

MAY

Jacksonville Republican.

The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance.

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Whole No. 489

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

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$1 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

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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 invariably charged upon all accounts from the time they are due until paid. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months. For announcing candidates \$3 00, invariably in advance. For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square. POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

J. FORNEY & SON,

ARE now opening a splendid Stock of **Staple & Fancy dry Goods,** Hats and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Books & Stationery, Saddles & Saddlery, Drug & Medicines, Hardware & Cutlery, **China, Glass & Earthenware, Family Groceries,**

Factory Thread Castings & Nails, Brass Clocks 8 days, Boiling Cans, No. 5 to 10.

MOFFAT'S PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS,

To which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public generally. Jacksonville, April, 15.—4t.

New and Cheap Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening an attractive STOCK OF **GOODS,** recently purchased in New York by one of the firm. Their assortment is extensive, and comprises almost every article common to Mercantile establishments in this country.

As they are selling at a very moderate advance on New York cost, they hope their old friends will favor them with an examination of their Goods, before purchasing elsewhere. Cash dealers will probably find their interest subserved, by giving the undersigned a call. All are respectfully solicited to "Come and see."

WOODWARD & PORTER, Jacksonville, Ala. April 5th, 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,

Boots, 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.

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.



POETRY.

SUE LOVES HIM YET.

BY MRS. OSGOOD.

She loves him yet!
I know by the blush that rises
Beneath those curls —
That shadow her soul lit cheek;
She loves him yet!
Through all love's sweet disguises
In timid girls,
A blush will be sure to speak.

But dearer signs
Than the radiant blush of beauty,
The maiden finds,
Whenever his name is heard—
Her young heart thrills;
Forgotten—herself—her duty—
Her dark eye fills,
And her pulse with hope is stirr'd.

She loves him yet!
The flower the false one gave her
When last he came,
Is still with her, wild tears wet
She'll not forget,
However his faith may waver,
Though grief sad shame,
Believe it—she loves him yet!

His favorite songs
She will sing—she heeds no other;
With all her wrongs
Her life in his love is set,
Oh, doubt no more!
She never can wed another,
The life be o'er,
She loves—she loves him yet!

THE STUDY OF NATURE.

It is impossible that any person, however thoughtless and unaccustomed to observe the works of creation, can look around him, even during an on-eg's ramble through the fields without being struck with the number of living beings that offer themselves to his notice, presenting infinite diversity of form, and obviously adapted, by their construction and habits, to occupy various and widely different situations. The careless tourist, indeed, is apt to mark the less obtrusive and unimpressive features of the landscape, scarce, scarce, perhaps, the cattle grazing in the field; watches the swallows as they glance along, or listen with undefined emotions to the vocal choir of unseen feathered songsters; and content with such symptoms of life around him, passes unheeded onward. Not so the curious and enlightened wanderer, inquisitive to understand all that he finds around him; his prying eye and mind intelligent, not only can appreciate the grosser beauties of the scene, & gather full enjoyment from the survey, but perceive objects of wonder multiply at every step he takes: the grass, the trees, the flowers, the earth, the air, swarm with innumerable kinds of active living creatures; every stone upturned reveals some insect wonder, nay, the stagnant ditch he knows to be a world wherein innumerable myriads pass their lives, and every drop to swarm with animated atoms, able to proclaim the omnipotent Designer loudly as the stars themselves. It is upon the seashore that the student of nature walks? Each rippling wave lays at his feet some tribute from the deep, and tells of wonders indelible—brings corallines and painted shells, and a thousand grotesque beings, samples left to show that in the sea, through all its spacious realms, life still is found—that creatures there exist, more numerous than on earth itself, all perfect in their construction, & although so diversified in shape and attributes, alike subservient to the general welfare. And yet how few, even at the present day, turn their attention to this wonderful scene, or strive at all to understand the animal creation—to investigate the structure and contrivance that adapt each species to perform certain important duties—to contemplate the habits and instincts that direct the different tribes—and lastly, to trace out the means whereby the mighty whole, formed of such diverse parts, is all along preserved in perfect harmony!

THE TWO POPES.

The European correspondent of the N. Y. Observer gives the following account of the Russian Emperor and the Roman Pontiff:

"Here are really two popes met together; for Nicholas is supreme head of the Greek Church in Russia, as Gregory XVI is head of the Latin church. The Italian papers state that the interview was cordial. Nicholas bowed before the Holy Father, and kissed—not his sipper, as usual—but the ring which he wears on his finger. Then Gregory XVI opened his arms to the Czar, and the two popes embraced each other. "This must have been curious. In the time of Gregory VII a Roman pontiff would not have consented to receive thus a schismatical prince, [would have excommunicated and anathematized him; he would have stirred up the nation against him; the bishop of Rome is no longer preme master of Kings. It is said

when it was announced to Gregory XVI. that the Czar Nicholas was coming to Rome, the poor old man was terrified. He had just heard of the cruel persecutions exercised against the Romanists in Russia and Poland. He trembled at the thought of facing the Muscovite despot. But the cardinals, the most artful and adroit men in the world, gave the old pope to understand that it would be impolitic to refuse to see Nicholas, that the Czar was powerful, that he could, on occasion, protect the holy see, that it was necessary to obtain from him better security for the Catholics in the territories, &c.

"These two popes are indeed better agreed than is supposed perhaps. Both despots. Both hold to persecuting heretics. Each ready to use force against adversaries. Each favors superstition and dreads the light of the gospel. There is, however, this difference, pope Nicholas is at the head of five hundred thousand armed men, while pope Gregory XVI. could not bring into the field three thousand soldiers."

A SOUTHERN INVENTION.

A Mr. Picquet, of Augusta Geo., has invented a machine which he denominates a self loading and unloading cart. The editor of the Constitutionalist says it is an invention of great importance, that its powers have been tested in the presence of respectable persons, and that it fully comes up to the description of the inventor. We delight to record instances of the development of Southern ingenuity. Yankee-doodle-dom has born the palm long enough, & we are glad to see the South entering the lists as a rival of the East in whatever is useful in the way of inventions. The Yankees have attained a world-wide notoriety for their wooden nutmegs and pumpkin seeds; and the patent office at Washington is little else than a New England workshop. But if we mistake not, the signs of the times indicate the approach of the day when the honors of invention will be more equally divided. Only a day or two since we read of an merchant in New York who had purchased a number of artificial cake-of-borax, made of corn meal by some Virginia artist, which we think a fair-soft for the nutmegs; and now we hear of the invention, in Georgia, of a self-loading and unloading cart, which, if it is rightly named, is equal to any Yankee notion we know of. We have seen carts unload themselves when rightly placed in the proper position; but we cannot conceive how one could be constructed so as to enable it to load itself. We should suppose that the genius that could endow a cart with such attributes, could also give it the powers of locomotion. Western Continent.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Mirror, concludes in his missive to that paper, as follows:

"In case the Oregon Notice resolution shall pass the Senate, without amendment, it is said the Western men will give a grand supper, at which the whole British Empire is to be eaten in effigy. The following song has been composed for the occasion, by some unknown Milton:

Us boys of the West,
With courage possest,
Us never can rest,
Until us am blest
With a buffalo vest
To wear on our breast,
And beaver-skin breeches
Without any stitches,
Fresh from the sand
Of our Oregon land;
And as for them British,
We'll make 'em look skittish.
Chorus—So never say nav,
(Hail Columbia.

We were shown on Tuesday last a diamond of the first water, about the size of a large pea, belonging to the Rev. Paulton Check, of Henry county. It was found at the Union gold mines not long since. Mr. Check informed us that several others had been found at the same place, but not so large as the one shown us. This is a new discovery, and one that promises to open up to our State vast sources of wealth, as it will give a fresh impetus to the energies and enterprise of those engaged in digging from the bowels of the earth its hidden treasures.

Decatur (Ga.) Watchman.

The City of Pittsburg.—The Pittsburg Daily American, of the 10th instant, the first anniversary of the great fire at that place, says:

"It is but a year since that dreadful devastation, and the stranger begins already to look with an eye, something of the eagerness of the antiquary for evidences of its track of desolation among the tall and stately buildings which have been already so to assume the characteristic hue of the Siny city, as to almost deceive him in the belief that the walls before him must at least have escaped the dangers of the day. No city of the Old or New World was ever so destroyed or ever so rebuilt. It has often been compared to the bee-hive, and never did it more justly earn a distinction so well deserved. The city may already be

Proclamation

Of Mariano Paredes y Arrillaga, President ad interim of the Republic of Mexico, to its inhabitants; issued on the 21st of March:

In the critical and solemn situation in which the nation is placed—perhaps on the point of a war with the United States of America—if consequence of one of the most unjust usurpations of which history has any record, it becomes my obligation, as urgent as sacred, to explain to my fellow citizens the situation in which we find ourselves—the dangers and the sacrifices to which we are exposed—in order to maintain, with valor, with enthusiasm and decision, those rights which being identified with the existence of nations, must be defended to the utmost, and with an energy equal to the insult received.

The dignity of the nation, the march of an American army on to the Rio Grande, where the head quarters of our troops are situated, the threatening appearance of fleets of that nation in both oceans, and all the antecedents well known to the civilized world, have compelled me to reject the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, in order not to furnish an example of debility that might sanction, by a pernicious and ill-advised act, an usurpation not founded in reason or any plausible motive, but which merely relies in their hopes of intimidating us by force. The American Minister, whose mission was not circumscribed to the discussion of the Texas question, has demanded his passports, and I have caused them to be expedited without any hesitation.

I confess that war with one or more nations is one of the greatest and most severe evils which can happen, and that it is an attribute of civilization to avoid its disasters—to promote industry, commerce and friendly relations, under the auspices of a universal peace; but this will prove incompatible with the maintenance of the prerogatives and independence of nations which are called upon to repel force by force, when all means of compromise and conciliation have failed.

The Republic of Mexico—deprived of the rich and extensive territory of Texas, which always belonged to it, by the direct acts of the supreme authority of a neighboring Republic—after discovering her designs to seize some other of our adjoining or frontier possessions, has been forced to protest, has protested, and does still solemnly protest, that she does not acknowledge the right of the American flag on the soil of Texas, and she will defend her invaded territory, and never, never permit new conquests or new advances of the Government of the United States.

The right to declare war against the United States is not vested in me; and the illustrious Congress of the nation will, as soon as they have met, take into consideration the necessary steps required in the conflict which awaits us, and which was in no manner provoked by this magnanimous and forbearing nation. As, however, in the meantime, the U. States might make a sudden attack on one of our maritime boundaries, or on those adjoining Texas, it will be necessary to repel force, by force, and when the invaders shall have made the commencement, the immense responsibility of having disturbed the peace of the world will fall upon them. I shall be still more explicit, which it is important I should be. Mexico never has committed, nor will she commit, a single aggression against the people or Government of the United States of America; but if an attack should be made, it will be repelled to the full extent of our power, and with all the energy of our character, because resistance is nothing more than the right of self preservation.

The Mexican Republic drawn into a crisis, exposed to great risk and difficulties, must fight for its existence and rights. The union of all her sons, the identity of the vows of all, the employment of all powers are necessary to save us; and they will save us since Mexico will not present the scandalous spectacle of an eternal division, which would insure the triumph of its enemies. I do not fear it, although it is known to me that the intrigues and enticements which exist, in similar cases, are set to work, with cunning and perfidy, to depose the Government of its influence and resources, which can direct the affairs and bring them to a happy conclusion when supported by the confidence of the nation.

This confidence my Government deserves, and I deserve it too, as since I left the head-quarters of San Luis de Potosi for the salvation of my native country, accompanied by the brave men who followed her illustrious standard, my promises have never been falsified by my actions. I offered to convolve an extraordinary Congress to give a definite constitution to the Nation, and the Congress has been convoked. I have offered to maintain the outraged honor of the nation, and will not tolerate old injuries, nor will I permit new ones. The dominant object of my Government has been to maintain the entire, complete and unlimited liberty of the nation—to form a constitution, and to prepare with untiring assiduity for its defence against internal as well as external enemies. As a consequence of the times, and without giving any opinion, I did not notice for some time the discussions about forms of Government, because it appertains to the future Congress to decide on so interesting and vital a ques-

tion as the opinions of all the citizens, and even those of the smallest minorities which are listened to not to be followed but to know them. But the violence assumed in the debate, the alarm occasioned by the enemies of order & internal peace, which might end in the ignominious sacrifice of the sovereignty and rights of the nation, acting in violation of the oath which I had given to the Nation in presence of God. I, therefore, decided to put a stop to those pernicious discussions, and was compelled to take the responsibility, because the Press had unfortunately transgressed the medium which prudence and moderation rendered advisable.

My own feeling of honor, the consciousness of the injustice done to a citizen of known opinions and accredited loyalty, has made me abstain from reiterating promises and declarations which are in fact my solemn oaths. Can it be forgotten that proposed in the General Assembly of the 2d of December, held in this Capitol, that the President should swear to maintain the popular representative Republican system? Did not the Representatives of the people, chosen as witnesses of my oath, and the people themselves, notice that the feelings of my heart seconded my clear and explicit declarations? Why should some do me the injustice to suppose that at the end of a career which, if not glorious, was loyal and patriotic, I should disgrace the wounds which I had received in defence of the sacred rights of my country?

The nation will maintain as long as she wishes to maintain it, the "Republican system," which it adopted with rejoicing; and which I shall maintain as I have offered to do, and I call upon Providence to aid her in her designs, and to permit us to raise our social edifice on the basis of "Liberty and Order," and that in the exercise of our rights, justice, crimes and outrages may never pollute a cause so sacred in itself. I desire to see established forever the salutary maxim that no man, no party or faction shall place its will above that of the Republic, and the first duty of its government will be to support its designs, that the fundamental principles of sovereignty be respected, and not debased by abuses which lead to anarchy and engender disorder.

Desirous of depriving our internal enemies of the elements of discord, which they try to stir up in the confusion of political passions, I have hastened to explain my opinions, to inspire the confidence which my Government deserves, although all its actions have been as pure as its intentions. The spirits being thus tranquillized, all pretence for agitation disappears, and my Government, supported by the people, will defend the public order against every attempt to disturb it, and will live to defend it or die for the liberty and independence of the nation, and the integrity of its territory, against any enemy who dare to usurp them.

I, who circumscribed the limits of the public power—I, who was called upon to exercise the Executive Power in consequence of the triumphs of the Revolution, and who put an end to its continuance—cannot be suspected of unwarranted encroachments. By adhering strictly to the Article No. 4 of the Regulations of the Army, I shall use the necessary means to obtain these eminently national objects. My ambition is purely for glory, and if I can feel that my fellow citizens do justice to my intentions—that my country maintains without diminution all its rights—that it increases the lustre of its name under all circumstances, I shall obtain the only recompense to which I can and do aspire, the gratitude of my fellow citizens.

The principles of my administration are fortitude and constancy in sustaining the nation against foreign attacks on its rights, liberty to form a Constitution, union and reciprocal confidence between the Government and the people, tranquility in the interior, and respect for those which are necessary for the safety of those precious gifts. The Army will combat at the points which destiny may determine, the People will support it in its efforts, and I ask of the Supreme Arbitrator of Nations, to take us under his safeguard, and to permit the elevation of his power and the consummation of his glory.

M. PAREDES Y ARRILLAGA, Mexico, March 21, 1846.

PROSPERITY.—This is a well known adage; "Prosperity gains, friends, but adversity tries them." The friends who have been attracted by prosperity, almost invariably fall away on the approach of adversity; but where friendship is pure, disinterested, and founded on genuine esteem, affliction serves to bring it out more prominently than ever. Like the rainbow, true friendship is brightest in the darkest storm.

A STRANGE GIFT.—The students of the Botanic-Medical College, Ohio, have presented Prof. Curtis with a huge silver spoon. The professor, in reply, said: "In regard to the present itself, it is not a mere useless medal to be hung round the neck to supply the want of matter in the skull, but really a valuable implement of our art, with which I can dip up a full draught of Lobelia, to relieve oppression or distress, or Cayenne, to rouse the failing energies of myself or others."

THE NEWS BY THE CALEDONIA.

The copious summary of the foreign news, to which we have given up so much space in our columns, prevents us from laying before our readers this evening more than very brief extracts from the editorial articles of the foreign journals. We shall if possible, do something to supply this omission in to-morrow's paper.

From the very cursory examination which we have been able to make of our foreign files received by this arrival, we incline to pronounce an opinion stronger than that of most of our contemporaries as to the pacific tenor of these last advices. In proof of this, we refer to the report in another column of the conversation on the Oregon question which occurred in the House of Commons on the 29th ultimo. The disposition of the motion for the production of papers, and the language of the premier in response to it, seemed to us, we confess, to indicate, in some degree, that the spirit of the British government is not at present belligerent. The decided expressions in which Sir Robert Peel rejected the idea which some of the British journals had set afloat, and which Mr. Brothwick brought before the House—that the American government had regarded the calmness of the British statesmen as the result of timidity—the terms, we say, in which Sir Robert Peel saw fit to reject this idea, appeared to us to breathe a spirit congenial to the pacific declaration of Lord Aberdeen in the House of Lords, which we quoted yesterday.

Lord W. Russell raved a little, to be sure, about sending the British sailors to attack us on our sea-board; but then he was speaking on the Canada timber question, and speaking in a spirit of desperation, arising naturally enough from his conviction that he was soon to be voted down by an immense ministerial majority. His allusions to the naval prowess of England, and to the use which might be made of it, were the cheapest way of getting a cheer. The House gave him his cheer, and voted him down, & that was the end of it.

We find an article of marked interest on this subject in the London Daily News (Dickens's paper) of April 4th. The view which the News takes of our rejection of the offer of arbitration is so manifestly erroneous that we need not stop to refute it. But there is force in the opinion expressed by this English journal, that the possession of Oregon is to us a matter of far greater importance and consideration than it is or ever can be, to England. Certainly such a fact does not of itself settle the question of right in our favor, but it is practically the settlement of the question; and the News candidly admits that it is so. The language of the News is as follows:

"The hope was not to be entertained, that the present American Executive would consent to refer the Oregon dispute to arbitration. That Executive does not look upon it as a question of right. It may have a good opinion of its country's right; but it has, moreover, the fixed opinion that the possession of the Columbia river—that great outlet from the Pacific—is a point of vital importance to the Union in its future interests, power, and development, and its mastery of the northern continent. Impressed with this, although it puts forth the plea of right, it forbids that right to be questioned. The American government evidently stands upon a ground higher in its own estimation than right—the vital interest of the country. At the same time, it sees that the river and the territory in dispute can never be the ninety-ninth part of the value to England that it must be to the United States. And it considers rather these interests than the rights contained in treaties, of the scope and purport of which those who signed them evidently knew little.

There is no use, therefore, of any long-ger talking of rights or of discussing them. When the American government refuses all arbitration, it admits that it is not upon right that it bases its resolves. The possession of the Columbia is worth a war, and we will rather run the risk of that war than cede the river. This is the position, and the argument of the American government which we can no longer meet by pleading rights. Indeed, we think it would be at once sensible and dignified for our diplomatists to state that they would no longer advance any question of right to a government which, by refusing all arbitration, sets aside such question; and henceforth their sole effort would be how to avoid war, by the English ceding all that could be ceded consistently with the national interest, in order to meet and satisfy the unreasonable & unrighteous demands of the Americans.

