PHYSICAL AMALGAMATION.—About ten days since, a gentleman drove up to the Columbus Hotel with a fine looking body servant whom he called Ned. The master was very kind in his attention to Ned, and ordered every thing that was conducive to his comfort: he was also particular in his instructions to landlord Bracken, to have a bed placed in his room for the boy, which was promptly complied with, and the travellers retired to *rest!* In the morning they went on their way rejoicing, free as air! but alas, a change came o'er his bright anticipations! A stern looking man arrived on Sunday last, in pursuit of a person who had stolen a girl in Merriwether, Georgia. The description given of the thief corresponded with that of the gentleman who arrived with the boy Ned, three days before; but it surely it was not the same person, for *he had no girl!* The pursuer took the hint, and dashed on towards Pontotoc. On Wednesday he returned with the traveller bound, and his sprightly Ned was transformed into a beautiful yellow girl of about fourteen. The thief was a Mr. Tate, who is one of Miss Grimke's and Arthur Tappen's devoted adherents: he will undoubtedly be rewarded with *elevated marks of distinction*, on his return to Georgia.

MAIL ROBBER CAUGHT.—John A. Wilson, who lately robbed the express mail in Kentucky, was taken in Franklin county, Tenn. by Mr. Jesse W. Mosely, brother of J. H. Moseley Esq. of this city. He snapped a pistol at Mr. M. as he went to arrest him, whereupon Mr Mosely knocked him down, and took from him $10,000 dollars, in checks, which he endeavored to destroy by eating. He was taken Nashville and imprisoned.

☞Our intelligent correspondent, "Jefferson," is in an error when says Mr. Clay "has always been a federalist." He once acted with the republican party in opposing the United States Bank; he was the eloquent advocate of the late war, while his companion, Webster, was burning *blue lights* upon the coast to guide our enemies to the shore, and it was not until he made Mr Adams—the famous abolitionist, to whom Mr Biddle addresses his precious epistles—President, that he completely went over to the federalists. He charged Mr Adams with endeavor to barter away the navigation of the Mississippi for the Newfoundland fisheries. Mr Adams said he *told* a falsehood; Mr Clay swallowed the dose and was made Secretary of State. He is now endeavoring to ride into power by the influence of the abolitionists and a National Bank hobby; but it won't take." He has been "every thing by turns, and nothing long." What say you, State rightsmen of Lowndes, will you lend your influence to the support of such a man? Capt. Peebles has not dared to say that he will support him, for he well knows that no genuin nullifyer will sustain a man who has "boxed the compass" as frequently as Mr. Clay. The Capt. must come out and tell who he is in favor of, or the whigs will lay him in the shade, and start a fresh nag that lately run over the course like a young Eclipse.

For the Democrat.

CAPT. SETH PEEBLES.

SIR—I find that you have not answered the questions propounded to you through the last Democrat. You certainly do not intend to remain silent. It is seriously believed by some of your former friends, that you have deserted the ranks of the State Rights Party, to which you belonged, and have joined the Federal. I hope, sir, that if this charge is unfounded, you will meet it once by making an avowal of your sentiments. I am sincerely your personal friend, and wish you success in all laudable undertakings, but I cannot sacrifice my political sentiments to elevate any individual to office, however much I may esteem that individual as a man.

I believe, sir, that you are honest; but at the same time too much disposed to be influenced by the individuals around you. Your present position (if I am correctly informed as to what that position is) is not, I am convinced, the result of your own deliberate reflection, but of the influence of others. Pause and reflect. Better, far better, take your name down than to run for the Legislature as a federalist. You are in bad company—Clay is and always has been a federalist; the Bank is a federal measure; abolition is a federal measure; the whole whig party, particularly at the North, is federal. Then how can you, a nullifier, act with this party? You cannot consistently.

Permit me, in conclusion, to ask you some more questions. In the event that the Presidential question is narrowed down to Mr Calhoun and Mr Clay, will you support the former? JEFFERSON.

☞The citizens of Nashville, in this county, are making preparations to celebrate the 4th of July. Our eloquent fellow-citizen, WM. L. HARRIS, Esq. will deliver the Oration.

☞The weather has been excessively warm for the last ten days. Cotton has improved remarkably, and corn looks uncommonly fine. Four weeks since the cotton crop in this section looked discouraging, but the warm weather has revived the hopes of our planters.

INDEPENDENCE DINNER.—All persons desirous of partaking of the public Dinner on Wednesday next are referred to the notice in another column. The new dining room will be completed in due season for the anniversary; and all who intend to dine are requested to procure tickets to-day, that our host may know the number to prepare for.

THE VOICE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The following resolutions, were passed, by overwhelming majorities in both houses of the South Carolina legislature, at the late extra session.

