The Democrat.

COLUMBUS MISS.

Saturday, March 9, 1850.

INDUCEMENTS FOR CLUBBING.

We offer our paper to clubs of new subscribers at the following reduced terms per annum.

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☞ Payable in advance. Any person who will act as our agent and procure us ten new subscribers shall receive one copy of the paper, gratis. We invoke the co-operation of our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of our paper. To those who have recently subscribed and *paid in advance* our thanks are due and are hereby tendered. We make no promises—let our paper speak for itself.

☞ We would invite the particular attention of the reader to the very able and interesting letter of "Patrick Henry" on our first page, copied from the New York Herald. The writer speaks the truth in bold and eloquent language. He tells the free soilers of the north a tale which must make them pause in their mad, aggressive, disorganizing course, unless they are dead to all feelings of self interest, as well as to all sense of justice and constitutional obligation.

NEW PAPER.—"The Madisonian" is the name of a new paper just started at Canton, in this State, by A. P. Hill Esq., as Editor and R. D. Price, publisher. It is a very neatly printed sheet—is thoroughly democratic in politics, and its editorials and selected articles evince much talent and industry. We enter the name of "the Madisonian" on our exchange list with much pleasure.

Success to its enterprising Editor and Publisher.

MR. CALHOUN.—The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says he understands that "Mr. Calhoun has written out his speech" (on the slavery question of course) "to be printed and read in the Senate by his colleague Judge Butler. It is the great Carolinian's last manifesto or appeal to his countrymen. He will resign his seat, I am informed, and return to Fort Hill, his homestead in South Carolina."

CORRECTION—ADMISSION OF CALIFORNIA.—We stated in our last that Wisconsin, when she applied for admission into the Union, was rejected and remanded to a territorial condition on account of the boundaries which she had laid down for herself. This was a mistake; it should have been Iowa and not Wisconsin. But the principle is the same. We merely wished to show that we had a precedent in our history which would justify the rejection of California in her present application to come into the Union as a sovereign State. Michigan, if we mistake not, was repeatedly rejected and kept in abeyance for [illegible] merely on account of a disputed boundary. With infinitely more propriety, it strikes us, might Congress reject the the present application of California with her constitution formed and adopted in the irregular and very objectionable manner it was, and with her immense limits—large enough to form several states—extending over some ten degrees of lattitude and sweeping the entire Pacific coast from Oregon to the Mexican boundary.

In our article of of last week on the admission of of California, there was a typographical error, which we deem it necessary to correct. We said or at least we designed to say near the close of the article, "if California is admitted into the Union with her present constitution and the boundaries it has prescribed, the South will lose every thing;" but the types went wrong and made us say "*any* thing," which entirely destroyed the sense of our remark.

☞ We clip the following from a telegraphic despatch in the Charleston Mercury of the 1st. inst. We suppose the difficulty between Col. Davis and Col. Bissel arose from the speech delivered by the latter in the House of Representatives on the 21st ult. In this speech, which is now before us, and which we have just read, Col. Bissell used severe and even insulting remarks towards the South and Southern Statesmen, denouncing the leading opponents of the Wilmot proviso among us as the Garrisons, Tappans and Garret Smiths of the South.—His tone, as the correspondent of the Charleston Courier justly remarks was "overbearing and contemptuous and his invective fierce and indignant.—He heaped reproaches and taunts upon the South." His remarks in reference to the battle of Buena Vista, which no doubt particularly attracted the attention of Col. Davis, were in reply to Mr. Seddon of Virginia, who had stated in his speech, a week or two previous—and he is borne out in his statement by the official report of Gen. Taylor and his officers—that it was the Mississippi regiment who met and repulsed the enemy on the field of Buena Vista, at the most critical moment when the second Indiana regiment, through an unfortunate order of their Col. gave way. This statement Col. Bissell flatly denies. He says in his speech: "Justice to the living, as well as to those who fell on that occasion, demand of me a prompt correction of this most erroneous statement. And I affirm distinctly, sir, and such is the fact, that at the time the second Indiana regiment gave way, the Mississippi regiment, for whom this claim is thus gratuitously set up, was not within a mile and a half of the scene of action; nor had it as yet fired a gun, or drawn a trigger. I affirm further, sir, that the troops which at that time met and resisted the enemy, and thus, to use the gentleman's own language, "snatched victory from the jaws of defeat," were the second Kentucky, the second Illinois, and a portion of the first Illinois regiments."

