

From the Palmyra Whig. No. 1. THE BANK AT PALMYRA.

This is a public institution. We learn from the laws of Missouri, it was established to benefit the whole people of this Bank district, and not a party or set of men.

Our purpose is to inquire whether the object of its creation has been faithfully and honestly carried out by those who have been intrusted with its management.

Then assuming, that it is a public institution, established by law for the benefit of the whole people, we, as a citizen of this Bank district, having an interest in common with that of the people, feel warranted in showing that the objects of its creation is, and has been, perverted, and the design of its authors prostituted, by a conclave of selfish, ignorant men who succeeded in being appointed to its management when it first went into operation, not by any merit they possessed, but by mere accident and fraud.

We reiterate our positions, that they may not be misunderstood by any one. Therefore we say—

First. The Bank was fraudulently established in this place by Maj. McDaniel, then Senator in the Legislature from this Senatorial district, and that so soon as the Bank was located at Palmyra, he vacated his seat in the Legislature, came home, and concocted a scheme to defraud the State and Stockholders—then returned to Jefferson City to perfect his plan.

Second. That Edmondson and Wright, in their contest for the Cashiership, which was pre-arranged before the election of President and Directors, discovered the fraud, and let the cat out of the bag.

Third. That those men who got into office by fraud, had retained and perpetuated their offices, by an abandonment of every Democratic principle.

Fourth. That no Democrat could receive the support of the Bank conclave, unless endorsed and put in nomination by themselves.

Fifth. That every Democrat who has been appointed a Director, has been recommended by the Bank conclave in secret session, without consulting the interest of the party or people.

Sixth. That Col. John Taylor sold his Directorship to old man Good, when he was elected to the Legislature, provided he (Good) would resign his Directorship in his favor when he returned from the Legislature.

Seventh. That whenever a Director, Attorney, or Officer of the Bank, did not suit the conclave, they managed to turn him out or hired him to resign.

Eighth. That the Bank conclave compounded with Maj. McDaniel, and got him to resign his Presidency of the Bank by endorsing him for Congress, and hiring an Agent to go through several counties and get up instructions in favor of McDaniel for Congress.

Ninth. That the Bank conclave have always had their favorites in the community; thus, the notes of certain individuals have been overlooked for years without being renewed or interest paid, contrary to law, and their sworn duty.

Tenth. That the Bank conclave have invariably furnished certain individuals with money to go over to Jefferson City to superintend their interest during the session of the Legislature.

Eleventh. That the present President of the Bank was elected contrary to the wishes of both political parties in this Bank district, by a pre-arrangement of the Bank conclave.

Having pointed out our position and the ground upon which we intend to stand or fall, we challenge any Officer of the Bank, or any of its leaders, to come forward with their defence. We are posted up in regard to the management of this institution from the time it went into operation down to the present administration. And though we intend to confine ourselves strictly to the facts, we will hold up to the public gaze fearlessly those transactions committed by this Bank conclave, which have never been permitted to see the light of day. Will any officer of the Bank attempt to extenuate or justify the many wrongs this conclave have inflicted upon the public interest? No. They may attempt to appease their elastic consciences by saying that a Whig is the author, ergo, it is untrue. But this is not true in point of fact. We are a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school—a Democrat who is one from principle. And we can produce ample evidence from Whigs and Democrats to substantiate this declaration. We defy the Bank conclave to read us out of the Democratic party. For what we shall write in relation to the managers of the Bank, is the voice of almost every Democrat in Marion county. The Democratic party are responsible for the management of the Bank, yet we are prepared to show the Democracy of Marion county have never had one word to say in the management of the Palmyra Bank.

In order that our readers may understand how the present administration of the Bank came into power, let us take a retrospective glance at the history of this institution from the time it was established, down to the present. Here commences our tale of fraud and corruption, which begins with the very establishment of the Bank at this place, and ends with the present administration.