"1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Legislature the resolutions adopted at the last session, recommending the separation of the Government from the Banks and the eventual collection and disbursement of the public money of the United States, in the constitutional currency, have received the approbation of the people of this State.

2. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Legislature, the policy indicated by those resolutions is essential to the best interests of the country; and that any public servant who refuses to promote the same, pursues a course injurious to the welfare and prosperity of the State.

3. *Resolved*, That the presiding officers of this Legislature, be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Senators and Representatives of this State in the congress of the United States."

TEXAS.—Congress adjourned on the 24th of May. Another candidate for the Presidency, called Col. Grayson, has been put in nomination, but it is thought that he will be unable to succeed against General Lamar. A Theatre has been built at Houston.

A Card.

The Members of the "Cotaxuxa Ram" tender their grateful acknowledgements to the authorities of Aberdeen, Lowndes, and citizens of the town, for the generous hospitality extended them at the late celebration of St. John's day. They assure the Magistrates and citizens that it shall ever be their aim to cherish and perpetuate the feelings of friendship existing at present; and will, with pleasure, join them on all similar occasions, if in their power.

Dr. Sanderson and Col. Willis, have the sincere thanks of the Members for the kind reception they met with at their hospitable mansions.

June 30, 1838.

General Orders—No. 6.

HEAD QUARTERS,
JACKSON, Miss. June 19th, 1838.

THE election for Brigadier General of the 2d Brigade of the 4th Division, held by order of Major General E. L. Acee, on the 23d and 24th of April last, was illegal. Brigadier General James Carter will, therefore, continue in office until the expiration of four years from the date of his commission.

The elections held on the same days for Colonels Commandant of the 19th, 28th, and 33d Regiments, by order of Brigadier General James Carter, being also illegal, the Colonels Commandant of said Regiment previously elected will continue in command for the period of four years from the day and date of their several commissions.

The election of Lieutenant Colonel and Major of the 19th Regiment, held at the same time, was illegal, and the officers previously elected will continue in office for the term of four years from the date of their several commissions.

It is the desire of the Commander-in-Chief, that *all officers*, elected to fill vacancies, continue in office for the term of four years.

The 33d section of the 3d Title of the "Act to Regulate the Militia of this State," provides, that "It shall be the duty of every officer on receiving a resignation to forward the same, with the reasons assigned therefor, to the Adjutant General, who shall immediately lay the same before the Commander in Chief; but no officer shall be deemed out of service until he has received notice of the acceptance of his resignation by the Commander in Chief." No resignation will be accepted unless it is shown that the officer offering to resign has performed distinguished services, or is incompetent.

The several Colonels Commandant, assisted by the Lieutenant Colonels and Majors, are ordered to lay off their respective Regiments into Battalions and Beats. The Beats will be numbered alphabetically, and laid off so that no beat shall contain less than forty-eight nor more than one hundred privates; and the Colonels Commandant are required to order elections and have their several regiments fully officered within three months from the date of this order.

"Whenever any company beat shall neglect or refuse to elect officers to its command, the Colonel or Commandant of the Regiment to which said company may belong, will nominate a fit and proper person to take command of said company beat until such election shall be held; and such person so nominated shall, by warrant from under the hand of the Colonel or Commandant of the Regiment, be appointed Captain by brevet, and shall, during such brevet appointment, have and exercise all the powers and duties of Captain of the company, to the command of which he may be appointed, and shall be liable to all the penalties imposed by law upon Captains for refusal or neglect to discharge the duties of their office."

The Commander in Chief is now prepared to furnish volunteer Infantry companies with muskets and accoutrements complete, and expects to be prepared to furnish volunteer Rifle and Cavalry companies with rifles, swords, and pistols in a few months. There are now no restrictions as to the number of Volunteer companies in the several Regiments; commissions will, therefore, be furnished to the officers of such companies, and arms delivered on the production of the certificate of the Colonel Commandant as required by law.

The safety of the country requires an efficient organization of the Militia, and the Commander in Chief relies, confidently, on the zealous co-operation of every officer in effecting this desirable result.

By order of
ALEXANDER G. McNUTT,
Commander-in-Chief.
CHARLES M. PRICE,
Adjutant General M. M.

Jackson, June 25th, 1838.—51-3w.

☞ The Columbus Democrat, Holly Springs Mirror, Eastern Clarion, and Mississippi Free Trader will insert the above General Order three times.

* See section 24th of the act approved Dec. 25th 1838.

July Dinner.

LIVINGSTON & BRACKEN; at the solicitation of the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July, will prepare a Public Dinner on the occasion. They request all who desire to participate in the Dinner to call the present week and procure Tickets that they may make suitable arrangements.