This is certainly a new version of the story and does not exactly correspond with the official accounts of the "critical moment" in that memorable battle. But to the despatch—we are truly glad to learn that the difficulty between the two gentlemen has been amicably adjusted.

WASHINGTON, Feb, 28, 1850.

A challenge passed between Col. Bissell, a Representative from Illinois, and the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Senator from Mississippi, in consequence of the derogatory remarks of the former respecting the conduct of the Mississippi troops at the battle of Buena Vista. The weapons selected were muskets, at fifteen paces. Through the personal intervention of President Taylor the matter has been amicably adjusted.

THE LEGISLATURE.

According to a joint resolution of both houses the legislature is to adjourn this day. A very large amount of business was crowded into the two last weeks of the session, and we notice that despatch has been the order of the day. A great number of private bills have been passed and some of a general character.

The bill to incorporate the New Orleans and Jackson rail road company, which was vetoed by the Governor, was passed in the House by a vote of 66 to 29, notwithstanding the veto. The weekly Mississippian of the 1st inst. contains the veto message of the Governor. It is a well written document, presenting strong, and to our mind conclusive arguments against the passage of the bill. The Governor approves of the general object and purpose of the bill, but objects to giving it his sanction upon the grounds that it gives to the board of Police of the counties through which the road may pass, the power to subscribe an unlimited amount of stock in the corporation, and to levy a special tax upon the inhabitants of said counties, which, though guarded by the condition that a majority of the voters of said counties shall approve of the same; yet operates as a compulsion upon the minority of the citizens of such counties to take stock against their will and, subjects their property to summary seizure and sale for its payment; that it exempts the capital stock of said company as well as all other property belonging to it from taxation of any kind, for fifteen years from the passage of the act, and that it provides for the appropriation of $2000 to be paid from the treasury of the state for the purpose of making the necessary survey and estimate of said road &c. which the Governor regards as "an appropriation of money from the treasury to objects of internal improvements, & forbidden by the eighth section of the general provision of the constitution unless approved by two thirds of both branches of the legislature, which does not appear to have been regarded on the passage of this bill."

The veto message was discussed in the House on the 20th ult. by Messrs. Brown, Baker, Young, McRae and Durham against, and by Messrs. Hemingway and Barry in favor of the views of the Governor, and upon taking the vote, the bill was passed by yeas 65, nays 29, as stated above.

Bills were passed—

For the relief of purchasers at tax sales;

To provide for the purchase of additional machinery for the manufactory of cotton and wool in the penitentiary &c.

To appropriate $200,000 for common schools and $20,000 to pay our delegates to the Nashville Convention:

For the relief of the Macon Female Institute, Male academy and for the protection of Education:

To incorporate the fire department company of the town of Columbus.

We expect to get the *finale* of the proceedings of the legislature in a few days, and will publish the captions of the acts passed, and also most of the important acts in full, as soon after they come to hand as we can make it convenient.

POLITICAL REFORM.—The legislature of Maryland has passed a bill providing for the call of a convention to amend the constitution of that State, We have not seen the bill, but we learn from our exchanges that it contains a provision that the subject of slavery shall not be interfered with by the convention. It is supposed that should the constitution be amended and a fair apportionment of representatives in the [illegible] will certainly be democratic Baltimore city and county, under the present constitution, have only some three or four representatives, whereas they are said to be justly entitled to about *thirty*, all of whom would be unquestionably democratic.

Virginia too, we are much pleased to see, is moving in this good work of reform. A bill has passed her legislature which provides for taking the sense of the people on the propriety of calling a convention to amend the state constitution. We do not doubt but that such a convention will be held, and that the aristocratic features in the constitution of that truly democratic state will be done away with. The Governor and probably the Judges, will be made elective by the people and the universal suffrage principle will be established. Virginia never voted for a federal or Whig candidate for the Presidency, but she has sometimes had a whig legislature and whig U. S. Senators; let her amend her constitution—make it as democratic as her people are, and this will never be the case again.

YOUTH'S CABINET.—This is the title of a neat little magazine for the young, published in the city of New York by D. A. Woodward, at $1 per annum. Each number contains 32 pages, embellished with many well executed wood cuts. The reading matter is all exceedingly interesting and valuable to the young. Every family should subscribe for a number of the "Youth's Cabinet." Our thanks are due to the Publisher for sending us the work regularly. We hope he will continue to do so. Persons desirous to subscribe for it, can see a specimen number by calling at our office.

