

THE DEMOCRAT.

H. H. WORTHINGTON, Editor.
JOHN F. SLADE, Publisher.

TRUTH CRUSHES TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN,
THE ETERNAL TEARS OF GOD ARE HERE,
BUT BLOOD WOUNDS, WHITHER IS FAIR
AND HER AND HER WORKMITS.

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1849.

17 We are authorized to announce THOMAS B. BROOKS as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Taxes for Lowndes County, at the ensuing election in November next.

17 We are authorized to announce DANIEL WILKINS as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Probate Court of Lowndes County at the November election.

17 STEPHEN A. BROWN is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Probate Court of Lowndes County. Election in November next.

17 The Ladies of the Baptist Church in this place will furnish a collation on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday next. See their notice to the public in another column. A rich treat may be expected—Let all, who can make it convenient, attend.

17 We are indebted to the Hon. A. G. Brown for a copy of the speech of the Hon. R. K. Meade of Va., on the Pacific slave case; also for a pamphlet copy of the address of the southern members of Congress to their constituents.

OFF FOR CALIFORNIA!—The last Monitor Democrat contains the Constitution and names of the officers and members of a company who left Aberdeen on Saturday last for the gold region in California. These gentlemen seem to have gone about the business in the right way. They have evidently looked well and cautiously before they made the leap. The Constitution is drawn up with much circumspection, and contains provisions calculated to meet every contingency during their pilgrimage through the wilderness and after their arrival in the land of golden promises. It is signed by fifty names, the complement fixed by the 1st article. We send them a "God speed" in their adventurous journey—May good luck be their attendant on their way, and may all their bright anticipations be realized in the valley of the Sacramento.

17 Emigration to the gold region of California seems to be the order of the day in all parts of the country. The New York Herald gives a list of 99 vessels which have sailed from the United States for California since the 7th of December last—These vessels carried 5,719 passengers. This number, it says, added to those who have left Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, Mexico, Peru, &c., will swell the aggregate of adventurers at the "diggins" to about 30,000.—It is further stated that there are now advertised for California nearly 150 vessels, all of which will probably sail within the next six weeks, carrying about 8,000 passengers. Within a few months, California will doubtless contain a sufficient population to entitle her to come into the Union as a State.

17 John Smith has gone to California. This, it is said, disposes of one hard case; but there are many more of the same sort left.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—It seems to be generally understood that the present able and accomplished Attorney General, John D. Freeman will not be a candidate for re-election. The Free Trader mentions, as candidates for the office, G. W. L. Smith, Esq., of Jackson, (formerly of this place), C. E. B. Strole, Esq., of Natchez, J. F. Cushman, Esq., of Lafayette, Gen. Joshua Whitmore of Marshall and Col. Wilcox of Monroe. These gentlemen, if they are all aspirants for the office, will doubtless be willing to submit their names to the decision of a State Democratic Convention.

17 We are indebted to the Hon. W. S. Featherston for a copy of a military reconnaissance of California and New Mexico by Emory, Abert, Cooke and Johnson. Also to Messrs. Davis and Featherston for copies of the President's last annual message with the accompanying documents.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

On our first page, will be found a well timed and well written article from the Mississippi, on the subject of a State Convention, to which we direct the attention of the reader. At no previous time, within the last ten or fifteen years, perhaps has there been so urgent a necessity for the Democratic party of the State to meet together through their accredited agents, delegates fresh from among them and fully informed as to their wishes and opinions—in order to settle upon the plan of the coming political campaign, and select their Candidates for the various State officers. A State Convention must be held, and we entirely concur in the recommendation made by the Democrats assembled at the Capitol last December, that the city of Jackson should be the place, and the first Tuesday of June next the time of holding the Convention, and we believe that this recommendation will meet very generally with the approbation of the Democrats in this part of the State.

The Whig party, notwithstanding our greatly diminished majority at the Presidential election last fall, know that they have no chance of carrying the State but through our divisions. "Union is success." Let this be our motto, and with the proper energy, and the spirit of concession and compromise as to men, which a fairly organized State Convention is calculated to engender and diffuse through our ranks, we may safely count upon a glorious victory next November.

