

TO THE PLANTERS OF ALABAMA AND EASTERN MISSISSIPPI.

GENTLEMEN—Being informed that an impression prevails among many of you that we have formed a combination with the other presses, and violated the pledges we have made, and that partiality to us, are using every exertion to foster and extend this impression, permit us to say a few words on the subject.

In our circular of last summer, we promised you a reduction of 70 cents per bale in the port charges on your cotton. Let us see if the promise has been redeemed. Under the tariff formally existing, the average charge upon the cotton was about fifty cents per bale. Last season it was much higher—many bills having gone out for two dollars per bale. Taking, however, fifty cents as a fair average, the following exhibit will show the reduction we have made:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Planters storage, Wharfage, Drayage, Compressing, and Shippers charge.

This pledge, then, has been more than redeemed. But, say many—you have changed your rates. So we have gentlemen, but are you figured there by? It is not 25 cents for the season a better tariff for you than the one proposed by us, or 20 cents for this month and 12 1/2 cents for each subsequent week. It was moreover the only rate on which all could agree, and we felt no hesitancy in accepting it, as it is the charge invariably preferred by those planters with whom we have conversed on the subject. It is the rate paid at every important river warehouse in the State, and we certainly cannot afford to build fireproof warehouses, which are land alone costs a fortune, and store for less than is paid in wooden sheds up the country.

Now do we think those who last season paid from one to two dollars per bale storage, can complain, when now allowed the use of our sheds, the entire season for 25 cents. But it is added, you have also put up the drayage, from your own wharves. So we have, and reduce wharfage exactly the same amount. And we humbly conceive it a matter of consequence to you, whether you pay 5 cents drayage and 6 cents wharfage, or 10 cents drayage and no wharfage. To protect ourselves from the machinations of the up town wharfage, we foresee the necessity of opening our wharves free, under any circumstances; and to accomplish the double object of obtaining uniformity in the rates, and avoiding a heavier loss than we could stand, we put storage at 10 cents.

But you have done still worse, say others. You have formed a new combination. With the utmost respect, gentlemen, for your letter judgment, it is not so. There is a wide difference between a combination or general partnership among the presses, by which all competition is stopped—parties engaged with impunity to slight their work, and the highest rates exacted from the community, to which all will submit, and the adoption of a uniform tariff, as low as can be afforded, and which leaves each press to struggle for its life. Such is the arrangement now made, and a few words will show the necessity for it.

Several of the presses with a view of forcing the rest either to form a combination, or to give them business which they could not otherwise obtain, had reduced their rates to 25 cents per bale, or virtually to 15 cents by putting on four or five extra rates. Preferring to remain in the market at a loss, we refused to change our rates. Many shippers, knowing that we could not afford the reduction, were disposed to contain us; others however, and shippers generally, were disposed to pursue a different course. Confusion in business necessarily ensued. Parties buying for the same cotton, and often for the same individuals, were compelled to send it toward their accounts in the same situation in relation to ship's disbursements. Explanatory letters had to be written. Shippers were dissatisfied, and many apprehended the loss of commissions next season in consequence. All parties limited our rates to be sufficiently low, but they demand uniformity. We offered to sign a uniform tariff, the presses which had no business reason for objecting to it, and we were to be the subject, but for the want of unanimity could do nothing. Just at this time a new element of confusion was introduced. The same presses which had reduced, comprising—keeping their object steadily in view, offered to state for nothing, changing a price of the labor, or 5 cents per bale. We urged factors to resist the movement, as our calculation to result in injury to the planter. They admitted the justice of our arguments, but were unwilling to take the responsibility. Some, they said, would sell themselves of the office, and read out "sacred sales" at 5 cents, when their work would be going out at 15 to 20, and often much higher. Four houses alone agreed to continue to us their support at our rates. Their patronage, added to what we could expect to receive from planters direct, when storage elsewhere was at nothing, or well known would not pay the expense account of an establishment in a new year. The excess of which are about \$100,000 a year. The Relief Press, which with all its warehouses, might be put under the half of one of our sheds, and with an account in proportion, might rely on such a source—we did not deem it safe to do so.