"There may in this be some lowering in dignity, and a certain lowering down of the national pride. But deprecating all wars, we deprecate more than any other a war with the United States; and this, not only from community of origin, and tongue, & ideas, and commerce, in the past, but because, even at the present, it would be a war carried on against us by our own blood, our own sons, our own sinews. Fifty thousand emigrants yearly leave our shores for the United States, each with some wealth, and almost all with strength and youth. And it is with a country in which is thus transfused our best blood, and our surplus life, that we are to go to war. And in that war who are the first, the chief, the most formidable combatants whom we are to encounter and kill? English seamen, men born, nurtured, amongst us, even to their

formidable art of seamanship and naval strife, and enticed from us by the natural cause of the high price of labor in America. Surely a war with such foes is a civil war.

"There may be, in these considerations, no good and valid reasons for sacrificing the solid interests and profitable rights of this country. But there is reason here why we might make sacrifices of pride without dishonor. If the possession of the Columbia, or the right to navigate it, be essential to any great interest of trade, to any wise prospects of colonization, or even to a preservation of a necessary balance of power, let us insist on it. But if, in reality, we cannot hope to direct either any portion of the tide of emigration—if our sole interest be the trade in furs, which must disappear before advancing agriculture—if the population of the upper part of these streams must be American—let us not persist in either perpetually intruding, or acting as perpetual keepers and janitors of the mouth of a stream, the current of which we cannot make ours by population.

"The critical moment has arrived, when we must make or receive a new proposal. The minds of our ministers ought to be made up to an ultimatum. Yield the whole of the territory as claimed by the Americans we could not. It would be a disgrace and such an amount of weakness as would embolden and entitle European powers to contend us, and to give us solid and inconvenient proofs of that contempt.

"We hear now of an offer to be made by Great Britain to accept Mr. Gallatin's proposal of the 45th degree to the sea, the line to be continued through the midst of Fuca's straits. If the United States refused such an offer, which would leave them the best ports on Fuca's straits, we can say that they are determined to provoke a war, and deserve its worst consequences. Nor do we think they could or would refuse, if the national interest and desire were consulted on the matter of the navigation of the St. Lawrence to the Americans in return for that of the Columbia. If there be insuperable objections to this, the free navigation of the Columbia might be stipulated, as we before mentioned, for a period of years—say to the end of the century.

"Should the American government refuse such an offer, we might presume that it would refuse any offer, and was prepared to bully and to fight. But no party in the United States would be long tolerated in the maintenance and pursuit of such a feeling, the consequences of which are sufficiently formidable to deter any except the perverse and the mad.

"The sooner the ultimatum is proffered, and the result known the better. The present state of Mexican affairs renders our position with respect to the government of Washington more critical. Parades and Almonte are both pledged to resist Anglo-American dictation. And it is all as well, that if there is to be a struggle against the United States to bully both European and American governments; that struggle should be a simultaneous and combined one.

"The real state of the case is, probably that the American government is merely seeking to get the best terms; and acting the braggadocio with our not very adroit or spirited government, in order to do so. Mr. Polk has private as well as patriotic motives to win the most of us. His reelection to a second presidency, indeed his whole character as a politician, which at present rests on nothing, will be annihilated or made by his success in the present negotiation. No wonder that he strains his efforts and his impudence to the very verge of war. But we doubt his readiness to step beyond."

"The London Quarterly Review, too, it seems, has endorsed and advocated the plan of compromise proposed by Mr. Dargan in the House of Representatives on the basis of the 49th parallel, with common navigation of the straits of Fuca. From the position of the London Quarterly, as a representative of the ultra Tories, its advocacy of such an opinion indicates in no small measure a new era in British feeling upon the whole subject. The Morning Chronicle takes the Quarterly to task for its suggestion, but we fully concur with the New York Evening Post in believing that the comments of the Chronicle show a fear on the part of that journal, that the British government may propose to us more liberal terms than the Chronicle would wish to sanction.—Washington Union.

RICHMOND, VA., April 14.
DEPLORABLE EVENT.—We learn by yesterday's cars, that on Friday night a dreadful occurrence took place at Charlottesville in the tent of the Menagerie that was recently in this city. It seems, as we are informed, that some discontent had previously occurred between a number of students of the University and the keepers of the Menagerie. At night a large crowd was present. One of the keepers was showing the lion, and as the students gathered around the cage, he sternly commanded them to keep back. They replied that they had come to see the animals, and they should remain near enough to examine what was going on. In the same brusque tone he again commanded them to retreat. They refused a second time, and the keepers brought the elephant into the crowd, upon which a general bustle ensued. The keepers of the Menagerie were armed with heavy bludgeons, and in the affray, we are pained to learn, that one student, a young man from Alabama named Glover, was killed, his skull being fractured, and two other students seriously injured. It is most remarkable that many persons were not killed, as the students are said to have been armed, expecting an attack. We learn that the students behaved very well, and that no blame is attached to them. The keeper who had inflicted the blow, escaped and secreted himself until yesterday morning, when he was recognised in the cars at the Junction, was instantly arrested, and

brought down a prisoner to this city. We did not hear his name.

We have gathered the above particulars of a most distressing occurrence from a passenger.—Enquirer.

From Little's Living Age.
SELF-ESTIMATES.

Humility is universally allowed to be a beautiful thing; but there is also a lurking, if not avowed notion amongst mankind, that, without some degree of what is called modest assurance, men speed but little in the world. There is a great deal of truth in this doctrine, unpleasant as it may be to make such an admission. We admire the modest man, and our good opinion is to a certain extent serviceable to him. But the man who entertains a stout, good opinion of himself, forces and cheats us out of much more than is favorable to his interest, even although we may have an unpleasant sense of his self-esteem and presumption. This is because of our being more ready to concede to what is actively, than to what is passively claimed from us. There is always an indifference amongst mankind to the interests of individuals; who do not naturally go about seeking to discover modest worth; we have not time; our own affairs will not allow of it; the social feeling does not carry us to such a length. But if a man of some degree of respectability makes his merits tolerably conspicuous; if he duns, and even pesters us for an admission of his worth, talent, or any other good quality, we are obliged to give attention, and unless we be very greatly displeased with the breadth of the application, so as to be forced to break with him altogether, it is almost unavoidable that we make a greater concession in his favor than we do in the case of the unassuming possessor of much higher attributes.

Is this disparaged by any one? Let him candidly investigate the matter in his own heart, and see if it is not one of the principles governing his ordinary actions. He will find that he is in the constant habit of treating his friends very much according to their estimates of themselves. Mrs. Vapor, who, without any personal merit worth speaking of, is known to science much on the score of family dignity, and to look down on all kinds of new people—will be not be self-compelled to give her a high place at board, and to pay her more than her fair share of attentions there, in order to meet in some measure her own ideas of her importance? Will he not, at the same time, leave the charming, clever, but unpretending Mrs. Simple to that level to which her more modest self-estimate consigns her, notwithstanding that, in point of personal qualities, the former lady could never stand for a moment abreast of her, not to speak of above? Will he not, in like manner, put the magnificent Sir John Empty, who has published a pompous book of travels, which he is constantly referring to, far before the humble looking Mr. Downcast, who, in the midst of obscure and depressing circumstances, wrote one of the most delightful books of imagination that have appeared in our age, but is never heard to say a word about his literary productions, so that a stranger might pass a whole evening in his company, without surmising that he ever wrote a line? It is impossible entirely to resist the tendencies to such conduct. It is not that, in the depths of our hearts, we think little of Mrs. Simple or Mr. Downcast, and proportionately much of Mrs. Vapor and Sir John Empty. Take us fairly to task on the bare question of merits, and we are found just as a balance. But we require to be roused into this justice. We are constantly apt to forget the true merits of their modestness. We can take our friend, in that case, into our own hands, and treat him as may suit our convenience, because we know he will never resent it. But the claims of the self-esteeming are always kept before us. They come with an impressiveness derived from the strong convictions of the party. We are awed by them, and concede them. It is like the difference between a well-sized man who stoops and does not look straight forward, and one of short stature who walks with erectness and dignity. In such a case we always consider the short figure the best, and even the tallest.

It is easy to see how this rule should affect the worldly interests of both men and women. The unpretending might thrive best, or attain the highest places, if the pretending would leave the dispensers of patronage and the promoters of prosperity alone. But, unfortunately, the pretending are constantly on the alert in pushing their interests whenever they think they can obtain any advantage. They worry the influential out of that which cool and undisturbed reflection would assign to the modest. Besides, it is not always easy to form a decided conviction of the deservings of a man who chooses to take near war seats on all occasions, and never is heard to profess a power to do anything. Such a man may have proved his powers by acts; but it is difficult to connect the idea of such acts with the person who appears so indifferent to their results, and takes no trouble, in his common demeanor and conversation, to identify himself with them. They therefore do not tell in his favor nearly so much as would a bold, though really ill-grounded pretension. We may every day see families determining their social position, and the fortunes of their rising members, entirely by their self-estimates. I could point to many who, in very disadvantageous circumstances, have attained a good place in society almost entirely through their setting a high value upon themselves, and never encouraging intimacies except in advantageous quarters. It is equally common to see families which have the power of rising in the social scale, remaining in an inferior position, in consequence of their being modestly content with any friends who choose to make advances to them—these being sure, in such a case, to be of a kind not calculated to promote an advance in the social scale. The matrimonial locations of ladies are in a very great measure determined by the value they put upon them-

selves. We constantly see them, through modesty of this kind, accept men strikingly unworthy of them, but who have had the assurance to believe themselves entitled to such brides. So do literary men take their places in the temple of fame. For a respectable niche, it is not only necessary to possess some reasonable degree of ability and accomplishment, but also that sufficiency of self-esteem which will forbid the undertaking of inferior tasks, and prompt to the setting forward of proper claims to notice. Power would almost appear to be of less consequence than the mode of their employment. There are even some qualities, good in themselves, which do not promote the ascent to the house which shines afar. For example, if another be industrious, he will never be acknowledged to possess talent, for the world cannot entertain two ideas of a man at once—thus, let two men start in a literary career, the one with talent as 1, but no industry, and the other with talent as 2, but great industry, and it will be found that mankind look upon the first man as a clever dog, who only won't work, and the second as a dull respectable fellow, who does wonders by application. Industry, in fact, expresses a humble self-estimate, and the self-estimate, in its direct and indirect working, almost wholly decides the place in the house of the habitation. Turning one's abilities to a useful purpose is, upon the whole, commendatory. The artisan is useful, but nobody heeds him. The ass is useful, and gets thistles and thwacks for its pains. To be useful, expresses a lowly turn of mind, and it is therefore always more or less despised; for, though men generally profess to hold it in esteem, they only do so under a cold intellectual sense of what the useful leads to, and against the heart's sentiment of contempt for what it springs from. If a literary man, therefore, wishes for true fame, let him write some single brilliant thing, and rest under the shade of his laurels forever after. If he once condescends to make himself useful, he sinks into the base crowd at once, and mankind despise him for that which they daily profit by and enjoy.

The only consolation for the modest is, that there is something more precious than either world's wealth or praise. Neither is the hope of reward the source of the highest endeavor, nor is fear of any kind the source of the highest satisfaction. It is quite possible to pass happily through life without a single merit duly acknowledged, or even the consciousness of any such possession.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.
ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—We attended the exhibition of Mr. Mills on Monday evening. The course present was quite large, both of ladies and gentlemen, and embraced many of our most intelligent citizens, among them several of "the regular faculty." The experiments were performed upon three of our citizens, young gentlemen of veracity and respectability, whose standing in our community forbids all presumption of collusion. Being well acquainted with them, we can pledge ourself for their sincerity.

Mr. Mills controlled them as with an enchanter's wand. In fact the exhibition more than realized our crude notions of magical power.

The operator, as if by supernatural agency, directed the bodies of his subjects to obey his will, in spite of their opposing volition. He would fasten one to the wall, and he was immovably fixed, as if impaled to it, though all his muscular efforts were in play to extricate himself. He would command the subject to approach, and he would vainly cling to the plaster in the effort not to move. But an irresistible influence would relax first one hand, then the other, and finally the subject would walk forward till stopped by a waive of the hand from the operator. He would then stand, fixed like a statue till relieved by the same agency. Mr. Mills would unite his three subjects as follows: the middle man resting his hands on the shoulders of the two on his right and left, they holding each an arm parallel to his, and in a horizontal attitude, but not clenching with their hands. The two on the right and left, assisted by him in the middle, would pull in vain with all their power. They could not break the mystical chain that bound them. Two of them would be placed back to back. They could not force themselves apart. A handkerchief rolled in a ball was placed in the clasped hands of each, who held their hands clasped between their knees, yet at the word, and after much convulsive straining to resist, the handkerchiefs were dropped to the floor. The handkerchiefs were then placed in front of them, and they were ordered to walk to them and pick them up. They resisted, one for a long time, but in vain. Finally each rose from his chair, walked to the front of the platform and picked up the handkerchief. A stick was mesmerized and laid upon the platform. The three gentlemen, one at a time, tried to step over it. On reaching the stick, each stopped, and could not even by holding with his hands to a chair on the opposite side, drag his feet across the interdicted line. This seems indeed an enchanted wand.

We have mentioned these, only a part of the feats displayed. They are justly called "experiments of the most startling character," showing the power of the will of man.

We will add that the three gentlemen on the platform were not during this period in a state of mesmeric sleep. They were fully awake, with all their faculties as usual, and ready to answer the questions put to them, except when the tongue was silenced, as was the case more than once, by the operator. This mesmeric state, which placed them so completely under control, was induced without manipulation, a simple process of looks and gesticulation of the operator.

Mortality among the Phlebotomists.—Several days, immense numbers of man house fly have filled the

air, and yesterday about noon, they were struck dead by thousands on the spot, wherever they lit, in a most extraordinary manner—seeming to expire as if affected by cholera. While the riddance of such a pest was most devoutly to be wished, we cannot account for this singular phenomenon. What does it mean?

Foreign News.

HIGHLY INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the steam-ship Caledonia.—Half a month later.—Important position of the Oregon question in England.—The division of parties.—Important Indian intelligence.—Two great English victories over the Sikhs.—The supposed termination of the war in India.—English annexation in the East.—State of the cotton market.—Stagnation in the corn market.—Financial affairs, &c. &c.

The New York Herald of yesterday says, "The steam-ship Caledonia, Captain Loat, arrived at Boston yesterday, with advices from Liverpool to the 4th, and London of the 3d instant, both inclusive."

The victories of the English over the Sikhs, appears to be the principal feature of the intelligence. The slaughter of the Sikhs was terrible. Ten or twelve thousand of these brave fellows, and nearly two thousand English troops were slain and wounded. This battle and its slaughter, added to the slaughter of twenty thousand Sikhs in a previous battle has resulted in the surrender, in full sovereignty, of the territory, hill and plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and the payment of one and a half crore of rupees, as indemnity for the expenses of war. The entire regulation and control of both banks of the river, settling the future boundaries of the Sikh state, and the organization of its administration, as might be determined on at Lahore.

The Oregon question has assumed a new shape in England. The parties are dividing, and the agricultural lords and classes intend to oppose the free trade movement of Sir Robert Peel to the utmost; and by this means they expect to head off his intention relative to the settlement of the Oregon dispute.

The cotton market was apparently depressed; yet on the 3d instant, American descriptions improved one-eighth of a penny.

The money market was in an unsettled and unsatisfactory state.

There appears to be a stagnation in the corn markets, in consequence of the movements in Parliament relative to the corn laws.

It is said that the Oregon question will cut off, to a large extent, the emigration from Germany to the United States.

Indian corn continues to arrive in England and gain popularity.

The English tariff and Irish coercion bill absorb the proceedings in Parliament.

The Polish revolution appears to be at an end.

Spain continues in an agitated state.

The ministerial crisis in Belgium is not yet passed.

The preparations for the visit of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, to the king and queen of the French, were proceeding without intermission at the Tuileries, Neuilly, St. Cloud, and Versailles, and particularly at the Trianon.

The greatest activity continues in all the dockyards in England, and the recruiting for the army is still going on with great spirit. 6,000 soldiers were ordered to India, 3,000 of which were to proceed by the overland route. There is a rumor current that an additional number will proceed to Canada.

INDIAN CORN.—This article continues to arrive in great quantities in the principal ports of this country, and is already becoming one of great consumption. In Liverpool we have several flour dealers and bakers, who put forth Indian corn, Indian flour, and bread made of Indian flour, as the prominent article of sale; and amongst the higher classes of society it is used with bread. At a meeting of the Horticultural Society, in London, last week, there were distributed to the members a large quantity of packets of seeds of the early sort of Indian corn—the earliest and most prolific variety, and the most suitable to cultivation in this country—which had been sent over from New York to ascertain whether its growth would not introduce a fresh article of food here.

POLAND.

We find nothing further from Poland. A letter from Cracow of 21st, in the Universal German Gazette, states that a body of peasants of Galicia, who, during the late revolt, attempted to enter the kingdom of Poland, was pursued by a detachment of Russian troops and driven into the Vistula, where most of them were drowned. The body of peasants alluded to cannot, however, have been very numerous; for the Vienna Gazette of the 22d publishes a proclamation in the name of the emperor, addressed to his "faithful Galicians," thanking them for the good spirit that they had displayed in resisting the attempts of a few insurgents who had been led into rebellion by a conspiracy got up abroad.

FRANCE.

The committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the Algiers budget met on Saturday, and the Minister of the Interior

of the plan, it is believed that Mr. Dufaure will be the new minister for Algeria.

BRILLIANT VICTORIES IN INDIA.

The accounts which go out by this packet contain the particulars of two brilliant actions with the Sikhs; one fought by Sir H. Smith, with the strong division which had crossed the Sutlej, near Ludianah; and the other by Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir Hugh Gough, with the main body of the enemy on the margin of the same river, or at Sobraon. In both these engagements the arms of the British forces reaped new laurels, and inflicted terrible retribution on the invaders. In another column will be found a detailed statement of the events which preceded and followed the battle of Alwal, from the pen of the commanding general, Sir H. Smith himself. The modest simplicity of the narrative contrasts pleasingly with the splendor of the results. In reading the clear and graphic sketch of an engagement, in which the fighting was desperate, and the feats of valor on both sides prodigious, one is forcibly struck with the superiority which a far inferior force, led by a clever practical soldier, had over superior numbers under the guidance of a barbarian commander. Our troops owed their success mainly to the able heads which led them to victory, and to the use of the bayonet in the attainment of it. If the enemy had had the advantages in these respects which the British troops possessed—for the personal courage of the Sikh soldiery is undoubted—the slaughter would have been far more terrific, the consequences infinitely more momentous. But cause and effect are ever the same. A higher state of civilization and morals on the part of the Sikhs would have been a guarantee against the uncalculated, unprovoked invasion of our territory; and the absence of that civilization which led to a blind reliance on superior numbers, has been justly punished by the exercise of the highest military skill, supported by the most indomitable bravery. Sir H. Smith, whose victory over the Sikhs at Alwal has been the theme of unqualified eulogy on the part alike of soldiers and civilians, is a name new to fame—new to his countrymen's ears. But it cannot be so hereafter. Tactics so telling, followed by success so brilliant, show that our army, notwithstanding its comparative torpor of late years, abounds in men who are equal to any emergency, and only want the opportunity to rival the greatest of our historic glories.

