

The Post Office building, and property, and attend to purchases of stationery, furniture, etc.; a messenger, an assistant messenger, a laborer, and two watchmen, would constitute a force, with which the ministerial duties of the Department could be performed with comfort, promptness, and efficiency.

The Auditor's office would be the most extensive and laborious accounting office in the Government, meriting corresponding provisions in clerks and salaries. Like other auditors, he should have a chief clerk for general duties. The examination of postmasters' accounts amounting to about 45,000 annually, sending out orders, and other attendant services, constitute a severe duty, and requires eighteen clerks. The registration of postmasters' accounts, after examination, and keeping the ledgers of the Department, requires eight clerks. To keep the pay books, see that postmasters pay over their balances and return the receipts, and prepare contractors' accounts settlement, requires nine clerks. To collect balances from former postmasters and others, make out statements of the accounts, and superintend suits and prosecution, requires at present seven clerks. Over each of these considerable branches of duty there must be, as at present a principle clerk, for whom liberal provision should be made. It is but just to the gentlemen employed in this arduous portion of the public service, to say, that their compensation, in general, compared with that given in other Departments of the Government, has hitherto been disproportionately to the labor required of them, and is to married men, inadequate to the support of their families, and the education of their children. To complete the organization of that office, there must be also a messenger and one assistant messenger.

The proposed re-organization would somewhat reduce the number of persons employed in the business of the Post Office, by rendering useless the clerks now occupied in making out the Postmaster General's accounts for the Treasury, as also the clerks employed in examining them in the Fifth Auditor's office, if not also those in the Comptroller's assigned to the same duty.

The utility of requiring all the Post Office accounts to be reported to the Comptroller, is not perceived. It would perhaps promote the ends of justice and operate as a salutary check upon the Auditor, if an appeal were allowed to the Comptroller, at the instance of the claimant or Postmaster General, should either, in any case, be dissatisfied with his decision.

If the business of the Post Office Department were thus organized, it might be required of the Postmaster General to furnish to Congress annually, specific estimates, setting forth the sums expected to be required under each head of general account now appearing on the books, and any others that Congress might require to be opened; and after obtaining an appropriation of the aggregate for the support of the Post Office establishment not to exceed the current revenue, to render an account at the next session, of the amount expended for each purpose specified in his estimates. It would be a further improvement, if all the allowances were prohibited, other than for services rendered in pursuance of some pre-existing law, contract or lawful regulation, and a small contingent appropriation were assigned to the Postmaster General, like those made to the service of the other Departments to meet necessary expenditures, which cannot be foreseen or provided for by contract or regulation.

Essential improvement might be made, as is believed, in some portions of the law regulating the details of duty assigned to the Postmaster General, particularly as to the making of contracts. Additional precautions are necessary against irresponsible bidding, and to prevent combinations injurious to the Department. If bidders were required on all cases, to furnish the names of responsible securities with their bids, who should be bound from the date of acceptance, it would prevent the bids of worthless men, and mere speculators, which now produce great inconvenience to the Department, and sometimes serious loss. And if, on the other hand, combinations to prevent competition were punishable by perpetual exclusion from the service of the Department, it would, it is believed, have an excellent effect on its interests as well as on the character of its contractors.

It is worthy of consideration, whether it would not be expedient to change the rates of letter postage, making them conform to the national currency, graduations of 6, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 cents. Such a provision would save almost half the labor now required in the examination of accounts in the Department and prevent numberless errors. It would also much simplify the system, if the number of mails to which these rates should apply, were doubled at each increase of rate from the lowest to the highest.

There have been so many changes in mail routes since their original establishment, that it is now difficult, if not impracticable, to trace them from their origin in the law, through all mutations, down to their present condition. It would contribute greatly to the convenience of the Department if they were all re-established in one act, with such alterations and additions as the accommodation of the public may require, and the interest of the Department admit. A portion of the surplus revenue will be required to make improvements on existing routes; but it is believed, the Department can, without inconvenience, put into operation new routes, not exceeding in cost \$300,000 a year as soon as they can be established, and the necessary arrangements made.

The aid of legislation is required to close, equitably, some of old claims against the Department. Various demands exist for their services rendered by authority of the Department, in a measure sanctioned by usage, which, though to some extent, cannot, in the opinion of the undersigned, be adjusted and paid without the sanction of Congress. It is hoped that power may be vested in the Auditor, if one be created, with the sanction of the Comptroller, to settle these claims upon the principles of justice and equity; or, if this course be not deemed expedient, that Congress will provide some other means for their speedy adjustment.

