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File

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POETRY.

Light for All.

BY JOHN GOSTICK.

You cannot pay with money
 The million sons of toil—
 The sailor on the ocean,
 The peasant on the soil,
 The laborer in the quarry,
 The hewer of the coal;
 Your money pays the hand;
 But it cannot pay the soul.

You gaze on the cathedral,
 Whose turrets meet the sky;
 Remember the foundations
 That in earth and darkness lie:
 'Tis not these foundations
 So darkly resting there,
 Yon towers could never soar up
 So proudly in their air.

The workshop must be crowded
 That the palace may be bright,
 If the plowman did not plough
 Then the poet could not write.
 Then let every toil be hallowed
 That man performs for man
 And have its share of honor,
 As part of one great plan.

See, light darts down from heaven,
 And enters where it may;
 The eyes of all earth's people
 Are cheered with one bright day,
 And let the mind's true sunshine
 Be spread o'er earth as fire,
 And fill the souls of men,
 As the waters fill the sea.

The man who turns the soil
 Need not have an earthly mind,
 The digger 'mid the coal
 Need not be in spirit blind;
 The mind can shed a light
 On each worthy bar done,
 As lowlies things are bright
 In the radiance of the sun.

The tailor, ay, the cobbler,
 May lift their heads as men—
 Better far than Alexander,
 Could he wake to live again,
 And think of all his bloodstain,
 (And all for nothing toil)
 And ask himself—What made I
 As useless as a shoe?

What cheers the musing student,
 The poet, the divine!
 'Tis that for his followers
 Gayer day will shine.
 Let every human laborer
 Enjoy the vision bright—
 Let us thought that comes from heaven
 Be spread like heaven's own light!

Ye men that hold the pen,
 Rise like a band inspired,
 And, poets, let your lyrics
 With hope for man be fired;
 Till the earth becomes a temple,
 And every human heart
 Shall subjoin in one great service,
 Each happy in his part.

A flower worn on a pretty girl's breast
 retains its sweetness a great while.
 Artificial roses may be scented in that way.

You can know that a girl is not yet a woman
 if she puts her hand over her mouth
 when she laughs. It is the most tenacious
 sign of girlhood.

It is a novelty to see two ladies pass each
 other in the street, without each turning
 round to see what the other has on.

When a man is said to be "living on his
 means," it is sometimes understood, that
 he is living on the interest of what he
 owes.

An old man and a dashing young one
 conversing, the youth, to show his penetra-
 tion and discernment in the subject they
 were talking about, said he could smell a
 rat as far as any body. "So I should sup-
 pose," said the old man, "by the length
 of your whiskers!"

The Fall of the Alamo.

We find in the National Intelligencer the
 subjoined letter from an officer in the
 United States army, at San Antonio de Bexar,
 who is visiting the remains of the Alamo,
 which is now a shapeless mass of ruins, re-
 verts as follows to the terrible struggle of
 which that fortress was the memorable
 scene ten years ago. It is perhaps the most
 graphic description of the event that has
 ever been written, and it will, we doubt
 not, have interest for almost every reader,
 especially at the present moment when we
 are arrayed against the same enemy.

On the 22d day of February, 1836, Santa
 Anna entered San Antonio de Bexar, and
 took possession of the town without firing
 a gun. The small garrison of one hundred
 and thirty men, under the command of Wil-
 liam Barrett Travis, retired as he advanced
 to the Alamo, on the opposite side of the
 river, determined there to offer whatever
 resistance to the progress of the tyrant that
 God and their own energies should permit.
 Plushed with the conquest, so easily made
 of the town, the Mexican General prepared
 for an immediate attack upon the Alamo.
 He ordered breastworks to be thrown up on
 every commanding eminence, and artillery to
 be planted wherever it could be most ef-
 fective. One battery was completed on the
 right bank of the river by the 25th, and on
 this day the siege commenced.

It is a dark and gloomy morning, devo-
 ted to a dark and unholy purpose. Evil-
 ing in the work of death upon which he is
 entering, Santa Anna crosses the river, the
 better to behold the success of his designs,
 and establishes his headquarters in a small
 stone building yet standing. The signal is
 given, and ere the sun has risen upon the
 scene, the roar of artillery from the Mexican
 battery awakens the echoes far and wide,
 and rouses from their slumbers the yet
 sleeping inhabitants. But the defenders of
 the Alamo have not lost sight for a single
 moment of their wily and remorseless en-
 emy: they watch the steady direction of
 every gun; they see the match lighted; they
 listen, breathless, as if even at that distance
 they could hear the command to fire; and
 when it does come, and the walls of the cit-
 adel tremble under the shock of the shot,
 and the fragments of stone are whirled
 about by the sudden impulse, they send back
 a shout of defiance, mingled with a dis-
 charge from their own guns, almost as deaf-
 ening as the thunder of the enemy's.
 Before the smoke rolls away, and the reverbera-
 tions are lost in the distance, while the
 shouts of the besieged still linger on the ears
 of the besiegers, the cannonade is renewed,
 and for seven hours fiercely continued, the
 walls of the Alamo. But these walls yield
 no more than the spirits of their defenders.
 The fire is steadily returned, and, though
 stones are showered around them, there are
 stout hearts and willing hands ready to re-
 pair every breach, and to restore from the
 interior whatever may have been destroyed
 from without. Earth is thrown up, every
 crack or fissure closed as fast as created by
 the eager efforts of those who will permit
 no evidence of success to cheer the hopes of
 their enemy. The sun has almost sunk
 behind the western plains, when there is a
 pause in the work of demolition. The fir-
 ing ceases for the day by order of the Mex-
 ican commander, with his thirst for blood
 unquenched, for not a single drop has fallen
 within the Alamo. Many of his own men
 have bit the dust before the artillerist and
 riflemen of the fort; but thus far they are
 unvanquished. Darkness falls upon besiegers
 and besieged; the former raises new en-
 trenchments to prosecute the assault; the
 latter places a watch for the night, and en-
 deavor to seek that repose which shall give
 them fresh vigor for the contest which they
 know will come to-morrow.

The morning of the 26th dawns, and re-
 veals to the occupants of the fort the effect
 of the midnight labors of their enemy, in
 the establishment of two additional batte-
 ries within the Alameda of the Alamo. The
 bayonets of the infantry, cross'd over the
 river during the night, glittering in the
 morning beams, and the plumes of the cavalry
 are seen waving on the eastern hills, to in-
 tercept the expected aid from that quarter.
 The contest is renewed by a slight skirmish
 between a few of the Texans, sent in quest
 of wood and water, and a detachment under
 the Mexican General Sesma; but this is a
 mere overture to the grand performance of
 the day. The thunders of the heavy ord-
 nance, under the direction of Col. Ampudia
 are soon roused into action; volley after vol-
 ley is poured into the fort, and answered only
 at rare intervals, by the shouts of those
 within. There is no pause, no cessation.
 Still the cannonade goes on; shells fly his-
 sing through the air, and balls bury them-
 selves within the ramparts; but nought comes
 on, and the Mexican General can see no
 progress. Baffled but not discouraged, he
 advances his line of posts and prepares,
 with morning light, to enter upon his task.
 The north wind sweeps over the prairies,
 as it only sweeps in Texas; a stormy lulla-
 by to the stormy passions of those contending
 hosts. The darkness is broken only by the
 feeble blaze of a few fires, fired by the
 Texans, which has furnished a cover to
 their enemy. The flames curl upwards
 with a sickly glare, throw a fitful light up-
 on the slumbering army, for a moment, and
 then expire. The reign of darkness and of
 silence is resumed.

On the next day the Mexicans appear in-
 active. There is but little firing on either
 side. Those within the fort, with spirits
 unsubdued, and with energies weakened

but not exhausted, are applying their limited
 resources to the purpose of defence. No
 heart falters; no pulse throbs with dimi-
 nished power; no hand shrinks from the la-
 bor that necessity imposes; all is confidence
 and determination; a firm reliance spring-
 ing from the holiness of the cause, and the
 certainty of its final triumph. Sunday fol-
 lows, but brings no rest.

The fire of the Mexican artillery keeps
 company with the minutes as they roll on.
 Morning, mid day and evening are passed,
 yet there is no faltering among those who
 are defending the Thermopylae of Texas.
 Another sun rises and sets, and yet another,
 still the indomitable hearts within quail
 not before the unceasing efforts of their en-
 emy. In spite of that enemy's vindictive
 vigilance, the little garrison receives from
 Gonzales a reinforcement of thirty three
 men; additional victims for the funeral pyre
 soon to be kindled by Santa Anna on the
 surrounding hills, as a human hecatomb
 to Mexican vengeance.

New batteries are erected by the besiegers,
 from every point around the missiles of
 destruction concentrate upon the Alamo.
 The circles grow smaller and smaller. The
 final hour must soon come. Provisions are
 not yet exhausted, but the ammunition is
 almost gone. Water for days has been
 supplied by the daring efforts of a solitary
 Mexican woman, who, through a shower
 of grape and musketry, has threaded her
 way from the river to the castle, while her
 own blood has marked the path. She bears
 with her the spirit of her illustrious ances-
 tors, stretched upon the rack of Cortez; and
 it is not the fear of death or the torture
 that can swerve her from her purpose. In
 her presence there is hope, and joy, and
 life. At each arrival she is hailed by the
 garrison as the guard angel of the Alamo,
 and until it falls her efforts fail not.

The siege has continued for ten days.
 The Mexican General has received large
 reinforcements, and his army now numbers
 thousands. He has been unceasing in his
 efforts to batter down the walls, but has thus
 far failed. The triumph is with Travis; but
 it is written in the heart of his ruthless foe
 that he must die; and when the cannonade
 is suspended on the 6th of March, Santa
 Anna has determined the hour of assault
 has arrived. During ten days a blood red
 flag has been streaming from the spire of
 the church in San Antonio, proclaiming
 that no quarter is to be given to the cham-
 pions of the Alamo—that blood alone will
 appease the fury of Mexican malice. When
 the sun again goes down, the flag is no longer
 seen, for the deed of which it was the
 sign has been accomplished.

