

of trade. The effect is the same upon nations as individuals. The flag, says their rich freight, the hazards of the sea, the noble bringing of the special results of commercial enterprise, the freedom to stir at the atonement, the noble results of the schools that could be established among them. Every ship that spreads her sails and wing her way to distant lands, no matter what may be the immediate object of her journey, is, therefore, to some extent, a missionary in the cause of peace, civilization, and freedom. Palms, then, be the hand that would strike a blow at commerce under the foolish presence of thereby maintaining independence.

MARYLAND.

The Whig Senate of Maryland have refused to go into an election of United States Senator. The House of Delegates sent up a resolution proposing the 18th of the election by a vote of 55 to 15. A motion was made to postpone its consideration until Tuesday, the 11th, but the Senate rejected even this, and sent a message to the House stating in reply to the resolution that they cannot concur therein. This is another specimen of the law, order and character of whiggery.

The resolution which was introduced in the House of Delegates by Mr. Gallagher, requesting the Senate and Representative in Congress to vote for a bill refunding to Gen. Jackson the fine imposed on him by Judge Hall, passed on the 6th inst. by a vote of 42 to 33—a strict party vote.—*Nash Union.*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE CASE OF THE SOMMERS.—Yesterday in this Court, Mr. Seales, acting as counsel for and in behalf of Mrs. Cromwell, widow of the man executed on board the United States brig Somers, applied for a warrant for the arrest of Commander Mackenzie and Lieut. Gansvoort, with a view to their trial on the charge of wilful murder.

Judge Betts, this morning, read a long and able opinion on the application, which has honorably passed a large portion of the night in studying out and writing. He denied the application, firstly on the ground that it is exceedingly questionable whether the civil Courts have jurisdiction of the case, and, secondly, because the present, at all events, is not a proper time for such a proceeding. The case is under examination to be a properly organized and appointed tribunal, by which it will undoubtedly be dealt with as justice shall require; and it would be exceedingly disrespectful and in appropriate, to say the least, for a civil Court to interfere while the action of that tribunal is yet in progress.

[N. Y. Com. Adv. 11th inst.]

MARYLAND.—Gov. Thomas, in his message to the Legislature of this State, sets the debt down at \$15,211,338 94, which bears an annual interest of \$870,000, making the total, including the tax of Baltimore, more than one dollar on the hundred.—*Free Trader.*

Intelligence from New York and Michigan shows that the friends of Mr. Callahan are moving in those States. The general Democratic Committee of the City of New York is composed of twenty-nine Callahan men, and twenty-one Van Buren men.—*Correspondence of the South Carolinian.*

Gen. Jackson President of the Democratic Convention.—Mr. Adams, in a recent speech in Congress, mentioned a rumor that Gen. Jackson would be invited to act as President of the Democratic National Convention, for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.—*Char. Cour.*

It is confidently whispered among the polite circles of New York and elsewhere, that Mr. Van Buren has offered himself in marriage to that distinguished literary lady, Miss Sewgwick. This information, it is said, comes from a source which entitles it to the utmost credence. Should Mr. Van Buren prove successful, he can congratulate himself on his good luck, and although he was not able to resist the *hard-ender mania* which swept over the land in 1840, he will have achieved a more important victory to himself, that of winning one of the most amiable and charming ladies of the country.—*Pauling Clarion.*

FERTILITY OF NORTHERN TEXAS.—The fertility of Northern Texas is such, that a good vine, growing on the plantation of Mr. Richard G. Miller, of Lamar county, has yielded a good five feet nine inches in circumference. It is astonishing the great richness of the soil of this part of Texas. Its proximity, also, to Red River, enables the planter to ship his produce to New Orleans, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and to do so better than in their own country. This soil certainly draws from the richest state of our country, and it is a vast amount of wealth and to the satisfaction of its owners. We think the plantations to stay at home, might be more advantageously directed to our nation, if the interests of the American planter and farmer, could obtain as respectful consideration in the mind of our legislators as those of the manufacturer. Shall we decrease our home producers, by opening wide the road of emigration?—The very fact of our agricultural population emigrating to a foreign nation, is palpable evidence of defect in our laws. Can our legislators at Washington, so far forget their duty, as to allow the soil and spirit of many of our states to take their departure to another land, for want of proper legislative care?—*Lat. Lib. Rev. Democratic Herald.*