THE TREASURER AND BRIDGE GUARDIAN is the name of a new paper recently started at Washington, Texas, by J. Lancaster, Esq., formerly of this State. It is a large and beautifully printed weekly, well filled with useful and interesting matter. The editor, J. Lancaster, both talented and industrious. We very cheerfully place "the Ranger" on our exchange list, and wish its enterprising proprietor every success.

17 The Mobile Advertiser of the 31st ult. says Mrs. Taylor, wife of the President elect, Col. Bliss and lady and Maj. Hunt and lady arrived in that city on the day previous from New Orleans, and took passage, the same evening, on the steam boat Empress for Montgomery, on their way to Washington.

17 The New Orleans Delta estimates the number of applicants for office, including the deputyships, in that city, at 1470, just 147 for each office.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Southern Patriot wishes to know our opinion as to the proper time and place of holding a Convention in this Congressional District. In matters of this sort, where expediency alone is involved, we are generally guided by precedent. In 1847, the Democrats of the district acted harmoniously, and therefore wisely, in selecting the 24th day of May as the time, and Greensboro' as the place of holding the Convention. We say then let us adhere to a precedent which has proved to be good—let the Convention be held at Greensboro' on the 24th (the 4th Thursday) of May next. Such is our humble opinion, and the Patriot and the other Democrats of the District may take it for what it is worth.

And while upon this subject, we would say further, as the Democrats of the District in 1847, nominated and elected W. S. Featherston by a triumphant majority, and as there is no just ground of complaint against him that we know of, but on the contrary, as he has proved himself a faithful and capable public servant, always true to the principles of the Democracy, let them re-nominate and re-elect him, as we know they can, and hope they will. But should he decline running again, or from any other cause, should the Convention, in their wisdom, think proper to select some other good and true Democrat as our Congressional standard bearer, we shall be content, and shall give the nominee a decided and hearty support.

THE SOUTHERN ADDRESS.

The address of the Southern Delegates in Congress to their constituents, written by Mr. Calhoun, is published in the Washington Union of the 28th ult. We have read it with the deepest interest, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it the ablest and most important document of the day. As the Charleston Mercury says: "it is full of power and dignity, and appeals to the Southern people on questions that touch not only their independence as sovereign States, but their safety as organized communities." We shall publish it in our next, when our readers will be able to judge of its merits for themselves. It is signed by 10 Senators and 38 Representatives, among whom we are proud to see the names of Poote and Davis, and all our four Representatives. Why any Southern member, be he Whig or Democrat, should refuse to sign this paper, we cannot imagine, for it states nothing but facts, and is altogether unobjectionable both in its tone and its arguments. It is signed by only two Whigs—Gayle of Alabama, and Tompkins of this State.

The Union also publishes Mr. Berrien's Address, which was offered as a substitute for Mr. Calhoun's, and was rejected. That is also a very able document, and is very similar to Mr. Calhoun's, adopting his language in part. It differs principally in this, that it is addressed to the people of the whole Union, whereas, Mr. Calhoun's is an Address to the Southern people only.

BY TELEGRAPH.

O'Reilly's Line.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. TAYLOR IN NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, FEB. 7, 1849, 3 o'clock P. M.
Gen. Taylor arrived at 10 o'clock A. M. Although thousands from the country were deterred from being here on account of the Cholera, he was greeted by enthusiastic shouts of a great multitude. After moving at the head of a large procession through the city, he was received by Gov. Brown as the guest of the State in an address, to which Gen. Taylor responded in a speech of 15 or 20 minutes, which was earnestly delivered but which we could not hear. He will leave to-morrow 8th on the Daniel Boone in expectation of meeting the Court-land at Smithland.

BANG & CO.

Mr. Calhoun was again taken yesterday with a slight fainting fit in the lobby of the Senate, and was carried to the Vice President's room.—After taking something of a stimulating character, he was restored, and left the Capitol for his lodgings. It is said that he has only overworked himself and will soon be well. Some of his friends, however, are seriously concerned at his condition. I learn this morning he is better, and that he passed a good night. His physician, I understand, prescribes absolute repose and exemption from all company and labor.