June 30, 1838.

Drs. Watkins & Bolling,

HAVE united in the practice of Medicine, and offer their services to the public.—One or the other will be always found in their office, unless engaged professionally. They will go all distances, and at all times.

Dr. Watkins resides near the Market-house, and Dr. Bolling near the residence of Colonel Bryan. Office in the building occupied by the Real Estate Banking Co.

June 30.

Tavern Notice.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public generally, that he will take charge of that well known house, Eagle Hotel, Jackson, Ms., on the 15th inst. for the purpose of keeping it up for the administration of R. B. Wiggins, deceased; every exertion upon his part shall be to render those persons agreeable who may think proper to patronize him.

WM. L. MURRAY.

June 1, 1838—51-3w.

Notice.

MR. THOMAS F. TARTT, having purchased the interest of Spencer Cotten, deceased, in the House of Cotten, Stewart & Co. of this City, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of Tartt, Stewart & Co.

THOS. E. TARTT.
WM. STEWART,
WM. F. TARTT.

Mobile, May 8, 1838—51-1m.

Attention the whole!

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whomsoever indebted to us, either by *note* or *account* that unless the same is paid or otherwise arranged by the 1st day of August next, suit will be immediately instituted thereafter without a single exception whatever. E. B. DRAKE & Co.

June 30, 1838. 51tf

Certificates of Deposit.

☞*On Western Banks, taken at par.*☜

THE subscriber would inform Merchants and dealers in general, that he has the following assortment of CAPS, which he will sell at prices to suit the times:

50 doz. Otter Caps,
300 " Fur Seal do.
200 " Nutria do.
250 " Muskrat do.
1800 " Hair Seal do.
60 " Cloth do.
100 " French Rabbit do.
50 " Spanish Leather do.
2500 " Scallop, assorted, do.

Also, 1000 doz. best SILK HATS. Certificates of deposit, on Western Banks, taken without discounts.

A. STODART,
16, North Third Street, Philadelphia.

June 30, 1838. 51:5

To the Public.

We, the undersigned, Merchants and Citizens of the town of Gainesville, believing the imputations of partiality, advanced to be cast upon the official conduct and character of Capt. JESSE SMITH, to be unfounded and unjust, hereby publicly, upon our own knowledge and conviction, that he discharged the duties of his office with promptitude and fairness, and with a manifest disposition to obtain and accomplish, to the extent of his instruction and ability. And furthermore, we believe, that he is now held in honorable estimation by a very large majority of our fellow citizens.

John C Whitsett, John A Bird,
Orme Bugbee, A Brackett,
Wm M Lewis, D M Russell,
J Tabor Pratt, John Lunsford,
W J Steele, Theodore Steele,
J P Sanders, Oliver Gorman,
Franklin Courtney, Aarchee A Christian,
H B Bacon, Wm F Courtney,
John W Walker, Alexander Campbell,
Thos W Lewis, John Colgin,
Samuel B Allen, John A Christian,
Thomas A Binford, W H Dandridge,
James Phillis, Thomas W Christian,
Joseph A Cobertson, William Gorman,
Walter W Russell, Wm H Nevill,
R C Garner, N H Moffit,
John H Garner

OFFICE OF THE TOMBIGBY AGENCY,
Wahalak, Miss. June 9th, 1838.

To the Editor of the Alabama Reporter, Gainesville.

SIR—As you declined in your last paper to publish my reply, to the grossly libelous assaults perpetrated upon the Agency of the Tombigby Rail Road Company, reiterated by me in the town of Gainesville, at a "Mechanic's Meeting" of that place, so promptly heralded to the world in the Reporter of the 1st inst. (thinking my remarks too personal?) I have endeavored so to modify and exclude the objectionable parts, as I trust, to come within the limits of your journey, having confined myself entirely to "argument and facts." I feel it a duty to myself, and to the agency I have been conducting, promptly to repel with becoming indignation, the gross calumnies and misrepresentations set forth at that meeting—which, having been called for the avowed purpose of taking into consideration the question, whether the citizens of Gainesville ought to receive Mississippi Money at its nominal value. I cannot forbear the expression of my amazement, that it could not have transacted its appropriate business, without *wantonly* coming and putting into circulation a series of vile and wilful libels on the Mississippi Banks; and the more particularly, as it is universally admitted that the prosperity of Gainesville, and the bread of these very mechanics, essentially depend on the Mississippi trade; the life-blood of which is supplied by the paper of these vilified Banks. Clearly it is the interest of Gainesville to sustain rather than depreciate the credit of the Mississippi Banks—but malice is always blind.