Before the Legislature located the Bank at Palmyra, there were three points contending for it—Hannibal, Palmyra, and Liberty, in Clay county. At this time there was pending before the Legislature a proposition to build a Railroad to the Iron Mountain. The friends of this measure were in no manner interested in the location of the Bank, agree with Major William McDaniel to vote for its location here, provided he would support the Railroad proposition.

The location of the Bank came up for action before the Railroad question. The friends of this measure were true to their pledge, consequently the Bank was located at Palmyra. But how did McDaniel act when the Railroad question came up for action? Did he redeem his pledge? No. He was sick, so very sick, he was unable to leave his room to vote. How-

ever, it will be remembered he was able to ride on horseback from Jefferson City to Palmyra, and concoct a scheme to defraud the State and Stockholders in the Bank out of an immense sum of money. What was this scheme? And why did he vacate his seat during the session of the Legislature and come to Palmyra, and return to Jefferson City before the President and Directors were elected by the Legislature? The secret is this: McDaniel wanted to form a clique, that would assist him in his operations to defraud the Bank. Thus he came to Palmyra, chose his President and Directors—purchased a certain brick house for \$1800, for which the Directory was to give him \$3500, for the use and benefit of the Bank. Well, the President and Directors are elected by the Legislature. A contest then sprung up for Cashiership. Edmondson, Wright, and Col. South, the present Cashier, being the candidates. South was the successful candidate of course, for he was a Representative in the Legislature from Clark county when this Directory were chosen. Edmondson and Wright being beaten, divulged the scheme to swindle the State out of \$1,700, and into execution, and the contract was rescinded between McDaniel and one of the Bank officers, for the house.

Thus, it will be seen that the Bank commenced its operations under these circumstances in Palmyra. Now at this period parties in this State, were nearly equal in point of numerical numbers. But the Bank conclave, determined to promote their own selfish ends at the expense of every other consideration, set themselves about to retain and perpetuate their offices. We do not include in this conclave the Directors on the part of the stockholders; because we consider that they alone have sustained the dignity, standing and credit of the institution down to the present administration. But alas! they are no longer able to prop up an institution so rotten and corrupt. All the alum salt in the universe could not save the Palmyra Bank now. The resignation of the cashier of the mother bank, like the resignation of Nic. Biddle, is an ornament worthy of consideration. The Bank at this place is inevitably destined to go down, down to the lowest depths of ruin and bankruptcy as "time shall roll her ceaseless rounds."

We venture the assertion here that our readers will say before we have done, there cannot be found in history or fiction, an institution that has been so grossly perverted and prostituted from the objects of its creation, as has been the Palmyra Bank by the Palmyra Bank conclave.

How did this Bank cabal retain and perpetuate their offices and power? Ah! this is an important question to the Democracy of North Eastern Missouri, and to Marion county particularly. They are responsible for the management of the Bank, and could have put down this conclave, but they failed to do it; nevertheless they are still responsible. We ask no questions we cannot answer ourselves. How have this conclave, froned by Maj. McDaniel, Maj. Blakely, Edmondson, Wright and others fourteen years ago, managed to retain and perpetuate their offices and power? They have done it by supporting no Democrat for office who was not known to be favorable to them. They have done it, by acting in secret conclave upon every subject that presented itself in relation to the Bank or the Democratic party, without consulting the wishes or interest of the party; No Democrat could be appointed by the Governor a Director, or elected by the Legislature, unless he would bend the supple knee to the mandates of the conclave. Thus a high and responsible trust has been bestowed often and too often, upon men who were neither qualified by nature nor education to discharge the duties of a Director—men wholly ignorant of the science of Banking. And the honorable and intelligent members of the party overlooked, because they, forsooth, were not made of that elastic material which would permit them to be used by an ignorant conclave. Therefore, the party have dwindled down to a contemptible minority in this county. The bone and sinew of the party have become lukewarm about the success of the party; for they witness a Democratic Legislature appointing year after year, men to office who have trampled every Democratic principle under their feet; and set themselves up as directors of the party.