☞ It is still rumored at Washington that Mr. Clayton will, in a short time, resign the office of Secretary of Sate. It is now thought that Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts will succeed him.

☞ The House of Representatives have, by overwhelming majorities, decided against removing the seat of government from Jackson to either Vicksburg or to "the geographical centre" in Attala county.

THE VOICE OF THE KEYSTONE DEMOCRACY.

AN immense and enthusiastic gathering of the democracy took place at the Chinese museum in the city of Philadelphia on the 22nd ult. Washington's birth day. The great object of the meeting was to give a public expression of the sentiments of the Democrats in Philadelphia city and county on the agitating subject of the day—the question of slavery. They met the question boldly, and with perfect unanimity, and in a manner which must be most satisfactory to the South. The resolutions which they adopted breathe the purest patriotism and the warmest devotion to the constitution, the Union and the rights of the States, while they express decided hostility to "the fanatical efforts of the abolition and free soil agitators." But we have no time or space to day to comment as we would wish on this glorious gathering of the Keystone Democracy—We will publish their admirable resolutions entire in our next.

ANOTHER COMPROMISE.

We learn from our exchange papers, received by the last eastern mail, that Senator Dickinson of New York is said to be preparing a compromise upon the following basis: 1st. To run the line of 36 deg. 30 min. to the Pacific. 2d. To admit California north of that line as a state. 3rd. To provide governments for Deseret and New Mexico, one north and the other south (mostly) of the line, without a word about slavery. 4th. To pay Texas for the disputed territory. 5th. To divide out Texas into three additional slave states prospectively as an offset to Minesota, Oregon and California.

This strikes us as a fair and equitable compromise, and such as would, no doubt, be acceptable to the south.

The Washington Union states, "it is said Mr. Webster means boldly to throw himself upon the angry flood, and propose a system of compromise. One report is that he designs to propose the Texas compromise, running the line of, 36 deg. 30 min. to the Pacific ocean." The Baltimore Patriot understands that if Mr. Webster moves at all in the matter, he desires to present a plan which will accomplish the great end—unite such a majority in both houses of Congress in its favor as would give it the emphatic authority that is essential to its full success—and by excluding all cause of controversy between the North and the South for any domestic institutions that may exist in the one and not in the other section, take a new bond for the protection of the Union. Mr. Webster, says the Patriot, "will add a greater glory to his fame than he has yet achieved, if he can do this.—It is a task worthy of his best efforts."

We are told that in the midst of counsellors there is safety, and of the many plans of compromise proposed, we trust that some one will be speedily adopted which will be generally satisfactory and which will restore harmony and good feeling between the North and the South.

GEN. FOOTE'S PROPOSITION.

Gen. Foote, a second time, on the 21st ult., submitted to the Senate his scheme of a compromise for all questions connected with slavery, in a somewhat modified form. His proposition now is to raise a committee of twelve Senators—six from the north and six from the south and to allow this committee to select a thirteenth member, who is to act as the umpire in the committee. To this committee is to be referred all matters appertaining to the slavery question. After considerable debate, the Senate adjourned without coming to any decision as to the proposition. We sincerely hope that it may be adopted, as it seems to us the best means of coming to an amicable speedy and satisfactory settlement of the whole question. We have had enough of discussion and agitation. Action now—prompt and decisive action has become indispensably necessary. A few more weeks, or even days of delay may render all compromise impossible. *Fugit irreparabile tempus*—time is flying—the crisis is upon us, and the [illegible] the only dangerous question that lies in our path, may be lost forever. Let the wise men of the Senate then act at once, as patriots and statesmen—let us have no more idle talking upon the subject—no more inflammatory appeals—no more bitter criminations and recriminations. Act, and act as brothers of one political family, having all the same bright hopes and glorious destiny in view. Such, in our humble opinion, should be the course of the Senate—that "potent, grave and reverent body"—in the present critical conjuncture of our national affairs, and such is the object of General Foote's very timely and judicious proposition.

For the Democrat.

JOSEPH B. COBB, ESQ.

We understand that Jos. B. Cobb Esq., of this county, has just issued from the press of Messrs. Carey & Hart of Philadelphia, a novel, called "The Creole, or Siege of New Orleans."

