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VICKSBURG DAILY WHIG.

W. H. M'CARDLE, Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT.
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, *of Virginia.*
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

FOR GOVERNOR.
HON. EDWARD TURNER—*of Franklin Co.*

FOR CONGRESS,
ADAM L. BINGAMAN—*of Adams Co*
REUBEN W. DAVIS—*of Monroe Co.*

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
D. S. JENNINGS, Esq—*of Hinds Co.*

FOR STATE TREASURER.
GEN. SILAS BROWN—*of Hinds Co.*

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
PHILLIP DIXON, Esq.—*of Hinds Co.*

☞We are authorised to announce ANDERSON HUTCHINSON, Esq., of Raymond, as a candidate for Chancellor.

☞Question for debate at the Vicksburg Athenaeum THIS EVENING.—"Should a disbelief in the future accountability of Man, disqualify him for giving testimony in a Court of Justice."

☞ We are gratified to learn that Madame Caradori Allan will give a concert in this city on this evening. She is on her road to St Louis, but has agreed to entertain our citizens by an exhibition of her singular and much admired powers and talent as a vocalist. Wherever she has been, she has justly been extolled. We hope our citizens will embrace the opportunity of hearing one who has commanded and merited the attention of all who have had the good fortune to listen to her notes; and we are confident a fair exchange of notes will not, in this instance, prove a robbery.

A Delicious Present.—Received from a fair friend this instant, a big plate full of fresh, new, ripe, delicious *strawberries*, the first this year, all covered with blooming roses, and looking out of their sugar white frost covering, like cherries out of snow white blossoms, or ruby lips or cherub eyes, in smiling, fair and delicate faces. We have no words to express our delight, our thanks, our rapture; and our poor lone palpitating heart can only make the return of a humble invocation to the gods for a shower of myriad blessings on the fair giver. May she live, enjoy and rejoice—lighting up life, and diffusing sunny smiles forever; with a *plenty of strawberries.*

COLD BLOODED MURDER.

We have just learned that a murder was committed on Choctaw Bayou, Parish of Concordia, Louisiana, about thirty miles distance above this city, on Saturday last, which for fiendish deliberation and barbarity, caps the climax of all acts of the kind which we have heard of lately. The circumstances are these.

A man named J. A. Johnson (the murderer,) and a Mr Jones (the victim,) lived on adjoining lands on the Choctaw Bayou. The police jury of the Parish in defining and laying out the public roads within their jurisdiction, having found it necessary to run a road through a part of Johnson's land, he, Johnson complained loudly at the proceeding, and declared intentions of violence against any one who might use the road; and to prove that he was in earnest, erected a sort of gate or fence on the spot where the road entered his lands. Thus standing matters, it happened that on Saturday last, Jones had occasion to travel the public road so made through Johnson's land, the course of which was alongside his house. Johnson from his window saw Jones passing over the road, whereupon he attacked him with the threat that if he did'nt go back he would shoot him. Jones replied that the road was public and that such threats were unnecessary. Further altercation did not take place, but a discharge from Johnson's rifle laid Jones weltering in his blood. The murderer fled from the scene and in his flight, communicated the circumstances of the bloody affair to persons whom he met.—These persons on repairing to Johnson's house found Jones on the ground, a lifeless corpse.

Johnson was in this city on Sunday and Monday, but the tidings had not then arrived. As soon as our vigilant sheriff and his assistants got notice of the affair, they started a close and unceasing watch for the criminal, but he has not yet been found, and it is thought that he has fled from this vicinity. It will be pity indeed if such a heartless and inhuman villain should escape the full reward of his bloody crime. When all laws both civil and divine are thus recklessly braved, public justice cannot be too active.—*Natchez Cour.*

From the N. O. Bulletin.

