

LETTER OF GEN. TAYLOR TO HON. J. R. INGERSOLL.

Hon. J. R. INGERSOLL.—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed letter of the 7th ult., in which you say: "I had the honor of being called on last evening to address a mass meeting of the Whigs of the city and county of Philadelphia. At that meeting your name was frequently mentioned in connection with the office of Chief Magistrate. I stated to that meeting, as I had before stated in my place in the House of Representatives at Washington, that you were a Whig—not indeed an ultra partisan Whig—but a Whig in principle." All of which is entirely correct; and after the discussion which occurred in both houses of Congress at the last session, growing out of the capitulation of Monterey in which discussion you thought proper to defend my conduct in regard to that transaction, when assailed somewhat if not entirely on party grounds, in the House of which you were a member—for which you have my sincere thanks—which was done in such a way by those who disapproved that measure, I can hardly imagine how any one who was present and heard the speeches on that occasion, or read them after they were published, could mistake the complexion of my politics.

At the last Presidential canvass, without interfering in any way with the same, it was well known to all with whom I mixed, Whigs and Democrats, for I had no concealment in the matter, that I was decidedly in favor of Mr. Clay's election, and would now prefer seeing him in that office to any individual in the Union; certainly much more at any time to myself. Independent of his great talents and long experience in government affairs, I consider his views and those of the Whig party, are more nearly assimilated, as regards political matters, to those of Mr. Jefferson, than their opponents; in whose political creed I was reared, and whose opinions in matters of State, I have never lost sight of as well as endeavored to conform to as near as circumstances would permit.

Although no one can appreciate more highly than I do the favorable opinion I hear you have formed as regards my fitness for the first civil office in our country, (which I consider, should I reach it, is rather too much of an experiment,) as well as duly grateful for your aid in bringing me so prominently before the nation for the office in question, yet I cannot permit the present opportunity to pass by without repeating to you what I have said to others in regard to the subject of the Presidency—which is, that I am no politician.

Nearly forty years of my life have been passed in the military service of the Republic, nearly the whole of which in the field, the camp, on our Western frontier and in the Indian territory, I may well say constantly on duty—the two last in Mexico, or on its immediate border; during which time I have not passed one night under the roof of a house. You may, therefore, very readily suppose, under such circumstances, I have had but little time to devote to the consideration or investigation of great political questions or subjects, or to their discussion; nor have I attempted to do so, or to be mixed up with politics, men or measures, in any way, not even having voted for one of our chief magistrates since I joined the army, having, for the most part, been serving or stationed beyond the limits of the States.

I must say I have no wish for the Presidency, and cannot consent to be exclusively the candidate of a party; and if I am one at all, or to be made so at the coming election, it must be borne in mind that I have been, or will be made so, by others, without any agency of mine in the matter. Independent of my wishes, I greatly doubt my want of the necessary qualifications to discharge the duties properly of an office which was filled and adorned by a Washington, a Jefferson, as well as several others of the purest, wisest, and most accomplished statesmen and patriots of this or any other age or country.

I almost tremble at the thoughts of the undertaking; yet, if the good people think proper to elevate me, at the proper time to the highest office in their gift, I will feel bound to serve them, if not from inclination, from a principle of duty; and will do so in accordance with the principles of the constitution, as near as I can do so, as it was construed and acted on by our first Presidents, two of whom at least acted so conspicuously a part in aiding and completing that instrument, as well as putting it in operation.

But very many important changes may take place at home and abroad, between now and the time for holding the election for our next chief magistrate; so much as to make it desirable for the general good, that some one with more experience in state affairs should be selected as a candidate than myself, and could be selected, as I will not say I would yield my pretensions—for I have not the vanity to believe I have any—for that distinguished station, but would acquiesce not only with pleasure in such an arrangement, but would rejoice that the republic had one citizen more worthy and better qualified than I am, to discharge the important duties appertaining to that

position; and no doubt there are thousands.

Be this as it may, if ever I occupy the White House, it must be by the spontaneous movement of the people—without pledges, other than I have previously stated; a strict adherence to the provisions of the Constitution. So that I could enter on the arduous and responsible duties appertaining to said office untrammelled—so that I could be the President of the country, and not of a party.

With considerations of great respect and esteem,

I remain your ob't serv't,
Z. TAYLOR.