Under these circumstances, we were urged to a compromise by a large majority of our friends, both among the factors and buyers, and a proposition for one was submitted to us by the above presses. Bringing which we could not resist, we consented to be signed. All other expedients having failed, our own proposition for a uniform tariff was taken up. By what arrangements among themselves the consent of those who had previously refused, was obtained, we know not. Having consented to meet us on our own ground, and made a tariff in accordance with our views, we saw no good reason for withholding our signature, but many most excellent ones for it. The step, gentlemen, was taken after mature reflection, and we doubt whether there is a sensible man in the State, who, situated exactly as we are, would not have acted in the same way. By it we have injured our own, but protected alike the interest of planters, shippers and shipmasters—complied with the wishes of nearly every cotton merchant in the city, and perhaps saved ourselves from a heavy pecuniary loss.

This much we have written, more in justice to ourselves than for the sake of soliciting business. From these planters and merchants, who, satisfied with what is reasonable and who do not wish us to ruin ourselves by carrying on a senseless struggle longer than is necessary for the accomplishment of the ends we had in view, we would be pleased to receive a continuance of patronage. From those who are disposed to use us as long as we can benefit them, but to desert as soon as nothing more can be made out of us, we neither ask nor expect anything. Those parties, who, by preventing fact have sought to injure us, we leave to the scorn their course will excite, when facts are known.

While on this subject we will say a word more to planters. On all subjects in the last few days, we have been solicited to strain you, but your orders are disobeyed by their various agents. Much of this is no doubt true. But, gentlemen, good intentions were not enable us to meet our liabilities; we are grateful for your intentions, but would be more grateful were they acted out. And had the Independent Press really gone into a combination and left you to the protection of the Relief establishment, we humbly think you would soon have discovered the necessity for action. The publication of the Tariff, leaving the Relief Press out, sufficiently shows how it is viewed by the other presses, no matter how good may be the intentions of its proprietors.

To Messrs. Barnes, Holmes & Bott, we have only to say, that their insinuations in relation to a combination, as far as the Independent Press is concerned, if it was intended to be included, are unequivocally false. We can understand how parties away from here and ignorant of facts, might fall into such an error. They, however, can plead no such excuse. Both Messrs. Barnes and Bott, at first declared they saw no objection to signing the tariff, except the additional two cents drayage their charge being eight; and Mr. Barnes admits the justice of the insinuation. It would have been more creditable in this latter gentleman to

have fulfilled his promise to us, to follow the publication of the tariff, by one adopting similar rates. We cannot, likewise, but feel some surprise that gentlemen who have acquired the wonderful art of making money by doing business at a reduction of 100 per cent on previous rates, to say nothing of their former offer to do it at a reduction of 150 per cent, should not also have learned to pay what notes without wharfage.

GREEN, CASEY & JAMES. Mobile, Feb. 4th 1845.



THE ADVERTISER.

Saturday—February 22, 1845.

We see by our exchange papers that the question of Time as to holding the State Convention is yet open and being discussed warmly by our contemporaries. Experience has taught us, that all cannot be satisfied as to time, but it is struck out that the most feasible position the press can assume upon this question is, to call county meetings, and get the voice of the people. Let this be done in every county in the State—and when all shall have given their preference as to the time then the only duty the press has to perform is to give the voice of the people. A majority of counties being upon any one time would meet the approval of all, we are inclined to think. The first principle of democracy is that the majority should rule. If this cannot be done, we go for holding the convention at the latest possible date, compatible with party interests.

P. S. Since writing the above we are pleased to see that the Southern Reformer has assumed the same position.

Another member added to the Democratic family. The 'Relief Advertiser' heretofore a whig paper, has hauled down the flag of "Protection to the snob aristocratic manufacturer" and run up the banner of free trade to its masthead. Success attend the laudable efforts of Messrs. Price and Jackson, to present editors.

We direct the attention of the planting interest, to the circular letter of Messrs. Green, Casey and James, to be found in another column. While in Mobile, we interested ourselves in making inquiries in relation to the management and capability of the Independent Press. We were aware that much prejudice had been engendered by the late course of the owners of the Independent Press, and as the planter were deeply interested in this matter, we felt it a duty to inform ourselves of the particulars.

The gentleman to whose card we direct attention, have conferred a great benefit upon the planting interest; and we think from what we have been able to glean from friends and foes to the Independent Press, that the planter is bound to sustain them. The considerations that could be urged, and set forth in the circular, and it is proper that the matter should be weighed with care. If this Press is not sustained, if its doors are closed against the public for want of patronage, the planter will by himself liable to the management and the maneuvering of the other Presses who are determined to get all they can.