It is midnight. Stars are shining in the
 firmament, and the repose of paradise
 seems hovering over the armed hosts, and
 hills, and plains which encircle the Alamo.
 A low murmur rises upon the air, which
 gradually becomes more and more distinct.
 Lights move to and fro in the distance, and
 indicate some unusual movement. The be-
 sieging army is in motion. There is no ad-
 vance by columns. The force of the Mexi-
 cans is so great that the fort may be sur-
 rounded, leaving intervals only for the fire
 of artillery.—The place is girdled by a
 deep line of infantry, and these are hemmed
 in and surrounded by another of cavalry.
 If the first shrink, they must be thrust for-
 ward to the assault by the sabres and pistols
 of their comrades. Suddenly the batter-
 ries are in a blaze, and from their concen-
 tric position pour forth radii of fire point-
 ing to a single centre. Amid the thunders,
 thus created, their own shouts scarcely less
 terrible, and the blast of bugles, the Mexi-
 cans advance to the Alamo. A sheet of
 flame from the rifles that never failed, is
 the answer to the charge. The infantry
 recoil and fall back upon the cavalry; their
 ranks broken and distracted by the deadly
 fire of the besieged. The shouts from the
 fort are mingled with the groans of the dy-
 ing on the plain, while the officers endeavor
 to reform the scattered masses. They re-
 turn to the attack, but the leaden shower
 which they encounter tells them to the
 earth by platoons. Travis shows himself
 on the wall, cheering his undaunted fol-
 lowers. Around him are Crocket, Evans,
 and Bondham, roused to the last struggle,
 for they know that their doom is sealed. In
 quick succession rifle after rifle is dischar-
 ged sending hundreds to their long account.
 The Mexicans are again repulsed; they
 fall back, disheartened by the dead and dy-
 ing around them. The battalion of Toluco,
 the flower of Mexican army, is reduced
 from fourteen hundred to twenty three.
 Men have for a moment become regardless
 of their officers, and are almost delirious,
 from the cries of anguish which no disci-
 pline can restrain, and which come from
 their fallen and expiring comrades. But a
 breach is made at last; the dispirited
 forces, by the aid of threats and entreaties
 are rallied, and once more turn their faces
 to the Alamo. The firing in that quarter
 for some time has been growing slower and
 slower. Rifles have dropped from many a
 vigorous hand, now cold in death, while others
 cling to their weapons in the agony of
 dissolution. Ammunition, too, has been
 failing, one by one the muzzles drop; the
 last rifle is loaded and discharged, and the
 Mexicans have gained the wall. Proudly
 conspicuous in that awful moment, Travis
 receives a shot, staggers and falls. He dies
 not unavenged. A Mexican officer rushes
 upon him, and is about to plunge his sabre
 into the bosom of the fallen man, when,
 gathering all his energies for a last effort,

he bathes his own sword in the blood of his
 enemy and they die together.

In the meantime the battle has been ra-
 ging hot and thick. The Mexicans have
 poured into the citadel like autumn leaves
 before the storms of autumn. The conflict
 becomes hand to hand. Each man strug-
 gles with his adversary, dealing blows
 with rifles, sabres or whatever missiles may
 be within reach. Texans are almost buried
 beneath the number of their opponents. The
 carnage has been so terrible that the slain
 are piled up in heaps. Death stares every
 survivor in the face, but still he struggles
 on.—Crocket has been conspicuous in the
 melee, wherever the blows fell hottest and
 thickest. He has forced his way over piles
 of the dead bodies of his enemies, and has
 reached the door of the chapel. Here he
 determines to make his last stand. At one
 glance of his eye, he sees that the fate of
 the Alamo rests upon himself alone. Trav-
 is has fallen; Evans is no more; Bowie
 expires upon a bed of sickness, pierced to
 the heart by a Mexican bayonet; Bonham
 fell before his eyes, and he finds himself the
 only living warrior, of the one hundred and
 sixty three who had been his comrades.
 Perhaps at that moment the life-blood
 creeps to his heart by a natural impulse,
 but it is only for a moment. His foes glare
 on him with the fierceness of demons, and
 assault him with blows from sabres, muskets
 and pistols. The strength of a hundred
 men seems concentrated in his single arm,
 as he deals out death to his rancorous and
 unsparring assailants. Their bodies have
 grown into a rampart before him. Black-
 ened with fire and smoke, besmeared with
 blood, and roused into phrenzy, he stands
 like some fabled god of antiquity, laughing
 to scorn the malice and the power, and the
 fury of his enemies. New fire flashes from
 his eye, and new vigor nerves his arm.—
 On his assailants rush, but it is only upon
 certain death. They fall, but their places
 are still supplied; and so quickly, the dead
 seemed to rise up before him like armed
 men from the teeth of Calanus. At length
 a ball from a distant rifle pierces him in the
 forehead; he falls backward to the earth,
 in the streams of gore which curdle around
 him. No groan escapes his lips, no cry of
 agony gratifies the implacable rancor of
 his enemies: he dies, and the Alamo has
 fallen.

K.

The "Brag Table."
 BY PROF. BARBER.

"You will, I am sure, excuse me in send-
 ing for you this morning," said the young
 and interesting wife of the once wealthy B.,
 as I entered her neatly arranged parlor;
 "misery will seek consolation, however un-
 worthy its object."

"Misery cannot find an abode here," I
 exclaimed, looking at the two lovely daugh-
 ters of the fair speaker. "Comfort your-
 self, my dear Mrs. B.; commerce will again
 revive, and my friend once more be el-
 evated to the proud station of an American
 merchant."

"I complain not of fortune," said Mrs.
 B.; "I could be happy with much less than
 a benevolent Providence has spared to us,
 if misfortune had not driven B. to—"
 A violent hysterical sob suspended the remain-
 der of the sentence. I turned my eyes up-
 on the speaker—the power of expression
 had departed—the eye was dilated—the
 mouth slightly open—the jaws fixed and
 immovable—the hands firmly clenched.

I directly summoned the domestics—cold
 water was thrown in the face—various stim-
 ulants were applied—and, after ten min-
 utes' painful suspense, animation again re-
 turned through its wonted channels.

Mrs. B. now requested her attendants to
 withdraw, and addressing me in a feeble
 voice, said, "You see how weak are the ef-
 forts of resolution when opposed by the im-
 pulses of nature; but I will finish my re-
 lation—duty compels me—the conflict is
 over. Your friend—the father of my child-
 ren—the idol of my affection—the high
 minded, honorable B., has become a gam-
 bler!"

"It cannot be," replied I; "some enemy
 of my friend has circulated this foul slan-
 der."

"God grant," said the agonized speaker,
 as she clasped her hands in the attitude of
 fervid supplication—"God grant that it may
 be so!"

"Be calm, my amiable friend," I contin-
 ued, "the matter shall be traced to its
 source; should it be true that B., in a mo-
 ment of commercial abandonment, has been
 persuaded to enter a gambling house, I will
 save him, though in the very jaws of destruc-
 tion."

"Thank you! thank you!" exclaimed the
 suffering wife, as I rushed out of the house
 overpowered by the interest I had taken in
 the fate of B. and his family.

As I left B.'s door I met an old acquain-
 tance, Capt. H.; I was aware that his gen-
 tleman thought a man of high and honorable
 principle, was too often a frequenter of the
 gambling house.

"Can you," said I, inform me where F.'s
 house is?"

"Oh yes," replied Capt. H., "he resides
 in S—street. But," added he, "what
 can you want at F.'s house?"

"That is my own affair," said I, smiling.
 "You cannot enter the house," said Capt.
 H., "unless you know the pass word; it is
 '—'"

Having acquired this important informa-
 tion, in the evening, I sought the infamous
 abode of F., in S—street. It was the

most painful hour of my existence: I was
 about to enter, for the first time, a gambling
 house. With a mind struggling between
 the prejudices of early education and the in-
 terest of my friend, I stood before the door
 of F. All was silence. Perhaps, thought I,
 this is the moment of breathless expecta-
 tion; B., if here, may have staked his all,
 even the happiness of his lovely family, and
 is now awaiting the final issue, which must
 decide between poverty and infamy, or respec-
 tability and honor. If I pause, he may be
 lost. Actuated by this sudden emotion,
 I tapped gently at the door; it was immedi-
 ately opened, so far as a massive chain
 would permit. I gave the pass word; the
 portal of the modern Pandemonium was
 thrown open, and I entered without further
 inquiry.

Ascending the steps of an intensely illu-
 minated staircase, I reached the drawing
 room (they were so named) on the second
 story. I could think of nothing but the de-
 scription of Pandemonium by Milton, as I
 entered them; they were "dark with excess-
 ive light."

All that could delight the imagination, or
 dissipate reflection was there—chandeliers,
 ottomans, sofas, and paintings by the best
 masters; the works of Byron, Scott, Shak-
 speare, and Milton, in splendid bindings,
 were carelessly thrown on a table at one end
 of the room; on another were various li-
 quors, wines, &c.—from every quarter of
 the globe. The centre of the front room was
 graced with a rose-wood table, inlaid with
 silver, around which a company of gentle-
 men were playing "rouge et noir." B. was
 not among them. I had scarcely time to
 exult in his happiness when his well-known
 voice fell upon my ear from a "brag table,
 in the opposite apartment. Unperceived by
 him, I took my seat among the betting specu-
 lators. He was next to the dealer at the
 moment I entered.

"How much do you brag, sir," said the
 dealer, addressing him.

"One hundred dollars," replied B.

Many of the gamblers threw up their
 hands. One, however, determined to con-
 test the stakes, and exclaimed—
 "I double the stakes."

"I brag four hundred dollars," replied
 B.

His opponent was evidently shaken in
 the faith of his own superiority, by B.'s
 triumphant tone, yet he had been too long
 initiated to trust to appearance, and coolly
 replied—
 "I will see you, sir."

"Queens," said B., throwing down his
 cards.

"Aces," responded his antagonist, as he
 swept the board.

At the next deal, B. excited by the re-
 flection of his loss, and the hope, in one ef-
 fort, to retrieve his fortune, entered still
 more deeply into the toils which his enemies
 were weaving around him. Four hundred
 dollars were staked by one of his opponents.
 He was unlimited brag. B. must either exceed
 the sum, or throw down his cards.

"I brag eight hundred dollars," said B.

"Will you stake the amount?" said his
 antagonist.

A vermillion flush overspread the fine
 features of B. as he responded—
 "I presume my check will be considered
 as sufficient security?"

"Certainly," replied his opponent.

It was immediately drawn and placed
 upon the table. The pigron, however, had
 not been checked sufficiently. A third play-
 er, looking at B.'s check, said—
 "Mr. B., I am sorry to oppose you, but I
 cannot give up a good hand—I must double
 the amount of your check."

"Show your cards, sir," replied B.

"Kings," exclaimed his opponent.

Poor B. threw down his hand, looked
 wildly around him, and rushed out of the
 house. I followed him at a distance. The
 night was cold and beautiful. He reached
 his home. The moon, which careered in
 unusual splendor through a cloudless sky,
 cast the shadow of B. on the steps leading
 to his dwelling. Gazing on it for a moment
 in deep thought, he exclaimed—
 "Inanimate representative of the living,
 how soon wilt thou delineate the shadow of
 a shadow! Lost! Marred!—miserable and
 undone children! Be witness, thou pale
 and beautiful orb," said he, looking at the
 moon, "that my last aspirations are for the
 protection of Heaven on my wife and chil-
 dren. I would—but it is too late! The
 die is cast, and I must pass the Rubi-
 con. Why do I pause on the threshold of
 eternity? I wish to live, but shame I can-
 not bear. I have beggared my wife—ru-
 ined my children—gambled away my hap-
 piness—and now I am a suicide! Saying
 this, he drew from his pocket a pistol.

In a moment I arrested the hand which
 held the fatal instrument of destruction.
 B. looked upon me with maddened ferocity.
 "Date even you," he said, "obtrude upon
 my privacy?—measure your distance, sir,
 and fire."

"You will repent it, if you fire on me,"
 said I, observing that B. had elevated the
 second pistol which he had drawn from his
 pocket; "I came to save you, for one whose
 happiness you have sacrificed."

B. dropped the pistol, and exclaimed—
 "It is too late; this night I have staked and
 lost my all—the miserable wretch before
 you is a beggar!"

"You will not, at all events you shall
 not," said I, "pay your checks."

"Not pay my checks?" retorted B., "would
 you add the name of swindler to that of
 gambler? Yes, sir, they shall be paid; I

will die with honor, even in the midst of in-
 famy!"

"Your honor is safe," I replied; "you
 have been cheated; I saw and can prove it.
 Leave your reputation in my hands; but
 solemnly swear never more to enter a gam-
 bling house."