Important news may be looked for in a few days from England. The Great Western was expected at New York on the 7th of this month. Should her arrival occur at that time, the express mail of Tuesday or Wednesday next may bring us the tidings. We shall then hear the echo from across the Atlantic to the voice of war that rung so loud on this side; and that it will be in tones equally belligerent, none can doubt, who understand the bullying temperament of John Bull. His ire will be excited, and some menaces of violence will be retorted with interest, accompanied perhaps with more-mentaneous demonstrations calculated to alarm the timid with the fear that an actual collision was inevitable.—Let us therefore not be intimidated by the vehemence of the first explosion, but wait till the paroxysms is over, before we form an opinion as what will be the end of the controversy. As Parliament was in session at the time the intelligence from Maine was received, the opinions of the leading men of the nation will be publicly expressed, and their printed speeches may furnish us probably with the most accurate criterion of public sentiment. The session of the national legislature at that particular time may be considered a circumstance favorable to peace. In the midst of many counsellors there is safety. The English Cabinet would not venture to declare war without consulting parliament, if at the time it was in actual session. In this deliberative body a long debate must ensue. Some of the most powerful and influential men in the nation, we know, would strenuously oppose belligerent measures. By the obstacles which their dissensions would throw in the way, the impetuosity of the war party would be restrained, and acts of hostility be retarded for a season. In the meanwhile time for reflection would be gained.

The first ebullitions of rage being over, and the fever of exasperation having cooled down, the people, or rather the people's rulers, might find leisure to think over the matter—to weigh the probably chances, and to count the costs of a war. Another event has recently occurred, that diminishes somewhat the probability of hostilities. We allude to the retirement from public life of the Duke of Wellington, in consequence of being struck with paralysis, and thereby disabled from active duties. In this powerful nobleman, the war party would have had a strenuous advocate, and one, too, whose zeal would have been stimulated by hatred to republican institutions. The tone of his last speech on the boundary troubles betrayed, in no measured language, the violence of his antipathy to the whole commonwealth of democrats. He seems to struggle with inexpressible indignation and rage, while commenting on their audacity and insolent pretentions, and declared his readiness even to 'let slip the dogs of war,' in retaliation for the invasion of Canada. With this state of feeling in his breast no doubt the recollection of certain events occurring in the late war have had something to do. The plain of Chalmette has not faded from his memory, where the flower of the British army was repulsed by the fire of American artillery, and made to recoil, covered with the shame of defeat. His heart burns, no doubt to avenge this signal overthrow. The affliction, therefore, that has paralized his physical powers, however we may sympathise with the individual, may be considered a fortunate dispensation of Providence as far as the peace and welfare of two great nations is concerned; and we believe that the kind Providence will continue so to exercise its superintending care, as to avert the calamities that would be brought upon the world by a war between the United States and Great Britain. Such has been our opinion from the beginning of the troubles; the correctness of which, we trust, will be ascertained by the next advices from Liverpool.

MISS LANDON.

The Zenana, and Minor poems, by L E L, with a with a memoir of the author, by Emma Roberts, is the title of new volume recently issued from the London Press. The following extract from the memoir will be read with interest:

"Without, in the slightest degree, desiring to intrude opinions concerning the chances of happiness offered in my lamented friend's marriage, it seems to be due Mr Maclean to say, that as the Governor of Cape Coast Castle, he has distinguished himself by every trait that could do honor to the station which he held, and that he possesses a wide circle of friends to whom he is endeared by all those qualities which can most justly recommend him to their esteem. If Miss Landon still retained her prejudice in favor of heroes, the perusal of Mr Maclean's despatches was well calculated to awaken the first strong feeling. These documents can scarcely fail to inspire the highest sentiments of respect and admiration for the comprehensive mind and daring spirit which, with such inefficient means, could have achieved so much; while a more intimate acquaintance must also deepen the impression in his favor. It can therefore be no subject of surprise that one who entertained so exalted a notion of the talent necessary to constitute the statesman and the soldier, should become unaffectedly and devotedly attached him. No one could better appreciate than L E L the high and sterling qualities of her lover's character—his philanthropic and unceasing endeavors to improve the condition of the natives of Africa—the noble manner in which he interfered to prevent the horrid waste of human life by the barbarian princes in his neighborhood, and the chivalric energy with which he strove to put an end to the slave trade. L E L esteemed Mr Maclean the more in consequence of his not approaching her with the adulation with which her ear had been accustomed, to satiety; she was gratified by the manly nature of his attachment. Possessing, in her estimation, merits of the highest order, the influence which he gained over her promised, in the opinion of those who were best acquainted with the docility of her temper, and her ready acquiescence with the wishes of those she loved, to ensure lasting happiness. Before he would permit Miss Landon to enter into an engagement with him, Mr Maclean, in the most honorable manner, stated all the privations incident upon a residence at Cape Coast Castle. No one could be more desirous that she should give the gravest consideration to the step she was about to take, or could more strongly impress upon her mind the magnitude of the sacrifice she would make in accompanying him to the scene of his government. Ample time was permitted for her decision upon this most important point; while many of her friends endeavored to dissuade her from a purpose in which she must encounter the dangers of an unhealthy climate, and be subjected to the scarcely less trying evils to be endured in a remote colony; but she never for an instant wavered. With a perfect knowledge of the kind of life she would be obliged to lead, the entire seclusion from the society which she had been accustomed, and the chance of not having a single female companion to cheer her solitude, she determined upon sharing the fortunes of the man she loved.