TREASONERS STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The large high-pressure Steamboat, James K. Polk, ran aground of a snag in the Mississippi, at Veto Point, a few days ago, and sunk immediately after her hurricane deck, over which the water made a clean sweep. It is supposed that the boat and cargo will be a total loss. The James K. Polk was owned by a rich old fellow, named Democracy, who has been living a retired life, and has not been seen in public for several years.—She was insured for more than her value, in the Union; but, as that concern has been shaking in the wind for some time, public confidence in its capacity to meet its liabilities has been greatly impaired, and it is even suspected that many of the underwriters are no better than they should be. This will be a severe loss to old Democracy, who has been peculiarly unfortunate, of late; and it is even whispered, in certain quarters that he will be obliged to go to bankruptcy.

P. S. Since the above was written, several large packages have been rescued from the wreck. They are marked, "Ohio," "Indiana," "Illinois," &c. &c., and appear to have been much damaged by the action of the waves. We understand that Mr. Democracy entertains great doubts as to whether they can ever be restored to any profitable use. In the mean time, the old gentleman has gone to work with his usual energy to raise the hull of his steamboat, and hopes to be able, with the help of the "Mexico" and "National Convention" lighters, to place it once more afloat. The experienced mudscrew, "T. Richie" is lying alongside the wreck, and trying every means to deepen the channel, and prop up the submerged vessel.—John Donkey

Conclusion of Mr. Houston's Speech.

I, sir, am one who believes the State to be both legally and morally bound to pay the Planters' bank bonds.— And if she is bound to pay them at all, she is bound to pay them in good money. But this bill, since the rejection of the amendments of the gentleman from Carroll and Marshall, will, if passed, present this disgraceful state of things to the world; that the State of Mississippi has acknowledged her just indebtedness to the holders of those bonds; also that she has ninety-five thousand dollars of the sinking fund in her treasury, that she acknowledges justly to belong to those bond holders; and yet positively refuses to apply one dollar of that or any other fund, to the payment of those bonds; but says to the bondholders, here are 500,000 acres of land, which the General Government gave us, for internal improvement purposes, after trying to sell it for many long years, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre and could not: Now if you will take these lands at six dollars per acre for your bonds, we will pay them, otherwise we will repudiate.

How, I appeal to gentlemen if such is not the precise case presented by the history of this bill? I ask them if they are not placing their State in a high moral attitude before the world, by thus making her a broker of her own paper, by sending her out to compound with her creditors? What would be thought of an individual who, with ample means of resuming all his liabilities, would act thus? Sir, he would be a mock and a by-word for every honorable man! And yet we find high-minded, honorable men, striving to place their State in this disgraceful position. Aye, sir, and what is worse, openly avowing their design to turn her out to shaver her own paper. Were we not told by the gentleman from Clarke, (Mr. McRae) this morning, that his objection to the amendment of the gentleman from Marshall was, that if it prevailed, the bonds of the State would rise to par with gold and silver, and that their holders would not take our lands for them, at the high minimum placed on them by this bill? I submit it to this House, then, whether it is not that gentleman's avowed policy to turn the State out as a stockjobber, to buy up her own paper at a discount; and if it is not his avowed object to so legislate as to keep her bonds at depreciation?—And, sir, from the wondrous change that has come over the spirit of the "dreams" of other gentlemen on this subject, since last night, it is quite clear they have been quaffing from the same fountain with that gentleman, and that the only difference is, they have not drank deep enough to embolden them to come out like him, and declare their purposes. Now, who can witness such attempts to legislate the State into infamy and disgrace, with other than feelings of the deepest mortification? Sir, I could perhaps view a bold and man-

ly system of repudiation, with some grains of allowance, but when its gross form is attempted to be cloaked under the garb of honesty and fair dealing, I regard it with no other than the profoundest feelings of loathing and contempt. The open repudiator is at least entitled to credit for his manly disregard of the opinions of the world, but this clandestine system strips its author of even that seeming virtue, and leaves him barren of a redeeming quality.—Sir, the history of this bill has placed a blot on Mississippi legislation that will "never out;" and I now warn gentlemen that the day is near, when the spectre of the murdered amendment of the gentleman from Marshall, "will rise to sear their eyeballs, nor will it down at their bidding."