B. made the oath, and has kept it. I
 saw the parties at F.'s; they bullied, raved
 and threatened; but at length, under the
 fear of exposure, gave up all they had won
 of B.; and I had the gratification of restor-
 ing this estimable young man to himself,
 the world, and his friends; the latter of
 whom he supposes to be ignorant of the cir-
 cumstances here detailed. No hint has ever
 been given which could lead him to suspect
 he cherishes an unfounded belief; and he
 is now again a prosperous American Mer-
 chant.

DEATH OF CAPT. RIDGLEY.—The steam-
 boat *Sav* arrived at New Orleans on Thurs-
 day, from Brazos Santiago, whence she
 sailed on the 3d inst. The Captain (Desh-
 on) states that while in the office of Capt.
 Hill, the Assistant Quartermaster at that
 station, a few moments before going on
 board, an express arrived from Monterey,
 communicating the sad intelligence that the
 gallant—the chivalrous Ridgley had met
 with an accident from which it was impos-
 sible to recover, and which he could not
 long survive. It appears that on Sunday,
 the 24th ult., he had been riding his horse
 swiftly down one of the hills in the neigh-
 borhood of Monterey. The animal fell
 with great force, the brave rider coming
 under, the concussion fracturing his skull.
 It rendered him speechless and insensible,
 and left no hope of his recovery.

Mo. Herald.

Enter from Monterey.

The Galveston News of the 10th con-
 tains some later information from Monterey,
 that possesses considerable interest, if
 it be true.—It is furnished by Capt. G. K.
 Lewis as follows:

When Capt. Lewis left Monterey it was
 the almost universal opinion through the
 army, that Gen. Apudia had not (as has
 been so generally believed and reported)
 retreated from Saltillo to San Luis Potosi,
 but that he had proceeded on the road to-
 wards Montelova, with a view to intercept
 Gen. Wool, and prevent his junction with
 Gen. Taylor. This opinion was not pre-
 judicated upon any direct information, (for
 no spies or rangers, had been sent out to
 watch Ampudia's movements.) but upon
 pretty strong presumptive evidence, sup-
 ported by the unanimous opinion of all the
 English merchants in Monterey.

It is believed that Ampudia left Mon-
 terey with at least 11,000 men. In addition
 to the liberal supply of ammunition with
 which this large army were permitted to
 leave Monterey, Ampudia had ample
 time to recruit both arms and ammunition
 from San Luis Potosi, which is a general
 depot for the army supplies of all kinds.
 Gen. Ampudia was well informed (as Mexi-
 can Generals always are) as to the
 strength and character of our armies. He
 knew that Gen. Wool had but 3000, about
 one-fifth part of his own forces, that these
 were all raw recruits, without any regular
 or Texan troops to support them.—Such an
 opportunity to retrieve his defeat in Mont-
 erey, it is supposed, might have stimulated
 even Ampudia to undertake this enterprise,
 and show the world that he knew how to
 profit by the armistice. It may here be re-
 marked that the restrictions of the capitu-
 lation only extend to the Rinconada, and
 would not interfere at all with this enter-
 prise.

Gen. Wool left the Presidio on the 18th
 ult., but we cannot learn whether he would
 take the road through Montelova, or devi-
 ate to the left through Lampasas. The
 former is the route it was supposed he
 would take, and Ampudia (if the foregoing
 supposition be true) would take the Mon-
 clova road. But this road, as we learn,
 is exceedingly rough and mountainous,
 and being nearly impassable to artillery and
 wagons.

The presumption is, therefore, that Gen.
 Wool took the other, which is a much bet-
 ter though also a much longer route.
 Even, therefore, should Ampudia have the
 spirit which the prevailing opinion gives
 him credit for, still the two armies may
 not meet. If the march of Gen. Wool has
 been uninterrupted he is doubtless now in
 Monterey, and if he has encountered Am-
 pudia we shall soon know the result.

"BOYS FOLLOW ME."

One of our volunteers, says the Nash-
 ville Whig, who participated in the fighting
 at Monterey, in a letter to a relative near
 this place, says, that at the moment the
 murderous discharge of artillery and mus-
 ketry was within point blank musket shot,
 opened upon them from the Mexican fort,
 the shock caused an involuntary momentary
 pause, whereupon Colonel Campbell,
 who was at the head of his regiment, sprung
 from his horse and waving his sword above
 his head, cried out, "boys follow me!" No
 sooner said than done. The fort was in pos-
 session of our gallant boys.

Indolence is a stream which flows
 slowly, but yet undermine the foundation
 of every virtue.

Why is the letter A like a honey-suckle?
 Because a B follows it.

God bless the babes!—Mrs. Aniseed plucked the shawl aside, and discovered a sleeping infant. "What a heavenly babe!" she cried; and truly, the child in its marble whiteness looked beautiful—a lovely human bud—a sweet, unsmiling sojourner of earth, cradled on the knees of vice.

For an instant, the watchmen gazed in silence on the babe. "Even their natures hardened in scenes of crime and destitution, were touched by the appealing innocence of the child. "Poor little heart!" said one. "God help it!" cried another.

Yes, God help it! And with such easy adoration, do we leave thousands and tens of thousands of human souls to want and ignorance; down them, when yet sleeping the sleep of guiltlessness, to future devils—their own unguided passions. We make them outcasts, wretches, and then punish in their wickedness, our own selfishness, our own neglect. We cry—"God help the babes!" and—tong the men.

Yet a moment—the child is still before us. May we not see about it, contending for it, the principles of good and evil? a contest between the angels and the fiends? Come hither, statesman; you who live within a party circle; you who mightily fight some miserable fight; continually strive in some selfish struggle for power and place, considering men only as tools, the interest instruments of your aggrandizement; come here in the wintry street, and look on God's image in its babyhood. Consider this little man. Are not creatures such as this, the noblest, grandest things on earth? Have they not solemn natures? Are they not subtly touched for the highest purposes of human life? Come they not into this world to dignify it? There is no spot, no coarser stuff in the pauper flesh before you, that indicates a lower nature. There is no felon mark upon it; no natural formation indicating the thief, in its baby fingers; no inevitable blasphemy upon its lips. It lies before you a fair, unsmiling thing, fresh from the hand of God! Will you, without an effort, let the great Friend stamp his fiery brand upon it? Shall it, even in its sleeping innocence, be made a trading thing by misery and vice? A creature borne from the street, a piece of living merchandise for mingled beggary and crime—say, what, with its awakened soul, shall it learn? What lessons, whereby to pass through life, making an item in the social sum? Why, counting will be its wisdom; hypocrisy its vice; theft its natural law of self-preservation. To this child, so nurtured, so taught, your whole code of morals, nay, your brief right and wrong, are written in stanger figures than Egyptian hieroglyphics—and time passes—and you scourge the creature, never taught, for the heinous guilt of knowing naught; but ill! The good has been a sealed book to him, and the dance is punished with the frail.

Doubtless, there are great statesmen; wizards in bullion and bank paper; thinkers profound in cotton, and every turn and variation in the market, abroad and at home. But there are statesmen yet to come; statesmen of nobler aim—of more heroic action; teachers of the people; vindicators of the universal dignity of man; apostles of the great social truth, that knowledge, which is the spiritual light of God, like this material light, was made to comfort and bless all men. And when these men arise—and it is worse than a weak, it is sinful to despair of them—the youngling poor will not be bound upon the very threshold of human life, and made by want and ignorance, life's shame and exile. There is not a babe lying in the public street on its mother's lap—the unmerciful medicals, to ripen into the criminal—that is not a reproach to the State—a scandal and a crying shame upon men who study all policies, save the politics of the human heart. [Douglas Jerrold.]

The Aristocracy of Merit.—We acknowledge in this world no "Kings by the grace of God," but those who rule, Lords of the human mind. This, and this only, bears the Divine impress. "Poets are born not made," is a proverb, the pith of which is equally applicable to every branch of mental endeavor. Genius, of whatever complexion, whether it rules in mechanics, philosophy, poetry, or the arts, is equally a child of the Divine. As its natural gear, it shines equally in hom-spun or courtly trapping. The verses of the beggar Homer, were as melodious as though spoken by a Prince, on his throne of imperial purple. The discovery of a world was as illustrious in Columbus, a poor carter weaver, as if accomplished by a Ferdinand himself. The oratory of Demosthenes the culler, was as terribly impressive, as though he had been the child of wealth and luxury—yes, and we may say even more so, for had this have been the case, the world would probably have never heard of his name. Oliver Cromwell was the son of a brewer. Benjamin Franklin, as the world well knows, was a journeyman printer; yet, the lightnings of heaven condescended from their imperial palaces of thunder, to acknowledge the power of his transcendent genius. The illustrious Howard, whom neither dangers nor death could terrify or conquer; whose benevolence two hemispheres delight to remember; this specimen of true nobility—was of so humble a station in life as to have been put apprentice to a grocer. Doctor Thomas, Bishop of Worcester, was the son of a linen draper. The illustrious Whitfield was the son of an innkeeper. Sir Cloudesley Shovel, rear-admiral of England, was first a shoemaker's apprentice, and afterwards a cabin boy. The celebrated Bishop of Priddy worked in the kitchen at Exeter College, Oxford. Cardinal Wolsey was the son of a butcher. Ferguson, the Astronomer, like many others of the same star-gazing propensity, was originally a shepherd. Hogarth, of world-wide fame, was put apprentice to an engraver of pewter. Doctor Mountain, Bishop of Durham, was the son of a beggar; Virgil, of a potter; to any but the inventors, who are about to secure patents among the various nations left; Shakespeare, whom the whole world deigns to honor, and almost adore—Shakespeare, the renowned, the witty, wise sublimed, the immortal—was the poor child of

of an humble woolstapler. The Bard who sang a "Paradise Lost" and a "Paradise Regained," the sturdy defender of human liberty, and the rights of conscience, was from no royal stock nor ancient pedigree—he was the son of a plain money-seiver. The great Ben Johnson was not above working with his own hand as a brick-layer. The hero of "Highland Mary" was a ploughman in Ayrshire; Chatterton, the poet, son of a sexton; Gray, whose "Elegy in a country churchyard" will live as long as time endures, or hearts attuned to the tender, the touching and the true, was the son of a petty seiver. Henry Kirk White, (alas! who does not weep over the untimely grave of one so strangely gifted,) whom Byron's name was honored in eulogizing, the melancholy poet of midnight and of tears, was the son of a butcher. Bloomfield and Colford, the former of whose songs particularly will be ever remembered for their simple and unaffected beauty, were both shoemakers.

Thus ever from the low horizon of earth, have the brightest gems that deck the firmament arisen. And when the Divine Sun of the universe would enshroud His Divinity in the opaque of humanity. He came not in the gilded trappings of those whom earth hath elevated, but in the garb of the lowly—in the form of a servant—that man might learn the heaven-taught doctrine of true greatness—the aristocracy of merit—the stature of the mind—the nobility of the soul.

Explosive Cotton.