The undersigned cannot close this communication, without paying a humble tribute to the worth of a patriot and friend—the late Postmaster General. It may be said of him, as the Head of the Department, that the reason he had not a better fortune was that he was too good a man. In other positions, and under other circumstances, he would have been one of the greatest and most useful, he was one of the best and most highly endowed, of our public men. Having for more than twenty years been acquainted with Mr. BARR, and been honored with his friendship; knowing his private worth, his love of country, and his disinterestedness; and having always had an abiding confidence in his integrity and honor, it would be to the undersigned a source of lasting regret, if any thing said or done by him, in the administration of this Department, should be understood as intended or calculated to depreciate his virtues or cast a stain upon his memory.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
AMOS KENDALL.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR LYNCH.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and House of Representatives.

In conformity with general usage, you have convened in the Representative Hall, to witness the installation of the Governor elect; a ceremony to the individual to be inducted into office, the most trying, solemn and impressive. In the presence of this enlightened and imposing assembly, I am to take the oath prescribed by the constitution preparatory to the exercise of the trust confided. Sensibly impressed with the obligation and responsibility imposed, I shall enter on the discharge of the duties enjoined upon me, with a confidence greatly impaired, from the apprehension, that I may fall short of the anticipation of my friends. But I derive consolation from the assurance, that the Representative character with which I am surrounded, offers the strongest guarantee that the rights and best interests of the community will be nurtured and protected.

Institutions based upon constitutional provisions, although constantly exposed, and liable to be assailed by the clamor of opposing interests, rest secure in the virtue and intelligence of the People. The contention and collision that must always take place for power, where there is no acknowledged head, or established rule of succession, so far from weakening, tends rather to strengthen and confirm; and the violence and hostility of parties are expended in harmless fury, so long as popular feeling finds a vent through the medium of a free and unshackled press.

But gentlemen, there are occasional intervals, in this bustle and vicissitude of human affairs, that fall upon the spirits like an evening's calm, and prompt us to still and control the turbulence of thought, which the day may have brought forth; soberly to review our past conduct, and to ponder well on the future. Under such profound impressions, the mind is brought to pause—by reflection, it is chastened, and we rise from our meditations with our hearts softened if not subdued; feeling in the approaching desolation of nature, alike the littleness of our angry passions, and the disposition to merge them in the more charitable and lofty feelings ungenerally by that kindred evening, which must soon close upon us all; a season peculiarly proper to blot from our recollections the bitter asperities of political strife, growing out of party feeling and excitement, and to turn our attention to the encouragement of social and orderly intercourse, so essentially necessary to secure the general esteem, and good opinion of our fellow-men. In the relations of public and private life, this is to be acquired by putting on at least the semblance of the moral virtues; and in this we are best guided by the operation and support of good laws, of good education, and of good examples.

Our government was the first, and as yet is the only one, fairly and fully bottomed on the sovereignty of the people. It was reserved for the wisdom and patriotism of American statesmen to develop its principles more fully—to raise its institutions to a degree of perfection unexampled in the history of nations; and to realize a system of policy of the most economical, and at the same time affording the most encouraging view of the grandeur and future destiny of a free and enlightened people.

As a nation, we have experienced a degree of prosperity and happiness far beyond the enjoyment of any other government, nor is there a people on earth upon whom the preservation of liberty, and the universal welfare, impose such dread obligations. The eyes of the friends of liberty from every quarter of the globe, are turned upon us with intense interest. We are to defend and protect a character and country untarnished by shame, and unknown to conquest—we are to cherish and protect the honor and glory achieved in bygone days, and the splendour of the present, to provide the means and accelerate the march of future greatness, to preserve and defend that Constitution which is the foundation of all our best enjoyments here, and the freedom of the Christian Religion, the source of our best hopes hereafter.

The situation of the country, and the conjuncture of circumstances under which you have assembled, give at this time, an unusual degree of importance to legislative interposition. Public sentiment is aroused, expectation is heightened; and this community looks with much earnestness to the harmonious and joint action of your body. The agitation and the decision upon some of the most important measures that will present themselves, naturally give rise to this anxiety; and I flatter myself that its best hopes will be realized. The meeting of the Legislature under ordinary circumstances, cannot be looked to by reflecting men with indifference. Its action at this time is necessarily widened, in order to embrace new wants and interests springing out of the rapid increase of population, and the great accumulation of wealth.