BEAUTIFUL COINCIDENCE.—It is melancholy, to our warm affections for and love of liberty, to find a contract, in which the national condition of our country is clearly to be seen, in the blessings of liberty and freedom, far beyond the present destinies of Europe. However painful to the sympathies of the philanthropist, shall be the degraded and miserable condition of our species in another hemisphere, a beautiful and pleasing figure seems emanating from the following wonderful coincidence. Napoleon was first inaugurated consul of justice, on the day Washington was laid in the tomb. The grand angel over the proud champion of liberty in the New World, had ceased its vigils in the western sky, when a cold flecking beam radiated from her brow, and lighted into existence, a kindred champion in the east. But unaided with the general fires of freedom, that spring alone from minds unaided from the hands of Virue, the power of tyranny at last quenched the flame, and the undaunted spirit of a Napoleon, sunk in a living death, on the sterile rocks of St. Helena. The coincidence seems to have been laid an omen, in which with the loss of Washington in the New World, was to be the fatal loss of Napoleon in the Old, and a loss to the habitable globe, of a wider extension of the blessing of liberty and happiness among our fellow creatures.—*Natchitoches Dem.*

New Fashioned Potato.—The Wheeling Gazette speaks of a new species of potato plant that has just been imported from South America. The fruit grows on vines like pumpkins, and will do to make handsome artichokes, a single seed being sufficient to cover a vegetable. The peculiarity of this above ground vegetable is, that you can pick out the first potatoes without damaging the plants, and leave the "small potatoes" to grow bigger.—*So (Richmond) Planter.*

GINGER PUDDING.
Take six eggs, four cups of sugar, two cups of butter, one of milk, two spoonfuls of Allspice, two of Ginger, one spoonful of salaratus and six cups of flour. Put them together in a conical direction, all thoroughly mixed, and you will have an excellent pudding. It is a good warmed over the second or third day, as when fresh. We give this upon the authority of Mrs. Dr. SAUNDERS, who undertakes making all savoury things.—*Agriculturist.*

LIQUID MANURE.
When accounts of the great value of liquid manure, as proved by experiment, have been published, and its great utility is so evident on examining the subject, it is surprising that farmers do not give heed to the subject. Every one is aware that "manure is the farmer's gold mine," and great attention is given to the subject in making compost heaps, producing various materials, and buying manure, often at a high price, all which may be profitable; but the far cheaper method of saving liquid manure, should not be neglected, as it generally is.

Animal bodies are constantly wasting away and acquiring a new supply of matter from food. The waste passes off in urine and contains a large amount of fertilizing matter, and being in a liquid state is well adapted to support plants; as soluble matter only can be taken up by the roots of plants. Though dung may appear far more valuable, from its body and substance, that part only which is soluble will be appropriated by the plant to its support.

Arthur Young measured four equal portions of a field, one with dry cut straw, another with straw soaked five hours in fresh urine, a third with straw soaked in like manner fifteen hours, and a fourth with straw soaked three days; to a fifth portion nothing was applied. The whole was tilled alike and sowed with grain. The product of the first was 30, the second 50, the third 63, the fourth 125, and the fifth 9. This experiment demonstrates, by the straw, the great value of vegetable matter for manure, and by the urine, the great fertilizing properties of liquid manure, which is wasted by most farmers in the country.

A farmer in Scotland dug a pit near his feeding stall, and filled it with loam, at the expense of 22 dollars. On this he conducted the urine of twelve cattle for five months, and the whole was saturated. The contents of the pit was 250 loads, which were applied at the rate of forty loads to the acre. There was no perceptible difference between the crops on land thus manured, and on that to which an equal quantity of dung was applied. So he considered the liquid and solid manure of equal value when applied to the land; and the expense in the saving and application of liquid manure, will not justify its waste as it will afford a large profit beyond all the expense and trouble.

There are various ways of saving liquid manure, and every farmer can follow that which is most convenient, and by experiments learn which is the best. Dry loam and litter such as leaves, brakes, refuse straw, &c., may be thrown on the floor to absorb the moisture or a portion of plaster sufficient to be used with the manure, may be used to absorb the moisture.