Among the wonderful discoveries of this inventive age, there is no one that surpasses in character that which has been lately made of the combustibility of prepared cotton. A correspondent of the Washington Union writing from Frankfort on the Maine, gives a detail of account of the invention, from which we extract the following items:

The discovery that cotton could be prepared to act as a substitute for gun powder, was simultaneously made by two German chemists, Professor Baltzer, of Frankfort, and Professor Schonbein, of Basle. At a dinner party at Frankfort, Professor B. says the correspondent of the Union:

"Took from each of his waistcoat pockets a paper containing some raw cotton, a small portion of that which was in one he placed upon a sheet of white paper, and near it some gunpowder upon another sheet. He touched them at the same moment with the burning end of a cigar, and with the quickness of the lightning's blast the cotton was consumed without smoke or odor, or ashes, or even the slightest stain upon the snow white sheet of footstep; while the ignition of the gunpowder seemed to be slow, although of the best quality, by which the paper was burnt & colored, and the room filled with smoke.—He then took a small quantity of gunpowder and placing it upon paper, entirely covered it with prepared cotton from the other paper. Touching the cotton with the blaze of a match, it exploded without burning the gunpowder. Subsequently, at my apartments, he exploded cotton upon the palm of my hand, without my feeling the sensation of heat, such was the remarkable rapidity of its ignition."

Some of the qualities of Cotton prepared in this manner, which is superior as a detonant to gunpowder, are, that it requires but a short time for its preparation; it can be manufactured by common laborers, and without any danger of combustion. It can be fitted for use in a few hours after the cotton is taken from the bale, and without the aid of machinery; and it may be saturated thoroughly with water without affecting its properties permanently, as when dried it becomes as explosive as ever. No danger is to be apprehended from its spontaneous combustion, nor will it be ignited by friction in the process of transportation or otherwise. It will catch fire from either a blaze or a spark.

In strength it is far superior to the best gunpowder, as the experiment above related sufficiently proves. It has however, been also ascertained, by actual experiment, that the forty eighth part of an ounce of the prepared cotton, will propel a bullet from an American rifle as far and as fast as the twelfth part of an ounce of gunpowder. The sixteenth part of an ounce will drive three quarter ounce ball a distance of sixteen hundred paces.

In blasting rocks the experiments have been eminently successful. A large block granite at Basle, measuring 240 cubic feet, was blown up by four ounces of Cotton, a process which could not have been effected by less than two pounds of the best gunpowder.

Another advantage possessed by the Cotton, is, that it is fire arms in which it is used, never require cleaning. Forty shots have been made without intermission, without any accumulation of filth; nor is liable to the objection which exists against gunpowder, that repeated explosions heat the barrel of the gun, so as to require a suspension of firing, the barrel remaining, after the fiery explosion, entirely free from heat.

It is also much cheaper than gunpowder, nearly one third less. It is said that 125 lbs. Cotton, when prepared, will weigh 165 lbs., which according to the opinion of Mr. Grove, an able chemist of England, will be equivalent to 330 lbs. of superior gunpowder.

At a meeting of the British Association in September, where the article was tested under the direction of Professor Schonbein, Sir John Herschel remarked, that "the discovery, in the next generation might arm mankind with the wildest powers. The inventor was a Titan who could tear up rocks, and almost call down lightning."

What the materials are, with which the Cotton is prepared, are of course unknown to any but the inventors, who are about to secure patents among the various nations left; Shakespeare, whom the whole world deigns to honor, and almost adore—Shakespeare, the renowned, the witty, wise sublimed, the immortal—was the poor child of

manic Confederation have consented give 100,000 florins, merely for the right of preparing it for the army, provided a commission that has been appointed to test its qualities, shall make a favorable report.

The result of this discovery will be of the most important character to the United States, but more especially to South Carolina, and the other cotton cultivating States. We are at present dependent upon foreign countries for all the nitre and sulphur which we use in the manufacture of gunpowder, amounting to eighty-five hundredths of the material, while we have the cotton, which is the principal ingredient in the new explosive substance, within our own borders. This is an important fact as we will be thus rendered independent of the rest of the world for the means of defence or hostility. The consumption of cotton, which cannot be less in Europe than two or three hundred thousand bales annually for the purposes of explosion, must add to the value of the article, and open an entirely new market to the cultivators of our staple. Every salute fired on the birth of a prince or the marriage of a princess, will be so much paid into the pockets of our republican planters, and so great will be the influence we shall exert from the possession of this chief material of war, that we are almost tempted, in looking to future results, to unite in the sanguine expectation of the correspondent of the "Union," that "America will be so fortified in her strength, as to assume a wholly invincible position, with reference to other powers."

General Worth.

We have seldom heard an old soldier recount the history of his life and "fight his battles over again" with greater sincerity or more honest enthusiasm than a friend exhibited in our sanctum on Saturday, while reading of the gallant conduct of his old comrade, "Will Worth." They were clerks together thirty-five years ago, in Hudson New York—clever, industrious young men. Our friend by no means lacked of spirit, but was of rather a quiet business turn, while Worth was of a nervous, quick temperament, with a fiery eye and restless disposition, daring, confident and independent "as a lord."—While thus employed, a recruiting Sergeant, for it was in the early part of the late war with England, paraded the streets of Hudson drumming up "young generals" to fight for "free trade and sailor's rights." Enough had transpired already to rouse to the highest pitch all Worth's martial ardor, and without a second thought, he became a soldier.

Worth's ancestry, our friend informed us, were from Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, a proud bold stock, of high and somewhat aristocratic bearing. Some of the family had intermarried with the noblest and bravest of the Indians of New England, thus uniting the best blood of the aborigines and of the primitive settlers of the Old Bay State. Worth, when young, to all the energetic and born nature of the Anglo American, added the rousing, restless, warrior disposition of the red man of the forest. With a broad forehead, high cheek bones, piercing eyes, stout athletic frame, quick, warm blood, and a brave and fearless heart—the war offered the opportunity to make of such material a valiant soldier and a successful officer.

Worth had been garrisoned for some months at ———, where the misconduct of a fellow soldier, set him upon the first round of the ladder. Worth was a brother, then, as now, to a soldier in distress, and encouraged his fellow, after he had been made know the penalty of his conduct, to make to the commanding officer a representation of the affair in writing. He pleaded his ignorance and want of skill in writing, and the probability of failure.—"Here, give me a pen," said Worth, and in a few minutes, dashed off in a clear bold hand, and unassuming manner, a few lines vindicating the soldier in strong terms, and presenting his case in a view not entertained before. The soldier presented it to his officer. "Did you write this?" was quickly asked and answered in the negative.—"Who did?"—"Private Worth, sir."—"Send Private Worth to me." In a few minutes Worth presented himself with the same rather blustering and consequential air that usually marked his bearing, and with a prompt "At your service, sir."—"Did you write this?" "I did, sir," short and quick. Sundry questions were asked as to his former occupation, object in entering the army, &c., which were answered in the same positive and reckless tone, and Worth was dismissed with "Come to my marquee in the morning." There was so little that was encouraging in the Commander's tone, that Worth was totally unamused of the good fortune in store for him, when he appeared next morning, and the officer observed "I want you for my private secretary."

This was enough for Worth. His active, resolute and determined manner, and commanding appearance, struck the scrutinizing eye of General Scott, when they first met, who forthwith selected him as his Aid. Opportunity soon occurred, and in the early part of the battle of Lundy's Lane, while charging bravely upon the enemy, Worth fell, it was supposed, mortally wounded.—No one who has ever read the history of that battle, almost unparalleled in the severity of the contest, the obstinacy with which the veterans of England maintained their ground, and the irrepressible ardor which marked every charge of the Americans, in the face of bayonets and cannons,—can fail to appreciate the interperdy and gallant bearing of Worth on that occasion. When he fell, 306, and out of them only 138 could appear on parade the 19th ult., the rest being sick, wounded or on guard. The 9th regiment, Major Lear is now in a very low state, and not expected to live.

Wounds had so far healed as to enable him to return to the service.

But we have not time to follow him through his various success and promotions, and his gallant and distinguished conduct in the Florida war. The part he acted in the capture of Monterey was bold, deliberate, and eminently successful.—They underrated his military talents, who supposed his commendable determinations to add laurels to his name, to atone for his unfortunate absence from the army on the memorable 8th and 9th of May would urge him headstrong into the fight, heedless of his own life or the lives of his men.—Worth was always bold, intrepid, sometimes reckless of consequences when duty prompted; but calm and collected, when he knew success hung upon cool, deliberate and decisive action. His Government has rewarded his worth by steady promotion, and his countrymen, with one voice, bestowed "honor upon whom honor is due." The wisest act of the President, in the whole conduct of the war, was that which refused Worth's proffered resignation, and restored him to the Army and his country.

Mayville Eagle.

SANTA ANNA'S FLORES.—A Supply for the Army.—The writer in Blackwood's September number, on Mexico, says a large portion of the country between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, belongs to the well known General Santa Anna. The soil of his vast estate is fertile, but left to its natural fertility—the General being a shepherd, and said to have from 40 to 50,000 head of cattle in his pastures. Should the government quarter the army on him for a while, would it not greatly expedite their efforts to "conquer a peace?"

We learn by this morning's mail that Mr. Jackson, Ordeley Sergeant of the Benton Guards, died in camp at Camargo, a short time since. It will be recollected that this gentleman passed through this place a month or two ago on his way to the army, having been out on furlough. He died soon after his arrival at Camargo.

Taladega Water-cure.

Ladies from Monterey. The Steamship Virginia, Capt. Tucker, from Brasos Santiago, reached New Orleans Friday last. The report of the accident to Capt. Ridgely is confirmed. He was riding into town from the camp to dine with Lieut. Mackall, when his horse slipped on the smooth pavement and threw him. He fell on his head, and fractured his skull so that his recovery was considered hopeless. Our readers will recollect that Ridgely was the officer who succeeded Maj. Ringgold, and manuevered his battery so skillfully and so boldly in the battle of the 8th and 9th—the same who, when Capt. May, with his dragoons, was about to charge the Mexican battery at the battle of Resaca de la Palma, called out "Hold on, Charley, and let me draw their fire." He has since died, and was buried the 25th ult.

In an affray between two Texas ranches, Peche and Allen, in Matamoros, the latter was killed by a blow and a bullet.

Daniel Murphy and John Kinsey fought a duel opposite Matamoros the 13th ultimo; the former was wounded in the side.

Lieut. P. Kearney's company of dragoons reached Matamoros the 30th ult., and left for Monterey the 2d inst.

The health of Matamoros had improved. It is rumored among the Mexicans that the troops on their way to Saltillo to San Luis Potosi had been ordered back by Santa Anna, and that he had joined them with a large force. It is also stated that, in consequence of a letter from the War Department at Washington to Gen. Taylor, in which the expedition to Tampico is spoken of as a receipt by the Mexicans, Santa Anna has despatched 5,000 men to Tampico, or to get between Gen. Taylor and the Rio Grande and operate in his rear. On the other hand, the general report and opinion at Monterey are, that Saltillo will not be defended by the Mexicans but that they are concentrating at San Luis Potosi.

The health of the troops at Monterey is bad. Chills and fevers and diarrhoea are prevalent, which are probably produced in a great measure by the great abundance of oranges, apples, melons, grapes, &c., which our men eat without stint or caution. Gen. Wool has reported himself to Gen. Taylor as close on Monrovia, and it is said that a part of his forces will unite with Gen. Taylor's army at Monterey, while the balance advances to Chihuahua. It is also said that Gen. Taylor intends to occupy Tamulipas, garrisoning the different towns, and making the Sierra Mela the line between him and the enemy.

Col. Marshall's Kentucky mounted regiment has reached the Rio Grande, a mile below the mouth of the San Juan, near Camargo.