During an engagement of several months, Miss Landon possessed ample opportunities of becoming acquainted with the temper and disposition of her affianced husband, and she had daily before her the means of judging whether she could be happy when domesticated with him upon a foreign and barbarous coast, a great portion of his time occupied by duties which would necessarily keep them apart, and dependent entirely upon her own resources for amusement. It may be added, that nothing of importance connected with Mr Maclean's former residence in Africa was concealed from Miss Landon. Not being in possession of any other evidence than that which has appeared in the public prints concerning the particulars of Mrs Maclean's short residence at Cape Coast Castle, I cannot support my opinion that its melancholy conclusion was wholly accidental, by stronger proofs. The regard which I entertain for the memory of my friend, renders it, however, my duty to state a few circumstances, not generally known, relating to her marriage, which at least will show that she quitted England a gay and happy bride, oppressed with no other sorrow than that which was occasioned by the pain of parting with her friends.

Being desirous to avoid the bustle and parade of a public wedding, and the necessity which custom demands of seclusion from society, which would have abridged L. E L's enjoyment of a visit paid to a family to whom she was strongly attached, the marriage ceremony was performed privately, in the presence of a few of the relatives of the bride, who returned to the hospitable mansion, which she only quitted for the purpose of plighting her vows; remaining with her friends until her departure from England, Mr Maclean not taking up his residence under the same roof even after the marriage had been publicly announced. During this interval, those who were in the habit of seeing L E L drew happy auguries from the gaiety and even joyousness she manifested, the effect produced by the new hopes now cherished, being so striking as to be universally remarked. At our last interview, a very short time before her departure, she assured me of her perfect happiness with a sincerity of look and manner which could not be doubted, and the impression thus left on my mind was one of the most cheerful nature. On the first of January, 1839, the newspapers announced the sudden death of Mrs George Maclean at Cape Coast Castle, and these melancholy tidings were followed by the report of an inquest which sat upon the body, and which attributed the fatal event to incaution in taking hydrocyanic acid while suffering under an attack of spasms.

No farther light has since been thrown on the melancholy fate of my early friend. E R"

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.
Correspondence of the New York Gazette.

Constantinople, Sept. 10, 1838.