Mr. Cobb has already established an exalted reputation as a writer of romance. His stories are planned with consummate skill, his scenery at once grand and sublime, & his style is classically beautiful and at times thrillingly eloquent. He well understands the delineation of human character, and exposes its vices and follies, with the hand of a master.

As its name indicates, the scene of his present work is laid at New Orleans, upon the dark and gloomy banks of the "great Father of waters," and at a period of our history, (1815) which is justly regarded as among the brightest of our national existence. The great names of Jackson and Coffee adorn its pages, and their immortal deeds upon the plains of New Orleans, beautifully interwoven with romance, form a prominent portion of the work. But the novel is not purely American, the Spanish character with its dark intrigues, its deep and subtle purposes is boldly sketched.

We cannot too highly recommend this work, when it reaches us, to our readers. Independent of its intrinsic merits, which should commend it to the public here, Mr. Cobb is a citizen of our county, was born and reared under the fostering institutions of the South, is identified with us in interest and feeling, and is no less distinguished for the purity of his reputation as a private citizen, than for the extent of his literary attainments.

Comunicated.

This is truly an age of improvement. Discoveries have been and are now being constantly made in the moral, physical, mental, political and philosophical world. The present age, is not only an exhibition of the concentrated knowlege and wisdom of the past, but is one of matchless Theory—and untiring practice—correct invention and sublime execution. Among all the great discoveries of the present age we deem the Philosophy of the human voice by Doctor James Rush, of Philadelphia, the greatest. It has already produced a change in the North—and is now beginning to revolutionize the South in the excellent science and art of reading and speaking. We are proud to say that Columbus is manifesting a lively interest in this usefull branch of education at this time; Professor Copelandian acknowledged teacher of Elocution has some seventy five pupils in Elocution, and the prospect of many more. The progress of his pupils attest the excellence of the science, and the skill, industry and ability of the teacher. He invites ladies to call and witness his daily and nightly exercises. We would recommend to all who are interested in the great cause of Education to attend; observe and judge for themselves; and we have no hesitation in saying that scores of pupils will be added to the number he has already under his tuition.

AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS.

We have been favored by the Publisher, H. M. WATTERSON Esq., of the Nashville Union, with a pamphlet copy of an address on the Progress of the U. S. & on the Slavery Question delivered at the Odd Fellow's Hall (Nashville, Ten.) by Ex-Governor, A. V. Brown. We have read this address with mingled feelings of admiration and patriotic pride. It strikes us as one of the very best efforts that the all-pervading, all-exciting subject of the day has called forth. Rich in imagery and pathos, chaste and beautiful in style, and glowing with the fervor of patriotic love and devotion to the institutions of our country, this address adds another chaplet to the oratorical fame of its accomplished author. Had we the space we would give it entire in our columns; as it is, we are compelled to restrict ourself to a single extract—the closing paragraphs. This will afford our readers some idea of the style and character of this truly excellent address:

"In this dark hour of peril and danger, what does it become the duty of the south to do for the preservation of her rights? If the humblest of her sons were permitted to advise, he would say to her, prepare, by all the means that wisdom can devise and patriotism approve, prepare for the coming tempest. Its low mutterings are no longer to be heard in the distance. It is already upon you and its thunders are bursting peal after peal over your head. Every gale that sweeps to you from the capitol, bears upon its wing the news of renewed agitation and increasing excitement. You cannot tell on what day nor in what hour that glorious flag which waves over the deliberations of Congress, the proud emblem of our Union and our power may be stricken down, in token that fanaticism and ambition have accomplished their works, and that the days of the Republic have been numbered. What then, what then! Go, ask the sainted spirit of Washington; go, ask the genius of Liberty as she stretches her wings to take her everlasting flight from our country. Not yet, not yet, stay! stay! all is not lost. See! our noble flag again reappears! Some bold and patriotic hand has lifted up and restored it, the light of hope is once more beaming from the dome of our capitol."

"Let us never despair of the Republic. God never conducted our fathers through so many trials and dangers, he never inspired them to build up so great and so excellent a system of government to permit their degenerate sons so soon to destroy it.' The north will yet recede, a voice which she has long known and [illegible] followed has already proclaimed that she can & ought to recede. When she shall further hear, as hear she must, that the south can never submit; that come what may, she never can and never will submit, that her peace, her safety, her very existence all forbid it: when the north shall moreover remember that all the evils of which she complains were inherited by us from her and from our British ancestors, without our consent and against our earnest entreaties, she must pause, she must recede. Let us cherish this hope of returning magnanimity and justice. We have seen the noble vessel of state outride many a storm. Despair can only increase her danger in the present one. Let us hope and cheer her to the last."