Another method is to make the floor, light with a channel at the back part to drain the urine into a cistern, from which it may be carried to the field, and sprinkled upon the grass or tillage land, or used in a compost heap, in which it may be directed on a quantity of loam piled to receive and absorb it.

The cattle house may be so constructed that loam, soil, &c., may be placed under the floor to receive the liquid manure as it runs through. If dry loam be used, it will require much less to absorb the liquid manure, and it will be much lighter to cart.

A manure is of so much importance to the farmer, and a large amount of liquid may be collected had applied, and in any, and at but little expense, I hope the subject will be no longer neglected. Let every farmer contrive to save it this fall and learn from his own experience its great value.—*[Economicy.]*

From the Agriculturist. BLUE GRASS.

After the imagination is completely exhausted in eulogising the various products of mother earth, there is nothing to be compared to the old fashioned Blue Grass for permanent pasture. It is not denied that there are other grasses very valuable; but the Blue Grass comes forward early in the spring, will bear moderate grazing through the summer, and when not too closely cropped, will keep neat stock, such as young cattle, colts and sheep, in good condition all the winter. This cannot be predicated of any other grass; and as this is a favorable time, something in relation to its management may be beneficial.

1. SOIL. Almost any land with a moderate quantity of vegetable mould will grow it most luxuriantly; but experience has taught, that the richest limestone soil gives by far the best crop. Old fields very much worn will answer, if the former can have pasture till the timber about gets properly rooted. In case of a new pasture, if the full set can be obtained, stock will not into the thickest grass in the stand, while a morsel can be procured in the sunshine. However very good Blue Grass pasture can be obtained in woodland, if the timber does not entirely shade the ground, and the farmer will find it to his advantage to cut out the under growth to let his grass have a little sun. Light sandy and stony soils will not answer for Blue Grass, and we may be sure remarkably poor land will not do.

2. PREPARATION OF LAND. If it is desired to sow in woodland, the logs, brush, leaves and trash should be taken off. After it is clean, harrow the land thoroughly, and sow immediately. This is the best plan for Blue Grass on any kind of land.

3. QUANTITY OF SEED. A bushel or ten pounds of well stripped seed is the usual allowance, but if a bushel and a half can be sown, the stand will be sooner and much thicker. A gallon of clean seed will do as well as a bushel in the chaff. Care should be taken that the seeds are good. Notice that the straw is not cut when too green, or that the seeds appear not black and small musty. The chaff should appear yellow and small sweet.—The eye and nose, will soon tell good from bad seed. Seed properly gathered and preserved, will not be injured for years, but if they have ever been wet, or the least heated, the probability, is that they will not vegetate. As a general rule, the fresher the seed the better.

4. TIME OF SOWING. January and February are the best months for sowing; but March, September and October will do pretty well. Many experienced farmers prefer sowing while the snow is on the ground. In this way, most of the seeds come in contact with the earth, as the snow melts away, and the stand is apt to be good.

5. AFTER MANAGEMENT. When the grass first comes up, the blades are remarkably small, and not infrequently the strong weeds seem to have choked it out; but be not alarmed, the grass is only waiting to send down its roots to get better hold on the soil, and by it will conquer every intruder. Some pasture lightly the first year, but we prefer nothing should touch the land till the second year, or immediately after the seeds ripen. Then, pasture but lightly. The third year is as soon as a full and vigorous stand can be anticipated. Care should then be taken to tread the surface close with heavy stock, and the grass will be rich and strong in proportion to the density of the soil on which it grows. The more you pack it, other things being equal, the stronger it will rise.

From the Agriculturist. IRISH POTATOES.

As the season is just at hand for planting potatoes, a few plain directions will not be amiss. It has been proved by the experience of every one, that Irish Potatoes, as far South as Tennessee, materially deteriorate after the second or third year at most, and some of the closest observers think it not safe to trust to seed grown in the South at all. Why this is so we cannot explain, further than in southern latitude, the best potatoes cannot be grown. It cannot be for the want of vegetable, or animal matter, or stimulants, or even moisture, but the heat of the sun is too great for them. The tubers grown here are not so large, smooth, dry and well flavored as in the north, and our judgment is decided in purchasing seed from the north.