The severe thrashing of the Sikh forces by Sir H. Smith has been consummated by the total defeat of the main body by the governor-general of India, and the commander-in-chief. The loss of the enemy in this engagement is estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 men; that of the British killed and wounded at upwards of 2,000, amongst whom is a large portion of officers. The action commenced in the morning, and the work of destruction had closed by eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Sir Hugh Gough's account of this battle proves it to have been, while it lasted, one of the most terrific on record. Unlike the able manoeuvring of Sir H. Smith, this affair seems to have owed its success to the daring impetuosity of our men, who stormed the enemy's entrenchments, bayonet in hand, defended as they were by 30,000 Sikhs and 70 pieces of artillery. The slaughter was immense, for our troops braved the enemy's fire by reserving their shot until they got within his entrenchments. The horrors of war are painted with appalling power in the few brief sentences of the victorious commander. The action terminated in the complete route of the enemy, the capture of his guns, and the loss of his camp and baggage. An awful sacrifice of life took place on the Sutlej, in attempting to cross which our troops moved down thousands of the flying foe, and those who escaped the fire were drowned in the stream. This victory has put the finishing stroke to the war. It has brought the Sikhs to their senses—to their knees—and they are now humble supplicants for our mercy and forbearance. They have agreed to pay a million and a half sterling, in the course of four years, towards the expenses of the war, the payment to be enforced by the occupation of Lahore.

This result is, in many respects, gratifying. The honor of our arms has been brilliantly maintained, and the invasion of our soil has been adequately punished. The moral effect of these victories on the princes of India will prevent any further effusion of blood—will secure to the continuance of amity and peace. Further, the elaborate preparations, the consumption of time and the necessary for the invasion and subjugation of the Sikh territory, will have been spared; and a conflict with a warlike race, which, under the most favored circumstances, must have been protracted and could not fail to have been bloody, has thus been entirely superseded.

Anticipating a somewhat protracted struggle in subduing and punishing the aggressors, the leading English journals have been discussing the question as to what we should do with the Punjab when we had conquered it—when our injured honor had taken vengeance on the parties who solicited the conflict. The general feeling has been averse to the permanent occupation of the country. Every one feels that our Indian empire is at present sufficiently unwieldy without further extension. To seize and keep possession of the Punjab would, in a pecuniary sense, entail a heavy loss, with the certainty of constant collisions with the natives. The conquest of the Sikhs would involve, too, the subjugation of the Afghans. Entering on a scheme so gigantic, our hands would be constantly full, and an empire, the extent and diversity of which is a marvel in the history of mankind, might be exposed to constant and ruinous tribulations. All this will be led. A native prince of power and popularity, attached to the British alliance, will or the end in view—the continuance of relations—better far than if our nation floated in triumph over Lahore, a prince is believed to exist in the

person of Gholah Singh, who, more wary than the other chiefs, had not compromised himself by his hostility to the British power. With him Sir Henry Hardinge had formed a treaty for the future government of the Punjab, the terms of which will probably restore order to that distracted country.

The many demands on our space prevent us from giving the official documents connected with the recent movements in India, with the exception of the commander-in-chief's account of the last great victory. A glance at their contents will suffice for the bulk of our American readers. The governor-general, who was expected to enter Lahore, the capital of the enemy, about the 20th ult., had issued a proclamation relative to the war, in which he denied that territorial aggrandizement was sought or desired. But as an indemnity for the expenses of the campaign, the districts between the rivers Sutlej and Beas, hill and dale, with their revenues, were to be affixed to the British provinces. He had also published a general order, giving a glowing but by no means exaggerated account of the victory of Sobraon, in which the exploits of the men and officers are dwelt upon and eulogized with commendable pride and minuteness. He announces his intention of having a medal struck in honor of the battle, to be worn by the brave fellows who took part in it.

Thus has ended a war, respecting the consequences of which a good deal of anxiety not unnaturally prevailed—a war forced upon us by the peculiar exigencies of the case; from which we could not shrink, but for which we had made no previous preparation, used no adequate foresight. The Sikhs took an ungenerous advantage of the long alliance which had existed between us and their great ruler, Runjeet Singh; and their perfidy has been punished in a manner fully commensurate with its enormity—punished promptly, energetically, and in a style which promises in all future time to prevent a repetition of conduct at once base, dishonorable, and uncalled for.

Sir Robert Peel, on the evening of Thursday, proposed a vote of thanks to the Indian army, which he did in the highest strain of eloquence and impassioned feeling. The beauty of the eulogy was in fine harmony with facts and truth. The commander-in-chief and the governor-general are to be elevated to the peerage.

THE OREGON QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 20.

On the motion for reading the order of the day.

Mr. Borthwick rose to put the question of which he had given notice. The honorable gentleman commenced by reading the following paragraphs from her Majesty's speech from the throne at the opening of the present session: "I regret that the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States, in respect of the territory on the northwestern coast of America, although they have been made the subject of repeated negotiation, still remain unsettled. You may be assured that no effort consistent with national honor shall be wanting on my part to bring this question to an early and peaceful termination." The honorable member proceeded. It was impossible to select words more worthy a powerful sovereign addressing her Parliament. Up to the present time the House had yielded to the government a silent and entire confidence in its measures. He did not rise either to disturb that confidence, or to intimate a diminution of that confidence. But, though that House had appreciated the spirit in which the government had acted, on the other side of the Atlantic there was a party which had put upon the words pronounced by her Majesty, and on the subsequent proceedings of that they were intended to bear. It was time England should distinctly assert, that while she was ready to make every sacrifice for the maintenance of peace consistent with her honor, yet that she only deprecate war in which she should engage could not but seriously interfere with the progress of human civilization. An expression of this feeling would be distinctly made by that House, because such an expression would do more than all the diplomatic negotiations towards the maintenance of peace between this country and America. The honorable gentleman concluded by asking "whether it is the intention of her Majesty's government to present to this House copies or extracts of any correspondence which may have passed between the secretary of state for foreign affairs and her Majesty's minister at Washington, in relation to the Oregon territory?"

Sir R. Peel. I do not think it necessary to make any observations on the general subject upon which the honorable gentleman has spoken. [Hear, hear.] I believe that any explanation is wholly unnecessary because I am perfectly convinced that the expressions used by her Majesty in the speech from the throne, and the expressions of public men in this House of either of the political parties, have really not been misconstrued in the United States. [Hear, hear.] I do not think any public advantage would be gained by laying on the table of the House, in the present state of the question, any papers relating to the differences between this country and the United States, with respect to the Oregon territory, or in now making any communication upon the subject to this House; and it is not the intention of her Majesty's government to make any such communication. At the same time I may state that the executive government of the United States, having a distinct proposition to make to a branch of the legislature of that country, has made a communication to it, containing certain notes which have passed between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Pakenham; though I should not have thought it necessary to lay those notes as a communication before the House, still, as they have been made public, and as it may be necessary they should be authenticated, I shall not object to producing those communications to which publicity has already been given. [Hear, hear,] and a

laugh.] I really do not understand who provokes that laugh; we have no other papers to produce at present on the part of the government; the negotiations are not yet brought to a conclusion, and it is quite unusual to produce official despatches when negotiations have not been closed. By the act of another government, certain communications have been made public; the House has a right to have them authenticated; and though I had not intended to produce them, yet if it should be the wish of the House that they should be laid on the table, I will defer to that wish (cries of "No, no!") but I cannot undertake to produce any others.

Lord J. Russell. I wish to repeat, so far as I am concerned, that I have no desire to ask for any papers until the right honorable gentleman can state that the negotiations have reached such a point, whether satisfactory or unsatisfactory, as to induce him to think the time has arrived when the papers relating to this negotiation can be laid before the House. If the right honorable gentleman thinks proper to consent to the motion for the production of papers, I can only say I do not press for, or ask for them; and till the result of the whole negotiation is known, I do not feel called on to express any opinion on the subject. I wish, however, on this occasion to ask the right honorable gentleman a question with respect to the course that is to be pursued in relation to the bill for the repeal of the corn laws. It is to be noted that we have now been assembled, I believe, eight weeks, since Her Majesty made her gracious speech from the throne. The first statement of the measures of the government was made by the right honorable gentleman a fortnight before they were taken into consideration; three weeks were occupied by the preliminary discussion upon them, and after that the bill was introduced. It does seem to me that after so much discussion, the right honorable gentleman would be justified in doing that which he stated was his intention to do—to proceed with the corn bill day by day, until the discussion should be closed. But another right honorable gentleman, the Secretary of the Home Department, the other evening, in answer to a question, stated that it was his intention on the first day after the second reading of the corn bill, to propose the first reading of the bill for the protection of life in Ireland. Now, I could very well understand that, if his bill were of such urgency that all other measures must be postponed for it, the honorable gentleman should postpone a measure and go on with the other.

Each I do not understand is the right honorable gentleman's intention; and as there is no such urgency, I think that it is obvious that the bill should not be hastened, even a single day, if it must at the expense of retarding the discussion and the discussion of the decision of the corn bill. [Hear, hear.] If, however, the third reading of the corn bill is to be postponed, it will take place at the time on the reading of the other bill; so that, in fact, no time will be gained in the passing of that bill to which the right honorable gentleman, the Secretary of the Home Department, attaches such importance. I may be allowed to express my hope that the right honorable gentleman, the First Lord of the Treasury, will adhere to the course which he formerly stated he would most expedient to pursue. [Hear.]

I do not blame the ministers, or those who have opposed the ministers, for any delay which has unfortunately occurred; but I do think that there has already been sufficient discussion to entitle the right honorable gentleman to say that he will not be hastening the measure with undue precipitancy, if he, when the committee has reported, proceeds at once with the third reading.

Some conversation between Lord J. Russell and Sir Robert Peel then ensued as to the order in which the public business was to proceed.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]
POLAND REVOLUTION.
VERY IMPORTANT.
The outbreaks at Posen seems to have extended over the whole of Poland. On the 20th of February, disturbances broke out at Cracow. The Augsburg Gazette says—"At ten o'clock at night, a sky rocket was sent up a short distance from the Botanic Gardens, and was generally regarded as the signal for revolt. The Austrian General (Colin) immediately ordered half a squadron and a company of infantry into the town. Between four and five o'clock in the morning the troops were attacked. A very murderous fire was directed against them from the windows of the principal squares. The troops, however, repulsed the aggressors, who had a great many people killed. Forty prisoners were captured, for the most part inhabitants of Cracow. The Austrian troops had five men and one officer killed. Several bands of armed peasants had come up to the gates of the town, but not ventured upon an attack."

Eight regiments of the line occupied the grand duchy of Posen. Among the many arrests was that of M. Dombrowski, Roman Catholic Bishop of M. Geissen and Posen.

Manifesto of the Polish Government of the General Polish Cause.
"POLES!—The hour of insurrection has sounded. All dismembered Poland rises & greets. Already our brothers of the Grand Duchy of Posen, of Russian Poland, and of the Lithuania, have risen, and in Russia combat again the enemy; they combat for their sacred rights, taken from them by force and fraud. You know what has passed and is passing. The flower of our youth languish in dungeons; our fathers are subjected to contempt. Our clergy is reviled. Whoever desires to die for Poland is destroyed, or pines in a dungeon, or is liable every moment to be thrown into one. The groans of millions of our brethren, who perish under the knout in subterranean dungeons, and are sent away to the remotest ends of the countries of our oppres-

sors, submitting to all the sufferings of which humanity is capable of enduring, have deeply struck and moved our hearts. They have taken away our glory, prohibited our language, interdicted the profession of the faith of our fathers. They oppose insurmountable barriers to the amelioration of our social state, arm brother against brother, and calumniate the most honored children of our country. Brothers! one step more, and Poland exists no longer. Our grand children will curse our memory for having left them nothing, in one of the finest countries of the world, but deserts and ruins; for having left our warlike people in irons; for having forced them to speak a foreign faith, to speak a strange language, and for having reduced them to slaves of our oppressors. The dust of our fathers, martyrs of the rights of the nation, cries from the tomb to avenge them. Children at the breast implore us to preserve for them the country that God has confined to us. The free nations of the world invite us not to allow our nationality to be destroyed. God himself invites us. He who will one day demand an account of our stewardship. We are 20 millions! let us rise as one man, and no force the earth can crush our power. We shall have such Liberty as never was enjoyed on this earth. Let us endeavor to conquer a focus of liberty of a community, where each shall enjoy the goods of the earth according to his merit and his capacity. Let there be no more privileges, but each Pole find full security for himself, his wife, his children; and let him who is inferior in mind or body, find, without humiliation, the infallible aid of the nation, which shall have the absolute property of the land which to-day is only enjoyed by some. Interests (class interests) thus cease, as well as corners and similar rights, and those who shall fall with arms in their hands for the national cause, shall obtain an indemnity in land or national goods. Poles! from this moment we recognize no any difference. Let us henceforward be as the children of one mother—of Justice; of one father—the God who is in Heaven. Let us invoke his aid, he will bless our arms and give us victory; but in order to draw down his blessing we must not sully ourselves by the vice of drunkenness, or any other infamous action; let us not treat despotically those who have been confided to us; let us not kill those who are without arms, nor such as do not think with ourselves nor strangers; for we fight not with people, but with their oppressors. In token of friendship let us mount the national cockade, and take the following oath: "I swear to serve Poland, my country, by council, word, and action. I swear to sacrifice to her my opinions, my life, my fortune. I swear absolute obedience to the national government, which has been erected at Cracow the 22d of this month, at 8 o'clock in the evening, at the house of Krystoforz, and to all the authorities instituted by the government. And may God assist me to keep this vow. This manifesto shall be inserted in the government journals, sent into all Poland, and copied in all the churches from the pulpit, and in all the communities by placards in public places."
"LOUIS GORZKOWSKI."
Cracow, Feb. 22, 1846.

RUMORS OF WAR.
Passengers by the steamboat Payton from New Orleans yesterday morning, report that news had just arrived in New Orleans as the Payton left, that Mexico had declared war against the United States, that our naval fleet in the Gulf had blockaded Vera Cruz, Tampico and Matamoros, that a large body of Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande, and that an engagement was speedily expected. The steamship Alabama is said to have brought the news, having been so advised by a United States officer on her way in.

Memphis Eagle.
ANOTHER WONDER.—The Newark Daily Advertiser furnishes an account of a young woman living in Middletown, Monmouth county, N. J. seventeen years of age, who is said to exhibit magnetic phenomena of a singular nature. The account is derived from two clergymen of Middletown, who have visited the patient:
"Four years past she has been afflicted with some mysterious nervous disorder which has confined her to her bed for nearly the whole period. At first it assumed the form of St. Vitus' Dance, which was followed some time afterwards with a remarkable sensitiveness of the whole surface of the body, that made the slightest touch very painful, until recently it has taken its present marvellous character. She eats on an average not more than half a cracker in 24 hours, and her bowels operate only once in forty days—yet her face and entire body remains full and plump, while the skin preserves a fairness and freshness of health."
This may be considered as belonging to the preternatural, and the physical; what follows has relation to the supernatural and the spiritual.

She falls into a sort of trance or catalepsy, in which condition her soul passes into the other world. Heaven is open to her and she is enabled to see and converse with its blessed inhabitants. They have, she says, constant intercourse with this world. Deceased persons became the guardian angels of those with whom they felt a special interest while living. She told one of the clergymen present at this interview, who lived in the neighborhood, and had lost a child a short time before, that she saw the child's spirit looking over his shoulder while he was engaged in prayer at a certain time in his study.

The proofs given that she actually had intercourse with the unseen world, are as follows—Blood without any wound, appeared suddenly on her forehead, and each of the hands and feet; and subsequently on the posts and lintel of the door of her chamber, the marks of which remain to this time. These things are vouched for by her mother, who is a respectable member of the

Methodist Church, and others. The gentlemen referred to, say that she herself talks very rational on religious subjects, and they came away favorably impressed so far as her sincerity was concerned."

Jacksonville Republican. Wednesday, May, 6 1846.

AGRICULTURAL.
It will be seen by reference to the advertisement, in another part of this paper, that the semi-annual meeting of the Agricultural Society has been postponed. It will take place at Col. Washington Williams', in Choccolocco valley on Thursday the 18th day of June next.

We expected to have received by Monday night's southern mail, some further intelligence, either confirming or contradicting the rumor of a declaration of war by Mexico, but were disappointed—as the papers received bring no farther intelligence.

The House of Representatives, on the 18th ult. passed a bill, by a vote of 104 to 64, extending the laws and protection of the U. S. over the territory of Oregon, between 40th and 43d parallel of latitude. British subjects are exempted. The bill also provides that every white person over 18, shall be entitled to 320 acres of land by residing five consecutive years in the territory.

It will be seen by reference to the letter of Mr. Chapman, that the notice resolutions have finally passed both houses of Congress by large majorities, and that there is a very fair prospect for the passage of the bill providing for the graduation and reduction of the price of the public lands.

We notice in the proceedings of Congress on the 14th April, a resolution introduced by our representative Gen. McConnell, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail-coach route from Huntsville, by Gunter's Landing, Double Springs, Jacksonville, and Talladega, to Montgomery, the present seat of the State government.

WM. A. WARE.
At the present term of our Circuit Court Wm. A. Ware was convicted of Negro Stealing and sentenced to 10 years labor in the Penitentiary. The venue had been changed from Talladega county to this. Ware, it appears, came to Talladega county about January 1844, and settled at Marsdisville as a Carriage Maker. He seemed to be a man of steady habits, possessing a degree of intelligence above what is ordinarily found in men of his occupation. During the presidential canvass of 1844, he figured considerably as stump-orator, and is said to have made pretty good stump speeches. In October of that year, while a large number of the citizens of Talladega were absent attending the Whig convention at Montgomery, he decoyed away a couple of slaves one belonging to Mr. Welch, the other to Mr. Mallory of that county. He carried these slaves to Eufaula, passed by the name of King, told two or three different tales to different persons about his place of residence and his reasons for wishing to sell the negroes. After remaining there a short time, he swapped them off for a small negro, and got several hundred dollars to boot. He then returned to Talladega. In the meantime, the negroes ran away from their new owners and reached Talladega before Ware. They told that Ware had stolen them, had made an arrangement for them to run away, be sold again a time or two, and had promised finally to give them a portion of the money and carry them to a free State.

Ware was arrested soon after he got back to Talladega and lodged in jail. Various attempts it seems were made to assist him in getting out of prison. He did escape once, and was arrested again. At different times, tools were found in the jail, furnished by some one to enable him to escape. He changed the venue to this county and continued the case one term. On Friday he was arraigned for trial. Messrs. White and Rice appeared in his defence, & Mr. Solicitor Winston, assisted by W. P. Chilton, Esqr. on behalf of the State. The evidence was conclusive and the jury were absent only a few minutes and brought in a verdict of "guilty" of the first count in the indictment.