But Mr. Speaker there is yet another reason to me, paramount to all others, why this bill should not pass. The 9th section of 7th article of the constitution says "no law shall ever be passed, to raise a loan of money by the State, or to pledge the faith of the State for the payment or redemption of any loan or debt, without first passing it by a majority of the members of both Houses, taking the yeas and noes thereon, then publishing it for three months next preceding the next regular election, in three newspapers in the State, and then referring it to the next succeeding Legislature." Now, I ask gentlemen, if the Legislature appropriates these lands to the payment of the Planters' Bank bonds, if the State will not be indebted to the internal improvement fund in the amount of the bonds taken in, according to the provisions of this bill?—If so, I will ask what pledge is given for the payment of that indebtedness? Is it not the faith of the State? If not, this Legislature is guilty of rilling that fund, for the faith of State is the only pledge in the power of the Legislature to give for its payment. So that taking either horn of the dilemma, the Legislature is traveling beyond its prescribed bounds. By avoiding the wreck of Seylla, gentlemen will be swallowed up in Charybides. But we are not left in the dark as to which dilemma gentlemen are placed in who vote for this bill, for by its provisions there is an indebtedness by the State acknowledged to the internal improvement fund, for the payment of which the faith of the State is pledged. Then it is clearly an infraction of the constitution, for all will agree with me, that its requisitions for pledging the faith of the State to pay debts, have not been complied with. Nor can any gentleman avoid this constitutional rejection by the assumption, that this bill only shifts the indebtedness of the State, for if I owe A. one thousand dollars, and borrow the money from B. to pay it, do I not create an indebtedness to B. for that amount, as much as if I borrow it for banking or any other purpose?—Then it is clear that if the State takes the internal improvement fund, with which to pay these Planters' Bank bonds, she thereby becomes indebted to that fund, as much as though she took it for banking or any other purpose of speculation; nor can the refined abstractions of the gentlemen show otherwise, than that this bill, both creates an indebtedness, and pledges the faith of the State for its redemption.

We are asked by the gentleman from Carroll, (Gen. Whitmore,) in a very triumphant air, as though he thought his question unanswerable, why this Legislature, if it does not intend repudiating the Planter's Bank bonds, will not take them for the internal improvement lands?—I will answer that gentleman by propounding a few simple interrogatories to him. And first, does not that gentleman know that these lands are trust property, the State being trustee? And does he not understand the rule of law, familiar to the merest tyro in the profession, that a trustee is not permitted to purchase at his own sale, or take his own paper for trust property? Then I would ask that gentleman if the principles in this bill are not violative of all the rules governing trustees? But I will answer the gentleman's interrogatory in another way. He told us but a few days since, that in reference to the interests of the State, he as a Legislator, would observe the same rule of action as he would in his private affairs. Now, I ask that gentleman if he would consider Planter's Bank bonds a good and safe investment for his individual funds? If he is willing to sell his estate, taking in payment therefor those bonds at par? If not, his interrogatory is a senseless sound only intended to tickle the distant ear. Sir, if a stranger had by chance straggled into this Hall, while that gentleman and others were discussing this bill, (who had never heard of Mississippi legislation,) he would have been apt to conclude that this Legislature had discovered the philosopher's stone, the very touch of which would convert every thing to gold. That this bill was the great panacea for all the ills that have hitherto afflicted the State; for they tell us, it is to "retrieve her lost credit, pay her debts without taxing the people, and leave a more magnificent fund for internal improvements than before;" and, sir I waited with breathless anxiety, to learn from them that it would give her citizens

"two dollars a day and roast beef," for their labor.

But, sir, it has been attempted to make this a party question by certain Democrats on this floor, and they have held, as they vainly supposed, a rod of terror over the heads of those of us, (Democrats) who dare think for ourselves, for the purpose of lashing us into its support. We have been told by the gentleman from Clark, as also the gentleman from Tishomingo, that the failure of this bill, will raise the question of repudiation, and that we shall be held responsible for it. Sir, I know well the source of these denunciatory threats. They are but the voice from the White House, echoed by members on this floor, and by the satellites of the tenant of that mansion, who have for the last five days, hung around the bar of this House, for the purpose of influencing the fate of this favorite progeny of his Excellency. No, sir, I tell gentlemen once for all, that if they hope to drive us from our honest purpose, by these puerile threats, they greatly mistake the material which they seek to mould. If they have not, they will yet learn, that we shrink from no responsibility, at the sacrifice of principle and the constitution of our country, but court it rather—and if come that question must, we will meet it with the "natural ruby in our cheeks," while theirs perhaps, may "blanch with fear." I tell them that that question has a few terrors for us, as has their empty threat of proscription. We can meet it at all times, in its most gorgon form with steady nerves.