In our next article we shall confine ourselves to the 4th, 5th, and 6th propositions. This communication is longer than we in our future numbers shall be, although it contains but little more than an introduction to our subject. When we shall have finished exposing the Bank managers, we will sketch the political biography, and write the obituary of the present President of the Palmyra Bank. For a great and good man should not pass from time to eternity without leaving a memento of his greatness to posterity.

A DEMOCRAT.

From the Baltimore Sun. FURTHER NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Our California files by the Cherokee at New York, to the 5th of December, have come to hand, by which we have the following details of the formidable Indian disturbances in both California and Oregon:

The Indian Outbreak in California—Particulars of the Killing of Marylanders.

We condense from the San Diego Herald the following intelligence from the lower country in relation to the threatened revolt of the Indians:

On the 20th ult., Mrs. Warner, the wife of the Hon. J. J. Warner, was warned by a friendly Indian that his people designed war against the Americans, and that the initiative on their part would be an attack upon her house. Alarmed at this, Mr. Warner immediately dispatched his family for San Diego and proceeded to place his house in a state of defence. He caused his cattle to be corralled, and had four horses saddled and tied at his door, to be used to convey intelligence to his neighbors in case the Indians appeared.

The following night, about two o'clock, Mr. Warner's house was surrounded by a party of Indians, numbering 100 strong, who deliberately drove away his cattle and attacked his premises. Mr. W., aided by two employees, opened a fire upon the enemy, who returned it, killing one of his party. Ammunition soon becoming scarce, Mr. W. deemed it prudent to retire—not, however, until he had satisfied himself that he had killed four of the enemy. The Indians rifled the house of everything it contained, and are now in arms in the mountains, defying the whites, and boldly proclaiming their intention to massacre every white in the State.

The Indians have since killed four Americans at the Springs, making a total of nine men murdered since the commencement of this unhappy outbreak.

On the following morning, a message arrived from the residence of Don Juan Bandini, in Southern California, conveying the unpleasant news that

the Indians of Lower California had been invited to join in a conspiracy, having for its object the annihilation of the whites.

The following letter, written by Antonio Garra, the chief of the principal tribe of Indians, to Don Jose Antonio Estudillo, together with some other circumstances that have come to light, had induced the belief that some of the abandoned native population are co-operating with the Indians. The writer, Antonio Garra, received a tolerable Spanish education at the Mission of San Luis Rey, and is regarded by all who know him as a man of energy, determination and bravery. As one of the principal chiefs, his power and influence over the Indians are almost unbounded.

Letter from Antonio Garra, the Indian Chief. Mr. Jose Antonio Estudillo—I salute you. Some time past I told you what I thought, and now the blow has been struck. If I have life I will go and help you, because all the Indians are invited in all parts. Perhaps the San Bernardino are now rising, and a man named Juan Berus tells me that the white people waited for me. For that reason I gave them my word, and be all ready by Tuesday to leave this for the Pueblo. You will arrange with the white people and Indians, and send me your word. Nothing more. (Signed) ANTONIO GARRA.

The above is a literal translation of a letter directed to Don Jose Antonio Estudillo. Wm. P. TOLSON. Geo. H. DAVIS.

Capt. Davidson, 21 Infantry, with a small detachment, left San Diego on the morning of the 24th ult. for the Gila. The command, accompanied by a small pack train, took what is called the short cut over the mountains and it is hoped and expected that, as they moved unimpeded with baggage, they will be enabled to reach their destination in seven days. Capt. Davidson is ordered to assume the command of Camp Yuma, on his arrival at the Gila, and to use every exertion to apprehend the Indians engaged in the recent massacre on the Desert.

Indian residents of Femaucula, a village situated at the base of the mountains, twenty-five miles East of the Mission of San Luis, and on the emigrant road leading from Warner's to Los Angeles, are moving their families to San Diego, their chief Pablo, having declined to join Antonio in his foray against the whites. Pablo is an educated Indian, the owner of a fine rancho and large herds of cattle.