Correspondent of the Charleston Mercury. Later accounts state that Mr. Calhoun had almost entirely recovered, and though still feeble, was able to resume his seat in the Senate.

GEN. GEORGE McDUFFIE.—The Charleston Mercury of the 30th ult. says:

"We are much gratified in being able to state, upon the authority of a letter from his physician, which we have ourselves seen, that the health of Gen. McDuffie is improving under the water cure treatment, to which he is at present submitting. The General is now at Milledgeville, Ga., and his friends entertain hopes of a permanent amelioration of his health."

FLORIDA RESOLUTIONS—WILNOT PROVISIO.

The following resolutions, introduced by Mr. Blackburn, Chairman of the House Committee on Federal Relations, have been unanimously passed in each branch of the Florida Legislature. We rejoice at the unanimity thus exhibited. Let all the Southern States act in this same spirit, and all the North will very soon see how far there are divisions among ourselves on these momentous questions:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida, in General Assembly convened, That as friends of the Union, we view with most serious alarm the course of our Northern brethren in relation to the question of slavery, a course which marked by unkindness, wrong, insult and injury, has already, to a most unfortunate extent, weakened the bonds which unite them and us; which if persisted in, in the same spirit, can only terminate in further alienation, and in the inevitable dissolution of the confederacy.

Resolved, That the recently acquired territory having been purchased by blood and treasure, of which her full proportion was contributed by the South, she and her sons are entitled equally with any other portion of the Union, to the enjoyment of the same; this General Assembly, therefore, believing that Congress possesses, under the constitution, no power to pass such a measure, adopting similar language to that of the legislature of Virginia, hereby declare it as their opinion "that under no circumstances will the people of this State be willing to recognize as binding, any enactment of the Federal Government, which has for its object the prohibition of slavery in any territory south of the line of the Missouri Compromise, holding it to be the natural and independent right of each citizen, of each and every State of the Confederacy, to reside with his property, of whatever description, in any territory acquired by the arms of the United States, or yielded by treaty with any foreign power."

Resolved, That in the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, involving as it does, an exercise of power not granted by the constitution, and designed as it is, as a means of affecting the institution of slavery in the States, against which it is aimed as a blow, should be resisted on the part of the South, by whatever means are best adapted to the protection of the Constitution, the defence of herself, and the preservation of the Union.

Resolved, That knowing no party names, or political divisions, on questions involving in their settlement and consequences, the character, the property and lives of those whom we represent, we are ready heart and soul, with a united front, to join Virginia, the Carolinas, and the other Southern States, in taking such measures for the defence of our rights and the preservation of ourselves and those whom we hold dear, as the highest wisdom of all, may, whether through a Southern convention or otherwise, suggest and devise.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Governor of each of the slave States, with a request that they be laid before the legislatures of such as are now in session.

GENERAL TAYLOR AND HIS APPOINTMENTS.

The New Orleans Courier of the 31st ult., in an article in reference to appointments to office under the new administration, says:

"The President elect on the very day he left Baton Rouge assured some of his military friends in whom he places implicit confidence, that he would dismiss no man from office except for cause, and that he saw no reason why he should not renew the commissions of individuals whose conduct in office was not liable to censure. This course is approved and recommended to him by some of his most intimate friends—those whom he trusts and values the most. The sentiments which actuate these gentlemen, and which prompted General Taylor to adopt them as the rule of his conduct, cannot be left or understood by the head of office seekers—who would bargain for an appointment with the same coolness and indifference that they would show in buying or selling a plug of tobacco or a pound of sugar. They cannot appreciate Gen. Taylor's motives for refusing to promise office to them. There is no logic by which they can be made to understand them! You might as well talk heathen Greek to them as say the President cannot make such promises without a violation of propriety. Propriety indeed! that a beautiful word to utter in the face of a man who wants to be collector of the port of New Orleans! You would have a better chance of being listened to if you should talk about propriety to a hungry ox in a clover field! But still the rules of propriety exist in the mind of every gentleman of high and honorable feelings, and although not understood by vulgar souls, they are not going to be transgressed by General Taylor."