"Thou too, sail on, O ship of state
Sail on, O Union strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears
With all the hopes of future years
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what master laid thy keel,
What work man wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast and sail and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope."

DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.—Dow Jr., in one of his pithy sermons, discourses as follows to those persons who subscribe for newspapers and forget, or wilfully disregard the golden rule of "doing as they would be done by:"

"The printer is in a very disagreeable situation; his money is scattered every where, and he hardly knows where to look for it. His paper, his ink, his type, his journeymen's labor and living must all be paid for. You, Mr.—, and Mr.—, and a hundred others I could name, have taken his paper, and you and your children, and your neighbors, have been instructed and amused by it.

If you miss one paper, you think very hard of the printer—you would rather go without your best meal than to go to bed deprived of your newspaper. Have you taken as much pains to furnish the printer with his money as he has to furnish you with his paper? Have you paid him for his hand work and his head work? If you have not, go and pay him off."

JAMES WATSON WEBB.

We neglected, says the *Harrisburg Keystone*, of the 19th inst., to notice in our last, the rejection of James Watson Webb as Charge de Affairs to Austria. It is said that only seven members voted to confirm his appointment.—The Senate by this act, has vindicated the character of the country, and done an act of simple justice. We have no wish to triumph over this man, but his base political somerset under the influence of the Bank of the United States, and his subsequent bragadocia conduct which led to the duel between Graves and Cilly, by whom the latter lost his life, as well as his entire unfitness for the station to which he was appointed, made it the high & imperative duty of the Senate to reject his nomination. It is also an historical fact, worthy of being recollected at this time, that James Watson Webb is the person who proposed that federalism and national republicanism, with all other isms, opposed to Gen. Jackson, should be merged in the name of Whig. He is in fact the father of modern Whiggery. The Head of the Whig party has, therefore, been decapitated by the Senate, in which execution many of the high priests of Whiggery officiated. The poisoned chalice has been returned to his own lips, to drink the very dregs of its bitterness.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

In the New Orleans Picayune of the 23d ult. we find the following account of a terrible and disastrous flood which occurred at Sacramento City early in January last:

Terrible Flood at Sacramento City—Immense destruction of property—Desolation of the Inhabitants.

The steamship Alabama, Capt. Wright, from Chagres, the 19th inst., arrived here yesterday afternoon, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 14th January, and from Panama to the 8th inst. We have received the San Francisco Alta California of the former, and the Panama Echo and Star to the latter date.

A deplorable catastrophe has befallen the inhabitants of Sacramento City, by the overflow of the river of that name, which has caused an immense destruction of property. It appears that a violent gale of wind from the northeast occurred on the 9th ult., accompanied with torrents of rain, which increased the volume of the river to such an extent that an inundation took place, and the wind and rain continuing, by the 11th almost the whole of the city of Sacramento was submerged. A spectator thus describes a portion of the scene, in a letter to the Alta California:

A brief time only elapsed before the waters began to increase upon all sides; the sloughs above and the sloughs below bore into the city the rising flood. Soon the earth became soft, and tents, sheds and buildings, not permanently and securely fastened, were undermined, swept away, and borne along with the rapid current. Long before noon hundreds of boats were crossing every street, far and near, and bearing to the several vessels, that lay at the river's bank, women and children, the sick and the feeble; and as they arrived, the owners of the vessels were ready to offer them prompt aid and every comfort in their power; and when they were safely landed upon the decks, the shouts of joy were no to heaven in loud cheers from those who landed them, for their safety, and those shouts were echoed back by the hundreds of voices that were in the surrounding boats; and within hearing of the response. During the entire day and until night this work of humanity and mercy went on. The loss of property must be very great—it must be over a million of dollars.

Far as the eye could reach the scene had now become one of wild and fearful import—floating lumber, bales and cases of goods, boxes and barrels, tents and small houses were floating in every direction. The poor & suffering beasts were in a pitiable condition and called forth the sympathy of all, and what could be done was to save them. Hundreds of horses, mules and oxen were wandering about seeking places of security and food. Some gained places of safety by swimming a mile or more to the high bluff back of the city. It was indeed sad to hear their low and plaintive bellowing, as it told of their approaching death by cold and starvation; some were fed by the warm hearted and humane as they came.