Two companies of mounted rifles, Walker's and Mason's, under the command of the latter are at Camargo. Gen. Taylor has sent down for two eightheens. Gen. Lamar has raised his company of 94 men and left for Austin. Lieut. Armstrong had reached head quarters with his despatches. The report at Camargo was that they directed the General to send a force to Tampico, provided he could spare two thirds regulars. This he will not do. It was also said that he was directed to take all his supplies as he went, paying a fair price for it. A Mexican was found dead on the outskirts of Camargo, shot through the breast, the 24th ult.

The sickness at Monterey is said to be very general. The 7th regiment which reached Corpus Christi, at the commencement of the war with 503 men and all but 3 or 4 of their officers, are now reduced to 306, and out of them only 138 could appear on parade the 19th ult., the rest being sick, wounded or on guard. The 9th regiment, Major Lear is now in a very low state, and not expected to live. Gen. Taylor says that he will make no

new move, except to occupy Saltillo, until he is reinforced, for his forces is too much reduced by sickness, deaths and discharges. The Mexicans are becoming more inveterate, they are continually leaving all that section of country between Monterey, and the Rio Grande and moving off to San Luis Potosi. In spite of all the efforts of the United States government and Gen. Taylor and his principle officers, the national pride and prejudice of the people, with the mortification of their late defeats and perhaps the rough treatment of our volunteers and rangers have only served to render more intense their dislike to foreigners.

The Camanches were having about Mier, and killed a Frenchman named Antoine Bouzau, who was going to Matamoros with a quantity of hides and \$5,000 in specie, which they took. They carried off 25 miles from one Mexican. Capt. Jack Everett was at Mier, with a small party of discharged rangers, on his way to Corpus Christi.

TO THE PEOPLE.

The session of Congress, which is about to terminate, will be long and gratefully remembered by all true republicans for the triumphant success of many of their cherished principles and measures. While we warmly revere the memory of the principles which it has been our constant duty to advocate and defend, and from which no prosperity, no adversity, no success, we cannot be unmindful of the attitude of Congress in relation to the contemplated withdrawal of their patronage from the newspaper press. To this device we cheerfully bow, sensible as we are of the patriotic motives which have led to it. But we do not diminish our claim to Congress increases, rather than diminishes, our claim to the support of a journal that is indefatigably devoted to their interests and the true interests of the country.

It is well known to every one, that the chief source of sustaining a newspaper is not the amount of its subscription, but the advertising patronage which it may be bestowed upon it. In large commercial cities, indeed, it becomes the obvious interest of the former, as it becomes the obvious interest of the latter, to advertise in those papers which are ever ready to receive the deposits of the advertiser's patronage incident to a mercantile community, and burdened with peculiar and manifold expenses, which are not elsewhere incurred, and which, in a very long list of subscribers, can only be sustained by the fitness of the paper to receive the patronage of the advertiser. In the case of the "DAILY UNION," the advertiser's patronage is the chief support of the paper, and it is not possible to make their paper any other than a public sheet, and full and ample of the news of the day, and of the proceedings of Congress, it is believed, ever before attempted and sustained in a daily newspaper, they have accepted of the services of the best reporters which the country afforded, but at the enormous cost of \$100,000 per annum. Their extensive foreign and domestic correspondence is another large item of expense, but the intrinsic usefulness of which is so highly commended, and appreciated as to justify almost any outlay in it. Still, it must be true, that the ordinary expenses of the paper, including the salaries of the editors, the printing, the distribution, and although we can boast of 1,000 subscribers, including daily, tri-weekly, and weekly, yet this is not so large a number as to enable us to sustain the paper, and to sustain its usefulness, and to keep the paper free from pecuniary loss, involving, then, again, the aid and support of all true friends of republican government, in the form of advertising patronage, we offer the following proposals:

The "DAILY UNION" will be published, at the rate of \$10 per annum, payable in advance, by its subscribers, and will be sent to all subscribers, by mail, free of charge, in the month of January, and in the month of February, and in the month of March, and in the month of April, and in the month of May, and in the month of June, and in the month of July, and in the month of August, and in the month of September, and in the month of October, and in the month of November, and in the month of December, and in the month of January, and in the month of February, and in the month of March, and in the month of April, and in the month of May, and in the month of June, and in the month of July, and in the month of August, and in the month of September, and in the month of October, and in the month of November, and in the month of December, and in the month of January, and in the month of February, and in the month of March, and in the month of April, and in the month of May, and in the month of 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Jacksonville Republican

Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1846.

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

ELECTION FOR MAJOR GENERAL

Remember that Saturday next is the day appointed for the Election of Major General of this Division. In the present condition of our country the election of a Major General is of more importance than might at first be imagined.

We give in to-day's paper such news from the Army and from Mexico as we have received. The accounts appear somewhat uncertain and contradictory as to the future movements of both the Mexican and American armies.

Public attention is particularly invited to the advertisement of Messrs. J. C. Baird & Brothers, who have been long and favorably known in this and Cherokee Counties as correct and accommodating business men.

To the Patrons of the Republican.

We wish in a short time to purchase a quantity of new type and other materials, and must lay in a new supply of paper for the coming year. To do this, as well as pay our debts, which will soon fall due, we are of course dependent upon those indebted for subscription, advertising, &c.

It is true our subscription has increased considerably of late, in consequence of the excitement growing out of the Mexican war, and for all this increase of patronage we feel duly thankful.

The indisposition to pay newspaper debts has become almost a National reproach; but may we not hope that the conduct of newspaper patrons at the close of 1846 and commencement of 1847, will go far to wipe out this foul stain.

Persons who have contracted to pay Flour for debts due this office, would do well to bring it in soon. We shall feel under no obligations to receive it after paying out money for a supply.

Later from Mexico.

By the way of Havana we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 31st ult. Our last previous papers were to the 22nd ult. The British steamer arrived at Havana on 6th with 102 passengers from Vera Cruz, indicating that the complaints which the Mexican press had made against certain of their countrymen were well founded.

The State of San Luis Potosi has pronounced against the Presidency of Gen. Salas, demanding that Gen. Santa Anna should assume the Executive functions, or some one named by him. As a precaution against the apprehended attempts upon his life, Gen. Salas retired on the 25th Oct. to Tacubaya, and has taken up his residence with Senores Flores.

Most Excellent Sir:—By the circular of your excellency of the 19th inst., I have learned with deep concern that the foreign enemies of our country, by the means of their secret agents circulated malicious reports on the night of that day with a view to produce the impression that there was a plan on foot to deprive of power his Excellency the general charged with supreme

executive authority, which reports led to the most serious alarm, that might have produced lamentable consequences, had not the artifices been very opportunely discovered.

I rejoice exceedingly that tranquility and public confidence have been re-established, and agreeably to the wishes of the Supreme Government I shall take care that these great blessings are not disturbed in these States, and especially in the army under my command.

ALEXANDER LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, October 23d, 1846.

To the Secretary of War. An influential paper, El Zempoaltec, after mentioning that Santa Anna is busily engaged in San Luis forming a respectable army, says that as soon as he has collected the number of troops he deems adequate, he will take the offensive.

Beside the resignation of Senor Rion Secretary of State, as already mentioned by us, Senor Pacheco, Minister of Justice, &c., has resigned. The first is succeeded by Senor M. Jose Maria Lafragua, and the second by B. Joaquin Ladron de Guevara.

Don Felix Rivas left the city of Mexico on the 25th ult., on his way to Havana and probably to Europe, with a commission from the Government.

Vera Cruz papers of the 25th October say that the American steamers at Isla Verde have only coal enough for a few days; that the crews of the squadron are much afflicted with the scurvy, and that the war has already cost the Government of the United States sixty five millions.

The papers announce that the Mexican authorities in the Department of Tuzpan, announcing that Gen. La Vega would be released.

A Mexican paper says: "Various private letters assure us that Gen. Santa Anna has given orders that the troops which were in Saltillo should retire to San Luis Potosi."

So far we have made use of a supplement of the Diario de la Habana, of the 6th inst. We now recur to a file of the Vera Cruz papers to the 31st October.

On the 21st October Gen. Ampudia arrived at San Luis Potosi, and on the following day the 1st brigade of his division. This puts a quietus, if any were needed, to the report of his movement against Gen. Wool.

A Vera Cruz paper says that in San Luis the enthusiasm of the war prevails, and whether the American advance or not, there will soon be a decisive battle, which we are persuaded will be favorable to us.

El Inductor, of the 31st says: "The resources, (or aid) expected and promised by the mail of this day, have not been received. Without these nothing can be done, much less war carried on, and it is a pity that for want of those resources all the other elements of success which abound are useless."

A Tampico journal of the 6th ult. discusses the campaign with temper and sense. It admits our success and attributes them to the superior discipline of our troops. It predicts continued success for us until they shall raise and discipline an army—not a rabble of men.

The Mexican papers have seen an estimate of their forces at Monterey, made by the "American Flag," and append thereto: "Our readers know very well that the American forces in the action were more than double the Mexican."

The killed & the Wounded. The Picyuno of the 10th inst., has a revised list of the killed and wounded at Monterey, which brings the whole number up to 556.—Regulars killed—officers 11, privates 55; wounded—officers 8, privates 189. Volunteers killed—officers 5, privates 68; wounded—officers 11, privates 201. The official report of Gen. Ampudia

written from Saltillo the 4th October, gives the list of killed and wounded among the Mexicans—officers killed 5, privates 117; wounded, officers 23, privates 221—besides 1 officer and eight men "contused," and 63 wounded—total 438. Whether this report is intended to state the loss of the regular troops only, or includes all their loss, we cannot say.

From Mexico.

The Picyuno has revised its files of Mexican papers received by the last arrival, and furnishes from them a very interesting miscellany. Below we copy and compile from it some interesting items.

The report of Gen. Ampudia states that his loss at Monterey was 5 officers and 117 privates killed; killed and wounded 193.

The following paragraph shows the spirit of the people in prosecuting the war.

The ladies of Jalapa have sought permission of the Government of the State to follow the battalion of the national militia, should it proceed to Vera Cruz, and remain with the rear guard for the purpose of taking care of the wounded. This is but one of numerous signs of enthusiasm.

The convicts in the prisons of Puebla have petitioned the Government to march them under a guard to the point which is thought most exposed, and then to place arms in their hands and allow them to "avenge the outrages committed upon their country." We pity the owners of haciendas in the district which this troop may occupy.

To keep alive the enthusiasm which has been aroused throughout Mexico, and thereby forward the organization of the National Guard, Gen. Salas, the nominal head of the Government, has allowed himself to be named colonel of a new battalion raised in the City of Mexico. Don V. Garcia Torres, the editor and printer who was persecuted by Paredes, but who is again at large, has made an attempt to form another battalion, and with every prospect of success.

Gen. Rincon, a distinguished officer in the Mexican service, died on the 16th ult., at Jalapa.

In a paper of the 7th October, published at Puebla, the following pointed allusion is made to the deplorable state of Matamoros:—

"What are three hundred Anglo-Americans, who form the garrison of Matamoros, to subdue the ten thousand inhabitants of that town? What are seven or eight thousand adventurers under Gen. Taylor to conquer the State of New Leon? What are one hundred or two hundred thousand adventurers, who may be sent out by the presumptuous Government of Washington, to enslave eight millions of Mexicans?"