I might despatch the whole budget of vile libels in relation to the Tombigby Agency with deserved contempt, by branding them *all as utterly false* in every essential particular, and by defying their wholesale slander-mongers, who manufacture libels by the gross, to come forward and prove their reckless assertions. But I feel I owe it to myself to take notice of the several specifications.

The first charge made against the agency in the preamble to the resolutions (for which we are probably indebted to the polished pen of that profound financier and accomplished scholar, Capt. John A. Powell, who presided as the chairman of the committee, and who can no doubt manufacture better *cuses* for the outside, than ideas for the inside of the head,) is, that the agency *imposed* its money on the simple planters of Sumter! The answer to this silly charge is, that the agency was appointed at Gainesville by the Bank, at the solicitation of some of the most respectable planters of Sumter county; who stated they could get but very little accommodation from the Banks of Alabama for that section of the State, not half sufficient to supply their actual necessities; that the planters in order to meet their engagements, voluntarily borrowed money of the agency upon very reasonable terms, to which I have never heard a whisper of objection. The planters thought they were thus promoting their own interests as well as the community at large—These are the simple facts of the case, and I am sure without the kind assistance of this superior committee, the intelligent planters of Sumter would never have suspected that the agency had practised the least imposition upon them. The charge, false as it is, certainly has all the merit of an original discovery. It certainly required an effort of extraordinary sagacity, to detect a villainous imposition on a simple legal loan like, loan!

I sincerely hope that this committee was not raised, and *Captain* Powell put at the head of it in order to expose the rascally conduct of the agency, in the spirit of a venerable proverb, which tells honest men to catch rogues; but if such was the fact, I must confess that in this, of all nothing else, the meeting manifested extraordinary sagacity.

The preamble says something about "speculators." If it means to insinuate that I am a speculator, or that the agency loaned money to speculators, then it insinuates a downright falsehood. The agency was established for the accommodation of planters and business men, and uniformly refused any assistance whatever to those vampires, *paper shavers*, who fatten on the distresses of their fellow-men.

The preamble next asserts, and the meeting solemnly resolved, that the agency was guilty of gross partiality "in affording the facilities of Exchange to one portion of the community, to the total exclusion of another." I pronounce this charge to be utterly false, from beginning to end; the agency extended its facilities of exchange indiscriminately to all classes of the community, (where he believed the application was not made for purposes of speculation) in sums of from $50 upward, to any person who applied; with the money which had been put in circulation by that agency in the community, to the amount of $40,000. And I defy all the politicians and mechanics of Gainesville, to produce evidence to the contrary.

But suppose the Agency knowing it could not accommodate the whole community, had chosen to confine its means of exchange to its customers, the planters and merchants, who needed them most, both for their own sake and the public good; was there any thing wrong in that?

In relation to the charges which the preamble makes against the "Mississippi Banks generally," I have only to say, that they are utterly false with regard to the Tombigby Rail Road Bank.

So much for the proceedings of the meeting. I mean no disrespect whatever, by the foregoing remarks, to the great mass of the mechanics of Gainesville; it gives me pleasure to say, that they are a most worthy and respectable body of men. I do hope that for their own sakes, they will be on their guard for themselves to be imposed upon by *ignorant and designing fellows*, who without a single qualification, set themselves up as popular leaders.

As to the great *Orator*, or rather declaimer on that occasion, Col. C. C. Scott, who has less plea than any other man can have in your community for asserting *falsehoods* known to him to be as base and unfounded as were ever uttered from the lips of man, I shall say as little as I possibly can in behalf of myself and the Agency I fill.

I am mortified, I will acknowledge, (but not so much astonished as I should have been had I not often been cautioned against the duplicity of that person) more at that I should once have ranked that man with my friends, because I have received some social civilities at his hands, and because I have a high regard for his worthy partner in business, who has been my legal adviser during my Agency in Gainesville.

But the public would justly brand me a great fool, sneaking coward, and base scoundrel, was I tamely to submit to the palpable falsehoods and gross misnadversions, made use of by him in that declamation, relative to myself and the agency I have been conducting in your place for some months past, and not reply to them as they merit and deserve.

A man that will stab another again and again behind his back, in his most vital part, and at the same time disavow any intention of wounding him, must be a villain more hardened and of a blacker die, than he who comes up behind another and knocks him down for the purpose of rifling his pocket. For as the immortal Shakspeare says:

"Who steals my purse, steals trash, 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine; 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he, that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
But makes me poor indeed."