Messrs. Green, Casey and James have been the immediate and direct means of lowering the prices of compressing, drayage, and wharfage, on cotton. This they have done. Do they deserve credit for it? We say they do! Now, we say that they have done nothing so far as our knowledge extends, and we made the strictest enquiries from those interested and opposed, and all say all told us that the conduct of these gentlemen was such as to command respect and admiration. The prejudices made to the people have not been noticed in the end, although some of the prices had been highly changed. This will be seen in the circular. We say to our friends, sustain the Independent Press. By doing so, you will better subscribe your own interest than you possibly can, by any other means.

AMBERDEEN, Mo. Feb. 15th 1845. Messrs. Editors—I have seen in the last number of your valuable paper, an assurance from "Itawamba" that if I will permit my name to go before the convention, I shall receive the support of the democracy of that county. The same inquiry has been made from different portions of the State. In answer to such friends, we have desired the use of my name, in the coming canvass. I will say, that if the democracy of the State (through the convention) should deem me worthy of a nomination on the congressional ticket, my humble abilities will be subject to the will of that body.

I have the honor to be, your obedient, and humble servant. STEPHEN ADAMS. We lay before our readers the reply of the Hon. STEPHEN ADAMS, to the call made upon him in our last by the voters of Itawamba to permit his name to go before the State Convention as a candidate for the Congressional ticket. Judge Adams has for the past seven years presided over this judicial district, not only with honor to himself, but to the entire satisfaction of those who have come into the court under his jurisdiction. During his services upon the bench, we think we may safely say, that fewer of his decisions have been reversed by the higher courts, than of any other gentleman who has occupied the station of judge in this State. His course has been marked by great impartiality and a rigid adherence to the dictates of a sound and well balanced mind. There is no man who has made more friends and fewer enemies during his long professional services upon the bench, in this State, than Stephen Adams. Governed by the sternest motives of justice, he has discharged those duties devolving upon him regardless of what friends or foes might say. Mr. Adams is endowed with an excellent understanding, which has been trained by reading and an enlarged acquaintance with men, into the best possible discipline. The natural amenity and gentleness of his heart makes him one of the most amiable companions, while at the same time, the soundness of his intellect lends a charm to his conversation that not only enlightens but interests his listeners. It is these kindly qualities of the heart that has so endeared him to those who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance. As a demagogue, he is sound upon all the great questions of State and National politics. In the expression of his opinions, he has never been one of those who to gain a point would conceal his views. He has been free to express his mind and to canvass the claims of all aspirants to office. But never has he exercised any other influence than that which he was clearly entitled to. His office of Judge has never been brought to bear upon elections, as we believe has been the case in some instances in this State. We are confident that if the people of this district are truly represented in the Convention, Judge Adams will receive the unanimous support of the North. The Missouri papers, friendly to Col. Benton, declare that he is an anti-slavery man—deny that he will make the conquest of Mexico, or a compromise as to slavery a pre requisite to annexation, and assert that he will obey in good faith the resolutions of the Missouri Legislature. The Philadelphia "Saturday Post" is one of the most useful family Journals we receive. It is filled weekly with a variety of rich reading matter suited especially for a family circle. The subscription is \$2 in advance. We notice by the last Columbus Democrat, that W. I. Harris Esq., has declined being a candidate for Judgeship of this District. Mr. Harris is a gentleman of high legal ability. The Oregon Bill in the House has passed by a large majority.