* * * They say there have been more American travellers this year at Constantinople, than were over there before, or in some years. They amount to about 20. The American residents are about twenty to twenty-five; consisting of two missionary families, and one missionary unmarried, one adopted American missionary family, the family of Com. Porter, two Greeks by birth, but naturalized Americans, and the family of Mr Rhodes, ship builder to the Sultan, a New Yorker by the way, and stands high in the estimation of the Sultan, who sometimes puts his arm around him and walks about the ship-yard; he is a most excellent and kind man, his house always open to his fellow countrymen, and he is very attentive to them whenever he can find the time, for he is drove with business, vessels being built elsewhere besides at his yard, but the models are all made by him, and they have to keep running to him for advice, and he is obliged to go off for a few days to examine what they have done. He has on the stocks a third steamer, and is to build one more, and then he commences a vessel of greater size than our Pennsylvania. He has already built several very fine vessels of the largest class, and particularly a frigate, which will challenge any in the world for beauty and form; this is even admitted by many English officers. She is the largest frigate in the world, and is as long and broad on deck as the majority of 74's. She in fact is the representation of our country, and does her honor. I know not how it is when our charge is here, but the one who is left in charge, the first Dragoman, at a salary from to be seen if you want your passports signed. You must send in the country for him, and run the risk of losing your passage; the embassy have no office, no locum tenens whatever, it is itinerant in its nature. You may see it walking the streets together, the second Dragoman first, then the servant or runner, and last the cavash or body guard. Now every representative of every little Province or State has the insignia of his country up somewhere, so that the traveller may know where to find it. Why should not the second Dragoman keep some room, with our insignia over the door, that we may know where to call? He gets $1,000 to $1,500 per year from some one, and is a most excellent man; he speaks English, French and Turkish well, and is an American christian. Let us not be a by-word among the nations of the earth; let us support our dignity of character. If I am seemingly hard, it is but to promote some change for the better, and I highly approve of our Government giving to such a veteran as Commodore Porter the station he holds, he is deserving of it. I wish she might, in all her appointments, reward merit, and not the vile servitude of the partisan.

About a month since, this place was visited by our highly esteemed fellow-countryman, Dr. Valentine Mott, of our city. His companions were Dr. Jackson and Mr. Waring, of the same place. They had been down into Egypt. The fame of eminent men frequently precedes them; and wherever the Doctor went he had been expected. Not only was great attention paid him by the great men of the East, but he was called on professionally by people of all ranks, day and night, and people were brought in their beds while in Greece to consult him; and with his usual graciousness, he attended them all gratuitously. In Egypt he was sent for by Mehemet Ali, the Viceroy, and treated by him very kindly; they smoked pipes together, and he afterwards was taken over his palace. The Doctor speaks of their manners and customs as being offensive to delicacy, and degrading, that they live in wretchedness. They had been long expected here and we heard that they had arrived at the mouth of the Dardanelles, stopping to visit the Plains of Troy. These gentlemen are sanguine that there exist evident features of there once having been a city here, & that, if digging were commenced, there would not exist a doubt that Troy only lived in the mind of the poet. There being many Americans here at the time, and all desirous to see the Seraglio, Mosques, and other places about the city, it was suggested that the Doctor should request of our Dragoman (Interpreter) that he would apply for an order; but he declined, by saying it was very difficult to obtain it. And he did not like to be refused, &c. when it is easy for any ambassador to obtain it. Mr. Rhodes politely said he would get him an order from the Sultan himself in half an hour. The Doctor stated, however, that as he had a letter of introduction to the Minister of Foreign Affairs from their own Ambassador at Paris, he would try what that would do; and the Minister said there would be no doubt of it. He sent to the Sultan, telling him who the Doctor was, and what he desired; and the Sultan sent an order, and appointed a day when the Seraglio and the Mosques should be open. In the mean time, a party of about eight went to see the Sultan as he passed by on his way to shoot the arrow, which he practices twice a week, being an ancient custom among the Sultans. There are many stories of his being able to pull the strongest bow, and shoot further than any man in Turkey; that he had hit a mark with the arrow at five and eight hundred yards; but you will see the worth of these stories presently. He leaves his palace on the Bosphorus in a splendid boat painted white, and gilt, with a silver pigeon nigh the bow, and the bow itself producing out in the shape of a serpent or some such thing, all gilded with gold; it is about sixty feet long, and is pulled by sixteen oars men, eight on a side; he always carries a large red umbrella over him, and sits on cushions with a very few of the young men of rank who are educated at the palace, and one or two Pachas. His servants had arrived in boats before him to make preparations. Whenever he is seen passing up or down the stream, the soldiers present arms and beat the drum, let him be ever so distant. We saw him land, and mount his horse comparisoned with cloth of gold, followed by three young men of rank on either side, some behind, and others far behind, on horseback. We were in the office of Mr. Rhodes; he passed through the shipyard immediately by the window where we were, between the ship timber, where the way was swept clean for him. We took off our hats, and kept ourselves partially concealed; otherwise he would have sent word to know who we were for he is supposed to be incog. The men never relaxed a moment as he passed us, with his red fez and cloak on, although summer time; he always wears it, to distinguish himself from the others, who are otherwise dressed like him; his head was moving about in all directions, and his brilliant black eye, flashing fire, made you think that this man was of the mighty of the earth. I have seen him often, and at times there is a sweet, playful, smiling expression of countenance as though it dreamed of treachery; but this is only fancy. After we had given him time enough to look at his garden attached to a small but ancient kiosk, in which he partakes of some refreshments and smokes his pipe, we ascended the pile; and over this immense plain are scattered marble and porphyry columns, adorned in letters of gold and hieroglyphics, erected after some very great shot of the arrow, and are intended as memorials of the great giants of the nation and serve as an index of the past. By Mr. Rhodes's influence we passed the guard, who are at a great distance, to keep off intruders; and his associates, from practising, although they shot very far, yet they took good care not to shoot further than the Sultan did.—At last the Sultan comes out, they give him a chair and a pipe, and soon he rises to shoot. I know not what the bow is made of, but it is small and you may judge of it by the arrow, which is made of cypress, very smooth, one end with a sharp piece of ivory, the other with pieces of feathers about eighteen inches in length, and not much thicker than a pipe-stem, and wonderful to say, these arrows did go 600 or 700 feet. He shot up into the air almost perpendicularly, and the wind which was blowing might have carried your hat ten feet. It is the wind which does the business. He shot about ten, and we went to see where the furthest one went to. A handkerchief was lying by it to designate it, and soon his Majesty came on horseback to see it, and seeing us, he sent his Pacha to know who we were. Mr. Rhodes returned answer respecting Dr. Mott, and that we were fellow-countrymen of his at same time communicating the wish of the Doctor that he should like to have that arrow in remembrance of him. He sent us word immediately that he was glad to see us, and that the Doctor might have the arrow, which he prizes very much. He then rode off slowly, with great dignity and majesty, and every moment turning round his head to take another look at us. Respectfully, &c. R.