I should not have deemed it worth while to have particularly noticed the *falsehoods* set forth by this declaimer, had they been merely uttered to the public of Gainesville, but when I find he has deliberately sat down and committed them to paper, and handed them to himself for publication in his own writing, I am ready to exclaim, *Oh tempora! Oh mores!*

But I have nothing here to do with individuals motives or with individuals, and desire not to enter into any contest with the latter, nor will I pretend to examine into the former, but shall confine my remarks wholly to facts relating to this declaimer which are of public notoriety.

He says, "that Agency had, as he understood, commenced business in this place in November last; for some time it could not be made to 'go'—at length however, money was loaned to some individuals, and this expedient adopted of advancing about 50 per cent more for cotton than the then market value of that article."

That was not the fact: I commenced my Agency in the Office of Col. C. C. Scott, at Gainesville, in October last, and from that time until the 1st of January, no advances were made on cotton at $30 per bale of 450 lbs. I do not think that was "50 per cent more than the then market value of that article," when cotton was selling from 9 1-2 to 10 cents per lb. It was found that a number of persons desired to have more money than an advance at that rate would amount to, and for the convenience of the citizens, I applied to the board of Directors and they authorized me to advance 12 1-2 per cent per lb. upon their giving personal security, that their wants might be supplied and they accommodated—this is a fact which must have been, and certainly was known to the Col. and nothing but his want of candor and willingness to injure the bank at all hazards, could have induced him so to have perverted its operations.

He also states, "at the time, the impression was given the people, that as soon as cotton could be shipped and sold in Mobile, the bills of this bank would be made as good as the best Alabama money, or would approximate very near thereto; these considerations induced the planters to take bills freely and intrust their crops to the Agency."

The Col. well knew Col's assertion was equally false—that no such inducements were ever held out—for the Col. himself frequently asked me why our bank did not make arrangements to redeem her paper in Mobile, and my replies to him, and to every other person on that subject were, that in my opinion, for any bank to redeem her paper abroad, would be to do a losing business; and it will be recollected that there were several pieces in the Alabama Reporter, about this time, put in by this very Col. headed 'Tombigby Rail Road Bank,' in which the advantages of this very matter was suggested; therefore, if such was the impression, where the necessity of these suggestions? I did say I had no doubt when the cotton was sold, that our bank would be drawing on Mobile and New York, and I was satisfied they would do so at a moderate rate of exchange, but what that would be, could not say—and I am now willing to be judged by the respectable part of the community of Gainesville, if I have not distributed for their accommodation full as much of such funds as they had a right to expect, and at as moderate a rate of premium as they would have asked.

"Some, it is understood," says the Col. "are to be allowed the just exchange due them, others not, because such stipulation was not expressly made."

That is another assertion the Col. well knew to be false. I would ask the Col. whence he derived his information? not from me, or from any person to whom I have advanced. I am well convinced. Every person with whom I have dealt have been placed on the same footing, no matter what "stipulation was expressly made." It is true that I made some alterations in the exchange after I had commenced advancing, but that alteration having been sanctioned by the Board of Directors every person has been entitled to the benefit, (was there any) no matter at what time they took the advance. I suppose the Colonel thought I had done so, as he would most probably; quite enough has he done, and I fancy that is not the only instance in which he has done so.

"Time passed," said the Col. "the Agency received and shipped, and the Bank and the cotton but Tombigby money, instead of getting better daily appreciated in the market. The consequence was, that the community sewing no prospect of the realization of their just expectations, became restless and dissatisfied on the subject. Just at this time the Agency generously distributed drafts on the North at 90 days sight for a few thousand dollars, at the very moderate rate of 10 per cent, for their own bills then due and unpaid."

It will be easy to account for this mistake of the Col. It is true he he states that bills on the North were sold at 10 per cent, to those who had favored the operations of the Bank and who wished to make remittances to the North, and they were furnished with an express understanding and promise from those who obtained them, that they were not obtained for the purpose of speculation. The Col. applied for one to the amount of $500, I stated to him that if he wanted one for his own use, he could have one, and that I would reserve one for him; he said he had ordered a Piano Forte and had been at a loss to know how he should get a check to remit; that he wanted it expressly for that purpose. In a few days I informed the Col. I was going to Columbus for some Alabama funds and wished to take with me the proceeds of the Northern checks; the latter part of the day he came to me in great haste for the check which I gave him; very shortly afterwards I met a gentleman who informed me he had been looking for me, and asked me if Col. Scott had got a check of me for $500. I replied he had; just done so, he said he heard him making a bargain with a Mr. Lavine of Mobile to sell him the check at 20 per cent premium, that Mr. Lavine had handed the money to the Col. with which he went in pursuit of me to procure the check, that knowing the conditions upon which I was distributing my checks, he had also sought me to inform me of the circumstance. The Col. was in such haste to perform the petty piece of speculation and so eager to pocket the $50 profit thereby at the forfeit of his word of honor, that he quite forgot to look at the check to see whether it was payable at 90 days after sight or at 75 days after date, the latter of which was the fact, hence I account in part for that piece of false statement. This is the *honest Col.* who has not taken a *bribe* and who sets himself up as the some vator of the rights and interests of the community of Gainesville, and particularly the working class.