To our Citizens.—It seems to us, who view things through eyes unclouded by prejudice, that we are truly gratified at the fact that their interest and convenience demands. We number at this time not far from 2,900 souls, and yet we have no general market. We have no place where our country friends resort when they bring to our city the surplus product of their farms and herds.—This is wrong. It is in direct opposition to the interest of every family in Aberdeen, who are dependent upon the farmer for the necessities of life, such for instance, as butter, eggs, poultry, potatoes, meal, flour, &c. The farmer brings all these things to town, and he is either obliged to hawk them around the streets, (which many we know will not do) or take them to the grocer and sell.—The citizen wants these articles that can be had of the grocer. But does he not have to pay the grocer for his trouble, on an average, say at least, 25 per cent. This amount is not trifling importance upon a few pounds of butter, but a man who has a large family, and who expends from two hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars with the grocer per year, can very well estimate the amount in the aggregate. These are positions that cannot be denied, and we think are facts that demand immediate action from our common council. We go for energetic measures, where the interests of the people are so deeply concerned as they evidently are in this case. Justice to the family of every mechanic in this community demands action of some kind, that will ensure him provisions at the lowest price. Let our Common Council men reflect upon this matter. Let them make proposals for the building of a market house at some convenient spot, and then require if our citizens will not readily abide the requisition of a tax necessary to meet the expense of it. It is a subject in which all are interested. We shall wait a few days to see if our suggestion meets the approbation of our citizens; if it does, we shall speak more plainly of what we consider the duty of the Common Council.

The Paulding, (Miss.) Clarion goes for the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY. A correspondent in the same paper recommends the following ticket for Congress: JACOB THOMPSON, of Lafayette; STEPHEN ADAMS, of Monroe; JEFF. M. GRAYBILL, of Jasper. The above we give for the benefit of our readers, without comment, as they are amply qualified to attend to their own affairs. Notwithstanding which we would merely say—"Who is Stephen Adams?" We have not had enough of these "fisher's for office" or shall we henceforward select for members of Congress the greatest asses we can find in the State? Let us have a man who is not engaged in it. And ten or fourteen years, he is quite long enough for the culture of the intellect of such a one as Stephen. Rotation in office. That's the doctrine. The South at this time stands in need of her ablest men to breast the torrent that now threatens her safety. Shall she not have them? Aye, she will!

We take the above from the "Yazoo Democrat" of the 11th inst. We give the whole of the article, so far as it aims at reflections upon our fellow citizens, in the Yazoo Democrat. We do so that the editor of the Democrat may not charge us with having mutilated in the slightest degree, his written opinion of one of the purest, and decided in the not a personally popular democrat in the north. We lay it before our readers, also with a view of their being able to judge of the spirit, as well as of the taste some have in assailing prominent men. We cannot form the slightest opinion why Judge Adams is snubbed by an editor, who is president in a sense regard for the advancement of democratic principles, as one fitted either by habit, education, or capacity, for malignant and scurrilous abuse. Judge Adams is not a "fisher" for office. There is no man in the State more free of this political sin. We speak by the card when we speak in relation to the course pursued by Judge Adams. From the South, East and West, he has had unnumberable calls to fill the office of State Senator, and he has been more strongly urged by the soundest and most sagacious men of the party, than have those of the Hon. Stephen Adams. There has been no solicitude manifested by Judge Adams as to what the convention would do if his name was offered. Judge Adams claims nothing at the hands of the democratic party; he is emphatically in the hands of his friends, and we are mistaken in the signs of the times, if they are not well cared for, manage the spleen and security of all opponents.

As to the amount of direct taxes possessed by Judge Adams, he is not certainly a Critchlow, but we venture the assertion, he has forgotten more than the Editor of the Yazoo Democrat ever knew. We are remarkably fond of wit, and enjoy it exceedingly; but it strikes us there is but a step between wit and buffoonery. Many people gain the latter by losing the former, and it is highly impolitic to assail men of whom no man can say ought to their disadvantages, and more particularly so it, when those men have been citizens of this State for many years, and have enjoyed the entire confidence of their friends and party.

HAMILTON, Jan. 20th 1845. Messrs. Editors.—If our worthy citizen and fellow laborer, Dr. J. T. TAYLOR, will permit his name to go before the voters of old Monroe, as a candidate for State Senator, he will receive the hearty support of MANY VOYERS. The above communication was received several weeks since, and withheld by us until we could see Dr. Thompson in person. We are satisfied that no gentleman in our party is capable of giving more general satisfaction, than Dr. Thompson; and it would have afforded us the highest gratification to have presented his claims to the party. The Dr. has informed us, that he cannot permit his name to go, but it was postponed on one private bill day, and another, and when there would be no quorum, until David's resources were last given out, and the poor man was thrown into prison for his board bill. In a fit of despondency he committed suicide. The day after he committed the act, the House of Representatives took up and passed the bill for his relief, with an additional sum of \$500 to pay the expenses of his subsistence while he had been in Washington, as well as those attending his burial!—[N. O. Picayune.