A large amount of machinery for the working of the gold mines of Major Heiss and Commodore Stockton, in Virginia, has recently passed thro' from Philadelphia. One of Fulton's patent direct-action steam pumps has also been built and forwarded to the mines by him, from this city. It is calculated to raise a ton of water two hundred feet from the bottom of the shaft per minute; and so simple is the plan, that, to perform this labor, it will require but a six-horse power head of steam. It is a beautiful piece of machinery, and has been constructed of brass.—Rich. Enquirer.

The above is not the only evidence we have that our former partner, in taking himself to Virginia and leaving us here, has got the best of the bargain. We met a friend a day or two since, who told us he had seen a certificate from the mint, of \$9,000 worth of gold deposited as the result of five or six days' work, with about as many hands, at the Whitehall mine in Virginia, of Messrs. Heiss, Stockton, &c. Six negroes, we learn from another entirely reliable source, had obtained thirty-five pounds of gold from the lot to the 6th or 7th of this month. "The last day's working of three negroes was worth \$1,594." "This," says our friend, "throws California completely in the shade." But he had not then seen the last accounts from that fair land, which seem to have endured the touch of Midas, leaving single specimens weighing twenty-five pounds of gold.

We should be happy to see turned to the Old Dominion the thousands who are now wending their way to the far west; and if the above result be the product of a regular vein, as we learn it is, who can foresee what a few weeks may not bring forth! Go on, gentlemen; we envy you not, but rather rejoice in your success—explore the hidden treasures of the Old Dominion, and she will be by all, as she is now "in our heart's just estimation, prized above all price."

Washington Union.

CALIFORNIA GOLD GREASE.—A Yankee down east has invented this specific for the use of gold hunters: The operator is to grease himself well, lay down on the top of a hill, and then roll to the bottom. The gold, and "nothing else," will stick to him. Price, \$94 per box.

PROHIBITION OF SLAVES AS MERCHANDISE—EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

A meeting of the citizens of Vernon and vicinity was held at the Masonic Hall this day.—Dr. William L. Balfour was called to the chair, and George Stokes appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman, viz: to take into consideration the expediency of immediately calling the legislature of our State together for the purpose of enacting laws prohibiting the further ingress of slaves into our State.

On motion, the following petition to the Governor (offered by Mr. W. J. Denson,) was read and unanimously adopted, as expressive of the views of this meeting. [The petition is signed by forty citizens of Madison county.—Ed. Miss.] To His Excellency, J. W. Matthews.

Governor of the State of Mississippi: The undersigned petitioners, your fellow-citizens, residing in the State, and feeling a deep interest in your institutions, and an abiding confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the functionaries selected by the sovereign people to guard their interests, beg leave most respectfully to represent, that they view with alarm, the efforts now being made by the abolitionists of the North, to interfere, by legislation, with the rights of the South. They have seen with feelings of deep mortification, an effort to dissolve our glorious Union, by abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and applying the Wilnot Proviso to our territorial organization of New Mexico and California.

As the result of such action on the part of our brethren at the North, we have seen efforts made by the border States of the South to call conventions and manumit their slaves by Constitutional laws, and preparatory thereto, holding out encouragement to their citizens to send their slaves to the South, in order that there may be as few negroes amongst them at the period of their legal emancipation as possible.

The States of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, where slavery has ceased to be profitable, from the uncertain tenure by which they are held, are now throwing an immense black population on the extreme Southern States which is destined to increase with immense rapidity, until our State will be overrun with a population that will constitute the most dangerous of all the enemies we shall have to encounter.

When the present border States shall have emancipated their slaves, they will in time join the Northern Confederacy, until the day will come when we or our children shall have to meet this question as citizens of a border State, and when, too, the black population in our midst will present the most appalling obstacle to our success.

If we are destined to be overwhelmed by our enemies, we do not desire to be driven from our homes and the graves of our dead, which will be the inevitable consequence of an issue to be met with the abolitionists in our rear, and a crowd of felon slaves, which they have forced upon us, in our midst.