The chief Antonio has established his headquarters at Augas Calientes. Major Fitzgerald had mustered a company of volunteers, and was proceeding to attack him.

The Herald gives the following letter, furnishing an account of the murder of the four men, (two of three then Marylanders, from Baltimore,) by the Yumas, on the Colorado. It will be seen that Chas. Hines, of Baltimore, before reported as killed, has possibly escaped:

Rio Colorado, November, 13, 1851. Last June, Major Heintzleman and his command, with the exception of Lieut. Sweeney and ten men, were ordered from the river to San Diego. But a few days elapsed after their departure, when a manifest change was observed in the action of the Indians, and on two or three occasions since, we were fully convinced that they contemplated an attack; but were checked by us being on the alert. On the 10th inst., we crossed some five hundred sheep for Messrs. Morgan, Quay and Hines.

On the morning of the 11th, Mr. Quay, a German named Nagel, and two Mexicans, left with the sheep. About eleven o'clock we crossed Morgan and Hines and a Mr. Wilson, who was traveling in company with them, with eight animals. They immediately followed the sheep. Two hours after, the Indians commenced gathering around our camp. From questions asked of their chiefs we found they had no particular business. At this time we had counted over one hundred, and they were still increasing. Lieut. Sweeney then ordered them to leave, which they refused to do, until he placed his twelve pound howitzer in position to make the only probable point of attack. They then retired, their countenances evincing disappointment.

About eleven o'clock, P. M., Nagel, the German, came in our camp, reporting that when they had advanced about our miles on the road, (where the road passed between some large cotton woods, two miles above the Algapones, they were surrounded by Indians, who attempted taking their blankets and provisions from their pack animals. Mr. Quay and he resisted. They then attacked the former with clubs, and endeavored to take a knife from the latter, the only weapon between the two. He succeeded in retaining the knife, and escaped into a thicket, where he remained concealed until dark, when he reached our camp. On the evening of the 12th, Lieut. Murray reached here, having left a train of six wagons and sixteen men at the Algapones.

On hearing the occurrences of the day before, he immediately returned to his command. On the next morning, he reached us in safety; but on his way up, found the bodies of four men. From the description, I believe them to be Mr. Quay and Morgan, and the two Mexicans. The other two, Hines and Wilson, may have escaped, their bodies not having been found; if so, you will hear of them before I do. I give the names and places of residence. Washington Morgan was a native of Hartford county, Md., late a resident of Baltimore—James Quay and Charles Hines were residents and, I believe, natives of Baltimore.

WM. J. ANKRIM. A letter from the Sheriff of San Diego county says:—Receiving officially the above mentioned report, I called on the Captain of the organized Fitzgerald Volunteers, in which every able bodied man had voluntarily enlisted, but the whole county not numbering over one hundred able bodied men, destitute of arms, horses, &c., cannot do more than defend the city of San Diego, where an attack is daily expected. Apprehensive that some white men are united with the Indians, the citizens united in a mass meeting, and ordered the city and county under martial law. The force of Antonio is estimated at four hundred to five hundred men; but as it is just concentrating, and the tribe can muster within three days at least three thousand men, and Antonio having a large number of six-shooters, rifles, and other arms, with the use of which his people are well acquainted, your Excellency will easily judge that our means are inadequate to resist a long time such a force.

Private letters received from Lieut. C. J. Gault and others, give the same particulars, and further state that Lieut. Sweeney had three skirmishes with the Indians. The Indians had sent their squaws into the mountains.