ANECDOTE OF MR. BLAIR.—The following anecdote is told of Mr. Blair, the editor of the Washington Globe, who, it is universally acknowledged, is a man of no great personal beauty. Mr. Blair once met a very savage looking Kentuckian in the Wheeling stage coach, who accosted him thus: "I say, stranger, here's a very pretty Bowie knife I was ax'd to hand over to you!" "Indeed," said Blair, "to whom may I be indebted for this present?" (It was a frightful looking knife.) "Well, now, that would be hard to tell," replied the Kentuckian. "Twas about five years ago, as I reckon, when I was going over this turnpike, and I met a fellow who gave me the knife, as a sort of a premium for being the ugliest looking fellow he had met on his journey over this ugly road. He exacted a promise, however, that if I ever met an uglier looking man than myself, I should at once hand it over to him, at all hazards. Since then, I have looked in vain for five years, and I began to think the knife was my own property, I beg, however, you will make no objection to accepting a present to which I am satisfied, you are justly entitled to."

Mr. Blair pocketed the knife very good naturedly, giving the Kentuckian an earnest assurance that if he ever met any body uglier looking than himself, he would resign over his trust with the utmost fidelity.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—It is said that Mr. Morse has been able to dispense with his galvanic batteries, and substitute in their place a simple magnetic machine.

We clip the following deprecatory article from a late number of the Mississippiian, and remark by the way, that if we have misapprehended the course pursued by the editors of that valuable journal, the fault is not ours. They certainly suggested a time for holding the State Convention, and where ever they saw a paragraph which indicated a favorable disposition to their suggestion, it was copied into the Mississippiian. Yes, Sir, we are truly gratified at the avowal of the editor's having removed from their office, "that raw-head and bloody bones, the Jackson 'Clique.'" We have no disposition to be "wofish," nor do we feel inclined to run a tilt against those who while in the same good cause with us; but whatever may be due to the Mississippiian for its services to the party, we have no doubt will be rendered by the party to it. We cannot, nor do we wish to prevent what is "due to truth and justice." If the conductors of the Mississippiian were "not made de pantoaloun," as they say, we can only assert that they have worn breeches for a long time that fitted shocking. We cannot conceive what business the "stars" can possibly have in this matter. Will the editors tell us: "Our worthy friends of the Mississippi Advertiser, have surely misapprehended our course in regard to the proposed Democratic Convention. We have never suggested any time, late or early, for the meeting, nor expressed an opinion in favor of one over another. We have distinctly asserted, that we had no choice as to the time, and that we should, whenever the time was fixed by some general understanding, employ our humble efforts to aid in assembling of a full and fair Convention. If Messrs. Chapman and Smith will review our course, we think they will see that we have not deserved the several pointed reflections they have made upon us. This is due to truth and justice. We do not cover, the fame which that raw-head and bloody bones, the Jackson 'Clique,' have now in the State at large; and don't want our friends to write us into particular notoriety as one of its members. If there must be a dictator located somewhere for the convenience of all persons that become "wofish" occasionally, and want to run a tilt at somebody, we entreat our friends to spare us the honor of such an office. "We are not made for de pantoaloun." Let the monster and his court from the Mississippiian Office; if not for love of us, let it be done out of sheer commiseration! What the stars withhold from us because it is just, we now solicit on another score."

When James Madison was in nomination a second time for President, there lived a politician of rather limited culture in a small town in New Hampshire, who was bitterly opposed to his election. He was one day earnestly importuned to give his objections to Mr. Madison. "Why don't you vote for him—what has he done to merit such unqualified condemnation?" To which he replied: "Why—him—he tried to establish a line of stages to run three times a week between New York and Liverpool!"

MANUFACTURING PROFITS.—While the planting interest of the country is alarmingly depressed, and the profits of manufacturing, enormous not only in this country but in England. The late foreign news furnishes the following item on this head: Commercial Activity.—The accounts from the manufacturing districts indicate a degree of activity, enterprise, and profit, beyond any former season. These accounts are indeed so favorable as to be even alarming to all who look to the future. In some places mill owners calculate upon realizing a gain of 50 per cent upon their capital within the year; in others, fortunes of £50,000, £70,000, and £100,000, have been already realized, while mills are rising in all directions; facts to which the Property-tax Commissioners must be fully attentive. [London Standard.