Sir we are willing this good day to come up to the question—tax the people to pay these bonds—and throw ourselves on the intelligence, and honesty of our constituents for their sanction; feeling assured that they will not only approve but thank us for the act. Repudiation is not the offspring of the people, but of politicians; hence we fear nothing. And I warn gentlemen now, that they beware lest Haman like, they themselves hang on the gallows; let the poisoned chalice they commend to us, be turned to their own lips.—Sir, however much I deprecate family broils—however much I regret the necessity forced upon me to sliver a lance with a political brother, yet since compelled, since gentlemen have made the issue—since their furnished steel so thirsts for fraternal blood, I say to them—

"Lay on McDuff,
And damned be him, who first cries, hold enough!"

I defy their threats of ostracism, and condemn that spirit of dictation and proscription, which would compel the sacrifice of principle on the black altar of party. Sir, I trust that day may never come, when as a representative of a confiding constituency, I can see their interests through no other than party lenses. When my eyes are so jaundiced as to discover no beauty or merit in measures, unless marked with party brands; but that I may in all my acts be prompted, as I hope I have hitherto been, by that spirit of liberality and patriotism, which stops not to inquire what influence a measure may have on this or that party, but whether it is for the good of the whole country. And that so long as I am charged with the trust I now hold, truth may be my polar star—the constitution my chart, and an approving conscience, guided by an enlightened thought, my compass.

TO MULTIPLY THE POTATO A HUNDRED FOLD.—It appears not to be generally known that the potato plant may be propagated more abundantly and with greater ease than most other plants. The shoots produce roots naturally at every joint below the ground, when planted in the usual way. To plant for propagation, a small piece of ground, will be sufficient, as the tubers may be placed close together. When shoots have grown an inch or two above the surface of the earth, the tops may be cut off below the first joint root, and two or three inches apart in the fine sandy earth; in the course of a week or ten days they will be well-rooted plants, and planted at the distance that potatoes are generally planted, will produce a crop of tubers in eight ten or twelve weeks (according to the kinds) equal to that produced from tubers, and when propagated in this manner, plants may be obtained in great quantities.

A more simple way will be to place the tubers in a similar manner as before stated, and when the shoots have grown to the length of two or three inches above the soil, to take up the tubers and strip off the shoots from them; there will be six beautiful rooted plants, just in order for final planting; replace the tubers as before, which may be repeated at least four times, and this will produce sufficient plants from four or five tubers, of a moderate size, to plant a rod of ground at the distance that tubers are usually planted.—Lateral shoots taken from a growing crop treated like cutting of other plants, and afterwards transplanted, will also produce a drop of tubers equal in quantity to that produced by the parent plant.—Gardner's Chronicle.

Which is the most sarcastic of professions? A chemist's because he always has a resort ready.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the Independent.
In there a bliss without alloy,
A heart without a care,
A feeling that may not employ
The chord that would enslave?
The blushing bud that opening throws
Its fragrance to the breeze,
Dre while its warmest petals glow
And blossoms in decay?
The silver stream in silence glides
And flows to the sea,
But in its softest murmur cries
The changing summer scene,
True hearts and fond, are but a dream,
Change for an hour at once,
A life, a hope that dare not seem—
But visions to deceive.
Gaze on the dazzling summer sky,
Behold the sun's bright eye,
'Tis but the page of destiny
That sparkles from above.
The fleeting colors gaily play
While light and shadow flee,
And ere the light has caught the ray
'Tis o'er as a moonlight sea.
I would not love, I would not trust,
I would not dream of bliss,
But hearts are always broken first
Before they think of bliss.
Aye! 'tis love and weep and wail,
The heart that cannot cease,
That spirit's lightning-bolt
Yet kiss the smiling land.
If all were fair, and all were bright—
No human life is true,
Who'd seek a more entrancing light
And leave the world for Heaven?
The right life is, immortal truth
Has made the heart to know,
That guided by the light of truth,
This life is a "dawning show."
M. G.
Mobile, March 10, 1848.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Moon
Mar. 6	Saturday	6:01	5:38	08:05	0:19			
19	Sunday	6:01	5:59	07:47	1:05			
20	Monday	6:00	6:00	07:39	7:07			
21	Tuesday	5:59	6:01	07:10	8:01			
22	Wednesday	5:58	6:02	06:32	8:54			
23	Thursday	5:57	6:03	06:21	9:47			
24	Friday	5:56	6:04	06:15	10:43			
Sunday, Mar. 19th, 21st Sunday in Lent.								