The general revision of a code of laws—the laying off the country lately acquired from the Chickasaws into counties—the

increase of banking capital—the disorganized state of the militia—provision for a school system—for a penitentiary, and many other matters will claim your deliberation. But I beg leave in a more special manner to invite your attention to such measures of internal improvement as you may deem best calculated to promote the general prosperity by increased facilities of intercommunication. There is perhaps no country that presents a more ample field for enterprise, nor one that promises more in advance.

Legislation should take enlarged views. A wise policy will rarely attempt any restraint on the pursuits of individual interests; but rather to awaken the inclination. Extend, if you please, every facility of intercourse, and more particularly the capacities for inland trade; which must be admitted, is best suited to the transports of bulky or cumbersome commodities; guard and watch over the interest of all, and leave every man to take his own track. Nor should government feel less interest in fixing a moderate rate of taxation, than in the enforcement of impartial assessment, and its equal pressure on all. Taxes are paid with some degree of reluctance, measurably, because the equivalent is to be found in the protection afforded, and is of a negative quality; consisting rather in the prevention of ill than in the diffusion of good. The burden becomes offensive, not so much from its weight, but because of its unjust operations. The revenue of the Planter is directly affected by the land tax, and it is further reduced by the freight on the transport of his products, the commissions on sales and other charges. The capitalist in whatever manner his investments are made, enjoys all the benefits of protection extended to the land-holder, and for which he pays a much lighter tax; with the facility too, in many instances, of withdrawing at pleasure, and reinvesting his funds in a more lucrative or less hazardous concern.

On a former occasion, I recommended the true policy of the State, that the first expenditures in internal improvement should be made in rearing up markets within our own limits; and suggested the propriety of constructing three railroads running across the country. I had not intended, nor do I now mean to say, in support of this position, that such roads should operate to the exclusion of others. The contemplated New Orleans and Nashville railroad is viewed as a grand project, and is entitled to your serious consideration, as it promises to at least a portion of the state, decided advantages in procuring the up country produce, and in the transportation of Cotton to market. The magnitude of the undertaking, like the sculptures of intellect, may sparkle and dazzle, but should not so far blind us, as to bar a strict scrutiny, and some salutary modifications of the charter. Otherwise, we may hereafter find that this proffered boon was too dearly bought. The expediency of the measure depends mainly on its general utility; but the extent or urgency of this utility being indefinite, exigencies may arise in which this general ultimate good, may be greatly transcended, by the enormity of the mischief falling on some particular interest or portion of the country.

The construction of a rail road from Natchez to Jackson, and to be continued on the Tennessee line; and another leading from Pearlington, east of Pearl river, being east and west to suit the convenience of the southern as well as other countries, have also been spoken of. Whether so extended a scheme practicable, is a question for your decision. When such general intelligence as to the condition of the country and the wants of the people, collected as it is from every quarter, with such variety of invention and understanding, is brought to bear on the subject, it may be fairly presumed that the most useful plan will suggest itself to some one, and from a body thus constituted, it will scarcely fail to receive the approbation of a majority.

The undertaking and completion of a general plan best calculated for facilitating internal trade and intercourse is an object of the most absorbing interest and of the highest import. Among the many reasons that may be urged in favor of the home markets and their proper encouragement, may be enumerated, the active circulation of capital—the expedition and cheapness of transports from the proximity of products to the market—the ready sale and enhanced value of provisions and labor, by the establishment of intermediate marts—the great saving to the planter of the interior in selling his Cotton and making his purchases in person, especially the up country produce; and the probable facility that may be afforded from the concentration of capital at those points, in making his moneyed arrangements instead of encountering the difficulties of effecting his purpose through the Banks and Commission Houses of New Orleans. It must certainly be a source of much satisfaction to transact the whole of this business under the regulation and protection of laws, with which he is not only familiar, but which he has an agency in making.

The large amount requisite for the completion of such an undertaking will, very properly induce a close examination into the benefits to result, and to estimate of the probable cost; but I trust its magnitude will not be allowed for a moment to damp the ardor of enterprise. The immense undertakings and the achievements of sister States, invite and cheer us onward.