The writer then goes on to answer the questions he thus asks, and in a very patriotic strain. We meet continually in our papers with saucers at the inadequacy of the forces which we are employing against Mexico, but more especially do we find them bunched upon the small number of troops left for the defence of Matamoros.

The Picyuno translates from the leading paper of the city of Mexico—El Diario del Gobierno—a letter from Monterey, with comments of the editor. The letter makes grave charges against our soldiers at Monterey. It says:

There is not a house in the interior of the town and centre of the city, which is not occupied by force—without any agreement with the proprietors or their agents in regard to the payment of rent. Nothing has been respected, notwithstanding that Gen. Taylor and Gen. Worth are peddlars of assurances to those public functionaries who have remained behind to be witnesses of the unnumbered outrages which are daily perpetrated upon unarmed citizens, that they have express orders from their Government to respect the property, laws, prevailing religion, and even the prejudices of the people.

They repeat this to such officers, public or private, as apply to them to know what guarantees they can have, while they make preparations for their departure from this unhappy capital; but the result is that nothing is respected, that the utmost insecurity prevails, that no one is master of his own property or even of his own existence—threatened with perfect impunity by the unbridled volunteers, who, let loose upon the whole city, commit excesses which decency and shame prevent me from specifying. The force which has been introduced into the city consists of between two and three thousand regulars—well disciplined, subordinate and under excellent officers; the remainder consists of a thousand or fifteen hundred unbridled volunteers, much like the Comanches in their appearance, ferocity and customs.

The editor in commenting on the letter, says: "The blood freezes in our veins as we think upon our teachers at Monterey under the American yoke, compelled to seek an asylum against the barbarity of these savages of the North to secure the honor of their daughters and wives, and to save their lives, threatened every moment by the ferocity of the conqueror—abandoning their homes and fortunes."

All true Mexicans will see the fate which awaits us if we fall into the hands of this ferocious foe; and if our duty to our country, our sense of honor and dignity as citizens were not sufficient to compel us to chase back the enemy, at the cost of every possible sacrifice, still we must do it if we would not see ourselves treated as our brothers at Monterey have been since the victory.

The war is necessary; it is indispensable. It will be the only means of restraining the enemy, and of avenging the outrages committed upon our countrymen and the blood shed in battle. Fortune will not always

prove adverse. When we deserve her favors by our sacrifices and our virtues, she will station herself on our side, and our triumphant arms will dictate law to the conqueror.

Still Later from Mexico.

The Picyuno Extra of Monday has news from Vera Cruz to the 31st ult. The papers complain that many of the wealthy men are arranging their property so as to leave the country. San Luis Potosi has declared against Gen. Salas having the Presidency.—There has been a change in the administration. The papers seem to think that by holding out, Mexico will force the United States to retire from her territory, on account of the heavy expenses of the war. They say "To prolong it is a triumph on our side."

MARRIED.—On Thursday the 19th inst. by Wm. H. Esch, Esq. Edm. and Mrs. Miss. SARRA C. STEPHENS, all of this county.

OBITUARY.

DIED, on the 5th October last, in the hospital at Matamoros, Alfred H. Goodlett son of Zion and Harriet Goodlett of Benton County Ala. in the 21st year of his age at the commencement of the war with Mexico.

Young Mr. Goodlett in company with others of his immediate neighborhood joined with the Benton guards, a company ordered to march to the aid of the American army. When he reached the vicinity of Matamoros, he with several others were too much reduced by disease to go further, and after a protracted illness of several months he gradually sunk to rise no more. Thus died in a foreign land, in the prosecution of a patriotic duty, without the presence of any kind relative to nurse his perishing body, or shed a tear of love on his grave, a young man possessed of all those fine feelings and many virtues, which are calculated to impress on our minds the recollection of departed friends. requiescat in pace.

The Greenville Mountaineer will please copy.

We are authorized to announce the name of Col. GEORGE BRYAN, of Tallapoosa, as a candidate for Major General of the 5th Division, Alabama Militia, composed of the counties of Benton, Talladega, Randolph, Chambers, Coosa and Tallapoosa.

We are requested to state that the friends of Col. HENRY P. WATSON, of Talladega, have announced him as a candidate for the office of Major General of this Division, vacated by the death of the Hon. F. G. McComb. Col. Watson is now absent, being engaged with the Alabama Regiment, in the war with Mexico.

Permit us to suggest the name of Col. Hugh P. Watson, as a candidate to fill the office of Major General, vacated by the death of General McComb.

Col. Watson is now in Mexico as a volunteer soldier, and we know of no one better qualified to fill the station for which we propose him. Let the friends of an absent Soldier speak out on this subject.

- A. J. Liddle, George Hill, Daniel H. Jackson, L. R. Lawler, M. W. Beavers, S. E. Hammond, Samuel H. Dixon, Wm. H. Moore, Thomas L. Pope, W. B. McClellan, H. L. Brown, Alexander White.

We are authorized to announce the name of Col. L. G. DAWSON, of Chambers, as a candidate for Major General of the 5th Division, Alabama Militia, composed of the counties of Benton, Talladega, Randolph, Chambers, Coosa, and Tallapoosa.

Executor's Notice.

I, the undersigned having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Solomon C. Smith, late of De Kalb county Ala. deceased, all persons having claims against said decedent's estate are hereby notified to present them to me properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred by the statute. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and save cost.

JAMES LAMAR, Executor of the last will and testament of S. C. Smith deceased. Nov. 25, 1846—6t—\$3 50.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS. PHELPS & NISBET. HAVE associated themselves together in the Practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. They tender their professional services to the citizens of Jacksonville, & surrounding country. Office No. 9—formerly occupied by Bomer and Nisbet. Jacksonville, Sept. 1, 1846.—547—6w.

1000 BALES, COTTON WANTED!

Kingston, Ga., Nov. 1, 1846.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their Alabama Friends that they are prepared with any amount of Cash, to buy Cotton at this place, and will give liberal prices.

We are also prepared with a heavy Stock of

GOODS AND GROCERIES,

with which to accommodate our Customers if any they should need. Call and see us before you sell your Cotton, or buy your Groceries. J. C. BAIRD & BROS. Kingston, Nov. 25, 1846.—1f.

REBECCA WYTER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED a supply of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Ribbons, &c. together with a first rate lot of MEN'S HEAVY BROGANS, LADIES YOUTH & CHILDREN'S SHOES.

All of which will be sold low for cash. Family Groceries, Kept constantly on hand, a good supply of Coffee, Sugar, Nails Molasses, &c. JAMES BERRY. Nov. 23d, 1846.—2f.

T. W. WICK, (An English Mechanic), WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRER.

Respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Benton County, and the public, that he has permanently settled in Talladega. Having served a regular apprenticeship in London, England and devoted 30 years exclusively to the Watch repairing business, he is fully competent to repair properly all kinds of Watches entrusted to his care.

Jewelry neatly repaired, and Spectacles glasses to suit all ages. He also respectfully invites their attention to his stock of Jewelry and fancy goods on hand. His shop is on the North side of the Public Square, at the sign of the Gold Watch. Talladega, Nov. 25, 1846.—1f.

"BEHOLD BULL CARE"

"Life let us cheerish, while yet the taper glows."

At the Arcade, we are well furnished with scums, we keep good fires and a clean hearth, around which our patrons, and friends can, at any time, enjoy a social chat, &c. On our center Table, we keep the news both Foreign and Local; and Turner and Fishers' comic Philosophy, and laughing salvation, a certain cure for the here Complaints; horrors, and blue Devils; when caused by, love realised, or disappointed.

In our Bar we have all kinds of refreshments, (reclumbent and horizontal fones excepted) for those who may wish to indulge decently and pay the "rhino" for the same; for we are rigid in our systems of Cash and decency. In selling we have no quarters and half cents—we go it over a stephen, 5 10 15 20 25 cents &c. &c. the whole bag, large or small. The conclusion of the whole matter is, we invite you to call and see us at the Arcade, where you will find every thing "done up brown," neat and sweet, no alloy, all complete, love and joy—(but no ranting or roaring)—Let A. N. 1, figure G. Triple F.—Dupont's best Virginia Blue, three bats in a bar and all up—entered according to an act of Cong. Congress, limited in Jacksonville, Nov. 25, 1846.

N. B. 200 gallons whiskey at 60 cts. per gallon—if you take 20 gals. 45 cts per gal. two empty barrels thrown in, with directions to affix the 20 gallons as to make 40 gallons—which is more liberal than our neighbor of the New York Store, or Wynne & Wimes of the Cheap Cash Corner. The ARCADE is the place for sensible a consultation—but don't take our word, call and see for yourselves. Nov. 25, 1846.—1f.

State of Alabama, } Benton County, }

CAME James W. Poe, Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattels, right and credits of Stephen Poe, deceased, and filed his Petition in writing setting forth among other things, that the said Stephen Poe, who died intestate, died seized and possessed in his own right of the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit: the west half of the fourth east q. of Section twenty eight in Township thirteen, Range seven east in the Coosa Land District, lying and being in the County of Benton; and also further setting forth, that the personal estate is insufficient for the payment of the just debts of him the said Stephen Poe, deceased, and further setting forth, that Enoch Brody, James Smith, James W. Poe, Samuel Brody, Daniel Sutherland and John Poe who reside in the State of Georgia, and James Dowdy, Wm. Smith, Stephen Poe and Jacob H. Bond who reside in the State of Tennessee, who are of lawful age, and are the only heirs and devisees of said intestate. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the next Friday in January next be set apart for hearing and determining upon said petition, and that publication thereof be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six consecutive weeks, previous to said day, citing all persons in interest to appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of this County, on said day and answer said petition and that a copy of the said advertisement be sent to each heir and devisee of said intestate.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk. Nov. 25, 1846.

State of Alabama, } Randolph County, }

WITNES day came William P. Nowell, Sheriff and administrator ex officio of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Hugh Harcrow, late of said county, deceased, and filed his petition, setting forth that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased; and that the said deceased died seized and possessed of the following Real Estate, known as the South West quarter of section Thirty six, township Twenty; Range nine, in the Coosa Land District, containing forty acres, more or less; and that the said deceased left surviving heirs, the following children and heirs at law, to-wit: James Harcrow, David Harcrow, Mary Harcrow, Rachel Johnson, wife of Peter Johnson, and Peggy Gilbert, wife of Simon Gilbert; all of whom reside in the counties of Randolph and Talladega; and are of lawful age; Samuel Harcrow and Hugh Harcrow who reside in the State of Georgia, and Jane Harcrow residence unknown, all of whom are of lawful age.

It is ordered by the court that notice, issue to James Harcrow, David Harcrow, Mary Harcrow, and Peggy Gilbert, wife of Simon Gilbert, to appear at the January term of said Court, to be holden on the second Monday of January next, at the Court House in the town of Wedowee, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville in this State, for forty days, notifying all persons in adverse interest to appear and contest the same if they think proper.

CHARLES W. STATHAM, Clk. Nov. 25, 1846.—1q—6t—\$14.

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.

Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Isaac Cox, late of the county of St. Clair, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Judge of the County Court of said county, on the 7th day of October 1846. All persons having claims against the estate of said Isaac Cox, are requested to exhibit the same within the time limited by law, or they will be barred.

MOSES DEAN, Admrs. W. M. BYERS. Nov. 25, 1846.—6t—\$3 50.