The steamer Senator, which was on the river, received a large number of unfortunate people who were thus washed out of their houses and rendered destitute. The same letter writer says:

The Senator remained nearly two hours beyond her time to accommodate those who were desirous to take passage. She came down the river very rapidly, yet steadily and safely, and landed her passengers at 5 P. M., accomplishing her trip in eight hours. As we came down we could see all along the banks for twenty miles, clustering groups of cattle and deer, gathering upon the highest points of land, hoping to escape the almost certain death that awaited them.—Here, too, were seen houses and tents, floating amid the trees and drifts, deserted by their occupants; and where but a few weeks since they stood upon high banks, that bode us look upward as we sailed up this wonderful river. Altogether the scenes witnessed are strange as they are wonderful, and sad as they are strange—no such flood having occurred for nearly thirty years.

As near as can be estimated the rise in the waters is six feet within the city, and the river has risen twenty-five to thirty feet. The loss of property is very great, taking the all of many.—Several merchants are very heavy sufferers, losing in merchandize and buildings and loss of business from 10 to 30,000 dollars each. Added to this is the personal suffering of health, and the consequent sickness and death that must ensue from the dreadful exposure of the sick and feeble during the floods.

In reference to this disaster, the Alta California of the 14th says that a postcript to a private letter just received, and which was written at 12 P. M., on the 12th of January gives a less gloomy account of the flood, finishing with the following:

The lower floor of the Sutter Hotel is still above water—board $8 per day. Boatmen charging from $10 to $15 an hour.

We are happy to observe that there is no record here of any loss of life. In addition to the above, the Alta California gives the following:

When the Senator left the entire city was under water, boats were navigating the streets and carrying passengers from the second stories of houses. The only means of getting about was by boats, and every imaginable craft was engaged in navigating the streets. The ridge of high land, about two miles in the rear of the city, was literally studded with tents, and human beings were mingled with affrighted animals, who had also taken refuge upon terra firma. Sutterville was overflowed, but the fort was still dry.—Numbers of small tenements had been washed away, and the front of a large brick building, near the new steamboat landing, had fallen in. Dewey's Hotel and the City Hotel were peopled like bee-hives, and passengers were taken from the second stories in boats. Many of the inhabitants had taken refuge on board the shipping.

"I'll take the *responsibility*," as Jenks said when he held out his arms for the baby.

A certain good deacon's hat blew off and led him a long chase after it through the street. At length the deacon became exhausted in the race, and pulled up against a post by the sidewalk.—A gentleman came along to whom the deacon addressed himself thus:

'My friend, I am a deacon of the church, and it is very wrong for me to swear; you will therefore greatly oblige me if you will just damn that hat for me.'

A negro woman was relating her experience to a gaping congregation of her own color: among other things she said she had been in Heaven. One of the brethren asked her—'Sister you see any black folks in Heaven?' She replied, 'Oh, go way, Jim you fool; don't put a body out—'spose I go in de kitchen when I was dar?'

VALUATION OF FOREIGN COINS.—A bill has been introduced into Congress by Mr. Schenck, to reduce the legal value of a Spanish shilling to that of a dime, and the fifty cent piece to a cent. Foreign quarters are to fall to twenty cents. The coin is required to coin double dimes or twenty cent pieces, equal to the fifth of a dollar.

THE COLUMBUS LYCEUM.

The Lyceum met and organized on Thursday evening last. Their future meetings will take place on Monday evenings, commencing with the evening Monday. All who are desirous of becoming members of the society and of attending the discussions are invited to do so. The ladies especially are requested to attend all of the meetings, where they will not fail to have speeches made to them. The rest of the public are solicited to be present and see this duty well performed. Place of meeting, the City Hall. Question for discussion Monday evening 11th March.

"*Ought the Woman's Law to be abolished?*"

JOHN W. OVERALL. GEORGE Y. OVERALL.

J. W. & G. Y. OVERALL,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,

MOBILE, ALA.

OFFICE NO. 40, CONTI STREET.

GEORGE M. MULLEN,

TENDERS his services to the public as *General Agent & Collector*. And will prosecute any business entrusted to him with fidelity and dispatch.