2. Time of Planting. In the south, it is not one year in ten, suitable for late planting. Some put their potatoes in the ground in autumn, but our experience teaches the best time is, the first dry weather after the break of winter; or in other words, the best time for planting Irish potatoes is so soon as the frost is sufficiently out of the ground to bear working generally in February, there is a scaptable spell; and almost always dry weather can be selected about the first of March. By planting thus early, the potatoes will mature by the commencement of the hot summer drought; while if they are put in late, they rarely support thro' the hot parching season.

3. Preparation of Grounds. On this point, the theories and practices are endless, and contradictory, and no doubt success or not attends plans which appear to differ very materially. A good plan is to break the ground thoroughly to the depth of about 8 inches, and harrow it till the clods are broken and the surface becomes smooth. Next lay out rows 4 feet apart and drop the potatoes from 8 to 14 inches asunder in the rows. If manure is to be applied now is the time. Fresh stable dung, straw, and litter of every kind may be applied with profit. If the furrow is completely filled, it will be the better.

4. Covering. By running a turn plough on each side of the rows, and thus raise a ridge over the potatoes. Let them remain thus about ten days, or till just before the sprouts come to the surface, when a harrow should pass across the rows to draw down the ridges a little, and give the young plants a smooth, light surface, in which to make their appearance. This operation effectually destroys the young grass which often intrudes itself where it is not desired, and is, perhaps, better than any working the crop receives.

5. After Culture. The orthodox doctrine is, that Irish potatoes should be worked but once, and that about the time the plants are 6 or 8 inches high, but our belief is, if the ground can be kept perfectly free from weeds, and loose, all the season, the crop will be so much the better.—The practice, however, of hilling the vines, cannot be too highly reprehended. Where the dirt is thrown up, the vines put out new fibers near the surface, and the consequence is, there will be a larger quantity of potatoes but they will be small, and in point of weight there will not be so good a crop as if the hill had not been done.

6. Harvesting. Many persons dig all the potatoes as soon as the vines die—perhaps as early as June, or July, but inasmuch as the writer has never been successful in saving potatoes dug in the summer, he lets them remain in the ground till about the last of October, when they are taken out and put in the cellar, or in heaps of about ten bushels, and covered with earth about a foot deep. In this way we never fail keeping them, and they remain fresh and good till the warm sun sprouts them in the spring. There are other modes of cultivating, we have tried with success, but we consider the foregoing a safe plan, and therefore we are disposed to recommend it to our readers.

New Orleans Money Market.

From the N. O. Merchants' Trans. Jan. 12.

Union bank-notes, N. Orls	par.
Louisiana	par.
Gas Light	par.
Mechanics and Traders,	par.
City	par.
Louisiana State	par.
Commercial	par.
Canal	par.
Carrollton	par.
Consolidated	20 to 23
Citizens'	20 to 23
Improvement	55 to 60
Atchafalaya	74 to 80
Exchange	52 to 55
Orleans	51 to 55
1st and 2nd Municipalities	11 to 17
Third Municipality	55 to 57
United States Bank Notes	53 a 55
Alabama	12 to 15
Tennessee	1 to 3
Indiana	1 to 3
Blue Backs	24 to 25
Miss. Union Bank	15 a 17 per doll.
Agricultural	50 a 55 "
Grand Gulf	30 a 35 "
Planters' Bank	35 a 40 "
Kentucky	1
Ohio	5 to 10

LANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.

A LARGE LOT of Landreth's Garden Seeds, the growth of 1842.—For sale by G. W. HENDERSON, Jan. 21, 1843. 19—of

IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States Southern District of Mississippi. In the matter of the petition of Simeon T. Johnston, of Yazoo county, Mississippi, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts. No. 738. NOTICE is hereby given that SIMEON T. JOHNSTON, of Yazoo county, Mississippi, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 20th day of February next, at the court room in the city of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, in this district, as the time and place for hearing of said petition. All persons may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. WM. BURNS, Clerk. January 27, 1843.—20. pr. fee 5 dollars.

W. BARTLETT of Yazoo county, Mississippi, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 20th day of February next, at the court room in the city of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, in this district, as the time and place for hearing of said petition. All persons may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. WM. BURNS, Clerk. January 27, 1843.—20. pr. fee \$5.