STEAMSHIPS—SAILING DAYS.

	From Europe
Washington	Feb 20
Union	Feb 21
Union	Feb 26

ABERDEEN, FRIDAY NIGHT, MAR. 17, 1848.
For the last few days the weather has been delightful. We hope that winter has taken his final leave, and that under the genial influence of Spring, nature will soon be clothed in its green attire.

The following have been the arrivals and departures for the past week: The steamer W. Fry came up on Saturday night, and left the next morning. The Kinney on Monday, and extended her trip to Canton, Gin—she left for Mobile on Tuesday evening. The Wave, (one of the Columbus packets) paid a flying visit to this place on Tuesday morning. She made her trip up in 58 hours, being, we presume, the quickest passage ever made; her freight however, was small. The Eighth of January came up on Wednesday evening perfectly loaded down with freight. She proceeded above and left here for Mobile on Friday.

CONGRESS OF SENATOR H. KINNEY, March 13, 1848. Kinney's Resolutions: A. Proviso 3, J. Sprague 1, J. T. D. 2, G. W. B. 4, W. Randall 5, J. G. Poin 1, D. F. Wilson, 16, L. Shel 5, L. B. Childs 20, J. W. C. 3, D. Hanks 3, P. H. Lile 68, T. H. Griswold 3, D. Risner, S. B. Sykes 3, G. McFarlane & Co. 3, J. H. J., Buchanan 54, M. L. F. Est. J. Smith, Prentiss and Dwyer 2, Capt R. G. Steel 4, A. Carr 10, Henry Parr 3, Rogers 2, Watson, K. 20 acres salt.

COTTON MARKET.

	Receipts of cotton at this place from beginning of season to March 10, 1848.	21616 bales.
Receipts to March 17	335 "	
Total	21951	
Shipments to Mar 10	19,526	
do to Mar 17	1,796	20,322
Stock on hand Mar 17, 1848	1,029	

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.
Ordinary 6 6/6
Middling 6 1/2 6/6
Good Middling 7 1/2 7/1
Middling Fair 7 1/4 7/4
Fair 7 1/8 7/8
There had been a slight advance. The market is very quiet but firm.

MOBILE, Mar. 11, 1848.
There has been an improved feeling in the market, owing probably to the intelligence from Europe received by the Great Western. This steamer brought two days later accounts from Europe, which represented an advance in Liverpool of 1/4. The market is firm and a steady business has been transacted. The transactions of the week amount to 13,500 bales. The largest portion of the sales has been for the English market—French and Northern participating to a moderate extent. The quality offered for sale is in small and generally held above the limits of buyers.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11, 1848.
Per Great Western—A little more animation was prevailed in the market during the last week, and the result has been a corresponding advance in prices. Cotton has advanced since the 26th ult. 1d and is decidedly firmer in tone. The elements of commercial well-being are silently at work and we look for better times.

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NEW YORK, March 11, 1848.
There has been but little doing for several days—operators are waiting for the steamer. There is a downward tendency in the market. Treasury notes have receded to one cent premium. This is owing partly to the influence of the proposals for a new loan to the

Government of \$5,000,000, advertised by the Secretary of the Treasury, and partly to the long discussion on the Treaty in the U. S. Senate, and its conflict result.

Liverpool, Classification, Mobile and U. S. O. Ordinary 6 1/2 6/7
Middling 7 1/2 7/4
Good Middling 7 1/4 7/4
Middling Fair 8 1/4 8 1/4
Fair 8 1/4 8 1/4

New York, Mar. 7, 1848.
Under the influence of the news brought by the Britania, flour and corn have a downward tendency in the market. Cotton has advanced 1/4, and sales of 4000 bales have been made at this advance for export.

