

JULY

# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

II. No. 25.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1838.

Whole No. 77

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT, at the office of the Jacksonville Republican, No. 100 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. Subscriptions received for less than one year in advance; and no subscription discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice at the end of the year to discontinue, will be considered an agreement for the next.

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## LOOK HERE.

Have just received from the North a substantial stock of

## GOODS,

including almost every article usually kept in our business. Fully relying on our ability to satisfy both as regards the QUALITY and PRICE of our Goods, we with confidence to our friends and the public generally, to examine our stock.

WHITE, WOODWARD & CO. Jacksonville May 10, 1838.—tf.

## DR. FRANCIS S. CLARK,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of medicine, respectfully tender their services in the various branches of the profession to the citizens of the adjoining counties. Their office is on the west side of the public square, at the place they may at all times be found unless seasonally absent.

White, Woodward & Co. Jacksonville May 30, 1838.—tf.

## NOTICE.

AARON HAYNES, respectfully informs his friends & the public generally, that he has lately opened a House of Entertainment in the town of Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala. in his new Brick Building on E. corner of the Public Square, and hopes to attract and secure a liberal share of public patronage.

May 10, 1838.

## LAW NOTICE.

W. B. S. L. MARTIN, VE associated themselves together in the practice of law. They attend regularly, all parts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Lee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and Supreme Court of the State. Their office is at the residence of Col. Wm. M. Chee.

St. Clair, Benton County where one or both of us may be found. The engagement of either of us will be at the attention of both.

March 23d, 1838.

## DR. A. P. BENTLEY,

PROFESSOR of his professional services to the citizens of Benton County. He may be found, at the present, at the residence of Col. Wm. Chee.

Benton County, Ala. April 5, 1838.—6m.

## E. T. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will attend to any business that may be committed to his care in the Courts of Law and Equity, for the Counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Lee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. His office is in Jacksonville, Benton County, next door to New-York Store.

June 7, 1838.—tf.

## STATE OF ALABAMA,

CHESTER COUNTY. TAKEN UP by William Sanderson, a sorrel horse thirteen or fourteen years old, a small star in his forehead, left eye out, appraised at thirty dollars; June 2nd, 1838.

JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk, C. C. June 21, 1838.

## \$20 REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, living five miles north of Wetumpka, in Coosa Co. on the 1st inst. an

## IRON GREY MARE,

out four years old, four feet ten or eleven inches high, has several saddle marks on her back, the left fore foot split, a small scar on her left hind foot, walks fast and rough. I will give the above reward to any person who will return the above described mare to me such information that I can obtain.

W. B. STARK. June 7, 1838.—3t.

## BACON.

1000 LBS. Choice Bacon for sale.—Apply to JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, Jacksonville, Alabama.

## EAGLE HOTEL.

THIS large and commodious Tavern stands, lately erected on the South side of the Public Square, immediately in front of the Court-House, in the town of Talladega, is now opened by the subscriber; & by strict attention to business, to satisfy every favoring patron. The Hotel will be kept by Robert Lawson, the former proprietor of the Indian Queen Hotel, who will please his whole care and attention to it.

JAMES LAWSON. Talladega, June 7, 1838.

## NOTICE.

S. CASSETTY, is my authorized Agent to collect my business during my absence from Jacksonville, Ala. JOSEPH WHITE. June 31, 1838.—tf.

## LAW NOTICE.

W. D. CRYMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend all the Courts of the ninth Judicial District, in the County of Benton.

## IMPORTANT FAOM CANADA.

By the northern mail of last evening, we have received the 6th, and Quebec of the 4th. The greatest excitement prevails Sir John Claiborne arrived in Montreal on Tuesday, with several officers of the army, and left immediately for Upper Canada. The Herald says: "His Excellency will inspect Fort Henry and give the necessary orders for erecting fortifications along the frontier, in case of a general war, now becoming more probable every day."

The Earl of Durham has issued a proclamation offering a reward of £1000 for the apprehension of any individual connected with the recent outrage on the Sir Robert Peel, and exhorts her majesty's subjects, "notwithstanding the aggravated provocation they have received, carefully to abstain from any act of retaliation, which may expose them to the imputation of a disregard of their own honor, by a violation of the internal rights of adjoining powers." Sir George Arthur has also issued a proclamation of a similar character, but containing less conciliatory language. He charges the outrage upon citizens of the United States and insists that redress should be immediately demanded of our Government. The 85th regiment, and three remaining companies of the 54th, together with the detachment just arrived to join that regiment, received orders for Upper Canada. The Coldstream Guards were expected to set off immediately.

The troops are to be stationed at the points which are most exposed along the frontier, and large reinforcements are ordered into the Upper Province from Quebec, to garrison the fortifications.

His Excellency was to hold his first levee on Tuesday at the Chateau St. Louis. Sutherland is to be lodged on Cape Diamond near Quebec, previous to his embarkation for New South Wales.