Administrator's Notice
Letters of Administration on the estate of James P. Cannon, dec. having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of the County Court of Benton County on the 16th day of Nov. 1846: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to come forward and make immediate payment.
S. P. HUDSON, Adm.
Nov. 18, 1846.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

IN conformity with an order of the Orphan's Court of Benton County, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date, at the late residence of Chesley Hughes, deceased, on the 1st Monday in January next, the following described Lots or parcels of Land, (to-wit:) the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of Section 32; also the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter of Section 32; the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of Section 33; the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of Section 33; the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter of Section 33; the west half of the south-west quarter of Section 33; the east half of the south-west quarter of Section 33; the east half of the south-west quarter of Section 33; with the exception of ten acres off the south end, all in Township sixteen, Range 7 east in Benton County.

Also part of the west half of the north-west quarter of Section 4 Township 17, Range 7, lying on the north side of Chockoloco Creek and making said creek the line, containing sixty acres more or less, lying in the County of Talladega.

Purchasers will be required to give bond and approved security, with a mortgage on the premises to secure the purchase money.
G. C. P. HUGHES, Adm.
Nov. 11, 1846—tds.

State of Alabama, Benton County.

Orphan's Court, November Term 1846
CAME William J. Willis, Sheriff of Benton County, and ex officio administrator of the estate of Russell Burris, deceased, and it appearing to the Court, that this day had been set apart for the hearing and determining upon the report of the insolvent of the said estate, heretofore made by adm'r, and that notice had been given according to a former order of this court; and no objection being made by any person to the Decree of insolventy, to the correctness of the accounts, and vouchers, and schedule, filed, and it appearing that the assets of said estate are wholly insufficient to pay its liabilities.—It is therefore ordered and decreed, that the estate is hereby declared insolvent.

It is further ordered, that the said administrator appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, on the first Friday in January next, to make settlement of his accounts and vouchers aforesaid; and that the creditors of said estate be notified to attend this court, on said day, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, for three successive weeks, previous to said day; and by putting up on the Court House door a copy of said notice thirty days previous to said day, and by the issuance of said notices to be served on such of the creditors as reside in this county, and by sending similar notices by mail to such of the creditors as reside out of the County.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
November 11, 1846. 3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the honorable, the Judge of the County Court of Benton County, on the estate of Chesley Hughes deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward immediately and make payment.
G. C. P. HUGHES, Adm'r.
November 11, 1846.

G. S. & J. B. WALDEN, Attorneys at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

Address, GEO. S. WALDEN, Centre, Cherokee Co.
or, JOHN B. WALDEN, Lebanon, DeKalb Co., Ala.
Aug. 26, 1846

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.

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

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

WOODWARD & PORTER, HAVE just received and will continue to keep on hand a good supply of Bagging Rope & Twine, which they offer on first rate terms.
Oct. 14, 1846.—3t.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this office

HOKE & ABERNATHY
ARE just receiving, at their Store in Jacksonville, a large stock of **Fall & Winter GOODS.**

Comprising a choice selection of the newest styles of FANCY and most approved makes of STAPLE GOODS; bought unusually low and offered at a moderate advance; among which are the handsomest and latest patterns of Cashmeres, Mouslin de Lanes, Cashmere Robes, Plaid Clermonts, Twilled Gingham, Winter Prints and Calicoes; silk & cotton warp Alpaccas; heavy winter Plaids for children; hair, grass and Ballon Skirts; silk and bullion Fringes; black and colored trimming buttons; a great variety of Shawls, Scarfs, Boas, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Flowers, Steel Bouds and Clasps, side and tuck Combs, dressing do.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, KERSEYS, TWEEDS, KENTUCKY JEANS; REAL MACKINAC & WHITNEY BLANKETS, heavy and fine.

MACKINAC CLOTH, for Avercaats.
Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats & Bonnets,
Boots and Shoes,
Dru. & Medicines and Paints;
Saddles and Saddlery;
Coach Trimmings;
Wire Cloth and Hoop wire;
Fancy Chairs, from \$5 to \$18.
BAGGING and ROPE,
German, Blister and Cast Steel;
Refined Loaf Sugar, Fresh Gun-powder and Young Hyson Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Cider Vinegar, Glass & Crockery ware, and in short every article that is usually called for.

They take this opportunity of tendering their acknowledgements for past favors and asking a continuance of their punctual customers with an accession of good new ones. Liberal payments on debts due us will be acceptably received.
Oct. 14, 1846.

DENTISTRY, C. C. PORTER, Surgeon Dentist.

THANKFUL for former patronage would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now devoting his entire time and attention to his profession, and hopes by the honest, faithful and neat manner in which his operations have been performed, still to merit a continuance of public favor.
Address: Jacksonville or White Plains, Benton County, Ala.
Ap. 23; '45—1t.

MORE EXCITEMENT AT THE

State of Alabama, Randolph County.
County Court sitting for Orphan's business in Vacation, 29th October 1846.
In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM CLEMENTS, deceased:
THIS day came P. L. Clements, and Thomas B. Wafer, administrators of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits of William Clements, late of Randolph county, deceased; and file their petition for an order of this Court to sell the estate, both personal and real of the said decedent; for the purpose of paying the debts of the said estate, as well as for the purpose of making equitable distribution of the remainder amongst the distributees and heirs at law of the said decedent. And it further appearing to the Court, that the following named persons are the only heirs at law of the said decedent—to-wit: P. L. Clements, Joseph Harkins, in right of his wife, Ephraim Carpenter, in right of his wife, James M. Clements, Benjamin A. Clements, Jesse M. Clements, James Smith, in right of his wife; John Smith, in right of his wife; Thomas B. Wafer, in right of his wife; William Cosper in right of his wife; John Pinckard, in right of his wife; and Winfred Clements, widow of the said William Clements. And it also appearing to the Court, by affidavit of petitioners, that all of the said heirs, and distributees are of full age; and that they are all, except the said John M. Dorris, resident citizens of the counties of Chambers and Randolph, Ala.; and that the said Dorris resides somewhere in the State of Georgia. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that a citation issue to each of the above named heirs, who are resident citizens of Chambers and Randolph; and that publication, as to the said John M. Dorris, be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, forty days, notifying the said heirs, that the 2nd Monday in December next, is set apart for the hearing of said petition; when and where they are required to appear, plead answer or demur or it will be taken as confessed.
CHARLES W. STATHAM, c. c.
November 11, 1846.—6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Joseph Smith, deceased, are notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward, make payment, and save cost.
SEABORN WILLIAMS, } Exec'ts.
JAMES HYATTE, }
Nov. 11, 1846.

Notice

IS hereby given to all persons interested, or concerned, that on the second Monday of December, 1846, I will make application to the County Court of Randolph County, Alabama, at Wedowee, for dower in the south half of the north-east quarter of Section ten, in Township seven, and Range eleven, situate in Randolph County, Alabama, as the widow of Eli Miller, late of said county, deceased; when and where all persons interested or concerned may attend said court and contest my claim to dower in the lands above mentioned, if they think proper so to do.
SARAH MILLER,
Widow of Eli Miller deceased.
Oct. 28, 1846.—1t.

Notice.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Randolph County, Alabama, I will sell before the Court House door in the Town of Wedowee on the **Third day of December next**, between the usual hours of sale, the following lots of Land, viz: Fraction B of Fractional Section 13, Township 19, Range 11, containing 8 5/8-100 acres—Fraction E of Fractional Section 20, Township 19, Range 11, containing 43 66-100 acres—Fraction D of Fractional Section 11, Township 19, Range 11, containing 32 33-100 acres, all lying in the County of Randolph State of Alabama, and on a credit of **twelve months**, the purchaser giving small notes with approved security.
LAMBIRD LINVILLE, Adm.
Oct. 28, 1846.—6t.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will make **Liberal Cash Advances** on Cotton for the August Market, during the season.
Persons wishing **ADVANCES** on their COTTON, at any of the Landings from Rome to the Ten Islands or Green's Ferry, by bringing the same to their respective Landings, will be promptly attended to. Should any prefer selling, there will be purchasers attending the different landings. Who will buy and pay liberal prices.
S. T. COMBS.
Gadsden, Oct. 27th, 1846.

The Talladega Watchtower will copy twice and send their account to Gadsden.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
Oct. 14, 1846.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, TAUGHT in a true and comprehensive manner on 30 instruments from the Rudiments; a melody of fancy Airs in 12 or 24 lessons, at the hour appointed to recite to suit his convenience.

Amateurs, who require further improvement to play from Yankee Doodle to a Sinfonia Concertante, now taught by a prominent performer and instructor for many years with prompt celebrity to please, as numerous signatures of high standing will corroborate. No remuneration required if the tunes are not played.—Music composed for all instruments rendered easy to the capacity of learners by
J. H. HOFFMAN,
A. CANTRELL'S Hotel
Nov. 11, 1846.—3t.

State of Alabama, Randolph County.

County Court sitting for Orphan's business in Vacation, 29th October 1846.

In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM CLEMENTS, deceased:
THIS day came P. L. Clements, and Thomas B. Wafer, administrators of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits of William Clements, late of Randolph county, deceased; and file their petition for an order of this Court to sell the estate, both personal and real of the said decedent; for the purpose of paying the debts of the said estate, as well as for the purpose of making equitable distribution of the remainder amongst the distributees and heirs at law of the said decedent. And it further appearing to the Court, that the following named persons are the only heirs at law of the said decedent—to-wit: P. L. Clements, Joseph Harkins, in right of his wife, Ephraim Carpenter, in right of his wife, James M. Clements, Benjamin A. Clements, Jesse M. Clements, James Smith, in right of his wife; John Smith, in right of his wife; Thomas B. Wafer, in right of his wife; William Cosper in right of his wife; John Pinckard, in right of his wife; and Winfred Clements, widow of the said William Clements. And it also appearing to the Court, by affidavit of petitioners, that all of the said heirs, and distributees are of full age; and that they are all, except the said John M. Dorris, resident citizens of the counties of Chambers and Randolph, Ala.; and that the said Dorris resides somewhere in the State of Georgia. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that a citation issue to each of the above named heirs, who are resident citizens of Chambers and Randolph; and that publication, as to the said John M. Dorris, be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, forty days, notifying the said heirs, that the 2nd Monday in December next, is set apart for the hearing of said petition; when and where they are required to appear, plead answer or demur or it will be taken as confessed.
CHARLES W. STATHAM, c. c.
November 11, 1846.—6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Joseph Smith, deceased, are notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward, make payment, and save cost.
SEABORN WILLIAMS, } Exec'ts.
JAMES HYATTE, }
Nov. 11, 1846.

Notice

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Widow of Eli Miller deceased.
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LAMBIRD LINVILLE, Adm.
Oct. 28, 1846.—6t.

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Gadsden, Oct. 27th, 1846.

The Talladega Watchtower will copy twice and send their account to Gadsden.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
Oct. 14, 1846.

THE LADIES' National Magazine, FOR 1847!

EDITED BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

The unrivalled increase in this magazine for 1846, exceeding that of any contemporary, proves it to be, as most of the press acknowledge, the best magazine for ladies!! As a Fashionable Monthly for the sex, it stands first in the United States; its fashions being real Philadelphia and New York ones, but issued in advance.

As a Family Magazine also it is invaluable. To render fiction useful is the great aim of the work; hence its domestic stories are pronounced by the press and the public unequalled in truth and merit.

As a Pictorial Work it is without a superior; more superb mezzotints having appeared in it for 1846 than in any other periodical.