To avoid this evil, we hold it to be our duty to keep those slaves in the States north of us, in order to force those States to stand between us and those desperate fanatics who seem resolved to crush us.

By forcing those States to retain their slaves within their own borders, they will never consent to manumit them, as they cannot permit them to remain amongst them as free negroes, and thus their interests will remain identified with ours, and they will be forced to stand by our side in the struggle for the constitutional rights of the South.

Impressed as we are with these views, and the importance of some immediate action, we respectfully request your excellency to convene the legislature at as early a day as possible, in order that the important matter may be submitted to them for the purpose of eliciting such action as their wisdom will dictate.

Dr. J. W. Phillips and G. Stokes, by invitation addressed the meeting, and called on the good people of our State to meet the crisis calmly and firmly.

Dr. H. G. Blackburn offered the following: Resolved, That should the Governor refuse to call the Legislature together immediately, the good people of this State be, and they are hereby requested to hold primary meetings, and express their views on this all important subject.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the gentlemen who have favored us with addresses to-day.

Resolved, That the Madisonian and Southern of Jackson, and the Southern States of the State who feel willing, be requested to publish the above.

W. L. BALFOUR, Chm.

Geo. Stokes, Sec'y.

Vernon, Jan. 20, 1849.

WHITE PLAINS, Greene County, Ga.

January 21st, 1849.

We the undersigned, take pleasure in announcing to the Public, for the benefit of those who are unfortunately laboring under that dire and dreadful disease known as Cancer, as well as Indolent Tumors and malignant Ulcers, that Dr. Burnham Shepherd, is in possession of a remedy that will in most cases thoroughly eradicate and cure, while in all, we believe it will do much for the relief of those affections, heretofore, so baffling and defying to the skill of the medical men.

We have been personally acquainted with Dr. S. for 18 months, as well as intimate with his practice during that time, and believe him to be a gentleman—one who would not impose himself on any community by false pretences. In testimony of what we have seen of his practice, we certify that Mrs. Dunn, residing in Greene County, Georgia, a lady of high respectability, aged about 48 years, was afflicted with what seemed to be a genuine Scirrhus Tumor of the right breast, from the year 1842 to the year 1847, during which time she consulted many Physicians, all of whom regarded her affection as purely cancerous. In October 1847, having despaired of receiving any benefit from the Faculty, she was induced to consult Dr. S., and about the 1st of November thereafter, she was placed under his treatment, which consisted of both local and constitutional. He treated her case about three months, during which time we were frequently with Mrs. D., and saw the Doctor making his applications, and we can confidently say that at the expiration of the above stated time, her general health and spirits which had already much declined, was greatly improved, and not a trace or semblance of the local malady remained.—We have often seen Mrs. Dunn since (she being a family connection,) and consulted her on the subject of her disease, as well as examined her minutely, and have observed no tendency to a return of the disease. All who are acquainted with the true character of cancerous affections, know their great liability to return even after they have been apparently radically cured, particularly when treated by the knife, but in her case no such disposition is manifest up to this date, and we confidently trust and believe that the thorough constitutional treatment to which she was subjected, will free her from such a liability.

E. W. ALFRIEND, M. D.

W. L. ALFRIEND, M. D.

T. H. BENTON ON THE AGITATION OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

In February, 1839, more than eighteen years ago, in a debate in the United States Senate, Col. Benton uttered the following prophetic language in reference to the agitation of the slave question.

"I have," said Col. Benton, "been full, I am afraid tedious, on the subject of slavery. My apology must be found in the extraordinary introduction of this topic by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster.) I foresee that this subject is to act a great part in the future politics of this country; that it is to be made one of the instruments of a momentous movement, not for dividing the Union—something more practicable and more durable than that. The prevention of a world of war may depend upon the democracy of the non-slaveholding States. The preservation of their own republican liberties may depend upon it. Never was their steadfast adherence to the principles they profess and to their natural allies, more necessary than at present. To them I have been speaking; to them I continue to address myself. I beseech and implore them to suffer their feelings against slavery to have no effect upon their political conduct; to join in no combinations against the South for that cause; leave this whole business to ourselves. I think they can well let it alone upon every principle of morals or policy. Are they Christians? Then they can tolerate what Christ and his Apostles could bear. Are they patriots? Then they can endure what the constitution permits. Are they philosophers? Then they can bear the abstract contemplation of the life which inflicts others, not them. Are they friends and sympathizers? Then they must know that the wearer of the shoe knows best where it pinches, and is most concerned to get it off. Are they republicans? Then they must see the downfall of themselves and the elevation of their adversaries in the success of a crusade, under federal banners, against their natural allies in the South and West."