INDIAN FIGHT IN OREGON. Col. Casey, with a small detachment of United States troops, made an expedition against the Coquille Indians living back of Port Oxford,

and chastised them severely for their murderous attack, made some months since upon Mr. TVault and his party. The Indians in the northeast, and on the Reservation in the south, are quiet. Those on the Fresno, being regularly supplied with provisions by the United States, will probably remain so. Col. Casey, soon after arriving at Port Oxford, proceeded thence to the mouth of the Coquille, and, encamping on the right bank, proceeded to construct rafts, with which to cross. For two days the Indians kept firing from the left bank. Having embarked the whole command of sixty men, the expedition proceeded up the Coquille.

Arrived at the forks of the river (sixty miles up) having burned all the rancherias on both banks, together with the provisions and fishing implements, they found the Indians, to the number of two hundred, encamped, awaiting their approach. They had sent their women and children to a place of safety, and had made preparations for a fight. Giving the command of one party to Lieutenant Stomeman, and heading the other himself, the Colonel made the attack, at the same time the Indians were firing into the boats. The fight continued for about twenty minutes, and at the end of the time the savages fled. A portion of them were intercepted by Lieut. Stomeman, and some six or seven killed. In all there were about fifteen killed, and many who were wounded were dragged off the field by the savages in their flight. Several of the men had their clothes cut by the bullets and arrows, but none were hurt.

A large quantity of provisions found in the rancheria was destroyed, and the rancheria razed to the ground. Returning the Colonel left Lieut. Stomeman encamped at the mouth of the river with forty-five men and a howitzer. As all their winter provisions had been destroyed, and their canoes taken, the Indians will be compelled to sue for peace, and the severe chastisement they have received will cause them to refrain hereafter from molesting the whites.

The Indian who was captured gave, by signs, information that confirms the belief that five of TVault's men were murdered, and two of the Indians were shot in the conflict. The savages were under the impression that Mr. Brush had been drowned in crossing the river. Colonel Casey was about proceeding to Rogue river, twenty-one miles below Fort Oxford, the Indians on that stream having recently harassed the white settlers, and requiring chastisement almost as much as those living on the Coquille.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. PARDON OF THE CUBAN PRISONERS! The Madrid Gazette contains the following important announcement in its official part: MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The reply which the Government of the United States has given to the reclamations of her Majesty's Government, has just been received by an extraordinary channel.

The frank and honorable manner with which the Federal Government has conducted itself on occasion, acknowledging the insult offered to the Spanish flag by a seditious crowd, appreciating it in the same terms as the Government of her Majesty, and offering to the latter all the reparation which is just, possible, and decorous for both countries, and in the most satisfactory terms, has decided her Majesty to consider herself as fully satisfied on this subject, ordering the note addressed by the Hon. Mr. Daniel Webster, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the United States, to Don Angel Calderon de la Barca, Minister Plenipotentiary of her Majesty at Washington, to be published in the Gazette.

Her Majesty has ordered the publication of this important document, because in it is contained an act of justice which satisfies Spain as much as it exalts the Government of the United States, of which her Majesty's Government never ceased to expect that it would disapprove such painful events, and that the loyalty of its conduct on this occasion would offer new guarantees and greater securities for the maintenance of the friendly relations existing, with reciprocal advantage, have constantly existed between the two Governments. That of her Majesty considers it as an event of the highest importance for both countries that the negotiations relative to this grave subject have terminated in so satisfactory a manner.

[Here follows an abstract of Mr. Webster's note after which the Gazette continues:] This result, so satisfactory, having been thus obtained, and the Queen, our lady, desiring to give to the venerated President of the United States and to his government a testimony of her friendly disposition, has thought fit, by a spontaneous act of her royal clemency, to pardon all the prisoners proceeding from the last expedition against the Isle of Cuba, who may be citizens of the United States, whether they be in Spain fulfilling their sentence, or whether they still remain in Cuba.