He proposes devoting 60 or 90 days this summer in a tour from Illinois to Texas—if business justifying offers. All persons having claims due from citizens of those States, bordering on the Mississippi River, and its tributaries, wishing his services will please give him an early call. He may be found at the office of Gen. F. M. Tucker.

March 1850. 36-tf.

NOTICE.

I Will at the April term of the Probate Court of Lowndes county Mississippi, present to the court my account and vouchers for allowance and final settlement and a discharge from further duties as Guardian of Statira Bennett, minor &c.

MICAJAH BENNETT,
Guardian of Statira Bennett.

Columbus, Miss. March 1, 1850. 36—3w

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, Guardian to Andrew J. Dunn, will in compliance with an order of the Probate Court of Lowndes County Mississippi, passed at the March Term 1850, present to said Court at the next April Term of said Court his report and vouchers for allowance and approval as his final report on said Guardianship and ask to be discharged from all further liabilities on said Guardianship.

JAMES R. HILLIARD,
Guardian.

March 6th 1850. 36-3t.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

DISTRICT CHANCERY COURT OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI—HELD AT COLUMBUS.

At Rules, March 4th 1850.

James H. Turner, and Philip J. Weaver, } Complainants.
394. vs.
Elizabeth Trentham, Perry Holland and his wife Nancy Holland, John Francis and Emily Allen, heirs of S. B. Allen Dec'd, Louis Hourplitt and his wife Mary Jane Hourplitt, Virginia Catherine and Hilary Allen, Heirs of Wm. W. Allen Dec'd, and others. Defendants.

UPON opening the sworn bill contained, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above named Defendants, are not citizens of this State, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed on them:

It is therefore ordered that unless the said Defendants appear here, before the Vice Chancellor on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in the town of Columbus, on the first Monday in May next ensuing, and plead, answer, or demur, to the Bill of Complaint herein filed, the several allegations therein contained will be taken as confessed, by the said Defendants and such order and decree made therein as the Vice Chancellor may deem equitable and just.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in the "Columbus Democrat," a newspaper published in the town of Columbus weekly for one month. A true Copy.

W. W. LESTER, Clerk.

BOYKIN & CRUSOE, *Solicitors for Complainants.*
March, 9th 1850.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

DISTRICT CHANCERY COURT OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI—HELD AT COLUMBUS.

At Rules, March 4th 1850.

Philip J. Weaver, } Complainant.
383. vs.
James P. Ridgway, Spencer W. Kelly, & Charles Williams. } Defendant's.

UPON opening the matters in this Bill contained and it appearing by affidavit filed, to the satisfaction of the Court, that Spencer W. Kelly, one of the Defendants in the above stated cause, is a non resident of the State of Mississippi, and resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed on him.

It is therefore ordered, that unless the said Defendant appear here before the Vice Chancellor on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in the town of Columbus on the first Monday in May next, and plead answer or demur, to the Bill of Complaint herein filed the several allegations therein contained may be taken as confessed by said Defendants and such order and decree made therein as the Vice Chancellor may deem equitable and just.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in the "Columbus Democrat," a newspaper published in the town of Columbus weekly for one month. A true Copy from the minutes.

W. W. LESTER, Clerk.

CLAYTON & HARRISON, *for Complainant.*
March, 9th 1850.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

DISTRICT CHANCERY COURT OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI—HELD AT COLUMBUS.

At Rules, March 4th 1850.

Micajah Bennett, } Complainant,
305. vs.
Taylor Nelson & Noel O'Neal, } Defendants.

UPON opening the matters in this Bill contained, and it appearing, by affidavit filed, to the satisfaction of the Court that the above named Defendant, Noel O'Neal, is not a citizen of this State, but resides beyond the limits thereof so that the ordinary process cannot be executed on him:

Therefore, it is ordered, that unless the said Defendant appear here, before the Vice Chancellor on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court house in the town of Columbus on the first Monday in May next ensuing—and plead, answer or demur, to the Bill of Complaint herein filed the several allegations therein contained, may be taken as confessed by the said Defendant, & such order and decree made therein as the Vice Chancellor may deem equitable and just.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in the "Columbus Democrat," a newspaper published in the town of Columbus, weekly, for one month. A true copy from the Minutes.

W. W. LESTER, Clerk.

CLAYTON & HARRISON, *for Complainant.*
March, 9th 1850.