RETIRED IN WANT OF MONEY.—The Charaville's story about a millionaire of European renown, which is said to be founded on fact. The anecdote is evidently disguised by the artificial coyness of the Parisian Punch—but it does not seem difficult to pick out the real fact. The day was very wet, and a gentleman, wrapped in a pelisse hastily got into an omnibus, at the corner of the Rue Laffitte. At the Rue de Richelieu, opposite the Exchange, he alighted, and was going off, when the conductor stopped him with a demand for his six sous. The gentleman felt in his pocket, but he had no change. The conductor waxed angry. "I am M. de Rothschild," said the gentleman; "there is my card."

"Never heard of you," said the man "give me six sous!" "I have only a bank note," said the man in haste. "I have only an order for a million," he said give me change, handing a coupon of five per cent. Renten for fifty thousand francs. The conductor stared, and the passengers began to laugh. Just then an agent de change came by, and M. de Rothschild borrowed the six sous. The conductor was seized with remorseful respect; and turning to M. de Rothschild, he said—"If I was your ten francs sir, I don't mind lending them to you!"

TARDINESS AND INJUSTICE.—The gross in justice sometimes done to the creditors of the Government, by Congress, is strongly illustrated in the following instance. David Colenzin was a foreigner who had furnished supplies to our squadron in the Mediterranean. For some cause or other he could not be paid without the intervention of congress, and he was obliged to come to this country and to Washington for relief. There was a question as to the justice of his claim, but it was postponed on one private bill day, and another, and when there would be no quorum, until David's resources were last given out, and the poor man was thrown into prison for his board bill. In a fit of despondency he committed suicide. The day after he committed the act, the House of Representatives took up and passed the bill for his relief, with an additional sum of \$500 to pay the expenses of his subsistence while he had been in Washington, as well as those attending his burial!—[N. O. Picayune.

THE "MISSISSIPPIAN" comes to us, this week, enlarged and otherwise improved in its typographical appearance. It is now a very little the largest paper in the State. The price of subscription has been reduced.

It will be seen by reference to another column that we present the names of two of our citizens to the consideration of the voters of this, (the sixth) judicial district. F. M. Rogers, Esq., from his gentlemanly deportment, urban manners and kindnes has gathered around him a host of warm personal friends.—As a lawyer, he stands fair among his brethren of the bar. John A. Wilcox, Esq., is a young man of fine talents, possessing a high order of legal attainments. He ranks as high as the bar in this district any member of his age. He is energetic and persevering and is wholly devoted to his profession. It is with the highest gratification that we present his name to the voters of this district.

GOOD SENTIMENT.—The following toast was seen by Mr. Buchanan to the Democratic celebration of the New York White Eagle Club of the 8th of January. "By the Hon. James Buchanan. The annexation of Texas: To the South it will afford security; to the North wealth; and to the Union safety from invasion on its weakest frontiers. Shall we reject the boon from the conquerors of San Jacinto until the tyrant of Mexico shall be graciously pleased to grant us the permission to go ahead!"

The Western (Missouri) Journal of Jan. 4th says—"There is a rumor from the mountains that the Yotas have killed all the traders among them, after having heard of the massacre of their chiefs in Santa Fe; also, that two traders had been killed at Fort Laramie."

The latest intelligence from Washington gives us but little hope of the passage of the Texas Resolutions in the Senate.

ILLINOIS CANAL LOAN.

The Illinois Commissioners have at length succeeded in negotiating in Europe a loan for the completion of their Michigan canal. The New York Journal of Commerce, the organ of the European fund mongers in America, is highly elated at the success of the Commissioners, and thus discourses: "They have terminated the era of degradation, and laid the foundation of a new era, of honor and rapid growth only, but for all development, not for Illinois only, but for all the defaulting States, to which the example of Illinois must extend irresistible encouragement; and they deserve the gratitude of their country." The editor is mistaken, as the experience of the past has conclusively proven. Instead of this loan laying the foundation of a "new era of honor" to the "defaulting States"—it should follow the example of Illinois—it will most certainly result in further indebtedness, taxation and embarrassment, until the whole funding system ends in universal repudiation. So may it be!