It seems that Ware has studiously concealed the place of his nativity, &c, from the time he first came to Talladega. No one knows where he came from, or any thing of his family or previous history, and he refuses still to give any account of either. He intimates that he is of good family; says that he has a Mother and two sisters living, but expresses a determination that they shall never know any thing of his conduct and fate. He has frequently said, since arrested, that he had not the most distant idea of going to the Penitentiary, but whether he expected to escape conviction, or intended to commit suicide, we do not know; but he seems now in a very fair way to reach that place, as he started from

here on Saturday morning last, in charge of the Sheriff of both this county and Talladega. He left this place in a buggy with the Sheriff, dressed in a good suit of cloth, with kid gloves on his hands, hand-cuffs on his wrists, a chain around his leg, and a cigar in his mouth.

In an article a few weeks ago, concerning the establishment of a Cotton Factory at this place, we stated that there was five or six thousand dollars worth of Factory cotton sold in Benton county annually. Since that time, we have heard some of our most intelligent merchants conversing on the subject, & they estimate the amount at near ten thousand dollars. Almost every family in the county buys more or less during the year, and some a considerable amount. This large amount of money, at present, is carried not only out of our county, but out of the State. No doubt a similar proportion is consumed in many other counties in the State, and more or less in all. This has to be paid for in cash, and thus there is annually a vast drain of money from our state in the single article of Factory cotton. This portion of the State is supplied mainly, we believe, from Georgia; and as the Georgians produce the cotton themselves, and we pay them in money, the amount is a total loss to our State, save the facilities it affords us in manufacturing homespun, & what is saved by directing the labour that would be employed to manufacture the yarn, to other objects. When we see what great demand there is for the products of Cotton Factories, have such facilities for manufacturing, and know that Cotton Factories almost universally yield such handsome profits, it is strange that some of our citizens do not at once employ their capital and industry in the business. There is perhaps no kind of investment in the United States that pays such a large percent as that in Cotton factories. We are told that the Athens (Ga.) Factory was sold out, as soon as it got completely in operation, at an advance of 37 1/2 per cent. We hope our enterprising citizens will not let the project of establishing a Factory at this place fall through, for we are sure that they could not make a better investment for their own personal interest, while the whole community would come in for a share of the benefits. That there will be such establishments built up in Alabama, & that before long, we cannot doubt; and if we intend to embark in it, we had best take an early start.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. R. Chapman to the Editor of the Republican, dated Washington City, April 25, 1846.
"The long agony is over—the Oregon notice resolutions, that have been so long debated in Congress and out of Congress, have passed both houses, by very large majorities. About the form of notice we had great difficulty, not only in each house, but between the houses. At last however the report of the joint committee of conference was adopted by both houses, and the resolutions passed.
I did not then believe, nor do I now, that there was any substantial cause for the disagreement: the form in which the resolutions passed, after all, was not different in any essential particular from the shape they at first passed the House of Representatives; but on a question of so much moment, every sentence—indeed every word, was scrutinized and examined with the most scrupulous precision. I did not think there was sufficient difference between the Senate resolutions and our own to justify me in voting against the amendment of the Senate; but others did vote against it, and thus produced a disagreement between the two houses, that not only caused much irritation, but at one time seriously endangered the passage of the resolutions. After several days voting and disagreeing between the two houses, our house had to vote at last as I felt it my duty to vote at first, that is, for the Senate resolutions in substance.
The Tariff bill will be taken up in the course of about two weeks. My belief is, that we shall pass the bill in the form it has come from the Committee. In this opinion I am sustained by most of our friends.
The bill to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands, and grant pre-emptions has a better prospect of passing than it has ever had since the subject has been before Congress. I trust this measure may be adopted—it has been too long delayed already. To me, it has been a matter of deep regret, that a policy so just in itself—so beneficial to the whole Union as well as to the new States and people, has been so long resisted by the Representatives from the old States. In haste, your ob. svt.
R. CHAPMAN.
Ed. Jacksonville Republican.

POSTSCRIPT.
Just as our paper was going to press, we received information by a citizen of this place just from New Orleans, that the Alabama arrived at that city on the evening before he left, with accounts that Mexico had declared war against the United States. On his way up he was overtaken by two gentlemen who confirmed the report.
Huntsville Democrat.

AGRICULTURAL.
The Agricultural Society, of Benton & Talladega counties, will hold their semi-annual meeting, on Thursday the 18th of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Choccolocco valley, at Col. Washington Williams', about 8 miles south of White Plains, on the road leading to Boiling Springs.—A punctual attendance, not only of the members, but those wishing to become members, is solicited, as there will be an officer to elect to fill the vacancy of President. The premium list & other preparatory arrangements for the ensuing Fair, will be made; also an address will be delivered.
May 6, 1846.
JAMES M. CROOK,
Rec. Secretary.
The Talladega Reporter and Watch-tower, will please copy.

MARTIN'S IMPROVED BEE PALACE.
J. S. CHAMBERS AND A. RIDDLE, of Talladega county, respectfully inform the public that they have obtained the Right to this splendid improvement for five counties, to-wit: Talladega, Shelby, Randolph, St. Clair and Benton, and are ready to dispose of rights or make them in the very best style and in accordance with the wishes of those who feel a desire to avail themselves of the benefits of this most excellent invention.
Of this great improvement it is sufficient at present to say, that it is a non-swarming, self-cleaner and self-protector from the worm or bee moth. The honey can be taken at pleasure without destroying the bees, or injuring them in the least. In a word, it combines all the advantages possible for the successful cultivation of that most interesting and valuable insect, the Honey Bee.

They have in their possession a large number of testimonials, printed in pamphlet form, from individuals residing in Washington city, and in the states of Virginia, Ohio, and South Carolina, who have had extensive experience, and who give this improvement the decided preference over all others that have ever been brought into use.

Persons living in Benton county who may wish to obtain rights for the construction of one or more Palaces, can do so upon application to the publisher of this paper.
May 6, 1846.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.
TAKEN up and posted by Elliot Williams, a sorrel mare Poney, eight years old, left hind foot white, and a knot on the left shoulder, 14 hands high, appraised to twenty two dollars.—April 15, 1846.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.
TAKEN up and posted by Edmund Cobb, a Bay mare 12 years old 14 hands high, blaze face, right hind foot white and appraised to ten dollars.
April 18, 1846.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE, BENTON COUNTY.
I will sell on the first May 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 lands to-wit: the N E qr. also the N half of the S E qr. also the N half of the S W qr. and also 40 acres of the S half of the S W qr. 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 Muscaline 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.cis.—6m.
The above lots are subject to a Double Tax.
A. WOODS, T. C.
Dec. 24, 1845.

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 1/2 of N. W. 1/4 Sec. 21, T. 16, R. 9, east in the Coosa land district. Also the N. W. qr. of the N. W. qr. 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 & 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 Ank 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.

OBITUARY.
DIED in this place, at half past 6 o'clock, on Tuesday evening the 28th inst. of congestion of the brain, BLACKSTONE WARNER MARTIN, who for many years has been known on the southern and western rivers, as the commander of Steam Boats.



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Saw & Grist Mill.
THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the public, that he has procured, and has now attached to his MILL on the waters of Kitchimadoga, three miles west of Sawyer's Ferry, a first rate machine for cleaning wheat of smut or other impurities, and also has his mill in an excellent condition for making a first rate article of Flour, which will run at all seasons of the year. He would also inform those who may wish to have grinding done, that he has engaged the services of a first rate practical miller, trusty, and every way well qualified to discharge his duty.
This mill is situated on the most direct route from the upper part of Tarrapin Creek valley to Goldville and Wetumpka.
JOSIAH M. KENNEDY.
May, 6, 1846.

William Williamson, Rules before the Register of the 39th Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, on Monday 23d March, 1846.
Thomas K. Cook and James Cook.

THIS day came the defendant Thomas K. Cook, by his Solicitor—having previously filed his cross bill to Complainant's original bill, praying the said Complainant and James Cook to be made parties defendant thereto; and upon his motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by affidavit of Complainant said cross bill, that said James Cook is a non resident of the State of Alabama, and is a citizen of Itawamba county and State of Mississippi. It is ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville in said State of Alabama, and on the Court-house door in Town of Jacksonville, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said James Cook to be and personally appear before the Register and Master of our said Court at his office in the Town of Jacksonville in the County of Benton, and plead, answer, or demur to said cross bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and leave given to take evidence ex parte on said cross bill as to him.

A true copy from the minutes:
R. G. EARLE, Register and Master of said Court.
April 1, 1846.

THE LADY'S BOOK.
TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PRESS.
We present this number of the Lady's Book to our patrons and the public with full assurance that it will meet with their approbation. An original design, by Darley, of Washington's first interview with Mrs. Curtis, engraved in Ellis's best manner, is our first plate. Our second is one of our imitable Fashion Plates, coloured—such a plate as only ourselves can give, engraved and coloured in this country agreeably to the pure tastes of our fair countrymen. We shall continue the fashions in this style throughout the year. Our next will be fashions for children's summer dresses.

To Travelling Agents, Book Stores, Periodical Agents, our Exchanges, etc., we offer for sale nearly 200 different varieties of Engravings on the cheapest terms. A ready sale can be effected for these admirable prints if the least effort be made. They comprise every variety, (see cover of Lady's Book for March) and it is the greatest ever offered to the American public. For our lowest terms to use or sell again, please address us per Mail.
L. A. GODEY, 101 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

LITERARY NOTICE.
The proprietor of "Godey's Lady's Book" informs the public that he has, at very great expense, purchased the large subscription list of "ARTHUR'S MAGAZINE." This at once places the circulation of the Lady's Book far ahead of ANY MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD.
At the same time that he adds this list to his own very extensive one, he procures the valuable assistance of
MR. T. S. ARTHUR
As a Contributor—than whom as a writer, no man in this country is better known. Messrs. E. FERRETT & CO. have been induced to part with this Magazine for reasons independent of the purchase money. Their rapidly increasing business in publishing cheap music, popular novels and other works of the day, draws so heavily upon their time, that they cannot give proper attention to the large list of a monthly magazine. No one but a person engaged in periodical publishing has any idea of the unceasing toil connected with such a work; it is a business by itself, and requiring undivided attention. Such attention has always been given to the "Lady's Book" by its proprietor, and this is the secret of its unbounded success.

After the April number, the subscribers to Arthur's Magazine, who have paid in advance to that work will receive the "Lady's Book." The latter work will also be sent to such of the exchanges of Arthur's Magazine as are entitled to receive it on account of having copied the prospectus.

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—tl.

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Ap. 23, '45—tl.

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

This medicine has been before the public for a number of years, and the beneficial effects 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 of chills and fever the first day.
Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Nervous Fever, Congestive Fever, Wines 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 proprietors assert, and without fear of contradiction, that the demand for these pills is not equalled by any medicine in the United States. The numbers of certificates of the most astounding cures, that have been effected by these pills. They are recommended to those afflicted with liver complaint, dyspepsia, dropsy, bilious habits, constipation, cholera-morbus, rheumatism, scalding, flat stomach, depraved appetites, worms, jaundice, headache and sick stomach, indigestion of the heart, diarrhoea, nervous affections, obstructed menstruation, dysentery or flux, heartburn, water 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.
Bellefonte, Feb'y 17, 1845.

We the undersigned, citizens of Bellefonte, Illinois, hereby certify, that we are personally acquainted with Dr. Champion, of this place, and have known several years, and have the utmost confidence in him as a physician. That he is in this community, and deserves 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 States to which they are so extensively used. We would therefore wish of high recommendation.

W. F. Boykin, Pastor of the Baptist Church.
Thomas Harrison, Minister Methodist Ch. Church.
John Reynolds, Ex. Comm. of the Baptist Church.
Wm. McCintock, Clk. of the County Court.
James Mitchell, Post Master.
J. L. D. Morrison, Rep. in Legislature.
Seth Catlin, Rep. in State Senate.
L. D. Cabaner, Proprietor of Steam Mill.
John D. Hughes, Police Justice.
Richard Hay, Recorder St. Clair County.
Wm. C. Kinney, Sec. of the Court Guard.

This is to certify, that we have used Dr. Champion's Vegetable Ague Medicines, 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 worth the highest recommendation.

Maj. James Pearson, Twiggs 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. McGiffin, Cayuga, " "
J. I. Louis, merchant, Auburn, " "
Col. W. P. Dillon, Oakly, " "
S. E. Simmons, planter, Roseland, " "
C. Stuncill, 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. P. 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. Sampson, Ala.
G. H. Shelton, merchant, Gadsden, " "
W. M. Gilmer, planter, Parkers, " "
R. Long, " "

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

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 afkards, 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.

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

State of Alabama,
Randolph County,
TAKEN UP and posted by William Reeves, a gray horse, six or seven years old, four feet nine or ten inches high; no brands, swished in the left shoulder—a scar on the left shoulder, some marks of gears—appraised to twenty dollars.

CHARLES W. STATHAM, c. c. c.
April 29, 1846.

Attention!
Head Quarters 73d Reg. Ala. Militia,
Jacksonville, Ala. April 27, 1846.

The first Battalion will parade at Jacksonville on Wednesday May 20th, for muster and review by the Col. commandant. On the day previous the commissioned and non-commissioned officers will attend with guns for drill.
The 2nd Battalion will parade at Jacksonville on Friday May 22nd, and the officers, with guns, for drill on the day previous. Each Battalion will be reviewed by the Col. commandant, and the day before by the Adj. Genl.
DAN'L P. FORNEY, Adj. Genl. of the Col. Comd't.

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 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 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 containing SIXTY-FOUR 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 cost must always accompany the order.
J. W. & W. S. JONES.
Athens, Ga. Nov. 10, 1845.

DR. PETERS'
VEGETABLE PILLS.

THE, 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, 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 Constipation, Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Cholera, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever, Female irregularities, Dropsy, Diarrhoea, Hemorrhage of the bowels, Loss of Appetite, Furred Tongue, Asthma, Hoop, 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!—In your possession, the undersigned please to receive from the undersigned, the following bills in full, which are due to the undersigned of M. A. F. Harris, may be found in each list accompanying directions.

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

Tax Collector's Sale,
St. Clair County.

I will sell on the first Monday in May next to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door in the Town of Ashville, a tract or parcel of Land, (to-wit) the west half of the S. W. qr. of Section thirty, Township 14, Range 4 east, lying on Beaver Creek, to pay the State and County taxes for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845. Owned by Doctor Bennett. State and County tax \$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.
B. KERR, Tax Collector, of St. Clair County.
Oct. 29, 1845.—3m.—\$7 50.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Elison 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.—6t.—\$3 50.

By the President of the
United States.

IN pursuance of law, I JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the under-mentioned land offices, in the State of Mississippi, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit:

At the land office at Grenada, commencing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of May next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, viz:

North of the base line and east of the Choctaw meridian.
Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, and fractional township twenty-eight, of range one.
Township twenty-five, twenty-six, and fractional township twenty-seven, and twenty-eight, of range two.
Fractional townships twenty-six, and twenty-seven, of range three.
Fractional township twenty-six, of range four.

Township twenty-three, and fractional township twenty-four, of range seven.
North of the base line and west of the Choctaw meridian.
Townships twenty-three to twenty-seven inclusive, and fractional townships twenty-eight and twenty-nine, of range one.
Townships twenty, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and fractional townships twenty-nine and thirty, of range two.
Also, at the same place, commencing on Monday, the eighth day of June next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to-wit:

North of the base line and west of the Choctaw meridian.
Townships twenty, to twenty-nine inclusive, and fractional townships thirty and thirty-one, of range three.
Townships twenty to twenty-seven inclusive, and fractional townships twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one, of range four.
Townships twenty, to twenty-four inclusive, and township twenty-seven, of range five.
Fractional township twenty, and township twenty-one, twenty two, and twenty-five, of range six.
Fractional township twenty-one, of range seven.

At the land office at Augusta, commencing on Monday, the fifteenth day of June next, for the disposal of the public lands, in the following townships and fractional townships, to-wit:

South of the thirty first degree of north latitude and west of the meridian.
Fractional townships one to seven inclusive, adjoining the Alabama line of range four.
Townships one, two, three, five, and the four western tiers of the sections in township six, of range five.
Township two, of range six.
Townships four, five, and six, of range eight.
Township six of range nine.
Township seven, except sections twenty-nine to thirty-two inclusive, of range twelve.
Fractional township ten, of ranges fifteen and sixteen.

Township five, and fractional township eight, of range seventeen.
The west half the northeast quarter of section nine in township five, of range eleven.
At the land office at Jackson, commencing on Monday, the first day of June next, for the sale of the following tracts, to-wit:

North of the base line and west of the Choctaw meridian.
Lots numbered three and four, in section twenty-eight, on island numbered eighty-eight, in the Mississippi river, township fifteen, of range nine.
Lots numbered ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, in section twelve, township three, of range one.
At the land office at Washington, commencing on Monday, the fifteenth day of June next, for the disposal of the following tracts, being chiefly forfeited and relinquished lands under the credit system, to-wit:

North of the base line and east of the meridian.
Fractional section sixty three, in township eleven, and section thirty, on an island in the Mississippi river, in township fourteen, of range one.
The northeast quarter of section thirty-four, in township five, of range two.
The northwest quarter of section fifty-three, in township one, of range three.
The northeast quarter of section seven, in township nine, of range four.
The east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-one, in township three of range six.
The northwest quarter of section thirty-three, in township seven, of range eleven.
North of the base line and west of the meridian.
The northeast quarter of section ten, in township two, of range one.
Fractional section two, in township five, of range four.
Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes; also lands which have been awarded or located under the fourteenth and nineteenth articles of the treaty with the Choctaw nation of Indians, concluded at Dancing Rabbit creek on the twenty-seventh day of September, eighteen hundred and thirty, are hereby excepted, and will be excluded from the sales.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of), and no longer; and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of February, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.
By the President: JAMES K. POLK.
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice
To Pre-emption Claimants.

EVERY person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor, as soon as possible after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sales of the township embracing the tract claimed (above designated); otherwise such claim will be forfeited.
JAMES SHIELDS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
April 29, 1846.

Administrator's Notice.

In the matter of the estate of John P. C. Pettit, late of the county of Randolph deceased.—Letters of administration, upon the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of John P. C. Pettit late of the county of Randolph, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Judge of the county Court of said county, on the eighth day of April 1846. All persons having claims against the estate, of said John P. C. Pettit, are requested to exhibit the same within the time limited by law, or they will be barred.
OLIVER W. COX, Adm'r.
April 29, 1846.—4t.

Henry Shrader,
vs.
Thomas A. Walker,
John Griffin,
James Clarke and
James W. Poe.

THIS day came the complainant by his solicitor, and moved for order of publication as to James Clark, a non-resident defendant, and also as to John Griffin, a defendant, who has moved from the State of Alabama since the commencement of this suit, and before the service of subpoena on him.—And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by affidavit on file, that the said James Clark, and the said John Griffin, are of lawful age, and are non-residents of this State.

It is ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, in the county of Randolph, Alabama, and a copy of this order be posted on the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, each for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said James Clark, and the said John Griffin, to be and personally appear before the Register at our said court, at his office in Jacksonville, within sixty days from the making of this order; and answer, plead, or demur to the complainant's bill, heretofore filed, as required by law, and the rules of this court, 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, Reg. &c.
of said Chancery court.

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,—4t.