There is an Eastern story of a person who taught his parrot to repeat only the words, "what doubt is there of that?" He carried it to the market for sale, fixing the price at 100 rupees. A Mogul asked the parrot, "are you worth 100 rupees?" The parrot answered, "what doubt is there of that!" The Mogul was delighted and bought the bird. He soon found out this was all it could say. Ashamed now of his bargain, he said to himself, "I was a fool to buy this bird." The parrot exclaimed, as usual, "what doubt is there of that!"

We are indebted to the oriental researches of the editors of the National Intelligencer for the above. What a pungent moral does it convey, and how happily illustrates is it of the Political Parrot party of Georgia. How often are they asked, by their friends on the other side of the Tweed, "Is not Mr Van Buren a *Northern* man with Southern feelings?" And how often have they clapped their wings and pretty Poll-parrot like replied—"*What doubt is there of that*"—*Boston Pat.*

What barrier is there against the universal despotism of public opinion in this country, but individual freedom!—Who is to stand up against it here, but the possessor of that lofty independence: there is no king, no sultan, no noble no priviledged class; nobody else to stand against it. If you yield this point, if you are forever making compromises if all men do this, if the entire policy of private life here, is to escape opposition and reproach, every thing will be swept beneath the popular wave. There will be no individuality, no hardihood, no high and stern resolve, no self subsistence, no glorious manhood of mind, left among us. The holy heritage of our father's virtue will be trodden under foot, by their unworthy children. These feared not to stand up against kings and nobles, and parliament and people. Better did they account it, that there lonely bark should sweep the wide sea in freedom; happier were they when their sail swelled to the storm of winter, than to be slaves in palaces of ease. Sweeter to their ear was the music of the gale, that shrieked in their broken cordage, than the voice at home that said submit, and you shall have rest. And when they reached this wild shore and built their alter and knelt upon the frozen snow and flinty rock to worship, they built that alter to freedom, to freedom of conscience and opinion; and their noble prayer was, that their children might be that free. Let their sons remember the prayer of their extremity, and the great bequest which their magnanimity has left us.