For Cheapness and Merit Combined, it has no parallel. At two dollars we furnish a periodical rivaling the three dollar ones in elegance, and infinitely more useful to the sex. Our success in this reduction of price is owing to a rigid adherence to the cash system and to payments in advance from all subscribers.

IMPROVEMENT FOR 1847.

The new volume will begin with the January number, which will contain Two Prize Mezzotints, unequalled in their way: one by Sartain, one by Gross. The mezzotint by Sartain is pronounced by himself, and by all artists, the Best ever engraved in this country. The fashion plate, the literary contents, &c., will make the January number alone almost equal to an Annual, and a fitting present for Christmas or New Year!

GREAT HISTORICAL PICTURES.

For next year we have obtained several fine pictures of revolutionary and other historical scenes. The first of these, "Sergeant Jasper rescuing the American Prisoners," took the prize at the New York exhibition, and has been mezzotinted expressly for us. It will appear either in January or February!

DOMESTIC & SCRIPTURAL SCENES.

In addition, we have several splendid scriptural engravings, as also scenes of Domestic Life, chiefly from original pictures. These are all ready, and having been shown to artists, are pronounced the best series, for merit and variety, ever collected by any publisher. In the pictorial line, therefore, we assert boldly we shall excel all contemporaries for 1847!

Partition of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to an order to us directed, by the Judge of the County Court of Cherokee County, we the undersigned commissioners have proceeded to divide the North West Quarter Section of Section No. 13, Township 9, Range 10, East in the Coosa Land District, and on Tuesday, the 8th day of December next, at the store of Watt and Reeves, in the town of Cedar Bluff, in the county of Cherokee, proceed in pursuance of law to allow a ballot the said land to the several claimants.

W. B. WATT
J. M. HALL
L. D. GRIFITHS
Commissioners.
November 11, 1846.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder, on the 15th day of December next, on the premises, the N. E. half of Section 29, Township 16, Range 5, East, containing 100 acres, with about 45 acres in cultivation. Said land is situated about 16 miles South of Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.—For further information apply to John Yeatman, or Wm. T. Yeatman
SAMUEL YEATMAN.
November 18, 1846.—1t

Benton Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the County Court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in December next, all the right, title, interest and claim that John B. Jennings, George Graham, Albert Alexander, Anderson Wilkins, Moses Whiteside and Craven Wilson have in to the following described land—to-wit: ft. 24, of ft. Section 34, and ft. 21 and 22, of Section 35, Township 12; of Range 10, 160 92 100 acres, known as the place on which Albert Alexander now lives, on Tarrapin creek. Also, the N. E. qr. of the N. W. qr. of Section 22, Township 14, Range 9; known as Jenkin's Cross Road; lying six miles on the road leading from Jacksonville to Rabbit town. Also, 40 acres of the S. W. corner of the 16th Section—also 20 acres of land, known as the Mill place of John B. Jennings, all in Township 14, Range 9—East in the Coosa Land District—levied on as the property of the said Jennings, Graham, Alexander, Wilkins, Whiteside and Wilson to satisfy said executions in my hands in favor of Joel Graham, John U. Whiteside, and Wm. Chapman, use of Reuben, and M. W. Jenkins, administrators.
W. J. WILLIS, Sheriff.
Nov. 4, 1846.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. FELHAM & NISBET, HAVE associated themselves together in the Practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. They tender their professional services to the citizens of Jacksonville, & surrounding country.
Office No. 9—formerly occupied by Bomer and Nisbet.
Jacksonville, Sept. 1, 1846.—507—6w.

Election for Major General.

8th Division, ALA. MIL.
By authority vested in me, by order of the Governor of the State of Alabama, I will, on Saturday the 28th day of November next, open and hold an Election, at the different election precincts, throughout the county of Benton, for the purpose of electing a Major General of the 8th Division, Alabama Militia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Maj. Gen. McConnell.
W. J. WILLIS, Sheriff Benton Co.
8th Oct. 1846.

The Ballots of each Election Precinct will please open and hold said election and make return to me at Jacksonville.
W. J. WILLIS, Sheriff.
Oct. 9th, 1846.

Blanks for Clerks of the different Courts, Magistrates, and Bailiffs, for sale at this Office

Office No. 9—formerly occupied by Bomer and Nisbet.
Jacksonville, Sept. 1, 1846.—507—6w.

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

This medicine has been before the public for a number of years, and the beneficial effects so fully developed, that the demand for the pills has increased to a very great extent. For although the proprietor has increased his manufacturing very much, he has not been able to supply many parts of the country. This may be relied upon in all cases to cure chills, and fever the first day.

Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Nervous Fever, Congestive Fever, Water Fevers, and Scarlet Fever, 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 21 pills, 12 of which will cure any ordinary case of child and fever.

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

Also—DR. CHAMPION'S Vegetable, Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills.

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

The proprietor asserts, and without fear of contradiction, that the demand for these pills is not equalled by any medicine in the United States. He has numbers of certificates of the most astonishing cures, that have been effected by these pills. They are recommended to those afflicted with liver complaint, dyspepsia, dropsical humors, costiveness, cholera-morbus, rheumatism, scrofula, flatulency, indigestion, nervous debility, worms, jaundice, headache and sick stomach, palpitation of the heart, diarrhoea, nervous affections, obstructed menstruation, dizziness or flux, heartburn, white swelling, and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

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

Belleville, Feb'y 17, 1845.

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

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

W. F. Borkum, pastor of the Baptist Church, Thomas Harrison, Minister Methodist E. Church, John Reynolds, Esq. Governor of Illinois, Wm. McClintock, Clerk County Court, James H. Hays, Post Master, J. L. D. Morrison, Rep. in Legislature, John C. Carter, Proprietor of Steam Mill, John D. Hughes, Notary Public, Richard Hay, Recorder St. Clair County, Wm. C. Kinney, St. Clair Co. Circuit Court.

This is to certify, that we have used Dr. Champion's Vegetable Aque Medicine, and also his Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills in our families for several years, and have also learned much of their celebrity and good effects from great numbers of those who have used them in their own families, and who have been afflicted with various diseases, and who have been cured by their use. We think them worth the highest recommendation.

W. Twigg, do. Ga.
J. H. Blakely, do. Ga.
W. H. Gaines, do. Ga.
W. S. Brooks, planter, Jackson.
Alex. Loxey, M. D. Jefferson, Ala.
A. C. Herbert, J. P. Danville, Miss.
Maj. J. McGriffin, Cayuga.
J. L. Lewis, merchant, Auburn, Ala.
Col. W. P. Dillon, Oakly.
S. E. Simmons, planter, Rossland.
C. S. Smeill, merchant, Greenwood.
G. W. Lake, merchant, Greenwood.
J. Thompson, M. D. Greenwood.
Judge Gabry, Coffeeville.

B. B. Arnold, planter, Graball, Ala.
J. B. Meek, merchant, Louisville, Ky.
James Lowry, merchant, Raleigh, N. C.
D. F. N. Turner, P. M.
Sam'l Payne, P. M. Brookham.
E. B. Taylor, merchant, Gallatin, Tenn.
E. B. Ward, Druggist, Canton, Miss.
M. Cayce, merchant, Sharon, Miss.
W. Anderson, P. M. Sumpter Co. Ala.
G. H. Sheldon, merchant, Gaston, S. C.
W. M. Gilmer, planter, Pickens, S. C.
R. Long, do. do.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, citizens of Illinois, have used Dr. Champion's Vegetable Aque Medicine, and also his Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills in our families for a number of years, and have learned much of their celebrity and good effects from great numbers of those who have used them in their own families, and who have been afflicted with various diseases, and who have been cured by their use. We think them worth the highest recommendation.

J. M. Cunningham, Sheriff of Williamson county.

S. B. Hall, Rep. in Leg. Jackson county.
H. H. Mulky, M. D. Marion.
J. Coon, merchant, Jonesborough.
Col. H. E. Robinson, Jackson Co.
Benj. S. Duncan, Williamson Co.
Philip Adare, Hamilton Co.
Wm. Baldwin Gallatin.
Alex. Colville, merchant, Hamilton Co.
For sale by Hoke & Abernathy, Jacksonville Alabama; also in all the towns and villages in the southern & western States.
March 18, 1846.—1y.

Election for Major General.

8th Division, ALA. MIL.
By authority vested in me, by order of the Governor of the State of Alabama, I will, on Saturday the 28th day of November next, open and hold an Election, at the different election precincts, throughout the county of Benton, for the purpose of electing a Major General of the 8th Division, Alabama Militia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Maj. Gen. McConnell.
W. J. WILLIS, Sheriff Benton Co.
8th Oct. 1846.

The Ballots of each Election Precinct will please open and hold said election and make return to me at Jacksonville.
W. J. WILLIS, Sheriff.
Oct. 9th, 1846.

Blanks for Clerks of the different Courts, Magistrates, and Bailiffs, for sale at this Office

Office No. 9—formerly occupied by Bomer and Nisbet.
Jacksonville, Sept. 1, 1846.—507—6w.

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, Augusta, Ga.

THE undersigned informs his customers and the public generally, that he will continue the Ware-House and Commission Business, in the extensive Fire-Proof Warehouse, on the corner of Washington and Reynolds streets.

He will, as heretofore, give his personal attention to the Storage and Sale of Cotton, and other kinds of country produce; and to the purchase of Family supplies, Bagging, &c.—and pledges himself to use every exertion to promote the interest of those who may entrust their business to his charge.

He is prepared to make liberal advances, when required on Produce in store. His charges will be in conformity with those of other regular factors of this city.
M. P. STOVALL.

Refer to—
Col. JNO. MARTIN CROOK } Benton
" JNO. T. POPE } County.
" WASHINGTON WILLIAMS }
" GEO. C. WHITLEY, ESQ. } Augusta,
Hon. JOHN P. KING } Ga.
" AMORY SIDLEY, ESQ. }
August 26, 1846.

WOODWARD & PORTER

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Friends and patrons to their New STOCK of

Fall & Winter GOODS,

Which they are now receiving; and which they mean to sell CHEAP for CASH, or on time to punctual dealers.
Oct. 14, 1846.—5t.

WE have just received a fresh supply of Fall and Winter GOODS.

We wish to sell them, and will offer inducements to all who wish Goods to buy of.
Call see, and examine for yourselves.
HUBB N. TERRY & WYLY.
Oct. 21, 1846.—4t.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

We are now receiving a well selected and fashionable assortment of **MERCHANDISE.** Consisting of every article usually kept in this market, which we offer for sale on the most reasonable terms. Our customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine.

N. B. **Rolling Cloths** of superior quality from No. 5 to 10
J. FORNIE & SON.
Oct. 7, 1846.

Semi Weekly Packet to Rome.

THE Steamer Coosa will commence her trips on the first of October next, leaving GADSDEN every Monday and Thursday at 12 o'clock, noon; and on her return trips, she will leave Rome every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock, p. m., immediately after the arrival of the Stage from Kingston.

She will leave GREEN'S FERRY every Monday at 8 o'clock, A. M., and return every Sunday during the season.
The Coosa is now prepared to carry Cotton and other Freight at the following rates:

UP FREIGHT.		TO CHARLES-SEA.	
Cotton per bale—weighing not more than 450 lbs.	\$2 50	do. "	\$3 25
do. " over 450 " <td>3 00</td> <td>do. "<td>3 75</td></td>	3 00	do. " <td>3 75</td>	3 75

RETURN FREIGHTS.