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.—4t.

DEPUTY SHERIFF,
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.—4t.

Register's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Chancery Court for the 39th Chancery District, Alabama, (at the prayer of Cuthbert G. Hudson, to subject the same) for the balance due of the purchase money, I will proceed to sell for cash in hand, at the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on MONDAY THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, all the right and title that John Cochran and William H. Estill have in and to the South half of Lot No. 110 in the original plan of the Town of Jacksonville; and am authorized by said decree to make a deed, passing the title of said Cochran and Estill to the said Lot of land.
R. G. EARLE, Register and Master of said Court.
April 15, 1846.—5t.—\$6.

YOUNG & NISBET.
Give us a Chance.

We do not intend to give away our GOODS, but we promise satisfaction to all of our former customers, either on time or cash, to whom we tender our acknowledgments, and solicit a continuance of patronage.
We are now receiving and opening a well selected stock of the latest and most fashionable styles of **Summer Goods.**
YOUNG & NISBET.
Jacksonville, April 22, 1846.—3t.

JUST ARRIVED.
We have just received from New York a fresh supply of
Spring and Summer Goods,

Which we offer to our customers and the public generally, at reduced prices. We have bought them at the best markets and are determined to sell at small profits, and flatter ourselves, that for beauty and style they cannot be surpassed in Benton. For Ladies we have
Lawns, Linens, Muslins, Prints, Checks, Bonnets, Gloves, Edgings, Laces, Ribbons, Fans, Combs, Hose, Necklace.
And a great variety of other pretty things. For gentlemen we have
Cloths and Cassimeres, Linnens, Checks, Drills, Tweeds, Ky. Jeans, Union mixtures,
And Cotton Goods of every description. **SCHOOL BOOKS and PAPER.**
Fur, Panama, Leghorn & Palm HATS
OF EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY.
Boots, Shoes, Leather, Saddlery, CROCKERY, HARDWARE;
Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs,
COTTON CARDS, very best. **FACTORY THREAD;** together with a general assortment of **Groceries,** Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Nails, Powder and Lead. Also many other articles too tedious to mention. Please call and examine our stock.
April 22, 1846. HUDSON, TERRY & WYLY.

Hoke & ABERNATHY,
ANNOUNCE TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC THAT THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED THEIR
Spring and Summer Goods,
COMPRISING A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Groceries, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Traces, Hoes, Factory Thread, Bolting Cloths, Mill Saws, Screen Wire, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, & Oils,
And in great variety of articles adapted to the wants of the Country & those who wish to purchase cheaply and judiciously.
The Retail Trade may be supplied with a substantial quantity by giving better bargains than ever. Call on Hoke & Abernathy, or on our suit, perhaps our neighbors can't do better than to call on us.
Jacksonville, April 22, 1846. Hoke & ABERNATHY.

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 decedent Jonathan Whiteside, who are of lawful age and years, and prays notice, &c.

It is there fore ordered 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.

State of Alabama,
RANDOLPH COUNTY,
Orphans' Court, Special Term, April 4th, 1846.

CAME William P. Newell, Sheriff of Randolph County, Alabama, and Ex officio Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of John Dobson, deceased, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court, his allegation in writing, setting forth that the said estate of John Dobson, deceased is insolvent, and praying that said estate may be declared insolvent, together with his schedule and accounts verified as the law directs.—
It is therefore ordered, that the second Monday in May next be appointed to hear and determine the same, and that notice be given to the creditors of the estate of the filing of said allegation and the day appointed to hear and determine the same by publication in the Jacksonville Republican thirty days previous to said day, and by posting up at the court house door of this county a copy of such notice for thirty days previous to said second Monday in May next, and that similar notices issue to be served upon the creditors residing in this county, and that similar notices issue and be sent by mail to the creditors residing out of this county.
CHARLES W. STATHAM, Clk. C. C.
April 4, 1846.—4t.—\$7 50.

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 decedent Jonathan Whiteside, who are of lawful age and years, and prays notice, &c.

It is there fore ordered 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.

B. B. DUMASS,
Commission Merchant,
Mobile, Ala.,

Oct. 29, 1845.
BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT
THIS OFFICE.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 10.—No. 21.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1846.

Whole No. 491

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

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

Terms of Advertising.

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

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance; and interest will be invariably charged upon all accounts from the time they are due until paid.

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

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

For announcing candidates \$3.00, invariably in advance.

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

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

From the Ladies' National Magazine.
THE FRESHET.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

It was one of the most terrible floods ever witnessed in our village. Huge trees, with the fresh earth still clinging to their uprooted roots, now and then pitched over the falls, and shook the old bridge to its very foundations, as they were dashed against the timbers. The waters had risen to the bank back of our house, and roared like a confined monster, within a few yards of us. At the falls they poured down with uncommon force, and had for one day and night been rushing in a muddy torrent across the road, down the hollow and the base of the hill, cutting us off from Falls, Hills, and even rising some distance into the pine grove on that side. We were about to sit down to dinner, when a barouche, containing a gentleman and three ladies, was seen coming down the steep bank towards the bridge. The driver checked his horses at the foot of the hill, and appeared to consult with the inmates of the carriage. It was madness in them to proceed, and as they had a full view of the swollen river we expected to see them return up the banks; but to our astonishment they drove forward on the bridge, that even then was reeling and trembling like a drunken thing, amidst the strong current swelling under it. The driver gave an anxious look at the torrent as he guided his trusty horses safely over the island.

My father went out, represented the danger of proceeding, and invited them to dine and remain with us until the flood abated. They accepted the first part of his invitation, but insisted that they in their high carriage could safely pass the stream at the foot of the hill. They remained with us about three hours, hoping the waters would abate in that time. The young gentleman was a handsome, fiery personage, and utterly unable to restrain his impetuosity to get home, though the ladies seemed very content to remain as they were. The oldest, a woman of fifty, though appeared much younger, was very dignified and beautiful, with keen dark eyes and a sweet, intelligent smile. The other two were her daughters. The eldest was the wife of the gentleman, a pale, lively like young woman, with very white teeth, a affectionate eyes. The other was a bright, affectionate girl, full of spirit and good nature. We were immediately on the most friendly terms imaginable. She, for my especial benefit, robbed her sister's travelling basket of a paper of *hambros*, which were probably intended for the little folds at home, and I in return twisted her beautiful hair most grotesquely, brought her my kitten to admire, and as a very particular favor, allowed her to frighten my Canary bird with my handkerchief. But happy as we were, the fiery gentleman would not permit us to remain so. He evidently carried things with a high hand in his family; so at his behest the ladies took their seats in the barouche without a murmur. The driver, a sedate, careful man, looked wisely at the swollen stream and then at his master, and when commanded to proceed gathered up the reins with reluctance. We stood at the door and saw the horses take their first careful step into the turbid water. They went slowly on, with the water rising gradually to the sides, and washing the hubs of the wheels—then there was a sudden stop. The driver looked round anxiously, and we ran to the brink of the stream. A large mass of drift-wood was sweeping down the current toward the carriage. It would certainly have overturned it and all it contained in the deep, had the heavy mass rushed against them in its force; but fortunately it divided just before it reached them, and was born towards the shore. An exclamation of thankfulness arose from those in the carriage. Soon after we learned that a part of the harness had given way and that they had no rope to mend it with. A piece was procured and thrown towards them; but it missed its destination and was carried down the stream. The old lady tore the satin ribbon from her bonnet and gave it to the driver. He tied the harness, and they were dragged a few paces further into the water, when the frail silk gave way, and they were more helplessly situated than before, it being equally impossible to advance or return. The young girl tore a white silk shawl from her neck, and threw it to the driver; but that only held together long enough to drag them deeper into the current, where the water deluged the horses to their necks, and rose within a few inches of the carriage. My father in vain sought to assist them. He had no horses on the island, and they would all have perished before he could have procured any from School Hill. They were now near the middle of the stream, and their situation was truly perilous. The young man clenched the side of the carriage firmly with his hand, and looked up and down the stream with an expression of anxiety and remorse. The ladies rose to their feet, and looked about for some means of safety; then satisfied that there were none, resumed their seats with pallid faces.

The driver was more calm than his companions in peril. For a moment he looked steadily about him, as if to comprehend the exact nature of their danger. His face paled a little; but with astonishing steadiness he took a knife from his pocket, opened it, and let himself gently down from his seat, while he groped about in the water, apparently in search of his traces; then placing his hands on one of the horses, he balanced his weight upon them, while he threw

himself forward on its back and again plunged his hands into the water between the beasts.—The terrified inmates of the carriage had watched his motions with an indefinite feeling of hope—but it left their hearts in a cry of despair, when they saw that he had been releasing the horses from the carriage, and had sought his own safety by swimming them to the shore.—With one common motion the women rose to their feet, stretched their arms towards him, and with the eloquence of despair, entreated him to return and save them. The haughty nature of the gentleman was aroused, even in this deadly extremity. Every feature quivered with fear and rage, and shaking his clenched hand after the driver, he commanded him back in a voice too powerful even for the unmindful of entreaties or imprecations, he did not even turn his head till he arrived with the dripping beasts on shore. In an instant he leaped from his seat, stripped them of their harness—except the halter—threw himself on one, and again plunged into the water. The act was greeted with a noisy outbreak of hope—a wild, hysterical laugh of joy from the thankful group. It reached the carriage. There was a sound of voices as if in entreaty, and then the driver grasped his master's arm, and forced him to take his seat behind him. The horse bore himself up gallantly against the water, and arrived with his double burthen safe to the shore.—Instantly the other horse was mounted, and they were both again struggling with the current. The carriage, when relieved of the weight of the gentleman, had begun to veer about and stand unsteadily in the stream. The poor women at the first starting of the vehicle, had fallen forward on their knees, with their marble faces close together, their arms entwined convulsively, and their shrieks ringing sharply above the roaring waters, as they felt each slight motion of the frail ark of safety; for well did the poor creatures know that if they once got started with the current their death was inevitable. Covering and clinging together in terrible despair, and expecting each instant to be whelmed in eternity. When the husband arrived to succor them, there was a generous struggle in each to resign her chance of life to the other. It was but an instant—life was too precious, and the young wife sprang behind her husband, with a cry as if she were committing murder in thus leaving her mother and sister. The faithful servant was at the side of the carriage before his master left it—again there was a struggle between love of life and maternal love. Need I say which prevailed? Or is it to be wondered that the young creature with the first flush of life and hope upon her, should consent to live where the arm of her mother forced her to the seat of safety? Yet even while she clung with one arm to her preserver, her pale face was turned despairingly towards her mother—her other arm was extended like that of a fond infant in distress.

Unmindful of her own peril, the heroic woman stood alone in the carriage, with her clasped hands extended toward her child, and without once moving her eyes till she saw her safe on shore. Then her fingers were unlocked, her arms fell by her side, and we knew by the motion of her white lips that she was saying "Thank God." That moment, as if just awakened to her own danger, she gave a startled look up the stream. A hundred yards above, the falls thundered into the main stream and rushed onward like an unpeopled ocean. There was no hope in that direction, and as little below; for there the comparatively small stream was swallowed up by the mighty mass of waters, and hurled onward in their bosom. One look of hope she cast on the opposite shore. The driver was again in the water; but now the carriage was rocking unsteadily under her light weight, and drifting slowly down the current. At first she pressed her hands hard upon the seat, as if her feeble strength could steady it against the force of the flood. She saw it was in vain—the current was rushing past her with increasing fury, and each instant the carriage was gaining new velocity. Her courage entirely forsaking her; despair rendered her eyes vividly bright; she turned to look upon her, now clinging to that frail vehicle, striving to hold it back from destruction, she clasped her marble hands, raising them toward heaven in supplication, or wringing them in mortal agony. The carriage gave a sudden lurch and threw her forward upon her knees. Wildly she tossed her arms towards us, and then on high, shrieking, "save me! save me! my God, have mercy! save me!" That voice, that look of fearful agony—my breath comes painfully as I think of it.—Faster and faster the carriage drifted on, tottering and shivering in the water—a brawny driver swam at the risk of his life to her relief.—With an unearthly cry she grasped his extended arm, and sprang across the shoulders of the horse, with her face to the rider, clinging around his body with such an expression of gratitude as went to the heart. For a moment the animal's head was plunged under water, and the rider was drawn forward by the weight of the frightened woman. Had he been a man of less steady nerves they would both inevitably have perished. An agitated person would have drawn the bridle and overturned the burden and swimming beast. Instead of this he relaxed the rein, and the faithful animal recovered himself; shook the water from his mane, and swam gallantly to the shore.

The instant the fortunate woman's foot

left the barouche, it was hurled onward and dashed to atoms against the body of a tree in the channel, and its scattered fragments, trunks, banboxes and baskets, with their rich contents, went to swell the treasure of the deep. I never was so happy in my life as when I saw the young girl rush to the bosom of her mother, and marked the tears of gratitude that deluged the face of the haughty man, who had obstinately involved the beings he most loved in such imminent peril.

BELIEVE ME.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Relieve me, or believe me not,
At others shrine I ne'er could bow;
The world itself might be forgot,—
But never thou—oh, never thou!
Though absent, I recall thy charms;
And wish—as lovers when they part—
I'd like the vine, a thousand arms,
To clasp thee—hold thee—to my heart!
There's not a pulse within my breast
But thrills and trembles to thy touch;
Forget!—oh, no!—the fear is lest
My soul may love the overmuch!
Thy very name each feeling warms;
And oft, though vain, the wish will start
That, vine-like, I'd a thousand arms
To clasp thee ever to my heart!

From the Island City.

THE DEVIL'S GAME OF FARO.

BY E. G. P.

I had lost my last dollar on the ace; for twelve hours had I been sitting at the faro table, undergoing all the various fluctuations of a gambler's experience, having at times double the amount invested, and at others being reduced to a few counters, until my fortune seemed to have reached its worst point, and in a fit of desperate hope I placed my few remaining counters on the ace! It lost on the next turn! My head swam, and I reeled back into a chair. Week after week for nearly six months had I thus disposed of my salary, which as principal book-keeper in a large mercantile establishment was a considerable one, still playing and still hoping to recover my losses, with a firm determination then to quit the game forever; but that time never came. I was at first what is called lucky, but the cursed demon of the game urged me on with the hope of winning further, until, with the exception of the first few times I played I always left the table without a dollar. It was by mere accident that I became a player. For years I had lived in the city without knowing the location of a single gaming house; one evening meeting with a friend who was in the habit of playing occasionally, out of mere curiosity I accompanied him to a faro-establishment. The fascinations of the game were irresistible; I commenced playing, as is usual with beginners, I won; then golden visions haunted my pillow, and would not let me sleep; piles of money were lying about me, all of which I had won. I continued playing—I commenced and continued losing. A few weeks only before I commenced I was married to a lovely girl, more angel-like than human; she marked the charge which necessarily came over my temper, embittered by my continued losses, and one night when I came home late, after playing, I told her all. She pleaded with me, and tried to drive from me the cursed allurements of the gaming table; but even her angel tones were not sufficient. I loved her dearly, and knowing that the result of course would be to rob her, even of the necessities of life, I borrowed money which I placed in her hands, and with which I lived comfortably. But I was poor; I was in debt, what could I do? The hope of recovering my lost money drove me again to the gaming table, and so I played, and so I lost. But I have wandered from my story. It was nearly four o'clock in the morning, when I stopped playing; I rose from the chair on which I had fallen, and rushing to the sideboard, swallowed a glass of brandy. I was in a desperate state of mind. I had promised Louisa that I would be at home early that night, but I dared not go in the condition which I then was. I knew it would make her ever more miserable than if I stayed away; I begged of the dealer the privilege of lying on the sofa till day-light; this he granted me and left the room. I had just laid down, when soon after the dealer had closed the door, another person entered. He was a tall man, whose dress was covered by a long black overcoat; this he threw off, laying it on the corner of the sofa. A demonic expression rested on his countenance, and the cloven foot, and all these horrid marks, which in my boyhood I had been taught belonged to the devil, were exhibited to me. In rather a polite tone, however, he offered to open the faro bank again for me. I told him I had lost my last dollar.

"I know it," said he; "but do you not know the game in which no money is required? Sit you down, and I will show you my game of faro."
I could not even then resist the impulse to play. I took a seat at the table, and he in the dealer's seat, and handed me a pile of counters.
"Look at those before you bet them." On the upper one was inscribed "Hope." I bet it, and it won; the dealer paid me with another bearing the same inscription. I bet them both and won; I continued betting until I finally lost them all. On the

next counter was "Peace of Mind." I bet it, and it lost; next came "Industry," it lost; on the next was marked "Honesty," it passed with the other two; then came "Honor," it lost. "Heavens, must I lose them all!" Next came "Temperance and Reputation," the dealer grasped them with the rest. I as then observed for the first time, that a change had come over the appearance of the face of the cards, each queen card bore the picture of a woman sitting and weeping at a table, on which the candle was just expiring in its socket; she was rocking a cradle, in which reposed an unconscious babe; the hands of the clock were pointing to a late hour, and the woman seemed as if waiting for some one, eager to catch the slightest sound or rustle. The appearance of the room was wretched; it was but scantily furnished, and an air of object poverty, pervaded the whole, the face of the woman was care worn and sorrowful, although bearing the evident traces of former beauty. "Heavens!" It was Louisa, my wife. "Turn off that card for God's sake," said I to the dealer; under it instead of the king was a sorrowful old man, whose gray hairs fell in scanty locks over his forehead, he was bent with grief and age, mourning apparently for the fall of one he loved. The face was that of my father; "I cannot look upon the picture," give me another before I bet again; the knave was underneath, but it was a young man, with haggard and pale face, dishevelled locks, neglected dress, and expression of deep despair seated on his countenance; I knew the face, despite his countenance, it was my own.—"Turn off that card, I will bet it." I did bet, the next counter was "Family Affection." I lost; my cup was full, I could bet no more, I must lose them all. I had staked Peace of Mind, Industry, Honesty, Honor, Temperance, Reputation, and finally Family Affection; on the turn of a card I had lost them all, forever. I threw the remaining counters without reading their inscriptions, on the table, and sunk back in my chair.

"Devil," said I, gasping, what means all this? These pictures and counters, what mean they? The face of the dealer, and in fact his whole body, seemed suddenly to change, and a heavenly radiance seemed to overspread his countenance, and instead of the devil, one of God's best angels appeared sitting before me. "These pictures," said he, "are things which shall be, if your course of life is not altered; they are the necessary future of you present, and these counters which you have lost, are only expressive of your future losses, if you persist in your mad infatuation. It depends entirely upon yourself whether both be fulfilled or reversed; take your own course. Transported with joy and hope I cried aloud, these shadows shall never be realities; the dealer left at the sound, which also awoke me, and I found myself still lying on the sofa, and a beautiful sunbeam was shining upon me. I arose and left the house, and returning home found my poor wife waiting for me.

Years have passed, and the shadows never yet proved realities, but the sunlight of peace, plenty and happiness have shone upon my home, and Louisa and I often bless the good spirit which hovered over me in a dream, and taught me the often too late discovered reality of faro.

TWELVE EXCELLENT RULES TO PROMOTE HARMONY AMONG CHURCH MEMBERS.

