Huntsville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Jacksonville next Sunday by 6 p m.

Leave Jacksonville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Huntsville next Wednesday at 6 p m.

Proposals for twice a week service are invited.

From Belleville, by Doubleville, Clarksburg, Gunter's Landing, Warrenton, Big Spring, Red Hill, and Brooksville, to Blountsville, 63 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Belleville every Saturday at 12 m, arrive at Blountsville every Monday by 7 a m.

Leave Blountsville every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at Belleville next day by 1 p m.

Proposals to run by Langston, Hillman's store, and McConville, and terminating near at Dolsenville, omitting the other offices, are invited.

From Summerville, Ga., via Chattahoochee, Ala., to Gaylesville, 20 miles and back once a week.

Leave Summerville every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Gaylesville same day at 3 p m.