"This gracious dispensation" continues the Col. "failed disaffection for a few days, but it was again becoming manifest, and it was necessary that some other expedient should be resorted to or it would be impossible in a short time, to induce the Planters to take Bills as much depreciated, as an advance on their growing crops."

"This object was attempted to be attained, by dividing out, among the favored few, to the exclusion of the working men, a certain sum of Alabama money, at the low rate of 5 per cent. premium for Tombigby of the old issue."

This like the other statements of the Col's is also untrue. In that operation of the Agency no distinction was made, all classes of the citizens who had or desired the old issue (which was the only kind in circulation at that time put in circulation in the community) could have obtained the Alabama money, without any regard to their avocations or professions, one solitary exception would have been made, and the Col. could probably guess who that would have been, he had been guilty of so barefaced a falsehood in regard to the check he had obtained, *one of the favored few*, that he had not the effrontery to ask for it.

What the Col. meant when he observed to a merchant of Gainesville, to whom he applied for Tombigby money, that "he would make me wait for him, he had me in his power," I am at a loss to conjecture. I should be truly sorry to see any man in his power, that I had any regard for, much less to be so myself—I should expect an entry at his hands.

"This like the others, said the Col. answered for a few days, but the evil had become too great for quack nostrums; personality when administered by an awkward hand, and the consequence is that we are here to night."

I am willing to acknowledge that I should be an "awkward hand" administering "quack medicines" but I could recommend a remedy to the Col. which I think I could administer without awkwardness, if called on, a certain cure when properly administered for *presumption, deceit, and false-heartedness*, which would be *blue balls* rubbed down with steel filings.

Col. Scott asked, "where now was the Bank Agency? Was it in the State of Alabama? He answered it was not; it had been removed beyond the limits of the State of Alabama under the influence of the decision of the Circuit Court of the United States, which sits at Mobile—hence, he presumed, that its waving operations and quick remedies would generally so much shock the moral feelings of the community, from which it had unjustly abstracted so much of its honest earnings, that public sentiment might call on individuals to resist the rigid enforcement of contracts founded in equity.

I will inform the Col. where the Agency has removed and the reasons for so doing. It has removed to Wahalak in the State of Mississippi, about 18 miles from Gainesville on the Macon road, where its Agent is to be found certainly on Tuesdays and Fridays of every week, and the reasons for removing the Agency into Mississippi are that the Bank does not, nor never did wish to, or knowingly ever did infringe the laws of any State, nor do they wish any community to receive their money, unless they find it to their advantage to do so. It was not from any fears that the community in which it had been operating would take the advantage of the decision of any court to null contracts made in good faith and founded on justice, as our are known to be.

"He believed, however, such fears did great injustice to our community."

Had there been any such fears I acknowledge they would have done injustice to the community of Gainesville, leaving out Col. Scott—but let us see if that was his real opinion; laying aside his piece in the Alabama Reporter calculated to induce persons to take advantage of the decision if he could persuade them to do so, which has already been severely replied to by a gentleman of Gainesville in the Voice of Sumter, because the Alabama Reporter, (then under the influence and direction of Colonel Scott,) refused to publish it—we will take him at home. The moment Col. Scott got the paper containing the report of the decision of the Court below, he hastened to the office of a gentleman of high respectability, and reading the decision, in a most excited manner observed, that those who had taken advances from the Tombigby Rail Road Bank, could avail themselves of that decision and not pay a cent more if the cotton did not sell for the amount advanced. The gentleman replied he should be extremely sorry to think any person in that community so base as to avail themselves of that decision, if they did he for one would assist to drive them out of it, and hold them up to public scorn. The Col. set for sometime with the paper in one hand, his head upon the other, with one finger to his nose, his leg crossed, one eye nearly closed and the other much in deep cogitation; at length he observed, "I am undecided which side to take in this matter, whether it will be most *profitable* to take up for the Bank or the people." I presume, however, he decided upon the latter, as he had "not been bribed" by the Bank, as he went to several persons to whom I had advanced, and to one in particular, largely, and observed, "here is the decision of the court below, by which you are not bound to pay any money back to the Tombigby Rail Road Bank, if your cotton does not sell for the amount advanced; I brought it to you the moment I saw it." This gentleman (for he was a gentleman and felt extremely mortified that Col. Scott should have taken him for any other) after hearing the Col. through, looked at him, and his exciting looks with perfect astonishment, and to the confusion and dismay of the Col. thus replied, "Col. Scott my signature to any engagement I ever entered into never bound me, I am bound by honor, and no matter what may be the decision of any court in my favor, intend strictly to comply with all contracts entered into in good faith, as this has been." The Col. hung down his head and started for the door, replying "oh certainly, certainly. It must have been from the reply of this gentleman that the Col. got hold of the words, *honesty* and *honorable feelings* made use of as a catch.