1. To remember that we are all subject to failings and infirmities of one kind or another.
2. To bear with, and not magnify, each other's infirmities. Gal. 6: 1, 2.
3. To pray one for another in our social meetings, and particularly in private. James 5: 16.
4. To avoid going from house to house for the purpose of hearing news, and interfering with other people's business.
5. Always to turn a deaf ear to any slanderous report, & lay no charge against any person until well founded.
6. If a member be in fault to tell him of it in private, before it is mentioned to others.
7. To watch against a shyness of each other, and put the best construction on any action that has the appearance of opposition or resentment.
8. To observe the just rule of Solomon, that is leave off contention before it be meddled with.—Prov. 17: 14.
9. If a member has offended, to consider how god-like it is to forgive, and how unlike a Christian it is to revenge. Eph. 2: 12.
10. Remember it is a grand artifice of the devil, to promote distances and animosities among members of churches; and we should, therefore, watch against every thing that furthers this end.
11. To consider how much more good we might do in the world at large, and in the church in particular, when we are all united in love, than we should do when acting alone, & indulging a contrary spirit.
12. Lastly, to consider the express injunction of Scripture, and the beautiful example of Christ, as to these important things. Eph. 3: 21. Peter 2: 21. John 13: 6.—[Ducks county Intelligencer.]

Indian Population.—The Indian population within the States and Territories of the U. States, including Oregon, is estimated at 350,000 souls.

CURE FOR A CANCER.—It has been ascertained that the application of raw cranberries applied as a poultice will cure the most inveterate disease. We know of one instance, a lady of our acquaintance, who had a cancer in her breast, which had become as large as a pullet's egg, and was about an inch below the surface of the skin. In this present case it was an hereditary disease, and she regarded it as a death warrant; she was persuaded, however, to try the cranberries, and they effected a cure; it is now between three and four years since it disappeared, and she has no intimation of a return of the disease. The Cranberries were mashed in a mortar, spread on a cloth and laid on, changing the poultice three times a day. In two or three days it became so sore that it was found necessary to suspend them, for it drew out pustules, that filled like the small pox, and this process was renewed with the same effect until the whole was drawn away; the cancer becoming softened and decreasing in size at every application until it finally disappeared. The virtues of cranberries are but imperfectly known, they are very cooling and useful in removing inflammation, and have been known to cure obstinate sore throats. We have never known it tried, but are persuaded it might be useful in bronchitis. Hearing of this brings to mind an anecdote, related to us in the Eastern region.

Some few years since a bed of cranberries was discovered, within about six miles of Fort Fairfield. It was before the Fort was built, and a party were exploring the country under the conduct of some Indian Guides. The Indians set up such a shout, and evinced their delight by such frantic gesticulations that I was persuaded, says our informant, these children of nature knew of some virtue they possessed, that we were ignorant of, and yet so much was my attention absorbed by the business I was upon, that I never thought to ask them.

Brooklyn Adv.
Helen Fowle.—It will be recollected that Mrs. of Plymouth, the pious war widow of 41 Plymouth, was not long since advertised for as a very large estate in England had recently been ascertained to belong to her. A Sandwich Massachusetts paper says that at least a couple of claimants have been found. A lady in Connecticut has sent up her claim to the same inheritance, but a Massachusetts man, Mr. Ethan Standish, who drives a stage from Sandwich, is believed to be entitled to at least a share in the estate if not to the whole of it. He has at any rate been offered one thousand dollars for his share, and has refused the offer, and he was wise enough in doing so, as the annual income of the estate is said to be \$40,000 per annum.—N. Y. Eng.

Accident in Boston.—A Mr. Wookhagenick-werghingien-stoben fell down stairs this morning. (says Corporal Streeter) and broke his name in three pieces.

A Dutchman speaking of the avaricious propensities of one of his fellow workmen, said "He ish so mean dat, in de wedder wot ish so cold as it never was, never wears drawers or undershirt, and goes bearfooted in his boots!"

A fellow in Alabama who sells "corn juice," has a large sign board placed over his door, with a picture of a dog and the letters "ry" printed on it—intended no doubt for "dogry."

Laziness.—Laziness grows on people; it begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains. The more business a man has, the more he is able to accomplish; for he learns to economise his time.

Food for Reflection.—Our exports to all the world amount to 114,649,606.—Our exports to Great Britain and her dependencies, 59,705,000, more than half our whole trade. The sudden stop to half our trade, would stop half our Banks, and two thirds of our merchants, and make bankrupts of one half the mechanics in sixty days after the declaration of war. The effects produced in 1814 will be the same in 1847.—Have the advocates of war reflected on this result. Is Oregon worth the chance of so much loss, and all the misery and misfortune it must entail.

Little Kindness.—Small acts of kindness!—how pleasant and desirable do they make life! Every dark object is made light by them, and every tear of sorrow is brushed away. When the heart is sad, and despondency sits at the entrance of the soul, a trifling kindness drives despair away, and makes the path of life cheerful and pleasant. Who will refuse a kind act? It costs the giver nothing, but it is invaluable to the sad and sorrowing. It raises from misery and degradation, and throws around the soul those hallowed joys that were lost in Paradise.

Portland Bulletin.
There is a mountain at the head of the Gulf of Bohnia where, on the 21st of June, the sun does not go down at all. Travelers go up there to see it. A steambot goes from Stockholm for the purpose of carrying those who are curious to witness this phenomenon. It only comes out one night. The sun goes down in the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes it begins to rise.



POETRY.

From Dickens's London Daily News.

"WAIT A LITTLE LONGER."

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
We may not live to see the day,
But earth shall glisten in the ray
Of the good time coming.
Cannon balls may aid the truth,
But thought's a weapon stronger;
We'll win our battle by its aid:
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
The pen shall supersede the sword,
And right, not might, shall be the lord,
In the good time coming.
Worth, not birth, shall rule mankind,
And be acknowledged stronger;
The proper impulse has been given;
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
War in all men's eyes shall be
A monster of iniquity,
In the good time coming.
Nations shall not quarrel then,
To prove which is the stronger,
Nor slaughter men for glory's sake—
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
Hateful rivalries of creed
Shall not make their martyrs bleed,
In the good time coming.
Nations shall not quarrel then,
To prove which is the stronger,
Nor slaughter men for glory's sake—
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
Hateful rivalries of creed
Shall not make their martyrs bleed,
In the good time coming.
Religion shall be shorn of pride,
And flourish all the stronger;
And charity shall trim her lamp;
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
And a poor man's family
Shall not be his misery,
In the good time coming;
Every child shall be a help,
To make his right arm stronger;
The happier he, the more he has:
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
Little children shall not toil,
Under, or above, the soil,
In the good time coming;
But shall play in healthful fields,
Till limbs and minds grow stronger;
And every one shall read and write;
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
The people shall be temperate,
And shall love instead of hate,
In the good time coming;
They shall use, and not abuse,
And make all virtue stronger,
The reformation has begun
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
Let us aid it all we can,
Every woman, every man,
The good time coming.
Smallest helps if rightly given,
Make the impulse stronger;
Twill be strong enough one day:
Wait a little longer.

A lady in Boston, who was suffering under a slight indisposition, told her husband that it was with the utmost difficulty she could breathe, and the effort distressed her exceedingly. "I would not try my dear," soothingly responded the kind husband.

Jacksonville Republican
Wednesday, May, 20 1846.

THE WAR NEWS.—We give our readers all the intelligence from Washington and from the seat of war up to the hour of going to press. We issued an extra on Monday night, the contents of which will be found in this paper.

Great excitement and enthusiasm prevail in this community. We understand that the "Benton Guards" have reported themselves ready; and that several other volunteer companies are about being raised by Col. Hoke, Gen. Walker and others. From present appearances there will be no lack of volunteers in Benton, and if a draught is resorted to, it will be to see who shall stay at home.

We see it stated in the papers, that Alabama has the honor of sending forward the first reinforcements to the scene of action—the company of volunteers from Mobile, under the command of Gen. Desha. The whole number enrolled from Mobile, it is said, will not be less than five or six hundred. The city of New Orleans has organized 30 companies of 50 men each, 1,500 in all. They were to start on Thursday the 7th inst. One company left Montgomery on the 11th inst. and two others were mustering to leave on the 15th.

We return our sincere thanks to the editors of the Montgomery Journal and Advertiser and other papers, for extras received, and hope that similar favors will be continued.

FLY IN THE WHEAT.—The Herald, printed at Lafayette, Walker County, Ga., says, that complaints are daily heard of the ravages of the fly, and that if the injury is as general as the farmers seem to think, not more than a half a crop will be made.

The citizens of Decatur, Ga., and those living adjacent to the Stone Mountain, are making preparations to celebrate the ensuing 4th of July at that interesting spot. The Stone Mountain is one of the greatest natural curiosities in North America.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

Glorious News! the Mexicans beaten! Matamoros in ashes! 700 Mexicans killed! Point Isabel relieved, and our army victorious.

WAR DECLARED BY MEXICO AND BY THE UNITED STATES. \$10,000,000 APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS—50,000 TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

By an extra from the office of the Montgomery Journal, received in this place, this evening by private express, we have received the following glorious news from the army of occupation on the Rio Grande. We have also been favored, by Maj. D. C. Wyly, of this place, with a private letter conveyed to him by the same express, from a citizen of Talladega, (an extract from which will be found at the close of this extra,) giving further information of the action of Congress—the declaration of war by Mexico and by the United States—the appropriation of ten millions of dollars, & ten millions more placed at the disposal of the President—the ordering out of 50,000 troops from the adjacent States, &c.

When the news was received here our Volunteer company, the "Benton Guards," under the command of Capt. R. G. Earle, were assembled in the Court House, & had just concluded the election of their officers. The news was received by the Volunteers with enthusiastic cheers, and soon after a number of salutes were fired in honor of this, first great and decisive victory.

The news contained in the extract of a letter from Talladega is confirmed by an extra from the Montgomery Advertiser, received since the above was written.

After nearly ten days of feverish excitement, with our gallant little army under Gen. Taylor in imminent peril, and no decisive information, in regard to its fate or fortune, we are enabled to lay before our readers, the thrice welcome intelligence that follows below. We give the news in detail as it has reached us, that our readers may have the latest and indeed all information that has come to hand. "The defence of the American Encampment—the repulse of the Mexicans with such tremendous loss—the reduction of Matamoros, are gallant exploits, and should, as they do, kindle our enthusiasm and excite our gratitude. But the position of things is still critical. The Mexicans are flocking to the scene of action in unknown numbers. Gen. Taylor was to fight his way back from Pt. Isabel to the American camp, a distance of 27 miles, through greatly superior numbers, and the result of the movement was not known when the New York sailed.

Altogether, there seems more need for Volunteers now than at any time previous. Indeed Gen. Gaines has made an additional requisition on the Governors of the following States, viz: Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, for fifteen Regiments of 600 men each. Let the good work go bravely on! We are indebted to extras of the Mobile Advertiser and New Orleans Daily, for the particulars which follow:

After a painful suspense of several days news reached us of a blow being struck by the Americans. The prowess of our brave soldiers has made the perfidious Mexicans bite the dust. The serpent of the Mexican arms, now writhes in death agony by the American Eagle. Victory perches upon our banner! Honor to Major Ringgold of the 3d Artillery, and his brave companions for their defence of the American camp—Cheers, nine times nine, for our country, and its free institutions!!!

From the N. O. Commercial.
It is with feelings of heartfelt gratitude and the deepest satisfaction that we take our pen to record the brilliant result of the first great blow struck by Gen. Taylor and his glorious little army. The fame of the American arms has been signally vindicated. With an inferiority of forces so disproportionate as to have caused the deepest anxiety for Gen. Taylor, and his gallant band, they have gained a great, a glorious, a noble, and most triumphant victory.—Seven hundred Mexicans were left dead on the field of battle—Matamoros is reduced to ashes—Point Isabel is relieved. Such are the immediate results of this magnificent exploit.

The reception of this gratifying news will cause the National pulse to vibrate, from one extremity of the Union to the other. The thunder of the artillery which was fired last evening, in honor of this gallant achievement, will roll, respectively, from State to State—from city to city—from village to village; from hamlet to hamlet; until it reverberates from the rock girt cliffs of Vermont, clothing a Nation's gratitude.

"The battle is not to the strong, nor the race to the swift." An overruling Providence has mercifully preserved our little army, apparently devoted to destruction, & scattered the Mexican host like chaff before the wind. It is proper that some public demonstration of rejoicing should be evinced to commemorate this auspicious commencement of the war. N. Orleans ought to take the lead, as being most directly interested in the success of the American arms.—What say our citizens to an illumination, or a public thanksgiving?

The news reached this city last evening at 10 minutes before 9 o'clock, & it would be impossible to describe the enthusiasm with which it was received. The population appeared to be suddenly quadrupled—the streets presented one living mass of human beings—joy was depicted on every countenance, and one universal prayer of thanks ascended on high.—We promptly issued an extra, containing the pith of the news, and now hasten to subjoin all the particulars we have received before our readers.

By the arrival of the steamship New York, Capt. Phillips, which came up late last evening, we have received the following intelligence from the Galveston News: "We have been kindly furnished by Capt. Phillips, of the steamship New York—which has just arrived—with the following highly interesting and important news.

We publish literally from Captain Phillips' report.
The following report is from Capt. Walker, of the Texas Rangers, who had arrived on the 5th inst. at 4 P. M., from the entrenchment opposite Matamoros.

We learn that an engagement had taken place between the U. S. and Mexican forces. The particulars, as far as we can learn, are as follows.

Gen. Taylor, on the evening of the 3d inst. left the entrenchment with a detachment of U. S. troops, for the purpose of opening a communication between Point Isabel and the entrenchment. On the morning of the 4th, the Mexicans, taking advantage of his absence, at day break opened a heavy cannonade of the entrenchments, which was gallantly returned by the U. S. troops, and in thirty minutes silenced the enemy's batteries and reduced the city of Matamoros to ashes.

Morning of the 6th.—A gentleman who has just arrived from the field of battle, informs us that the slaughter among the Mexicans was tremendous; that upwards of 700 lay dead on the field of battle, and that the number of houses left in Matamoros was not sufficient to accommodate the wounded.

According to accounts received at Point Isabel, the number of Mexicans in and about Matamoros, were estimated at ten thousand men; and reinforcements were daily expected.

Gen. Taylor was to leave Point Isabel on the 6th instant, with a detachment of troops, determined to open communications between Point Isabel and the Army opposite Matamoros, which has for some days past been cut off, and only effected in one instance by the valiant and undaunted Walker, of the Texas Rangers, whose horse was shot from under him in the attempt, and the loss of six men.

Santiago and Isabel are now under Martial Law—every citizen compelled to do Military duty.
On the morning of the 6th, previous to the departure of the N. York, cannonading was heard & supposed to be another attack from the Mexicans on the U. S. troops opposite Matamoros.

Great excitement prevailed at Point Isabel and Santiago up to one o'clock, P. M. when the New York took her departure. Arrived at New Orleans U. S. schr. Flirt will leave in a day or two for New Orleans. Steamer Monmouth left on the 5th, bound to Aransas for the purpose of bringing every man capable of doing duty to the camp at Santiago.

McCuister and Radcliff are the names of two among the six men who were killed by forcing their way through the Mexicans to the U. States camp.

The subjoined account is from the Galveston Civilian.
Gen Taylor proceeded with the main body of the army in order to secure Point Isabel, which was menaced, & open the communications, leaving 700 or 800 men in the camp near Matamoros. The army proceeded without interruption, but the Mexicans thought the diminished force in camp

offered a favorable opportunity for its capture—attacked it and were repulsed with severe loss—some say several hundred. The loss on our side not stated, but very insignificant. Our batteries were opened on Matamoros; and reduced the place to ruin, or nearly so.

This was on the 3d, and the fighting continued until night. Walker the well known Texan soldier and spy, then took forty men to carry the news to Gen. Taylor at Point Isabel, during the night. He lost six men on the way and had his horse shot under him, but got in.

Our troops are in fine spirits. Gen Taylor was to leave with a large force on Thursday morning, for the camp opposite Matamoros.

The New York had this news from the Cincinnati, which came out over the bar to take off the troops carried down. Firing was heard when the New York left.

The main force of the Mexicans is probably on this side of the river.

The Texan schr. Santa Anna has been dispatched from Brazos Santiago, with communications from Gen Taylor for the American squadron off Vera Cruz.

The only written information we have had from the seat of war, comes from Capt. Symptom, late of the Revenue service of Texas—now in the employ of Gen Taylor. It is dated May 4. Capt. S. says:

"The news was brought to Point Isabel by our friend Walker, of Major Hay's command. The Mexicans made the attack on our works after Gen Taylor came down here. The fight continued the whole day. The U. S. batteries knocked down Matamoros, killing two or three hundred Mexicans—they killing only one of our men by the explosion of a shell. The works were so well completed the Mexican shot could not injure them.

GEN. TAYLOR.—We learn that when Gen. Taylor left Point Isabel, to return to the entrenchment opposite Matamoros, there was not the slightest doubt entertained that he would be cut off by his own men, who were known to be posted in large forces among the almost impassable thickets of cypress on the bank, with a determination to cut him off, if possible, in his attempt to regain his other forces. The number of the Mexicans is entirely vague and uncertain, though all the statements agree in estimating them at not less than 10,000 while many accounts put their numbers at 15 or 20,000. All accounts agree that the Mexican force are rapidly thickening in front of our works. How many had crossed the river could not be told, though it seems probable to presume that a large part of the forces will be brought into requisition to dispute the march of Gen. Taylor. They could not but see the importance of cutting him off, and would doubtless employ all their advantages of local knowledge, skill in horsemanship, and all their acknowledged resources of stratagem to accomplish their object. Gen. Taylor is reported a formidable and desperate opponent. It seems, therefore, every way reasonable to suppose that a decisive and bloody battle was fought on the 7th inst. and we wait with almost painful anxiety to hear the result by the next arrival.

The steamship New York left here about 10 o'clock last Monday morning, after stopping about 2 hours, she reached Brazos Santiago Tuesday evening—anchored outside the bar in a heavy sea—sent the troops on board and started for Point Isabel, where they arrived just in time to join General Taylor in his return to his encampment opposite Matamoros.

The New York left Brazos Santiago on Wednesday at half past 3 P. M., and reached McKinney and Williams' wharf about 6 o'clock yesterday evening, being but about 23 hours on her journey. Capt. Phillips estimates the distance about 270 miles, or about 30 less than to the States.

We learn from good authority that Gen. Taylor had ordered the schooner Alert to be repaired to Vera Cruz with despatches, as it is supposed to the Gulf squadron, to blockade the Mexican ports. There is indeed but little doubt that all the Mexican ports in the Gulf are now under strict blockade, and the American fleet in the Pacific is amply sufficient to shut up every port of Mexico on that shore, as soon as orders can be sent to that effect.—(Tribune News, 5th inst.)

We understand that Major Ringgold of the artillery, commanded in the American camp opposite Matamoros during the engagement with the Mexicans.

The Montgomery Journal extra, says:

"While we go to press a salute is being from Capitol Hill, to convey the best wishes to our friends in the country, and in honor of those who have so nobly sustained the American arms. Let General Taylor, Major Ringgold, and the gallant Capt. Walker be specially remembered."