Let the Democracy of the North remember, that it is the tendency of all confederacies to degenerate into a sub-confederacy among the powerful, for the government and oppression of the weaker members. Let them recollect that ambition is the root of these sub-confederacies; religion, avarice, and geographical antipathies, the instrument of their dominations; oppression, civil wars, pillage and tyranny, their end. So says the history of all confederacies. Look at them. The Amphictyonic league, the Germanic confederation, the seven United Provinces, the thirteen Swiss Cantons. Let the Democracy of the North remember these things, and then eschew, as they would fly the incantations of the serpent, the siren songs of ancient foes who would enlist their feelings in a concert of action which is to end in arraying one half of the States of the Union against the other.

MORE OF THE CALIFORNIA FEVER.

The Washington Union publishes a letter from Gen. Persifer F. Smith, dated at Panama, January 7, which represents the situation of affairs at California as "really most extraordinary," and that "no accounts we had are exaggerated."—"From good authority he learned that there had been brought to Valparaiso and Lima, to be run into Laredo, gold to the amount nearly of \$1,800,000. The British Consul told Gen. S. that he had forwarded 15,000 ounces from Panama across the Isthmus; and Lieutenant Wood, of the British Navy, says that "the truth is beyond the accounts we have." Gen. S. thinks "it will be impossible to prevent the troops from deserting." &c. He speaks of the enormous difficulties of crossing the Isthmus—"20 a piece being asked for mule loads of one-third of the ordinary weight—four at \$40 a barrel—and the inhabitants of the town alarmed at the prospect of pestilence and famine."

Another letter in the Union, dated 7th January, from an United States officer, says that the passage across the Isthmus is "inconceivably difficult"—that five hundred emigrants are on their route over the Isthmus, and about four hundred passengers were waiting at Callao and Valparaiso for the steamer California, of which nothing had been heard. Seventeen hundred persons had sailed from Valparaiso for California up to the 19th December, and the gold fever at Panama was "awfully prevalent."

The New York Herald publishes a letter from Mazatlan, of December 20th, which states that the washings in California had ceased, owing to the cold weather—the whole region being covered a foot deep with snow. Some had built log-cabins, intending to pass the winter on the spot. The letter says:

"The richness of the place, as well as the extent, far surpasses any account yet published of it—gold being found nearly a hundred miles south of the original discovery. It is supposed that about \$4,000,000 will have been extracted since discovery. This appears to be too large; but, judging from the number of persons working—say five thousand—and their average gains per day, it will pass \$2,000,000."

Immense numbers from that coast were preparing to leave for the mines—but conveyances were difficult to be had;—and Mr. Parrot, U. S. Consul, with important dispatches for the Governor of California, was impatiently waiting for some man-of-war to take them to California.

No less than twenty-seven vessels had sailed from Honolulu (Sandwich Islands) alone, for San Francisco, with some 400 white passengers and 600 natives.

Oregon is said to be nearly depopulated by the gold fever—some 3,000 having left.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Ladies of the Baptist Church, feeling duly impressed with the liberality of the Columbus public in having so generously sustained them in their efforts to provide for the necessities of their church, take this mode of returning their thanks to their friends, and of notifying them that they will, on Tuesday and Wednesday evening next, furnish a collation for the purpose of raising funds to procure window blinds for the church, at which time, they will be more than happy to receive them and contribute again to their social enjoyment for the evening.

Admittance at the door, 25 cents.

Feb'y, 8, 1848.

NOTICE.