The London Morning Chronicle has the following paragraph in relation to this matter: "We understand that the subscription of the holders of Illinois State Bonds for the completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canals shall have been made by the Legislature, now in session, necessary to the restoration of the credit of the State, the construction of this canal—so important to Illinois and the adjacent country—will be resumed, the funds raised for this purpose being now secured. This loan, for such it really is, made by a few houses and individuals in London, Amsterdam and Paris, is remarkable as being the only European transaction of the kind, that has been entered upon with any of the States since Gov. McNutt, of Mississippi, first proclaimed the doctrine of "repudiation." Col. Oakley and Mr. Ryan have done for Illinois what Mr. Robinson a few years ago was unable to effect for the Government of the United States. So deep and so general is the feeling of distrust which repudiation has produced (confirmed as it has been by the delinquent conduct of Pennsylvania) that, great as the exertions of the Illinois commissioners have been, and advantageous as this loan—which is the result of them—is expected to prove to the interests of the lenders, it may be doubted whether the amount required could have been obtained in Europe had it not been for the presence and co-operation of Mr. Leavitt, the president of a bank in New York, the proprietors of which are considered holders of these bonds. Mr. Leavitt gave by his subscription an example of the confidence and liberality which he strongly recommended for the adoption of the European bondholders."

The river still is in fine boating condition. MARRIED at Nashville, Lowndes county, by the Rev. John Perry, Dr. LEONARD L. LINCOLN, of Columbus, to Miss SARAH youngest daughter of Col. Samuel Leavelle of the former place. We received by the hands of a friend a large compensation for the above notice in the shape of wedding cake. My joy and health be the lot of this excellent pair, and may their fireside be blest with the sunny smiles of beautifully fruitful children.

We are authorized to announce F. M. ROGERS Esq., as a candidate for Judge of the sixth judicial district composed of the counties of Monroe, Lowndes, Oktobeeh, Choctaw, Yazouba, Tallahatchie, Carroll and Chickasaw. We are authorized to announce JONAS A. WILCOX, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney of the sixth judicial district composed of the counties of Monroe, Lowndes, Oktobeeh, Choctaw, Yazouba, Tallahatchie, Carroll, and Chickasaw.

BILL IN CHANCERY.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, MONROE COUNTY. William W. Humphries, vs. Geo. D. May, John I. Tindal, Mark Prewett, and Geo. D. May, Defendants. Upland opening the matters of this bill and it appears that a copy of this order be published in the Mississippi Advertiser, a newspaper printed in the town of Aberdeen, once a week for two months successively notifying said defendant of said order. AUSTIN POLLARD, Clerk.

ABSTRACT OF BILL.

The bill states in substance that Henry Anderson George Wightman and one Osborn Herndon since deceased, as trustees of the town of Aberdeen sold block 112 of said town to William J. Cole on the 13th October 1836, on a credit for \$505, that they executed to him a title bond for said block to make title thereto on the payment of the purchase money, that the said Cole executed two writings obligatory, each for the sum of \$252 50 one payable in twelve months and the other in twenty four months, the payment of the purchase money with interest 19 May and Jared Hogg as sureties, that the forms of said writings obligatory is wholly unpaid, that said Anderson, Wightman and Herndon were authorized to sell take writings obligatory give title bonds and make title to said block, and that the said writings is bonified property of complainant, and that said Anderson, Wightman and Herndon are no longer trustees of said town, that John L. Tindal, Abner Prewett and Mark Prewett are the trustees aforesaid, and pray that the said defendant may be notified of said order, and in the event of his failing to do so, that said block be sold for that purpose, and complainant prays for an order of publication &c. A. POLLARD, Clerk. Tucker & Smith Sol. February 15, 1845.

BILL IN CHANCERY.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, MONROE COUNTY. William W. Humphries, vs. Geo. D. May, John I. Tindal, Mark Prewett, and Geo. D. May, Defendants. Upland opening the matters of this bill and it appears that a copy of this order be published in the Mississippi Advertiser, a newspaper printed in the town of Aberdeen, in this state notifying said defendant of said order. AUSTIN POLLARD, Clerk.

ABSTRACT OF BILL.