* * * * * * *

I Know of but one thing safe in the universe, and that is truth. And I know of but one way to truth for an individual mind, and that is unfettered thought. And I know but one path for the multitude to truth, and that is thought freely expressed. Make truth itself an alter of slavery, and guard it with a mysterious shrine; bind thought as a victim upon it; and let the passions of the prejudiced multitude minister fuel: and you sacrifice upon that accursed altar, the hopes of the world!

"Why is it, in fact, that the law of morality in the high places of society, is so lax and complaisant, but for want of the independent and indignant rebuke of society! There is reproach enough poured upon the drunkenness debauchery and dishonesty of the poor man. The good people who go to him can speak plainly—ay, very plainly, of his evil ways. Why is it that fashionable vice is able to hold up its head, and sometimes to occupy the first ranks in society? It is because respectable persons, of hesitating and compromising virtue, keep it in countenance. It is because timid woman stretches out her hand to the man whom she knows to be the deadliest enemy of morality and of her sex, while she turns a cold eye upon the victims he has ruined. It is because there is nobody to speak plainly in cases like these. And do you think that society is ever to be regenerated or purified under the influence of these unjust and pusillanimous compromises? I tell you never. So long as men are bold to condemn it only when it is clothed in rags, there will be no radical improvement. You may multiply Temperance Societies, and Moral Reform Societies; you may pile up statute books of laws against gambling and dishonesty; but so long as the timid homages of the fair and honored are paid to splendid iniquity it will be all in vain. So long will it be felt, that the voice of the world is not against the sinner, but against sinner's garb.—And so long, every weapon of association, and every baton of office, will be but another missile against leviathan, that is wallowing in the low marshes and 'stagnant pools of society.

One thousand School Houses have been built and are now building in Ohio, under the new Common School Law of the State, as we learn from the recent report of the Superintendent, Samuel Lewis. It is further stated that the several county law courts are exercising a praiseworthy caution in appointing School Examiners, whose business it is to license teachers. The cause of education appears to engage as much of the public attention in Ohio, as any other branch of State policy. *Boston Pat.*

A considerable yield of Nuts.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says, that Aaron Nut, of Montgomery county, Ohio, has had by his first wife 7 children, and by them 54 grand children, and by them 74 great grand children, and by them, 1 great great grand child, in all 136. The old gentleman is in good health, and bids fair to see another generation. He can crack a joke as though he was but twenty.

The oldest oak in England is supposed to be fifteen hundred years old. It is in Clipstone Park, belonging to the Duke of Portland. It was a park before the Conquest, and seized as such by the Conqueror.

Cooke & C. Skinkle—*Auctioneers.*
Main Street, between the Union and Planter's Bank, Jackson Mississippi.

WILL receive and sell on commission, Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, Negroes, Real Estate &c., and attend call sales in the country, and by punctuality and strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of patronage. Liberal advances made on consignments. [a20]

TO BAKERS.—One bale fresh hops of growth 1838; 200 lbs pure ground ginger; 100 lbs race ginger; 50 lbs Carbonate Ammonia, for sale low by
HAVILAND & WOODMAN,
a 20 Wholesale & Retail Druggists, Main street.

SOUTHERN TONIC.—Said to be a permanent and lasting cure for the Ague and Fever, for sale by
HAVILAND & WOODMAN,
april 18 Druggists, Main street.

Marshall's Sale.