OWING to circumstances which the subscriber must control, he will wind up his earthly concerns by the 1st of March.

He has been in the hands of the Philistines too long—He desires to come out from among them.

To the customers of the Blacksmith Shop, near the City Hall, he would say that it is permanently established, with the best workmen and materials; and as much liberality of time and terms as elsewhere. The interest of the Responsibility is respectfully solicited.

JO. COVINGTON.

Columbus Feb. 10, 1849. 33-31.

A Fresh supply of Landreth's celebrated Garden Seeds, just received by A. N. JONES & Co. Crop of 1849.

GEO. H. VAUGHAN, General Agent and Collector.

HAVING been selected by the public generally as Collector and General Agent, and hopes by strict attention to business to render entire satisfaction to all who may intrust him with their patronage.

17 Office at Dr. Spillman's Drug Store.

Columbus, Feb. 10, 1849.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Lowndes County Miss., February term thereof 1849, on the estate of Dr. John Belton, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and settle the same, and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same, duly proved within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

ABRAM BELTON, Administrator.

List of Letters.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Columbus, Mississippi, on the 1st day of February, 1849:

Alford Bret	2	Lund John B
Alexander Fleming		Little John
Amos Orson		Lewis Sarah
Andrews Wm C		Lewis Richmond
Adams Miss Mary L		Liddle George
Archibald Mrs Eliza S		McNeehan R S
Born Thos C	2	Moore Mrs Eliza W
Bighy Miss Ophelia	2	Moody John M
Bennett Rev Micah		Mason John R
Bennett Nathaniel		Moody Hinchey G
Barnhart James		Nason E B
Brown John C		McKellar Dugan
Botters Abraham		Mangum Miss C S
Bray Mrs Polly		Moore C S
Ball Daniel E		Moore B F
Bumel James Thomas		Monson Ransom
Cavanah Col Wm B	2	McLelland Miss Sarah
Cherk John	2	Morris James P
Conner Wm		Morris Robert
Cook Wm		Myatt William
Cook Rev Benj F		Moulton John S
Caldwell W A		Minor James
Caldwell Mrs Elenor		Mitchell Wm B
Callahan Thos S		Mitchell John D
Chandler John S		Palliam Wm
Campbell L		Pickett S J
Cutlin Mr		Parnell M D
Dobbins S T K		Quarles P B
Davis A S		Reuford B F
Erwin D G		Rabbins Mrs Martha
Estes major P		Richardson J W
Fourcade Mrs Eliza A		Smith Augustine
Fields John H		Samsonson Elijah
Fittman J B		Skinner John C
Fulton Samuel		Smith Jonathan
Gray Thos A	2	Smith Mrs Jane N
Greene Mrs Nancy		Sharp Miss Mary
Glover L C		Sharp Jno
Glenn Wm S		Showell Robt
Goyne Thos B		Short Wm
Geo Sam'l D		Sitton Mrs D
Goyves John E		Seagins Mrs Martha R
Hardy Henry P		Stevenson Jno
Hargrove William	2	Stuart M S
Harvell Alexander	2	Tatum Andrew K
Harris David E	2	Taylor B F
Hill Mrs Mary		Taylor Nelson
Hill Mrs Mary		Tucker & Bruce
Harper Mrs Nancy		Vitch Wm
Hazlewood Calvin		Valentine Harrison
Hazlewood Mrs Martha		Warren Mrs H R
Harris MM		Warren B C
Hoskins E B		Ward Wm
Homes E P		Wilton Henry K
Hendricks J B		Wood David
Hicks Dr John C		Wood David B
Harrington Capt D H		West Wm
Hannah Wm H		Williams Dr W L
Hall Thomas		Williams Jesse
Humphill Wm		Williams Esckid
Hunt Thos J		Watson Jane M
Keith Jas H		Wise Jas
Leverett Miss Matiah	2	Watson Geo A
Lee Dr Francis L	2	Watson Mrs L
Leigh Rev H G	3	Wakefield Dr T A
Lowry R		Watkins Wm H
Lloyd D M C		Wright Jno E
Lloyd Clint n		