TALLADEGA, 17th May 1846.

"The extra sent will give you all the news, except what Congress has done. They have appropriated 10,000,000 dollars, and 100,000 more at the disposal of the President, if necessary; and have ordered 50,000 troops, from the following states: Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana; and have declared war against Mexico, Mexico having declared war against the United States first."

MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER—Extra.

Friday, May 15, 1846.
WAR DECLARED AGAINST MEXICO.

THE PRESIDENT AUTHORISED TO RAISE 50,000 MEN!

\$10,000,000 APPROPRIATED FOR THE WAR!

The gallant Gen. WORTH passed through our city to day on his way from Washington to the Rio Grande. The news of the commencement of hostilities had reached Washington & produced tremendous excitement. A war message was sent to Congress on Monday last, authorizing the President to raise 50,000 men, and placing \$10,000,000 at his disposal, to be increased to \$10,000,000, if necessary. Every effort will be made to strike such a blow as will prove to the world that when the rights of our country are tampered with, our people are as ready to learn the art of war, as they are at other times to cultivate the arts of peace.

Gen. Worth urges the volunteers to make all haste to fill up their companies, and proceed to the scene of action. "Those that are first in the field will reap the fullest share of glory."

We presume that, at this time, a requisition from the President to all the Governors of the South and West is on its way. In that case, if the requisite number be not made up of volunteers, a draught will be necessary.

A PROCLAMATION,

By **JOSHUA L. MARTIN, Governor of the State of Alabama, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy thereof;**
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Whereas, there has been forwarded to this Department, a letter from Major General Gaines, commanding the Western Division of the United States Army—a copy of which is herewith subjoined—from

which, as well as from other sources, this Department has ascertained that the Army of Occupation from the Rio Grande, is in a perilous condition; and this Department having been informally advised that there are several companies of Volunteers now in readiness to proceed at once to the reinforcement of the General in command, who are only waiting for a requisition from the proper authorities expected to be made upon the Governor of this State: And whereas, this Department is expecting to receive such a requisition, either from Gen. Taylor, commanding the army of occupation, or from the War Department of the United States; and this Department having no power under the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Alabama, to call for the Militia, except in certain cases, not embraced in the present emergency—there being as yet no formal requisition as aforesaid; but it being deemed necessary and proper to take immediate steps for the reinforcement of Gen. Taylor's command—therefore, it is earnestly recommended to the citizen soldiery of this State at once to organize themselves into Volunteer Companies, according to the schedule hereto annexed, and report themselves as ready, in the event of a formal requisition, to engage in the defence of the country.

It further appears from the letter of General Gaines, that he considers it necessary and proper that the future action of the War Department should be anticipated by placing three Battalions, of six hundred men each—two of Infantry, and one of Riflemen, at the disposal of the General Government, to be mustered into service at Mobile;—now in order to meet the present emergency, although without strict warrant of law, I recommend to the Citizens Soldiers to Volunteer in the mode pointed out by General Gaines, and to the number specified, (including the Volunteers at Mobile, and those who have already gone from Alabama to the seat of War,) and to report themselves immediately to this Department, as organized and ready for service upon the terms proposed; and the Executive hereby pledges the State of Alabama to defray all the expenses that may be necessarily incurred, under the authority of this Department, in the transportation to the City of Mobile of all such Volunteers as live at a distance from the point, who may not be ready to set out—they first organizing and reporting themselves to this Department as ready for service.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State affixed, at the City of Tuscaloosa, this tenth day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty six, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the seventieth.

J. L. MARTIN,
W. GARRETT, Secretary of State.

Schedule.—Each Company to be composed of one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, two Musicians, and at least fifty privates.

HEAD QUARTERS WESTERN DIVISION,
NEW ORLEANS, May 4, 1846.

Sir: Recent events in Mexico, and more especially upon the Rio Grande, where hostilities against our Pioneers have commenced by the troops of Mexico, convince me that the Government of the United States will no longer hesitate to authorize the concentration of a respectable force of Western Volunteers, upon that important section of our national frontier.

Under this impression I have solicited the President's authority to concentrate upon the Rio Grand, the present month, fifty Battalions—each Battalion to consist of six hundred men (600)—to be taken into the service of the United States, for six months, unless sooner discharged. To save time, which is now important in the accomplishment of the proposed measure, I think it my duty to say that your Excellency would contribute much to the interest of the service, by giving authority for three Battalions—two of Infantry, and one of Riflemen, to organize and repair to Point Isabel, or to this City, as soon as practicable, from the young men constituting the chivalry of Alabama—should they find steam transportation at Mobile, they can receive their arms and other supplies, there, and go from thence to Point Isabel—otherwise, they will repair to this City, where they will receive arms, with every thing necessary to promote their health, comfort and efficiency. From this city they may proceed in good vessels—steamers if possible to Point Isabel. I have the honor to be, with great respect your obedient servant,
EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES,
Major General United States Army, Commanding the Western Division.

To his Excellency, the Governor of the State of Alabama.

Head Quarters, 16th Brigade 8th Division, A. M.
TALLADEGA, May 15th, 1846.

ORDER NO. 1.

Whereas a Proclamation has been issued from Joshua L. Martin, Governor of the State of Alabama, calling upon our "citizen soldiers" to place themselves in readiness, to meet any requisition that may be made upon the state, by the proper authorities, for the purpose of reinforcing the army of Occupation under the Command of Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grand. It is hereby ordered, That the Sixteenth Brigade, formed of the Counties of Talladega, Benton and Randolph, place themselves in readiness to meet any requisition that may be made as aforesaid, by the Commander-in-Chief of the State.

It is further ordered that all vacancies now existing in said Brigade, be filled with out delay, and a complete Muster Roll be made out of each Regiment and forwarded to Head Quarters.

The Gen. commanding, feels confident that any call made upon this Brigade will at once be responded to by Gallant Volunteers,—and it is requested that every facility be given by the several officers of each regiment to the organization and forwarding to Mobile, all Volunteer Companies that may

in the present emergency rally to the support of the Flag of their Country.

Col. John J. Woodward, Com'dg the 70th Reg't
Col. Isaac M. Jones, " " 80th Reg't
Col. Joseph D. McCann, " " 90th Reg't
Col. John D. Hoke, " " 72d Reg't
Col. Wm. Young, " " 73d Reg't
Col. Wm. Barker, " " 92d Reg't
Col. Wagnon, " " 71st Reg't
Col. Wm. Wood, " " 91st Reg't

are hereby charged with the execution of this order.

By order of Brig. Gen'l
Wm. B. McCLELLAN,
JAMES ISBELL,
Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

We clip the following from the New Orleans Picayune.

"It is fully understood that the Mexicans have been sustained in their hostility to the United States by foreigners. So after all it is not quite so magnanimous to be so cool and comfortable under insult as might be supposed, even if our soil were not invaded. But we will give a translation of a Proclamation which Ampudia has found the means of distributing in the American camp, by way of letting our readers know the secret service of the war now waging: **The Commander in Chief of the Mexican army to the English and Irish under the orders of the American General Taylor:**

Know Ye: That the Government of the United States is committing repeated acts of barbarous aggression against the magnanimous Mexican Nation; that the Government which exists under "the flag of the stars" is unworthy the designation of Christian. Recollect that you were born in Great Britain; that the American Government looks with coldness upon the powerful flag of St. George, and is provoking to a rupture the people to whom it belongs, President Polk boldly manifesting a desire to take possession of Oregon, as he has done of Texas. Now, then, come with all confidence to the Mexican ranks, and I guarantee to you upon my honor, good treatment and that all your expenses shall be defrayed until your arrival in the beautiful capital of Mexico.

Germans, French, Poles, and individuals of other nations! Separate yourselves from the Yankees, and do not contribute to defend a robbery and usurpation which, be assured, the civilized nations of Europe look upon with the utmost indignation. Come, therefore, and array yourselves under the tri-colored flag, in the confidence that the God of Armies protect it, and that it will protect you equally with the English.

PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.

FRANCISCO R. MORENO,
Adj't. of the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters upon the Road to Matamoros.

Westward Ho! March for the City of Mexico!!!

The time for bold and energetic action has come! Mexico is backed by a foreign influence! her guns managed by foreign engineers, and her ranks filled with foreign recruits! The time has come for the ancient chivalry of the country to arouse itself to manly and lofty action! Will the American slumber in his shade, while the territory of his country is invaded by the foot prints of Mexican slaves? Will he submit to see his country insulted and dishonored by the presence of a contemptible foe? How can he submit to the insolent audacity of a Mexican General, in inviting desertions from the American camp?—Can he submit to such an insult? Can he rest quietly by his fire side, while our little army is cooped up on the banks of the Colorado, and the enemy rioting uncontrolled upon American soil? We hope not. We hope that our government, now that the war has begun, will adopt bold and decisive measures—measures that will sustain the dignity and character of the American name. Let the cry of our brave Army be "Onward! Onward!" until the walls of Mexico shall tremble before the thunders of our cannon. Ampudia has invited our soldiers to the capital. Let them go! but not as deserters! Let them go with their arms in their hands, to dictate, in the Mexican capital, terms of peace to the treacherous assassins of the brave Fannin and his heroic band. Let them go to crush the tyrant, to break the bands of slavery, and to punish the base robber and vile assassin!

There are some, we know, who affect to sneer at the justice of our cause, and to contemn the country about which we are contending. We envy not the patriotism of such. We glory in our cause. We feel proud of the rich heritage; both of territory and of glorious deeds, which we have acquired in the possession of Texas. There has not, in the annals of history, been a revolution more distinguished for heroic and chivalrous deeds, than that of Texas. The affairs of the Alamo and San Jacinto, had they occurred a thousand years ago, would now be ranked among the fabulous and romantic. While Texas stands out, invested with all the sublimity of moral grandeur. (History has woven for her a tale as wild & poetic as the romances of the middle ages. That solitary star, which was scarcely perceptible through the unbroken wilderness of the West, has become the object of all gaze. When she stood at the altar decked in bridal robes, crowned with honors & blushing in youth & beauty, we sealed our marriage vow with a kiss, and placed upon her hand the ring as an emblem of eternal fidelity. Where then is our chivalry? where our vows of constancy? and where our love? *Welumpka Argus.*

EXPRESS TO THE U. S. FLEET IN THE PACIFIC.—An officer of the U. S. Navy left this city yesterday evening, in the Missouri Mail on his way to Fort Leavenworth, where he is to obtain an escort to conduct him over the plains and mountains to California. He is allowed, we understand, one hundred days to perform the trip, and is charged with instructions to the U. S. Navy now in the Pacific.—[St. Louis Rep.]

MEXICAN PRIVATEERS.—The recently reported sale of the two Mexican war steamers gave rise to suspicions that the transfer of these vessels, at this time, was a mere ruse to get them out of the way of our cruisers or to enable them to report to a neutral port, where they could be fitted out upon privateering service. Recent events justify these opinions, and we have reason for thinking that, when they next appear upon the Gulf, they will be ugly customers for unarmed merchantmen. We have been informed, also, that Almonte declared, long before Mexican and American affairs got desperate, that, in case a war should break out between the two countries, Havana would be the port from which Mexican letters of marque would sail. Almonte is now in Havana. He left Mexico to go as Minister to France, but changed his destination when he reached Havana. The reasons for this abrupt termination of his mission are variously given. The impression was that his attachment to the cause of Santa Anna induced him to remain near the person of his Chief.—The cause assigned by those who know him best was that the former Minister to France. [Mr. Garro] had recently died, and he required other instructions upon the happening of so untoward an event. To most people it would seem that Garro's death should hasten him in his journey, as it left his government without a representative in one of the principle courts of Europe.

Almonte, nevertheless, is still in Cuba, and it is not a violent presumption to imagine his business there to be that of issuing letters of marque and getting privateers ready for sea. The circumstances of the case are suspicious, and it would only be a wise precaution in our fleet to seize the two war steamers reported to have been sold, wherever they may be found.

A sufficient fleet also, ought to be had to repress piratical expeditions against our commerce, should they be undertaken by other than Mexican bottoms. The business of privateering is at best equivocal. It is allowed between belligerents by the old writers upon international law, on the grounds that any person, a citizen of a government at war with another, has a right to do as much injury to that other as possible, as it is in effect doing his own country good by crippling its enemy. But this principle of the laws should not be stretched to cover every amateur pirate who takes it into his head to rove the seas under a commission from a foreign government.—There is no feeling of patriotism to consecrate his robbery. It is as cold-blooded villany in him to deprecate our commerce under a Mexican permit, as it would be to rob under a commission from the viceroy of the Isle of Pines. An Englishman, a Frenchman, or a Spaniard found under a Mexican letter of marque, is as much a pirate in morals as though he sailed under a black flag blazoned with a death's head and bones.

We perceive that the insurance offices of N. Orleans have added the war clause to their policies.—The war risks are asked upon all vessels going hence. This shows that the underwriters, whose business it is to note such things, deem it quite probable that European consouirs in the art of plunder are engaged for piratical service. The danger of capture from the vessels of Mexico would scarcely put up the rates threefold on vessels doubling the capes, and to ten per cent. upon freight to the Gulf ports of Mexico, besides general new risks. It would be well for Government to take counsel of these indications, and for American cruisers now in the Gulf to keep their guns in readiness, and use them too, upon slight provocation.—[N. O. Pic.]

THE OREGON REMOVS.—The Washington Union publishes the article from the New York Journal of Commerce respecting the reported virtual adjustment of the Oregon question, and also the paragraph from the Liverpool Mercury on the same subject, and adds:—

"The New York editor may spare his rebukes upon "our government journals," for we can hear nothing of this settlement in England, or of these despatches by the Calcedonia. In fact, we have no reason to believe either of them. It is further our impression that Great Britain will make no offer until she hears of the question of notice by Congress. The procrastination which has marked our councils, has probably had its effect upon the British policy. If Congress had passed the naked notice in December last, we might by this time have witnessed a much more decided and cheering state of our relations with England. There is no knowing how far she expected the resolution of notice to be defeated, or how much she calculated on our divisions. As at present advised, we hear of nothing to justify the above statements in the "Liverpool Mercury," or in the "New York Journal of Commerce."

THE NOTICE.—President Polk has promptly signed the Resolutions of Notice, and the same, it is rumored, were to have been sent by last Friday's Steamer, to be laid before the Earl of Aberdeen without a proposition, but with a renewal of assurances of a desire on the part of our Government for an amicable adjustment of the Oregon question.

We are well convinced that had the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the session, unanimously passed the notice to terminate the convention, that the whole matter would long since have been disposed of to the mutual satisfaction of the parties to the controversy. It is only by delay, and by the apparent division among ourselves, from which the English government expect to reap advantage, that the whole subject has been rendered one of difficult adjustment. But such has been the nature of the debate, the character of the speeches, that the people of Great Britain cannot fail to be impressed with the idea that we have neither the energy to assert nor the force to maintain our rights; that we are divided in council—unable to raise armies or navies—destitute of capital or

credit—and, above all, fearful of the result. That such opinions are entertained we have daily evidence, and just in proportion to their strength will be the increase of British exactions. The whole might peacefully have terminated—now—who knows?—N. O. Delta.

DAUPHIN ISLAND—PROCTOR'S LANDING.—The Committee on Military Affairs, of the House of Representatives of Congress, have reported bills in favor of erecting fortifications on Dauphin Island and Proctor's Landing, as necessary protections to the cities of Mobile and New Orleans.

(Correspondence of the Mobile Daily Advertiser.)

NEW-ORLEANS May 7, 12 M.
The steamship Telegraph arrived this morning from Galveston, bringing papers of the 2d inst. The Telegraph left Galveston at noon on Sunday. No later news from the army had been received there. The steamer Monmouth left Galveston on Friday last with a number of Volunteers from Brassos Santiago; others were preparing to follow. The Telegraph reports—met steamship New York on Sunday afternoon about 25 miles from Galveston. No local news of interest.

I think the New York will be here from Brassos Santiago some time to-night.

A bill for the protection of the Volunteers about to proceed to Texas, has passed both Houses of the Legislature and been signed by the Governor, and is therefore become a law. The object of this law is to suspend civil suits against persons volunteering for six months, in order that such of them as have families may not leave them subject to be harassed and distressed by creditors.

The companies of Mobile Volunteers under Captain Desha, numbering 99 men, and two companies of the first Regiment of U. States Artillery, left the barracks below the city last evening, in the steam schooner Augusta for Brassos Santiago.

Seven companies of Volunteers, numbering about 500 men, officers included, have already been mustered into the U. States service, and marched down to the barracks. Several other companies are filling up, some of which will be mustered to-day. In all about 1500 men have volunteered so far. A draft, (says the Delta) unless volunteering is more spirited, must be resorted to to make up the requisition. In a case of urgency, like the present, it strikes me that drafting should be resorted to, in order that the assistance required may be promptly rendered.

Mr. Marks of the Senate, and Messrs. Lyons and Fountain of the House, have joined the Volunteers. Mr. Marks, who distinguished himself in the Florida war, is very active in raising a regiment, three companies of which are already mustered into the service, and a gallant body of men they are.

THE WIRE PULLERS AT WORK.

Our whig friends will be somewhat surprised to learn, that a movement has been recently made in that stronghold of democracy, the county of Jackson, and by one who signs himself "A True Democrat," the object of which is to bring into the field, in anticipation of the election in '47, a whig candidate for governor,—under the special auspices of the democracy of Jackson county. We would not, however, be understood as intimating that the great body of the democrats of that county have any hand in the matter, or that they will in any way lend it their countenance; but merely that a certain *disappointed clique*, who talk loudly of their democracy, and in whose bosoms the recollection of a certain defeat sustained in August last, is still ranking, are the prime movers in this matter,—and that, as a means of giving some weight and importance to it, the idea is held out that it will be approved by the democrats of North Alabama.—But to the facts involved, and upon which our opinion as to the design of those concerned, is based.

A late number of the "Jackson County Democrat" contains a communication, signed "A True Democrat" urging the qualifications of the Hon. George W. Lane, (now on the Circuit Court bench,) for the Chief Magistracy of our state,—and intimating that he would receive a cordial support from the Democracy of Jackson. The writer bases Judge Lane's claims to favor upon his "true moral worth and dignity of character,—integrity in the discharge of public duties,—and unpretending simplicity as a private citizen."—On the score of abilities, the writer says, "tho' not admired so much for his brilliancy of talent and genius, he is acknowledged by all to possess superior good practical sense and judgment."—This article, though rather long, and very minute in specifying the Judge's qualifications for the gubernatorial office, says not a word about his *politics*. But as the writer professes to be "A True Democrat," and as he selected a democratic paper—and that published in the strongest democratic county in the State—as the channel through which to urge the Judge's claims, and as he said not a word about *political qualifications*, the inference would naturally be drawn by those unacquainted with the Judge, and the designs of those engaged in bringing his name forward, that he was a good democrat—one that could be cordially and consistently supported by the "avalanche counties," in opposition to a good democrat, at the head and front of whose offending consists in his having vanquished one Nathaniel, who claimed to be the candidate of the "Mountain Democracy."—but that turns out not to be the fact. The Judge is a good whig.