"A community as justly celebrated for its honesty and honorable feelings as any on the south."—Judging from the Col's conduct the word *honor* must have been long eradicated from his Lexicon.

"But," says the Col. "the wicked flee when no man pursueth." There could no stronger exemplification of the maxim be given than his conduct, or he would have been overtaken and held up to public scorn long ago.

He said that "as a general rule it was natural for an individual or a corporation, which was engaged in unlawful deeds to denounce those who either by giving *light*, in the publishing of important facts to the community, or who would otherwise interrupt such a course, particularly when gain was concerned."

Now if that position of the Col's be true, how severely shall I be denounced by him. I think I have shown satisfactorily, that he has been "engaged in unlawful deeds." I think too, that I have given "*light* in the publishing important facts to the community"—and I think I have, or shall, interrupt his "course, particularly when gain was concerned."

The only consistent part of that great speech of the Col's. is where he endeavors to run down Mississippi money, and his reasons for that are obvious he is, I understand, about to establish a Bank upon the *Starkville* principle, and if he can drive other money out of the market, he may possibly induce *some persons* to take his.

It is somewhat satanic slang, that but a few weeks since, immediately before the Agency was removed from Gainesville to Wahalak, the very Col. applied to me for some 1500 or $2000 of Tombigby money, stating that an opportunity of speculation had presented itself, which he wished to avail himself of. And several persons have informed me that the Col. had recommended them to take an advance from me on their cotton as the best thing they could do.

In conclusion I will suggest to the Col. how he can easily get rid of all the Tombigby money he may be troubled with. By taking it to McLeesy, Hagan, & Co. of Mobile, I am satisfied they will take it at *par value*, at least to the amount of the debt due them by F. T. and C. C. Scott, which I understand was avoided entirely by the honorable plea of *usury*, because they were charged 2 1-2 per cent for accepting drafts drawn on them and 2 1-2 per cent. for advancing the money to meet said drafts, which memorable transaction so startled and shocked the moral sense of the community, as to cause the interference of the legislature, and an alteration in the law on that subject was made.

If the Col. thinks I have made any statement in the aforesaid remarks, I am unable to prove, he has but to send some gentleman to me, and I will satisfy him beyond the power of sophistry. My information is from persons of the first standing in society.—I publish things of no man, that I cannot prove beyond doubt.

ISAAC SMITH,
Agent for the Tombigby Rail Road Company of Columbus Mississippi.

June 30 51:1

Notice.

THERE will be a protracted meeting, commencing on Friday before the fourth Sabbath in July, at Zion Church, Lowndes County. Ministers of the Gospel are affectionately invited to attend. By order of the Church.

June term, 1838.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the management of the Columbus Hotel, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will hereafter be conducted by Mr Livingston as usual at the old stand.

GEO. LIVINGSTON,
JOHN O. BRACKEN,

June 29, 1838 51tf

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of sundry Executions, to me directed, from the Circuit court of Winston County, I shall proceed to sell for cash, before the court house door in the town of Lowndesville, on Monday the 16th day of July next, all the right, title, claim and interest, that Jesse R. Witt has in and to the west half of the southeast quarter of section 6; also the southwest quarter of section 6, township 13, range 11; also, the east half of the northwest quarter of section 7, township 13, range 11; the same being twelve miles from Lowndesville, on the Robinson road, well improved, the place where said Witt formerly lived, levied on to satisfy an execution in favor of Joseph C. Dawson and others against said Jesse R Witt.

JOHN H. HARDY, Sh'ff.

June 16, 1838—43:1 [Fe fee $7 50

POSTPONEMENT.

The sale of the above property is hereby postponed until Monday the sixth day of August next, to take place between the hours prescribed by law.

JOHN H. HARDY, Sh'ff.

June 30, 1838.—51:1 [Fe fee $2 50

School Section to Lease.

IN Pursuance of an order of the Hon. Board of Police of the county of Lowndes, made at their called session, on the seventh of June instant, the undersigned as President of the Trustees of the sixteenth section, township seventeen north, range nineteen, for the use of schools, will on Saturday the 11th of August, lease said section to the highest bidder, at the Court house in Columbus, Lowndes co, at 12 o'clock M. M. McCARTY.