The following sale is postponed until the first MONDAY in May next. (pr fee 5 20) a24 16w2

R H Osgood & Co vs J B & S S Fox & surety } Fi. Fa. to May term U. S. Court 1839
Mosby & Bouldin vs Same } Same
Charles A Pye vs Jno B Fox & surety. } Same
John B Griffin vs S. S. Fox, et al & surety } Same
Charles A Pye vs J. B & S S. Fox & surety. } Same

BY virtue of the above writs to me directed I will sell for cash at the court house of Warren county

On the third Monday of April, 1839,

Lots 6 and 7, sec. 4, T 16, R 3 E; lot 1 in section 11, T 16, range 3 east; lot 6 in section 3, township 16, R 3 east, containing 675 79-100 acres, more or less; lots No. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, section 20, township 17, range 3 east; north west quarter of section 5, township 17, range 3 east; north half of section 6, township 16 range 3 east containing 717 acres more or less; south west quarter of section 18 township 6 range 4 west; lot No. 45 in the city of Vicksburg; lots 157 and 158 in square 24; part of lot No. 148, bounded, being on the south side of said lot mid way between the east and west lines of the same, thence equal distance from those lines, and parallel to them, north to the line of Openwoods street, thence with said street on the north west end of said lot to the intersection of said street with Locust street; thence with the east line of Locust street to the south west corner of said lot; thence in a straight line to the beginning: lots No. 45 and 20, being the same conveyed to said Foxes by A. Haynes and wife; lots No. 142, 143, and 144 in square 25, in the original plot of the city of Vicksburg; lot 28 in square 8 in Springfield, enlargement of Vicksburg; south west quarter, section 36, township 17 range 5 east; west half north west quarter section 17 T. 16, range 5 east; east half south east quarter section 35, west half of section 35 township 17 R 5 E; south half of W. half north west quarter, section 36, township 17, R 5 E; N E quarter, section 35, same township and R. containing 339 acres, levied on as the property of defdts. Foxes to satisfy debt and cost.

W. M. GWIN, Marshal,
march 6 [pr. fee $80] by E. H. Green, his Dep'y.

THE following splendid Boats will leave the port punctually as advertised:
Ambassador, J. J. James, Louisville, Saturday 20th, 10 o'clock A. M.
Gen. Brown, R. M'Connell, Louisville, Saturday 20th, 8 o'clock A. M.
Diana, Frank Carter, Louisville, Saturday [illegible], 6 o'clock A. M.
Gen. Gaines, Wm. Boggs, Louisville, Monday [illegible], 10 o'clock A. M.
Sultana, A. W. Tufts, Louisville, Tuesday [illegible], 6 o'clock A. M.
Empress, J. W. Russel, Cincinnati, Wednesday [illegible], 4 o'clock P. M.
Passengers going up, and desirous of the most [illegible] accommodations in every respect, will please apply to
LAWRENCE & GARR, Levee St.

Window Sash and Glass.
4000 LIGHTS window sash, assorted sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16 &c. 100 boxes assorted window glass, just received and for sale by (a19) M'CUTCHEN & BRADLEY.

Attention, Squad No 3.
THE members of the Vicksburg Volunteers composing the above squad will assemble at [illegible] love's room on Saturday next, 20th inst, at five o'clock P. M. with muskets and bayonets, by order T W RANCES, Squad Sergeant.
a 19 d2t

Lathes and Scantling.
10,000 SAWED Lathes, 300,000 feet Joist and Scantling, assorted, for sale low for cash, by
a19 M'CUTCHEN & BRADLEY.

To Planters and others.
JUST received per steamer Claiborne, direct from Philadelphia, several one and two horse Carriages, consisting of Hacks, Barouches and Gigs, of the latest and most approved and fashionable styles, well adapted either for the City or Country. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves, as I am determined to sell low for cash or approved paper.
a 19 PETER MENTZER, Lower Levee.

Spring and Summer Clothing.
A GENERAL assortment of gentlemen's Spring and Summer clothing; Just received and for sale by
april 18 FOSTER & ELY.

A FEW superior glazier's diamonds, London make, for sale by HAVILAND & WOODMAN.

A FEW splendid Medicine Chests, for sale by HAVILAND & WOODMAN,
april 18 Wholesale & retail druggists, Main st.

Coffee and Cigars.
100 SACKS superior Coffee, 50 thousand choice Cigars, just received direct from Havana, and for sale low for cash, by
a17 M'CUTCHEN & BRADLEY.