The important question, whether subscriptions in this enterprise will be an advantageous investment of capital, will first present itself, and in its satisfactory solution lies the great difficulty. Investments in the planting interest are not only considered more secure, but the net profits exceed the rate of interest abroad, or the terms upon which money can be had, and hence it is, that the planter is indisposed to make such investments when he has to pay out the money believing that it can be better applied. It is highly essential to the completion of so vast an undertaking, that ability of the planters or landholders should be enlisted; and the most certain mode of effecting this object, will be to satisfy them that it will promote their interest. In the science of political economy, inquiring minds, aided in their researches by theo-

retical views, often disclose and bring within the reach and comprehension of the plainest capacities, very important truths. It is not my purpose to attempt a general development of the resources of the State. The fertility and immense value of lands owned by individuals, discover an almost inexhaustible fund, if it can be converted into active capital and brought into use. There are but few planters who have more than a fourth or third of their land in cultivation, and consequently the balance is unproductive. Now, if the company of stockholders can effect a loan by the hypothecation of real estate, it would hold out to the landholder strong inducements, and will also furnish ample means for the construction of as many railroads as may be deemed necessary. Such a scheme would have for its object the conversion of that, which to a great extent, is inactive and unproductive to the owner, into that, which would be tangible and operative. This view of the subject may be sufficient to remove all objections on the part of the landholder, and induce a free and liberal subscription.

The rate of interest as well as the facility of obtaining a loan, depends much upon the security tendered. The money will rise or fall in demands in his proportion to the risk he runs. The pledge of real estate at half its value, seems to offer the best security for money. In addition to this, the establishment of a well ordered sinking fund, must contribute largely by its constant operation to the reduction of the loan; and must also give additional credit to the borrower. With a view to the more extended and profitable operation of this fund, the loan should be obtained for an amount far exceeding the estimated cost of the work, to be loaned annually by the commissioners at ten per cent. per annum, together with the dividends arising or at least a portion of them, for a limited time. The material and grand requisite to the efficiency of this fund is the punctual and inviolable application of the sums appropriated for its redemption.

Whether a loan can be effected by an individual company, unconnected with a pledge of faith and credit of the State, I am not prepared to say. The credit that attaches to a Representative Government, from the security of a personal interest in the People themselves, together with its superior resources may have a decided preponderance in a foreign market. This, in one point of view, inspires more confidence than the resources of individuals, who, of course may fail more suddenly, and the facility of transfer afforded the stockholder, aids the Government in borrowing even more than the credit it is fairly entitled to. Public creditors look to the possibility of withdrawing by the sale of their debentures, before any embarrassment occurs, or is likely to happen.

In other points of view, the credit of individuals is better founded than that of the Government. The want or difficulty of compulsory process against the latter, for a breach of its engagements, may be objected to; nor can it be expected that public resources will be husbanded, with the same care as those of individuals. Again, it has been remarked that when Governments find themselves strong in the ability to borrow, they are apt to become prodigal, and to conceive and intermeddle with some gigantic projects that may sometimes lead to glory, but more commonly, perhaps, to financial exhaustion. This can only be guarded against by a clear expression of the specific purpose and the true application of the fund.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

LACONICS.

A contented mind and a good conscience will make a man happy in all conditions.

All faults are pardonable when one has the courage to avow them.

If politeness does not inspire a man with goodness, equity, complaisance and gratitude, it at least gives the appearance of these and makes a man appear outwardly what he ought to be inwardly.

There are three kinds of men who are indiscreet; an imprudent man, a drunkard and a fool.

Keep your ideas, opinions, and intentions, as much as possible within your own breast.

Benignity is preferable to munificence. A charitable man coarsens not his neighborhood, he befriends not the tales of envy and malevolence, neither repeateth he their slanders. He assisteth the poor in their trouble; he rejoiceth in furthering the prosperity of all men.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man than this, that when the injury began on his part, the kindness should begin on ours.

Be firm in your resolutions—but woeigh well before you resolve.

How to LEARN A DUNCE TO SPELL.—A printer had a boy who was an incurable blunderer in spelling, and who gave him great trouble by his mistakes. He made many efforts to teach him; he scolded and threatened in vain; and as a last resort ordered him to boil a dictionary in milk and eat it for his supper.

A PUFF.—The editor of the Wheeling Times thus appropriately notices the arrival, in that place, of the "Industrious Fleas," and their idle owner. The Industrious Fleas are, here, (or were before we put down our finger) & we are sorry to say, some few of our citizens were induced to visit them. The low-lived scapewags who can find no better means of obtaining a livelihood than by such contemptible imposition, should be publicly whipped from every community.

MARCH OF INTELLECT.—You hadn't got Mary Magully have you? said a consequence stranger, the other day, strutting up to a bookseller. "No, I hadn't," replied the man of books, but I have the writing of her sister Sally and I guess she was a sight smarter gal 'en ever Mary was." A copy of Paulding's rap *Salmagundi* accordingly changed owners.

**SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH.
RODNEY.**
Saturday, January 22, 1836.
FOR PRESIDENT.
**HUGH L. WHITE,
OF TENNESSEE.**

Owing to the sudden, unexpected mysterious elopement of our principal workman on Saturday night last, we are placed under the unavoidable necessity of delaying our paper somewhat beyond the usual time of publication.

Our readers we hope, with their usual characteristic lenity, will forgive these apparent failures on our part. We hope for the honor of the craft in future to be able to procure workmen who may be relied upon. We forbear mentioning the name of the individual, as he has heretofore been considered a respectable member of the Typographical Society in Natchez, and for the good opinion we entertain of that association, we will let this circumstance pass by as though it were not.

We have already written for a person to supply his place, and hope to put forth our paper at the usual time next week.

Col. Nichols, a whole-hog-Jackson Van-Buren man, was lately elected U.S. Senator from the State of Louisiana, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Chas. Gayarre. So we go.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Geo. Leighton to a gentleman in this place dated,
Jackson, Jan. 13, 1836.

DEAR SIR— Ere this you have, no doubt, heard the result of the Senatorial election—the issue was just as I anticipated. The Walker party were completely organized, while the White party were at difference concerning the candidates on the list. So soon as both Houses were organized, the members of the White party determined to try their strength upon the first ballot, which resulted as follows: Poindexter 23; Plummer 18. This, it is supposed, constituted the entire strength of the White party. Walker got 36 votes, the rest were scattering. So soon as the Poindexter men made a move to strengthen the Plummer ticket, the Plummer men went for Walker. I have been told that there were many members ready to vote for Walker in case there should have been another balloting.

The result of this election has occasioned much ill-feeling. Certain members whom they call turn-coats from Hinds County have been hung in effigy and much excitement prevails.

On Tuesday last a duel was fought near this place between Col. Gwin and Judge Caldwell, which, in all probability will prove fatal to both. Caldwell died in a short time after the affair—Walker still lingers, but doubt is entertained of his recovery.

I have presented our Bank Bill, and one hundred copies have been ordered to be printed for the use of the House. There seems to be some objection to some of the features of the charter, and the bonus meets with little support.— There is a considerable cry against small Banks. I have, however, gained many friends in favor of the Bill, and think it will pass with some amendments. I shall call it up in a few days, when it will take its regular course with other business.

There is a debate at present in the House on the propriety of calling a Convention, as well as a resolution offered and which will shortly be acted upon, in relation to nominating a suitable person for the Presidency.

January 14.

To-day I again presented the Bank Bill, and after a second reading it was laid over, by a majority of the House, until the first Monday in February next, when it will again be called up for consideration. Every attention, you may rest assured, will be paid to it by its real friends. You have no idea of the opposition which any measure calculated to operate against the Mammoth Bank meets in the House. It is at present, however, impossible to tell what may be the final result of it. You may expect to hear from me occasionally.

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE LEIGHTON.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The following letter from New Orleans which has been kindly handed us by a gentleman in this place, furnishes the latest intelligence respecting our French difficulties.

NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 16, 1835.

DEAR SIR: Five mails from the north have just come in this morning, but letters are not to be distributed till afternoon.

Rumor says that France had sent a fleet of 20 sail of the line to the West Indies, and notified Mr. Barton, on his leaving that country, that any unfriendly net on the part of our government would be considered a declaration of war, which they would instantly meet. If true, it amounts to a declaration of war on their part, in pretending to dictate what our Government may or may not do in relation to its own concerns. We look for another version of the story, but give you the news as it is.

It is also said Cotton had declined Id in Liverpool which is altogether improbable, as any change growing out of the above would have been a tendency to advance.

Yours, sincerely,
BOGART & HOOPES.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration were granted at the last term of the Probate court of Jefferson county, to the undersigned on the estate of Sarah Sisson deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them duly authenticated; those indebted will please make payment without delay.

ELDRIDGE SISSON, Adm'r.
January 20th, 1836. 50-3c

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for a note drawn by A. M. Holley in 1834, for fifty dollars, and made payable to me 15th January, 1835, as said note has been lost or mislaid so that I cannot find it.