And why, it will be naturally asked, has this "True Democrat" brought forward a whig for the Chief Magistracy of Alabama? Is it because there are in the State no Democrats, good and true, qualified for this important office? Or is it that the democracy of North Alabama are beginning to view the whig party in a more favorable light? Or is it an indication that the political landmarks in our State are to be obliterated?—Heretofore, in this as in the other States of

our Union, it has been the custom of both the political parties to view the gubernatorial office, as one of a *political character*. Is this principle now to be abandoned by the Democratic State of Alabama—and through the instrumentality of the "Mountain Democracy?"

Against Judge Lane we have nothing to say—we know in fact but little of him. Nor do we wish to be understood as intimating, that we should distrust our own democracy, were we under any circumstances to vote for a whig for the gubernatorial office. Between a whig who could fill the office with dignity to himself and credit to the State, and a democrat notoriously unfit for the office, whose election would bring reproach upon the State, we should unhesitatingly support the former. But against the objects that are at the bottom of this movement, and the means to be used for its accomplishment, we have something to say.—In the first place—as before stated, the communication purports to emanate from "A True Democrat"—in the second, it makes its first appearance in a democratic paper published in a county that usually polls some 2000 democratic votes, against 60 to 75 whig votes,—and thirdly, we find the writer holding out the idea that the democracy of this county would give the Judge a hearty support should he be run,—and fourthly, his nomination is noticed approvingly by one democratic journal published in the State, and is copied by another, accompanied by an editorial complimentary of the nominee,—and though the editor professes to disapprove the move, yet he says—"Should the contest be between him (the Judge) and the present mongrel dynasty, now at the head of our State affairs, we should have no difficulty in obtaining our consent to give him a cordial support, but we hope to have the opportunity and the pleasure of supporting one, on whom the democratic party can unite and elect." The Editor says in the same article, that he plainly sees that Judge Lane is to be the candidate of the whig party.

Now the facts and circumstances connected with this movement, lead us to the conclusion that it has originated with a certain clique in North Alabama, who have preached much and loudly about *union and harmony* in the democratic ranks, and professed to deprecate the consequences of placing an individual in the Executive chair, who was considered more acceptable to the whig party than the individual who had received the nomination of a democratic convention. According to the doctrine then advanced, to be even preferred by the whigs over another democrat, was a good ground for repudiating and denouncing one whose democracy had been tested by twenty years active and consistent service; but now, we have from the same quarter—and we have no doubt, from some of the same individuals—a movement, the object of which is to elect a whig Governor. "Oh consistency, thou art a jewel!"—Alabama Beacon.

Napoleon Bonaparte.—It will be recollect by the most of our readers that Napoleon at his death requested his executor, General Montholon, not to publish the papers which as executor, came into his hands, until 25 years after the death of the Emperor. Those years have now elapsed, and these interesting papers are now in the course of publication in Paris, and will soon be required here. The reading public will no doubt seek after the work which will reveal the opinions and intentions, of such a man as Napoleon, the more so as these memoirs will not be thought colored by others, but veritable emanations from himself. Among other interesting matters, is his exhibition of the method of his contemplated invasion of Great Britain, and what he intended to do, after he had conquered that country.

Bread from Heaven.—A very singular event is said to have occurred in the Paclia of Anatolia, in Asia Minor. They were starving at that place for want of food, and an extraordinary interposition of Providence had been manifested in their behalf. A glutinous substance or *manna*, of which they make bread, has fallen in immense quantities in a district of that country.—This food is selling publicly at 17s. per quarter. This is stated in a letter from Smyrna dated March 7, 1846, received in papers by the steamer, which, if true, will create a great sensation in the religious world, being an event similar to the raining of manna to the Israelites in the desert.

Ventilation.—The custom, too prevalent in cities; of living in close, badly ventilated apartments, is a fearful source of disease and death. Dr. Reid of Edinburgh, estimates that ten feet of air is required by every individual per minute.—This would make it necessary to change the air of a sleeping room ten feet square and ten feet high, or containing one thousand cubic feet once every one hour and forty minutes, in order to breathe wholesome air. And yet how often is it that two persons instead of one, are shut up a whole night in such a room! As a general remark, churches, theatres, public houses of all kinds, and steamboat cabins, are badly ventilated. How often are felt the unpleasant effects of vitiated air in such places! Rooms should always be so constructed as to admit through them a free passage of air, or they are unfit to be occupied.

Entirely too much is said, we think, about the bad effects of night air, sleeping with windows open etc. There is no night air so bad as that of a close room. We think the rule should be always to have plenty of fresh air by night and day; but rooms should be so constructed as to admit of this without danger. One should not sit or lie in a draught of air any where. Rooms should be so constructed as to admit an abundance of air without exposing one's person to currents. Shutting one's self up in a tight room to avoid night air, is only flying from an imaginary evil to a real one. Currents of air, when the body is somewhat heated, should be avoided not less by

day than by night. The rule we believe should be, to have always fresh air avoiding the exposure of the body to currents.

N. O. Bulletin.

IRRIGATION OF GARDENS.

We do not know that this has ever been practised systematically, or on an extended scale; although there are certainly facts enough to show its advantages. The practice of the Dutch gardeners in freely and constantly watering many of their vegetable crops, and their consequent fine growth is well known. During the present season we had a fine row of red Antwerp raspberries which exhibited the same influence in a strong light. A part of the row stood under the eaves of a woodhouse & on the north side of the building, and another part stood in open ground, away from the drippings, but from its advantageous position it was subjected to much freer cultivation. But the influence of the water upon the plants was very striking throughout the summer, and at the present time (mid autumn) these are at least triple the size of the others in open ground.

S. Williams, of Waterloo, whose gardens were clayey, during the dry hot weather a few years since, let in the water through small gutters, between the hills and rows of vegetables. "Its genial influence," says he, "was instantaneous; in ten days, my early potatoes grew two thirds in size; in fact, I had never been able to get anything like a fair yield of potatoes in this garden before. Cucumbers grew equally fast; even beans and marrowfat peas bore testimony of its quickening power." McIntosh mentions another case of the benefit of water upon strawberries. Strawberry beds three feet wide, the trenches being lined with brick, forming four inch walls on each side, and the depth equal to two or three courses of brick. They were laid without mortar, and were for the purpose of preserving the sides of the trenches and for neatness. Water was supplied by a pump, when the ground was dry and the plants were in fruit. A much greater crop was thus obtained; & the plants continued bearing much longer than in beds where there were no trenches for water. "This was in the cool moist climate of England. How much more striking would the result be in this country."

There is not the slightest question that where water is at hand, either by streams, ponds, by pumping by hand or elevating by wind, the finest result would be produced. The water might be distributed by means of trenches as already described, or those furnished with a hose like that of a watering pot: the latter would doubtless be much the better and more convenient. A very small pipe would be sufficient. Water containing foreign matter would of course be more enriching than pure water. Those who will try the experiment, should thoroughly make the necessary preparations now, at this comparatively leisure season of the year.—Ex. paper.

From the Christian Watchman.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

The N. Y. Sun gives a sketch of the life of this gentleman, who has become celebrated for his wealth. We learn from that Mr. Astor was born in Germany, and that at the age of eighteen, he landed in Baltimore—a poor uneducated boy, a stranger to the language and the people. He learned the fur trade, and soon recommended himself to those with whom he was acquainted by his honesty and industry. He soon engaged in business himself, and that moment his wealth began to increase, and his reputation for sagacity as a man of business was established. The following is the conclusion of the Sun's article.

Notwithstanding the magnitude and success of Mr. Astor's business operations, yet the greatest source of his wealth has resulted from the increased value of real estate consequent on the continued growth of the city. At an early day he foresaw the future greatness of this commercial emporium of the Western continent, and was wont to convert his annual gains into real estate, not one foot of which he ever mortgaged. It has been his policy to invest in mortgages on the best property offered, and in case of foreclosure, which has often happened, he has bought the property in at much less than its real value. In this mode, together with the continually increasing value of real estate in this city, he has multiplied his wealth far beyond the natural accumulation by the ordinary interest, and hence to the bulk of his property. Mr. Astor has vast tracts of land in Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, and other parts of the West, the prospective value of which is very great. The greater portion of his property is in real estate and mortgages in this city. Could Mr. Astor's property be kept unbroken and under its present management, it would become the largest individual estate ever known on the globe. The estimates of the value of his property given above is moderate; those knowing his affairs best, placing it at \$30,000,000, and some as high even as \$50,000,000. His income, on a moderate estimate, must be \$2,000,000 a year, or \$166,000 a month, which is about \$41,500 a week; \$5,760 a day, \$240 an hour, and \$4 a minute.

Mr. Astor has two sons, Wm. B., and one who has been imbecile from his birth; one of his daughters became the Countess of Rumford and lately deceased at Paris, another (deceased) was married to a Mr. Bristed, an Englishman, author of a work on the Resources of America, and now a clergyman at Bristol, R. I. A grandson, Charles Bristed, is at Cambridge, England.

John Jacob Astor beat skins in Gold street in early life.

CURIOUS NATURAL PHENOMENA.—If a tall candle be placed in a gun, and shot at a door, it will go through without sustaining any injury; and if a musket ball be fired into water, it will not rebound, but be flattened as if fired against a solid substance. A musket may be fired through a pane of

glass; if suspended by a thread, it will not even vibrate. Cork, if sunk two hundred feet in the ocean, will not rise on account of the pressure of the water. In the arctic regions, when the thermometer is below Zero, persons can converse at more than a mile distant. Dr. Jamison asserts that he heard every word of a sermon at a distance of two miles. We have written upon paper manufactured from iron, and seen a book with leaves and binding of the same material.—Ex. paper.

Biblical Curiosity.—The 21st verse of Ezra, chapter 7, contains every letter of the alphabet, and is the one thus distinguished; "And I, even I Artaxerxes the king, do make a decree to all the treasurers which are beyond the river, that whatsoever Ezra the priest, the scribe of the law of the God of Heaven shall require of you, it shall be done speedily."

Something of a Tour.—Elihu Burritt, the "learned Blacksmith," intends making a pedestrian tour over England.—He says; "About the 1st of June we propose, under certain conditions, to take steamship or packet for England. On our arrival we propose to take a private hickory staff and travel on, like Bunyan's pilgrim, through the country, at the rate of about ten miles a day."

A suit has been commenced in New York, which has brought to light the conduct of a fiend which, for moral depravity is scarcely paralleled. The Express thus relates the particulars:

"The individual to which we have alluded is a native of Spain or Cuba. He married a young girl a few years ago at Havana, by whom he had a daughter. He then seduced the mother of his wife, was arrested for the crime, tried and condemned to transportation. The vessel, on board which he was placed with other convicts, was wrecked in a storm on our coast, by which he escaped and made his way to New York. After being some time here he sent to Havana for his wife and child, who in due time arrived, being accompanied by his wife's sister. Subsequently he seduced the sister, who had offspring by him—and now comes the dreadful part of our story. When his own child had arrived at the age of 14 or 15 years she also became the object of his hellish lust, and proved *enclave* by him. The authorities hearing of the matter began to stir in the business, when he thought it best to fly, which he did, carrying off his daughter as a mistress, and leaving his wife here, with two other children.

As to business he had engaged for some years as agent to a house at Havana. Previous to leaving New York, he placed his goods in the hands of the third party. The house at Havana hearing of the transaction sent a power of attorney to a gentleman here to obtain and take charge of the goods which had been in the individual's hands. This gentleman applied to the third party who had them in possession, but who refused to give them up, claiming to own them. The gentleman then commenced proceedings at law, but in doing so gave an opportunity for the party to bring a counter suit against him, which he did, laying the damages at \$20,000, and the gentleman was ordained to be held to bail in the sum of \$6,000. This, we believe, he has not been able to obtain, and may have to go to prison and his little business and family be broken up, truly verifying the old adage "one man cometh sinning and thousands feel the evil effect thereof."

Extraordinary Occurrence.—On Friday, the 10th inst., as some thirty of forty persons were crossing the Merrimack river in a ferry boat, a man named John C. Ordway, in a fit of insanity seized a boy about ten years old, son of Seth Eastman, Esq. of Concord, and threw him into the river, on the side of the boat facing up the stream. The act was seen only by some small boys, who cried out that this man had thrown a boy in the river. The man said it was a dog. The boy passed under the boat, hitting its bottom, and came to the surface a rod or more below the boat, down the stream. When he came up, he was observed to stick a portion of his apron into his mouth. He then threw himself upon his back, barely keeping his face out of the water, and in this position kept paddling with his hands. The boat having passed over him and making considerable headway, had already opened a wide space between them, but the little fellow struggled manfully and kept his head above water, till rescued by the persons in the boat something like fifty rods below the spot where he was thrown over. When the boat reached him, a rope was thrown to him, which he seized, and he was taken into the boat, exclaiming—"I haint got a bit of water in me."

The boy states that when he came to the surface of the water, he recollected that he had a few days before read in a book about the mode that persons could adopt, when happening to get in deep water.

N. Y. Weekly News.

A Costly Wedding Ornament.—It is stated in the Paris papers that there is now to be seen in a jeweler's shop on the Boulevard, the diadem of precious stones to be worn by the Princess Olga, of Russia, on her wedding day. The diadem is worth \$18,000,000. The large central diamond is estimated at 1,000,000. This diadem is to be presented to the bride by her Imperial father.

"Let us lay no temptation in the path of youth," as the frog said when he popped his head under the water on seeing a boy pick up a stone.—K. chug!

"I'll be hanged if I patronize that line!" said a traveller to a steamboat runner.

"Then sir," replied the runner, patronize some other line and be hanged."

STATUTE OF ALABAMA, }
BENTON COUNTY. }

Orphans' Court, May 13th 1846.

CAME James Lowry & Joshua Teague, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Agness Lowry, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for final settlement, and at the same time stating under oath, that William Lowry of Newberry District, South Carolina and Rosanna H. Lowry, and the said James Lowry are the legatees under the Will and only heirs of the said Agness Lowry deceased.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the **First Friday in July next**, be set for hearing, Examining, and determining upon said accounts and vouchers, and making said final settlement. And that notice of said final settlement at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of this County on said day, be published in the Jacksonville Republican, for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day, and posted up at the Court House door of said county for said forty days, that all persons concerned in adverse interest may appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
May 20, 1846.

Administrator's Notice.

In the matter of the estate of John P. C. Pettit, late of the county of Randolph deceased.—Letters of administration, upon the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of John P. C. Pettit late of the county of Randolph, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Judge of the county Court of said county, on the eighth day of April 1846. All persons having claims against the estate, of said John P. C. Pettit, are requested to exhibit the same within the time limited by law, or they will be barred.

OLIVER W. COX, Admr.
April 29, 1846.—lt.

Henry Shrader, }
On Monday 27th }
day of April, A. D. }
1846. }
Rules by the Reg- }
ister of the 39th dis- }
trict North'n Chan- }
cery Division, Ala- }
bama. }

Thomas A. Walker, }
John Griffin, }
James Clarke and }
James W. Poe. }

THIS day came the complainant, by his solicitor, and moved for order of publication as to James Clark, a non resident defendant, and also as to John Griffin, a defendant, who has moved from the State of Alabama since the commencement of this suit, and before the service of subpoena on him.—And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by affidavit on file, that the said James Clark, and the said John Griffin, are of lawful age, and are non residents of this State:

It is ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville Benton county, Ala. and a copy of this order be posted on the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, each for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said James Clark, and said John Griffin, to be and personally appear before the Register of our said court, at his office in Jacksonville, within sixty days from the making of this order; and answer, plead, or demur to the Complainant's bill, heretofore filed, as required by law, and the rules of this court, 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, Reg. &c.
of said Chancery court.

10,000 Lbs., Good BACON, Just Received, and for sale by

E. EPPS,
Jacksonville, Ala.
May 20, 1844.—lt.

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,—lt.

Register's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Chancery Court for the 39th Chancery District, Alabama, (at the prayer of Cuthbert G. Hudson, to subject the same for the balance due of the purchase money,) I will proceed to sell for cash in hand, at the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on **MONDAY THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT**, all the right and title that John Cochran and William H. Estill have in and to the South half of **Lot No. 110** in the original plan of the Town of Jacksonville; and am authorized by said decree to make a deed, passing the title of said Cochran and Estill to the said Lot of land.

R. G. EARLE, Register
and Master of said Court.
April 15, 1846.—5t.—86.

MASONIC.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 42 Will celebrate the 24th June as the Birth day of St. John the Baptist, by a procession an oration and a dinner. Neighboring Lodges, and members of the mystic tie generally are fraternally invited to unite and partake with us of the festivities of the day. Jacksonville, April, 22.

By order of the Lodge,
JNO. N. YOUNG, Sec'y.

Lady's Book
And Arthur's Magazine,
FOR MAY.

Four Illustrations and Original Music.

COLORED FASHIONS EVERY MONTH.

THIS IS REGULAR ONLY TO THE LADY'S BOOK.

FRENCH FASHIONS AMERICANISED.
To suit the more chaste taste of our American Ladies, they are Engraved by American Artists—Printed by American Printers—Colored by American Women—and the paper manufactured in our own country.

Our Fashions are expressed, after the first proofs are taken, and sent to England, to be forwarded to us by the Boston Steamers. The remainder of the edition is then printed and coloured for the Paris market, which gives us an opportunity of issuing a same time as those of Paris, while other publications have to wait until they are published there, which is precisely one month after our proof has been sent to us, making our plate thirty days in advance of all others.

It is always necessary to modify the French fashions, to suit the taste of our American bells.

We receive from the following publications—Le Folle, Les Modes Parisiennes, Le Moniteur de Le Mode, Le Bon Ton, Le Lion, Le Caprice.

NO OTHER PUBLICATION HAS THIS ARRANGEMENT.

Of the Engraving and Coloring of our plates, it is unnecessary for us to speak, more than to challenge competition to produce their equals either in this or any other country.

The Washington Pictures.

[Extract from a letter to George Washington Parke Custis, the grandson of Mrs. Washington.]

Alexandria House, near Alexandria; D. C. }
March 1, 1846. }

My Dear Sir—I have received your most kind letter, enclosing a spirited sketch of the First Interview between Washington & my respected and excellent grand-parent, in 1759, for which I pray you to accept my thanks.

There are various other scenes from "the Recollections" that would form very interesting subjects, for the pencil and brush, and as every thing relating to the *Pater Patrie*, more especially of the olden time, becomes more and more interesting to the American and the world. Mr. Godey would, I am sure, gratify his subscribers by giving some future sketches in your spirited manner.

Wishing you every success in your artistic Recollections of Washington.

I remain your brother artist and obedient servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS.

W. HARVEY ELLIS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK!

If our subscribers, or our friends, the Editors, should experience any delay in the receipt of their numbers this month, they must lay the blame to the New Yorkers, who are buying up, as fast as we can send them, our May number, containing **E. A. POE'S OPINION OF THE NEW YORK LITERATI.**

We shall have to reprint if the demand continues. "Nothing since the days of Junius's Letters," says a New York paper, "has caused such an excitement."

DR. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

Time, 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, Billious 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 the pills has the signature of Dr. PETERS on the colored label which envelopes it; also a facsimile 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.

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Rice & Turnley, in the practice of Law, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

RICE & TURNLEY.
May 20, 1846.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