Situation Wanted.
A YOUNG man well acquainted with the Grocery business, is desirous of obtaining a situation either as salesman or clerk, application made at this office, will [illegible]

Wool Wanted.
WE will pay the highest market price for good clean wool. [a17] M'CUTCHEN & BRADLEY.

Marshall's sales.

David Fitzpatrick, vs R H Warren & co & s'ty } Fi. Fa. to May term 1839 U S Circuit Court for the southern district of Miss.

BY virtue of the above Fi Fa to me directed, I will sell for gold or silver at the Court House of Warren county, on the first Monday of May 1839, one negro boy Nelson levied on as the property of Nelly, one of the [illegible] the above case, and will be sold to satisfy debt and cost.
W M GWIN, Marshal,
a20 d1t16wts By E. H. Green, his deputy.

Fi Fa to May term U S Circuit Court, 1839.
Buchanan, Hagan & Co Samuel S Blanchard & [illegible] Daniel Fitzpatrick vs Wm G Hiford and Surety.
BY virtue of the above writs to me directed I will sell for cash at the court house of Warren county,
On Monday, the 6th day of May 1839,
one waggon and six mules, one negro man named [illegible] and one negro woman, Maria; levied on as the property of defendants, to satisfy debt and cost in the above case.
W M GWIN, Marshal,
a 20 dlt 16wts By E H Green, his Deputy.

Sheriff Sale.
Alias Fieri Facias from Warren Circuit Court to May Term, 1839.
Martin & Akin vs John P Phillips.
BY virtue of the above stated execution to me directed, I will expose at public sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the door of the court house, in the city of Vicksburg,
On Monday, the 6th day of May next,
within the hours prescribed by law, a negro woman named Fanny; levied on as the property of the defendant, John P Phillips, in satisfaction of the above stated execution.
E W MORRIS, Sheriff,
april 17-18 d3t 16wts By S Stanton, D.

For Nashville.
The large and commodious Steamer John Randolph, [illegible] Miller Commander, will leave as above, on TUESDAY, the 23d inst, at 10 o'clock A M. For passage, having splendid accommodations, all large and airy state rooms, apply to PHELPS, O'CONNOR & CO.
a 20 3t Agents.

For Little Rock, Fort Smith, and Fort Gibson, Arkansas.
The Steamer De Kalb, G P Lemon master, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 20th inst, at [illegible] o'clock A M. For passage only, having good accommodations, apply to PHELPS, O'CONNOR & CO.
a 20 1t Agents.

For St Louis & Alton.
The splendid Steamer Wm L Robeson, Captain F [illegible] Wood, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY the 20th inst, at 10 o'clock A M. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, all state rooms, apply to
a 20 1t PHELPS, O'CONNOR & CO. Agents.

For Randolph, Memphis, &c.
The Steamer North Alabama, J M Grice master, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY evening, and will take freight for any of the plantations on the river. We will store and ship any freight intended for her free of expense. PHELPS, O'CONNOR & CO.
a 20 1t

For Tuscumbia & Florence, Alabama.
The Steamboat Asia, Irwin master, will leave for the above and intermediate places on MONDAY the 22d inst. For freight or passage, good accommodations, apply to
a 20 1t PHELPS, O'CONNOR & CO. Agents.

For Louisville—Passenger Boat.
THE splendid steamer Ambassador, J J James, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY morning 20th inst. at 7 o'clock. For passage, having the most spacious and elegant accommodations, apply to (a18) LAWRENCE & GARR.

For Louisville—Passenger Boat.
THE Diana, Frank Carter, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY morning 20th inst., at 6 o'clock precisely. For passage having elegant accommodations, all state rooms, apply to (a19) LAWRENCE & GARR.

For Louisville.
The Gen. Brown, Robt. M'Connell, Master, having been entirely refitted, with Carey & Millers new [illegible] boilers, built at Louisville, and [illegible] to [illegible] term waters, will leave for the above and intermediate on SATURDAY morning 20th inst. at 10 o'clock. For passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to LAWRENCE & GARR, Levee St.
april 16 5t

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