DOMESTIC MARKET.
Mobile March 11, 1848.
Market remains well supplied.—The transactions however, are more limited.—Prices are very slightly altered.
Exchange—market less active, though steady.

Sight checks on N. Y. per 60 day bills 2 1/2 discount
THE FOLLOWING ARE WHOLESALE PRICES.
Bagging 14 a 1 1/4 stock ample.
Bacon—shoulders 3 1/2 a 4 1/2, Sides 3 1/2 a 4 1/2
Hams plain 6 1/2 a 7 1/2—Extra, 10 a 12.
Rates have a downward tendency.
Coffee—Rio 7 1/2
Candles, sperin 32 a 33, Adamantine, 25 a 28.

Flour, Ohio brands \$5.00 a 5 60 per bbl. St. Louis 6 a 6.50
Lard 6 1/2 a 7 for good in kegs
Lime, \$1.25, per cask. FROM STORES
Molasses 23 a 23 1/2 per gall.—supply reduced and rates improving
Rope, 8 a \$1.
Salt, \$1.05 a 1 10 per sack from wharf.
Sugar, fair 4 a 4 1/2, prime 5 Choice 5 1/2 a 5 1/2—the demand has improved
Rice 4 a 4 1/2
Potatoes Northern \$2.50 per bbl. Western \$1.75 a \$2; little doing.

N. ORLEANS, Mar. 11 2 P. M.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
Sugar, demand dull, prices irregular. Fair 3 1/2 a 4—prime 4 1/2 a 4 1/2
Flour, market very firm at \$5.00 a \$5.25 for Ohio, and Illinois
Bacon shoulders 3 1/2 a 4 1/2 Sides 4 1/2 a 4 1/2
Hams 5
Coffee, Rio 7 1/2
Bagging, 14 a 15 at retail
Molasses 19 a 21—
Lard, 6 1/2 market very active and at firm rates.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, we learn that the visit of Col. Robbins of this State to London, upon the subject of the Union Bank Bonds, has disappointed the expectations of that gentleman. He had interviews with but a few of the bond holders, (those only of some of the leading firms, such as the Barings and Rothschilds) and returned to this country after a very short visit to England.

Net amount to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States and subject to his draft, at all points of deposit, and at the mints, on the 21st of Feb. 1848, was \$2,097,188 10.

The immense value of the trade of the city of New York may be imagined, when we state that the amount of Dry Goods sold at auction by 11 houses during the past four years, is \$46,841,671; of which, nearly two thirds was of foreign manufacture.

By the Nashville Banner, we have received Telegraphic news from Louisville of March 12, and from N York, of March 11—an abridgment from which will be found below.

The telegraph between Louisville and Nashville went into operation on the 7th inst.

In Congress, nothing has transpired of interest, our advisers are to the 11th inst; The treaty drags its slow length along in Executive session in the Senate, and in the House, the Harbor bill and private bills engrossed the sessions of the 9th and 10th.

The last number of the Baltimore Sun considers the "Treaty safe." Their Washington correspondent states the opposition to the treaty to be confined to the following Senators—Messrs. Atchison, Benton, Jefferson Davis, Breese, and Houston, Democrats. Webster, Davis, of Mass., Baldwin and Hale, Whigs—Westcott, Yulee and Douglas, doubtful.

Four steamboats and a barge, with their cargoes, were consumed by fire at St. Louis on the night of the 10th inst.—Three lives were lost.

The new constitution has been adopted in Illinois, by a very large majority.

The cotton market is heavy. Prices had advanced, and again declined.

MEMORIAL—On Tuesday Evening, the 7th inst., by the Rev. F. Fontaine, Mr. Jno. W. Weeks to Miss Lucy A. daughter of Col. Jno. Cox, all of this county.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN T. SIMMS, as a Candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Chancery.

FOR MOBILE.

THE SPLENDID light draught, fast running passenger steamer,
H. KINNEY,
Chas. Miller, Master, will leave as above on Friday, the 24th day of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board, mar 15th.

FOR MOBILE.