GUY COTTON,
January 22, 1836. 50-4f

FAYETTE HOTEL.
THE Proprietor begs leave to return his most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage which has been bestowed upon him. And respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His Table will be furnished with as good as the market affords. His Stables with a sufficient quantity of provender, and his Bar, with a choice selection of Vinous and Spiritous Liquors.—T. H. DUGGAN,
Fayette, Miss. January 22, 1836. 50-4f
The State Rights Banner, Courier & Journal, and Manchester Herald, will please insert the above twice, and forward their account to the subscriber in Fayette.

NOTICE.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jefferson County, }
TO Guardians, Executors, and Administrators

The Orphan's Court Laws requires you to make annual settlements.
Citations will therefore issue indiscriminately to all persons who fail to render an account according to law, at the next March Term of the Probate Court.
By order of the Court.
Attest
C. T. MILES, Dept. Clk.
January 18th, 1836. 50-3c

NOTICE.

THE NOTES and Accounts of the late firm of Mason, Mitchell & Pyke, of Samuel A. Mason, and of the Estate of N. M. Henderson, deceased having been placed in our hands for collection and settlement, all persons indebted to either of said concerns are requested to call on us and make payment.

MONTGOMERY & WILCOX,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Rodney, January 22d, 1836. 50-3c

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the plantation of the Subscriber living in this County, some time since in December last, a *SORREL HORSE*, about 164 hands high, blaze face; three white feet; switch tail, but not very long—shed before; and badly splintered on the fore legs. A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of the said horse to the undersigned or to John Daniel, on the premises—or Five Dollars if secured so that I can get him again.

MARY DANIEL,
Jefferson Co. Jan. 22, 1836. 50-4f

MONTGOMERY & BATCAELOR

WE HAVE JUST received an assortment of Genl's Clothing, consisting of super Drab, Steel Mix'd and Adelaide Overcoats; blue, black, invisible green & brown frock & Dress Coats; superfine Black Cloth Pants; Red Brck and English Cass., D. and every variety Sattin, do.—Black Silk Velvet Vests; D. B. Black and Blue Cloth, do. D. B. Tailor, do. do. super Lamb's Wool Drawers; also a few cases Silk and Beaver Hats, latest style.—Bridles, Martingales, Surchings, Girths, Bridle Filings, Riding Whips, Spurs; a lot of superfine Spanish Cigars. They have also on hand a collection of School Books, of the latest and most approved editions, together with a great variety of articles too tedious to mention.—They respectfully invite their friends and the public to call and examine their stock, as they flatter themselves that they will be able to please both as to price and quality of their goods.

Rodney, January 15th, 1836. 50-3c

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale at Public Auction on the 11th day of February next, all his personal property, consisting of

Nineteen Likely Negroes, part of them raised on the place, and all acclimated.

—ALSO—
a Stock of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep; 5 yoke of Oxen, 6 head of fine Horses, 2 Wagons; (one entirely new,) one Buggy. A lot of NEW BACON,

which will be sold for Cash. A quantity of Seed, Peas, Potatoes, &c.
Together with
Every description of Farming Tools.

—ALSO—
A lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of three or four leather Beds and Bedding, Mattresses, Bedsteads; one patent lever spring Clock, one side-board, case two Bureaus, Trunks, Tables, &c. together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention. All of which will be sold on a credit of twelve months with approved security.

Sums under Twenty Dollars to be cash. The Negroes will be sold on a credit of two years to January 1837 and 1838, with notes payable and negotiable in the Planter's Bank of Mississippi at Natchez.
A. HAMBERLIN,
Jefferson Co. Jan. 22, 1835. 50-4f

Strayed

FROM the owner in Rodney on the 9th inst. a dark bay Mare, about fourteen hands high, and 7 or 8 years old; also a bay horse 7 or 8 years old, about fourteen hands high. Any information left at this office concerning them will be thankfully received and the giver rewarded.

Ploughs for Sale.

THE Subscribers have just received a lot of superior Ploughs from Maysville, Ky. made by Wm. C. Newgate, which they offer low for cash. Planters and others are invited to call and examine them. WATKINS & DAVENPORT.
Rodney, January 21, 1836. 50-3c

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order made by the Probate Court of Jefferson County, at the December Term thereof, I will, as guardian of NANCY MANSFIELD, offer for sale, at the Court House in Fayette, on Saturday the sixth of February next, a tract of Land in the vicinity of Col. P. B. Harrison, the property of my said ward, on a credit of twelve months. Unquestionable titles will be made on the purchasers giving satisfactory security for the payment of the purchase money.

THOMAS GRAFTON, Guardian.
Fayette, 28th Dec'r., 1835. 47-