Finally, she hereby approves the conduct of her Minister at Washington, who has shown so well how to comprehend the respective positions of the Spanish government and that of the United States, in order to bring to a happy termination, and in the most conciliatory manner, so important and delicate a business. And, in order to give him a proof of her royal esteem, she has conceded him the Grand Cross of Charles III, in virtue of the following:

ROYAL DECREE. Desiring to give a proof of how pleasing to me have been the distinguished services of Don Angel Calderon de la Barca, my Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States, during the time that he fulfills that important mission, and singularly so in the last and delicate negotiations charged to his zeal and loyalty to my government, and so satisfactorily terminated; conforming myself with the proposal of my Minister of Foreign Affairs, in accord with the Council of Ministers. I hereby concede to him the Grand Cross of the royal and distinguished Order of Charles III.

Given in the palace, December 9, 1851. Is signed by the royal hand. (Counter-signed) EL MARQUESE DE MIRAFLORES, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Senor Laborde was to leave on the 10th inst. for Havana, and to go thence in a ship of war to New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13—10 P. M. The schooner Star arrived to night from Brazos Santiago. The Rio Bravo of the 21st ult., has the following: Christmas eve eight or ten persons at Rio Grande City crossed over to the opposite side of the river, and attacked the Mexican guards at that place, killed thirty, wounded and dispersed the balance, some fifteen or twenty men. The reason assigned for this remarkable act is, that the guards insulted all persons who had occasion to cross the river, and had grossly insulted ladies under the pretext of searching them. The parties who committed the outrage are unknown.

From the N. O. Picayune, 23.1 STILL LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE. By the arrival last evening of the schooner Alderman, from the Brazos, we have received the Rio Bravo of the 24th ult., and also our special correspondence up to the same date. From these sources of information we are led to believe that the position of Cavalry is not so desperate as it had appeared. The rumor that he had been arrested and imprisoned by Gen. Harney is destitute of foundation. It is not certainly known whether he is on this side or the other of the Rio Grande; but it is evident that reinforcements are congregating to assist him.

The Rio Bravo, of the 24th, contains Carranza's official report to the ayuntamiento of Guerrero, Mier, Comargo and Laredo. The following is the concluding paragraph of the report: "To particularize would require too much space.—Should the reports of the large force which the tyrant has placed at the disposal of his willing tools, Avalos, Uraga, and the faithless traitor Canales, be confirmed, I shall for the present, in imitation of the heroes of our revolution, divide my forces into small parties to observe and harass the enemy. Before many weeks I shall assume the offensive, and drive them from your soil.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, F. M. J. CARRANZA, Commander-in-Chief Liberating Army of Mexico."

From the Washington Union. DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1852. To the Democratic party throughout the Union. WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1852.

A concentration of opinion from all the States as far as practicable, upon some time and place for holding the next National Democratic Convention, is indispensable to the union and organization of the party for the presidential canvass of 1852.

With this view, the "Democratic National Committee," consisting of one from each State, appointed by the Democratic National Convention of 1848, "to promote the Democratic cause," and with power to fill vacancies, assembled in this city, in pursuance of a well-considered call for that purpose, at which meeting, on the 29th, and 30th of December, 1851, and 1st of January, 1852, the thirty-one States of the Union were represented. And, upon conference with Democratic members of Congress, and consulting the action of State Conventions, as far as they have expressed any wishes upon the subject; the committee, with entire unanimity, have arrived at a conclusion, which they respectfully submit for your ratification.

The Democratic National Committee accordingly recommend that a Convention of the Democratic party throughout the Union, by delegates duly appointed by the Democrats of the several States, be held in the city of Baltimore, on Tuesday, the 1st day of June, 1852, at 12 M., to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported by the Democratic party at the election on Tuesday, the second day of November, 1852.

The National Convention of 1848 adopted the following recommendation as to the number of delegates to be chosen in each State: "Resolved, That it be recommended that hereafter each State be entitled to as many delegates in future Democratic national conventions as it has in the electoral college, and no more."

By order of the Democratic National Committee: B. F. HALLETT, Chairman. Wm. F. RITCHIE, Secretaries. H. STANTON, Secretaries.

HANNIBAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT OF STAPLE ARTICLES. CORRECTED WEEKLY. THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1852.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, PRICE, and QUANTITY. Items include Flour, Corn, Beans, etc.

Wanted! 1,000 BUSHELS of good STONE COAL, which we will pay the highest market price in trade. QUARLES & CALDWELL. [aug 11]

Notice. To the Stockholders in the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of said Company have ordered a call to be made for five per cent. of the stock subscribed, to be paid on the first day of March, 1852. At the office of B. F. Lakeman, in the city of Hannibal, and at the respective Court Houses in the following counties, viz: Shelby, Marion, Livingston, Linn, Grundy, Caldwell, Daviess, De Kalb, Clinton and Buchanan.

Done by order of the Board of Directors at their meeting in the city of Hannibal, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1851. W. JONES, Secretary.

Notice. Those who have not paid the first call, are requested to do so immediately, to prevent the necessity of instituting legal proceedings to collect the amount. (dec 27)

BANKING HOUSE of G. H. MONSARRAT & CO., 483 Main St., LOUISVILLE, Ky. Collectors made in all the principal cities of the Union on the most favorable terms. Residences in England, Ireland, and the Continent made at the lowest rate of Exchange. Time Paper and Bills of Exchange negotiated, bought and sold.

LAND WARRANTS. For sale, Bounty Land Warrants. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention, and upon as favorable terms as upon personal application. G. H. MONSARRAT & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.

20,000 bushels of Oats wanted for which the cash will be paid for which the cash will be paid. [oct 24] T. R. SELMES.

A Card. The demand for our whiskey having increased to such an extent that we have not been able to furnish to fill our numerous orders, we beg leave to inform the dealers and others, that we have engaged our BEST BLENDING ESTABLISHMENT and about in future, be prepared to supply all orders for the celebrated "Black Horse" brand of Whiskey, which we can now be found, and at as low a price as any article ever sold in the market. [dec 11] J. A. INSLER & CO.

WANTED to rent a comfortable dwelling house. Any person having one second hand house now vacant, will please inform the subscribers. [dec 28] J. A. INSLER & CO.

GOOD NEGRO GIRL. [jan 12-24] J. A. INSLER & CO.

NOTICE. To Marshal M. Turley, Martha A. Turley, Louisa F. Payne, formerly Turley, and Preston H. Payne, her husband, heirs and legal representatives of James Turley, deceased: You are hereby notified that I will make application to the county court of Ball County and State of Missouri, on the first Monday in March next, for an order of distribution, to distribute the slaves belonging to the estate of said deceased, among his legal heirs and representatives. [dec 28] JAS. A. EMBISON, Adm'r. And one of the heirs.

Law and Agency Notice. WORTHINGTON & SNEYDEN. Continues to practice Law in the Supreme Court, to attend to cases before Congress, to prosecute claims and settle accounts against the Department, and Boards of Commissioners, to procure Patents in Great Britain, to obtain Pensions and bounty lands, to collect debts, dividends, legacies and inheritances in any part of the United States, and to execute court orders, to make investments of funds in Loans and Stocks and on Bond and Mortgage, and to negotiate the purchase and sale of Loans, land and Patent rights in any State of the Union. Particular attention paid to California Land Title cases coming up to the U. S. Supreme Court on appeal. [dec 27] Communications prepaid, addressed to W. G. SNEYDEN, Carroll Place, Capital Hill, Washington, D. C., will meet with prompt attention. [jan 10]

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the estate of Adam East, deceased, (last letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Ball's county court, bearing date Jan. 20, A. D. 1852. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them for allowance within twelve months, or they may be precluded from a benefit of said estate, and if not presented within three years, will be forever barred. [jan 10-31] ROBERT C. BRIGGS, Adm'r.

Wanted! 1,000 BUSHELS of good STONE COAL, which we will pay the highest market price in trade. QUARLES & CALDWELL. [aug 11]

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