THE SPLENDID light draught, fast running, Passenger Steamer,
EIGHTH OF JANUARY,
G. W. Cloves Master, will leave as above on Monday the 27th of March next.
For Freight or passage apply on board, mar. 18, 1848

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

District Chancery Court of the State of Mississippi, at Fulton.
March 11th, 1848.
Peter L. Parham, complain't,
vs.
Alfred Mullins et al. de'f's.
UPON opening complainant's bill, and it appearing that defendant Alfred Mullins is not an inhabitant of this state, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this court cannot be served upon him, it is therefore ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in the "Weekly Independent," a newspaper published in the city of Aberdeen, once a week for two months successively.

Third Monday in May next, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, the several allegations thereof will be taken for confessed as to him, and such order or decree made therein as the Vice-Chancellor may deem equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in the "Weekly Independent," a newspaper published in the city of Aberdeen, once a week for two months successively.
J. ROBINS, CLK.

A CARD.

The undersigned will continue the Grocery business as formerly, until the close of the present business season, under the name of Foster & Thompson, which he proposes to do in person. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, or to the Commission in business in the city of Mobile.

His planting friends who may feel disposed to encourage him by consignments of Cotton, in any quantity, before the 1st of August next, will be attended to with the same promptness as his services heretofore, in all matters pertaining to the business of the next season.

Orders for Brooms & Rags, for the crop of 1848, will be thankfully received, and promptly filled, on or before the first day of the next season. The undersigned promises to conduct said business on liberal and safe principles, hoping thereby to accommodate his friends without a sacrifice of his own credit and security in business.
THE LARRY POSTER,
Mobile, Feb. 5, 1848—51.

NEW COACH SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully offers their services to the citizens of this place and its vicinity. We are prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE & WAGON WORK, and will execute it in the best style and at the lowest rates. All work warranted to stand. Persons wishing to purchase our line would do well to give us a call before contracting elsewhere.
MARTIN ROBERTS & MIFFLETON.

PROUT OR CLUSTER COTTON SEED
THE undersigned have just received a few bushels of the above seed. It will sell at \$100 per bushel, or \$20 per bushel, or 25 cents per dozen. They will also plant them on shares, which they prefer to selling at the above prices.
M. J. WICKS & CO. Agts.
IN CHANCERY AT COLUMBUS, MI.
March 11th, 1848.

R. Houghton
273
George Langhoush et al.
UPON opening the matters of this bill, and it appearing that defendant George Langhoush is not an inhabitant of this State, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is therefore ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in the "Weekly Independent," a newspaper published in the city of Aberdeen, once a week for two months successively.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.
District Chancery Court of the State of Mississippi, at Aberdeen.
March 11th, 1848.
Nelson F. Kyle Compt.,
vs.
Henry Mann et al. de'f's.
UPON opening complainant's bill, and it appearing that defendant Henry Mann is not an inhabitant of this state, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this court cannot be served upon him, it is therefore ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in the "Weekly Independent," a newspaper published in the city of Aberdeen, once a week for two months successively.
mar 11 2m
JNO. T. SIMMS,
Clk & Master.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.
District Chancery Court of the State of Mississippi, at Fulton.
March 11th, 1848.
Jacob Cohen et al Compt's,
vs.
Geo H. Livingston et al De'f's
UPON opening complainant's bill, and it appearing that defendant Geo. H. Livingston is not an inhabitant of this state, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this court cannot be served upon them, it is therefore ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in the "Weekly Independent," a newspaper published in the city of Aberdeen, once a week for two months successively.
mar 11 2m
J. ROBINS, CLK.

ESTRAGED
FROM ABERDEEN, MISS., on the 5th of January,
A DARK COLORED HORSE,
about sixteen hands high, seven or eight years old, in his prime, with a white spot on his back, faces well and trot very fast in harness, had on a Spanish saddle, half worn. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will return the said horse to J. H. McCarthy at the independent office at Aberdeen, or the subscriber, two and a half miles south of Columbus, Miss. (mar 11-1)

\$20 REWARD.
I WILL give the above reward to any person who will deliver to me, at my residence in Aberdeen, my Negro man HARRISON. He is about twenty-three years of age; very dark colored, (almost black), about six feet high; has a fine open countenance, and is quick witted. He left me some time, early in January last.
mar 10-4w
ELIZABETH DEAN.

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