The bill states in substance, that Henry Anderson George Wightman and one Osborn Herndon since deceased, as trustees of the town of Aberdeen sold Block No 49 in said town to George D. May on the 13th October 1836, on a credit for \$215, that they executed to him a title bond for said Block to make title, on the payment of the purchase money, in that said Cole executed two writings obligatory each for the sum of \$107 50, to secure the payment of the purchase money, one payable in twelve and the other in twenty-four months, with Jared T. Hogg and William J. Cole as security, and that latter of said writings obligatory is wholly unpaid, that said Anderson, Wightman and Herndon were authorized to sell take writings obligatory give title bonds and make title to said block, and that said Anderson, Wightman and Herndon are no longer trustees of said town, that John L. Tindal, Abner Prewett and Mark Prewett are the trustees aforesaid, and pray that the said defendant may be notified of said order, and in the event of his failure to do so, that said block be sold for that purpose, and complainant prays for an order of publication &c. A. POLLARD, Clerk. Tucker & Smith Sol. February 15, 1845.

CITATION NOTICE.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, MONROE COUNTY. Probate Court—Special Term—Feb. 17th 1845. To all persons interested in the Real Estate of Lewis Howell, deceased. THE Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, having this day reported to Court that the personal property and debts of said same, are insufficient to pay the debts against the same. You are therefore hereby cited to appear before said Court, on the 1st Monday of April next, to show cause why so much of said real estate should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay the residue of said debts. Witness, Hon. N. L. MORGAN, Judge of said Court, with the seal thereof affixed, this 17th day of February, 1845. T. W. WILLIAMS, Clerk. Feb. 22, 1845. 71-42

CITATION NOTICE.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, MONROE COUNTY. Probate Court—Special Term—Feb. 17th 1845. To all persons interested in the Real Estate of C. W. Boggan, deceased. THE Administrator of said Estate having this day reported that the personal estate and debts of said estate are insufficient to pay the debts against the same. You are therefore hereby cited to appear before this court, on the 1st Monday of April next to show cause why so much of said real estate should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay the residue of said debts. Witness, Hon. N. L. MORGAN, Judge of said Court, with the seal thereof affixed, this 17th Feb. 1845. T. W. WILLIAMS, Clerk. Feb. 22, 1845. 71-42.

LINDSAY & GOPP, Attorneys at Law.

Aberdeen Weekly Prices Current.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Cotton, Bagging, Bale Rope, Bacon, Butter, Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Mackerel, Meal, Iron, Nails, Steel, Rice, Powder, Shot, Salt, Peas, Beans, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and various other goods.

BILL IN CHANCERY.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, MONROE COUNTY. William W. Humphries, vs. Geo. D. May, John I. Tindal, Mark Prewett, and Geo. D. May, Defendants. Upland opening the matters of this bill and it appears that a copy of this order be published in the Mississippi Advertiser, a newspaper printed in the town of Aberdeen, once a week for two months successively notifying said defendant of said order. AUSTIN POLLARD, Clerk.

ABSTRACT OF BILL.

The bill states in substance that Henry Anderson George Wightman and one Osborn Herndon since deceased, as trustees of the town of Aberdeen sold block 112 of said town to William J. Cole on the 13th October 1836, on a credit for \$505, that they executed to him a title bond for said block to make title thereto on the payment of the purchase money, that the said Cole executed two writings obligatory, each for the sum of \$252 50 one payable in twelve months and the other in twenty four months, the payment of the purchase money with interest 19 May and Jared Hogg as sureties, that the forms of said writings obligatory is wholly unpaid, that said Anderson, Wightman and Herndon were authorized to sell take writings obligatory give title bonds and make title to said block, and that the said writings is bonified property of complainant, and that said Anderson, Wightman and Herndon are no longer trustees of said town, that John L. Tindal, Abner Prewett and Mark Prewett are the trustees aforesaid, and pray that the said defendant may be notified of said order, and in the event of his failing to do so, that said block be sold for that purpose, and complainant prays for an order of publication &c. A. POLLARD, Clerk. Tucker & Smith Sol. February 15, 1845.

BILL IN CHANCERY.

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CITATION NOTICE.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, MONROE COUNTY. Probate Court—Special Term—Feb. 17th 1845. To all persons interested in the Real Estate of Lewis Howell, deceased. THE Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, having this day reported to Court that the personal property and debts of said same, are insufficient to pay the debts against