District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. In the matter of the petition of Uriah R. Lobbit of Leake county, Mississippi, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts. No. 764. NOTICE is hereby given that URIAH R. LOBBIT, of Leake county, Mississippi, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 20th day of February next, at the court room in the city of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, in this district, as the time and place for hearing of said petition. All persons may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. WM. BURNS, Clerk. January 27, 1843.—20. pr. fee \$5.

District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. In the matter of the petition of Thomas F. Cook, of Madison county, Mississippi, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts. No. 767. NOTICE is hereby given that THOMAS F. COOK, of Madison county, Mississippi, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 20th day of February next, at the court room in the city of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, in this district, as the time and place for hearing of said petition. All persons may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. WM. BURNS, Clerk. Jan. 27, 1843.—20. pr. \$5.

District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. In the matter of the petition of Arnold Russell, of Yazoo county, Mississippi, individually, and as member of the firm of A. Russell & Co., to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts. No. 768. NOTICE is hereby given that ARNOLD RUSSELL, of Yazoo county, Mississippi, individually, and as member of the firm of A. Russell & Co., has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 20th day of February next, at the court room in the city of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, in this district, as the time and place for hearing of said petition. All persons may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. WM. BURNS, Clerk. January 27, 1843.—20. pr. fee \$5.

District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. In the matter of the petition of George W. Callihan of Yazoo county, Mississippi, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts. No. 769. NOTICE is hereby given that GEORGE W. CALLIHAN, of Yazoo county, Mississippi, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 20th day of February next, at the court room in the city of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, in this district, as the time and place for hearing of said petition. All persons may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. WM. BURNS, Clerk. Jan. 27, 1843.—20. pr. fee 5 ds.

District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. In the matter of the petition of William H. Dixon, of Holmes county, Mississippi, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts. No. 770. NOTICE is hereby given that WILLIAM H. DIXON, of Holmes county, Mississippi, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 20th day of February next, at the court room in the city of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, in this district, as the time and place for hearing of said petition. All persons may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. WM. BURNS, Clerk. Jan. 27, 1843.—20. pr. fee 5 ds.

District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. In the matter of the petition of Jonathan H. Lawrence, of Yazoo county, Mississippi, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts. No. 796. NOTICE is hereby given that JONATHAN H. LAWRENCE, of Yazoo county, Mississippi, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 20th day of February next, at the court room in the city of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, in this district, as the time and place for hearing of said petition. All persons may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. WM. BURNS, Clerk. January 27, 1843.—20. pr. fee \$5.

District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. In the matter of the petition of Samuel Graves, of Yazoo county, Mississippi, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts. No. 767. NOTICE is hereby given that SAMUEL GRAVES, of Yazoo county, Mississippi, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 20th day of February next, at the court room in the city of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, in this district, as the time and place for hearing of said petition. All persons may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. WM. BURNS, Clerk. January 27, 1843.—20. pr. fee \$5.

District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. In the matter of the petition of Isiah T. Corley, of Scott county, Mississippi, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts. No. 771. NOTICE is hereby given that ISHAM T. CORLEY, of Scott county, Mississippi, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 20th day of February next, at the court room in the city of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, in this district, as the time and place for hearing of said petition. All persons may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. WM. BURNS, Clerk. Jan. 27, 1843.—20. pr. fee \$5.

District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. In the matter of the petition of Anthony W. Bartlett of Yazoo county, Mississippi, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts. No. 739. NOTICE is hereby given that ANTHONY W. BARTLETT, of Yazoo county, Mississippi, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 20th day of February next, at the court room in the city of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, in this district, as the time and place for hearing of said petition. All persons may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. WM. BURNS, Clerk. Jan. 27, 1843.—20. pr. fee \$5.

District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. In the matter of the petition of Alexander T. McDowell, of Holmes county, Mississippi, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts. No. 722. NOTICE is hereby given that ALEXANDER T. McDOWELL, of Holmes county, Mississippi, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 20th day of February next, at the court room in the city of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, in this district, as the time and place for hearing of said petition. All persons may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. WM. BURNS, Clerk. January 27, 1843.—20. pr. fee \$5.

District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. In the matter of the petition of Ephraim N. Whittington, of Scott county, Mississippi, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts. No. 772. NOTICE is hereby given that EPHRAIM N. WHITTINGTON, of Scott county, Mississippi, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 20th day of February next, at the court room in the city of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, in this district, as the time and place for hearing of said petition. All persons may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. WM. BURNS, Clerk. January 27, 1843.—20. pr. fee \$5.