June 23—50-6w*

A Female Teacher Wanted

AT Starkville, Okubbeha County.—Apply to either of the Trustees, viz: James Walton, Dr. Gillaspie, E. Bardwell. Satisfactory testimonials will be required.

June 23, 1838—50-3w.

Paint Shop Removed.

B. CATLEY, PAINTER, has removed to the rear of Messrs. Hand & Huddleston's Brokers' Office, on Main Street.

N. B. WINDOW GLASS of all sizes, from 18 by 24 to 7 by 9, constantly on hand.

June 16, 1838.—49-6t.

Columbus Bath House.

"The kind refresher of the summer heats."

MILLS would respectfully inform his old friends and the public, that he has removed his Bath House to Military street, in the rear of the Eagle Hotel, for the convenience of the citizens. His establishment is now fitted up in superior style, and he is ready to accommodate his customers with warm and cold baths. Those who prefer the salt bath can be accommodated.

June 19, 1838 49tf

Draper and Tailor.

HARRISON JOHNSTON, (successor to Irvin & Johnston) respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from the north with a splendid assortment of new and fashionable goods, consisting in part of super Blue, Black, Adelia, Brown, Green, Oxford and Cadet mixed Cloths; Blue, Black, and Ribbed Cassimeres of very superior quality; Black Satin, plain and figured; Black Velvet, plain and figured; Vestings of every description; Bombazine and Thibet of all colors; Ribbed and plain Linnen Drills and Quiltings; Linnen and Cotton Shirts; Merino and Lamb's wool Shirts and Drawers; black Satin and Linnen Bosoms; Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs; Silk and Cotton Hosiery, of all kinds; Silk and Horseskin Gloves, with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. He hopes his old friends and customers will not expect him to give one, two or three years credit, as he means and not justly him doing business on such terms. As he has to pay cash for his goods and labor, he will expect the same, or at very short credit to those who will pay their accounts when presented. In all cases his accounts must be considered due when presented.

May 10 45tf

[illegible]klin & Brother,

HAVE just received from New York and New Orleans, a [illegible] assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public.

May 26, 46—6t.

New and fresh Goods.

TROTTER & SYMONS, are now receiving their Spring and Summer supply of new and fashionable Goods, which will consist of almost every article a customer may desire. This stock was recently purchased in the northern Cities by one of the firm with much care and attention. We only ask those who are disposed to purchase fresh goods, to call and examine our assortment, and promise to do all in our power to render every satisfaction.

TROTTER & SYMONS.

May 5, 1838. 43tf

Columbus Hotel.

G. H. LIVINGSTON has taken into co-partnership with him in the TAVERN BUSINESS, JOHN O. BRACKEN, formerly from Alabama, but more recently from Aberdeen.

We intend in the course of a few months to make improvements in our establishment so that we can accommodate sixty persons more than we can at the present time. It is our full determination that our table shall not be surpassed by any in Mississippi.

Our attention to Travellers shall be untiring, and every effort on our part to make our guests comfortable, will be done with great cheerfulness. All we ask of the travelling community is to give us a call and judge for themselves.

LIVINGSTON & BRACKEN.

June 2, 1838 47tf

To Probate Judges and Clerks.

BLANK Bonds for Administrators, Executors, Letters of Administration, Guardians Bonds, Tavern Keepers Licenses, Marriage Licenses, adapted to any county in the state, for sale at the office of the Democrat. May 10.

Ranger's Notice, Octibbeha Co'ty.

ESTRAYS taken up in Octibbeha County, Mississippi, by Thomas Carr, a dun colored Mare, on the 11th September, 1837. Appraised to $55, 9 or 10 years old. No brands perceivable.

Printers fee $3 50

Taken up by James King, on the 28th of August, 1837, a dark brown horse Mule, two years old last spring, branded on the shoulder with the letter D, no other marks perceivable.—Appraised to $60.

Printers fee $3 50

Taken up by James Reid, one Mare and sorrel horse colt, with a blaze in the face, then sucking, both appraised to $40.

F. OAKLEY, Ranger.

June 23, 1837.—50-6w Printers fee $3 50.

Mineral Water Bathing House.

MR. BALDWIN'S Bathing House is in full operation for Gentlemen and Ladies, the Ladies will be attended to by a Female servant, from 8 to 12 A. M. at which time they are respectfully requested to come.

Single Tickets, warm bath, : : 50 cts.
do do cold " : : 37 1-2

Tickets to the am't. of five dollars taken at one time, 25 per cent. discount, say thirty-seven and a half cents for warm, and twenty-five cents for cold.

Shower bath twenty-five cents.

June 23, 1838.—50-tf