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District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. In the matter of the petition of William H. Dixon, of Holmes county, Mississippi, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts. No. 770. NOTICE is hereby given that WILLIAM H. DIXON, of Holmes county, Mississippi, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 20th day of February next, at the court room in the city of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, in this district, as the time and place for hearing of said petition. All persons may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. WM. BURNS, Clerk. Jan. 27, 1843.—20. pr. fee 5 ds.

District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. In the matter of the petition of Jonathan H. Lawrence, of Yazoo county, Mississippi, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts. No. 796. NOTICE is hereby given that JONATHAN H. LAWRENCE, of Yazoo county, Mississippi, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 20th day of February next, at the court room in the city of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, in this district, as the time and place for hearing of said petition. All persons may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. WM. BURNS, Clerk. January 27, 1843.—20. pr. fee \$5.

District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. In the matter of the petition of Samuel Graves, of Yazoo county, Mississippi, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts. No. 767. NOTICE is hereby given that SAMUEL GRAVES, of Yazoo county, Mississippi, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 20th day of February next, at the court room in the city of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, in this district, as the time and place for hearing of said petition. All persons may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. WM. BURNS, Clerk. January 27, 1843.—20. pr. fee \$5.

District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. In the matter of the petition of Isiah T. Corley, of Scott county, Mississippi, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts. No. 771. NOTICE is hereby given that ISHAM T. CORLEY, of Scott county, Mississippi, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 20th day of February next, at the court room in the city of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, in this district, as the time and place for hearing of said petition. All persons may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. WM. BURNS, Clerk. Jan. 27, 1843.—20. pr. fee \$5.

District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. In the matter of the petition of Anthony W. Bartlett of Yazoo county, Mississippi, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts. No. 739. NOTICE is hereby given that ANTHONY W. BARTLETT, of Yazoo county, Mississippi, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 20th day of February next, at the court room in the city of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, in this district, as the time and place for hearing of said petition. All persons may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. WM. BURNS, Clerk. Jan. 27, 1843.—20. pr. fee \$5.

District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. In the matter of the petition of Alexander T. McDowell, of Holmes county, Mississippi, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts. No. 722. NOTICE is hereby given that ALEXANDER T. McDOWELL, of Holmes county, Mississippi, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 20th day of February next, at the court room in the city of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, in this district, as the time and place for hearing of said petition. All persons may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. WM. BURNS, Clerk. January 27, 1843.—20. pr. fee \$5.

District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. In the matter of the petition of Ephraim N. Whittington, of Scott county, Mississippi, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts. No. 772. NOTICE is hereby given that EPHRAIM N. WHITTINGTON, of Scott county, Mississippi, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 20th day of February next, at the court room in the city of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, in this district, as the time and place for hearing of said petition. All persons may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. WM. BURNS, Clerk. January 27, 1843.—20. pr. fee \$5.

District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. In the matter of the petition of Arnold Russell, of Yazoo county, Mississippi, individually, and as member of the firm of A. Russell & Co., to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts. No. 768. NOTICE is hereby given that ARNOLD RUSSELL, of Yazoo county, Mississippi, individually, and as member of the firm of A. Russell & Co., has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 20th day of February next, at the court room in the city of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, in this district, as the time and place for hearing of said petition. All persons may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. WM. BURNS, Clerk. January 27, 1843.—20. pr. fee \$5.

District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. In the matter of the petition of George W. Callihan of Yazoo county, Mississippi, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts. No. 769. NOTICE is hereby given that GEORGE W. CALLIHAN, of Yazoo county, Mississippi, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing the 20th day of February next, at the court room in the city of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, in this district, as the time and place for hearing of said petition. All persons may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. WM. BURNS, Clerk. Jan. 27, 1843.—20. pr. fee 5 ds.

District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. In the matter of the petition of William H. Dixon, of Holmes county, Mississippi, to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts. No. 770. NOTICE is hereby given that WILLIAM H. DIXON, of Holmes county, Mississippi, has filed his petition in this court to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts under the act of Congress in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this court appointing