The Edinburgh, 74, whose return to Quebec excited considerable speculation, put back because she was short of provisions. She had on board when she sailed only five weeks provisions; and having been detained nearly two weeks at Brandy Pots, she would not risk proceeding to sea.

N. Y. Express.

## From the Sandwich Herald.

## ATTACK UPON BRITISH OFFICERS AT DETROIT.

Colonel Hill, Captain Sparke, and Lieut. Robinson, of the Queen's Light Infantry, in full uniform, accompanied by Dr. Dewson, Surgeon of the Regiment, in plain clothes, went over to Detroit about noon, on Friday, and whilst walking through the streets, were assailed by the cry of "Tory, Tory," from individuals, and also by disgusting and abusive language, and were thrice pelted with stones, eggs and mud, of which they took not the slightest notice. On their arrival at the wharf, they found that the ferry boat had just left, and they accordingly had to wait its return, and therefore took another stroll in the streets. On their return a second time to the wharf, Capt. Sparke was twice pelted with eggs, which broke on his back; and on his turning to cross the street to where Col. Hill and Lieut. Robinson were standing, in a store at the corner of the street, opposite to the ferry wharf, a man pushed purposely against him, and struck his sword, which the man construed into an affront from Capt. Sparke. A mob of twenty or thirty scoundrels immediately collected, and, closing round the officers, and used most disgusting, insulting and brutal language, evidently with the view of provoking them to draw their swords, which had they done, there is not the slightest doubt they would all have been murdered.

The officers behaved with the greatest forbearance, and, at Col. Hill's request, went quietly on board the ferry boat; but, in turning to do so, Capt. Sparke was kicked by the cowardly scoundrel who first pushed against him; several eggs were also thrown at the officers when on board of the boat, one of which passed close to the head of Miss Mason, sister to the Governor, who, with other ladies, and Captain Rowland, of the Brady Guards, came on board the boat as she was pushing off. Only one individual, respectable looking person, standing in the store with the officers, attempted to interfere in their behalf, and repudiated the conduct of his fellow citizens. He having seen the man wontonly push against Captain S. expressed his opinion freely to that effect.

Captain Grant, late of the Royal Cavalry of Sandwich, was present at the affray, and exerted himself very handsomely in favor of the officers, and openly expressed his indignation at the brutal conduct of the "free and enlightened citizens of the greatest Republic in the world."

Another officer, Lieutenant Cameron, of the Queen's Light Infantry, who had been sent, on the 17th, with despatches to Amherstburgh, on his return last Sunday morning, in the steamer General Porter, was grossly insulted and pelted back from the landing to the ferry boat. Lieut. Cameron was informed that the man who led the mob on Friday and Saturday, was a fellow named Appleby, *cidemant*. Capt. of the piratical steamboat Caroline, and now of the steamboat Constitution.

A HORRIBLE MASSACRE.—The Southern Christian Advocate contains a most affecting account of the massacre of a missionary's family in Florida, by the Indians. The statement is made by the sufferer himself, the Rev. T. D. Penifoy. He was superintendent of the Alachua Mission, in the Tallahassee District, and while absent from home, attending to some business connected with his charge, he received a letter informing him that his family had been massacred. He immediately started home hoping that it might not prove as bad as was reported—but it was even worse. His three children were killed and burned up in the house. His wife was shot, stabbed and stamped, seemingly to death, in the yard. But after the wretches went to pack up their plunder she revived and crawled off from the scene of death to suffer a thousand deaths during the dreadful night which she spent alone by the side of a pond, bleeding at four bullet holes, and more than half a dozen stabs—three deep gashes to the bone on her head, and three stabs through the ribs, besides a number of smaller cuts and bruises. At the time Mr. Penifoy gave this horrible recital his wife was still living. His negroes lay dead all about the premises and in the adjoining woods. All his household and other moveable property was burnt to ashes.—Picaune.

DISCOVERIES IN TEXAS.—A correspondent of the Observer states that an intelligent traveller has discovered near the Colorado river, fifteen miles from Bastrop, a native tree which produces gum elastic or caoutchouc. The same writer

states that in the vicinity of the Mustang prairie, a salt spring, or saline, has been discovered of such excellence and abundance of water, that it is thought sufficient to supply the whole republic. Mineral coal, in great abundance, is also found very far from the same prairie, and iron ore, the most valuable of all minerals, is abundant near the river Trinity. If, in addition to this, we could say there is an abundance of forest wood in all parts of Texas, it would be the most important discovery in the whole catalogue.—Picaune.

Cotton crop of Alabama.—Alabama, which a few years ago, grew not more than 100,000 bales of cotton per annum, will produce, this season, not less than 370,000 bales. The receipts of the present season at Mobile alone, are 304,728 bales. The value of the present crop is computed by the Examiner to be a fraction short of fifteen millions of dollars, estimating each bale at forty dollars. Alabama is now the greatest Cotton growing States in the Union.

Another Quarrel among Members of Congress.—In the debate upon our Indian relations in the House the other night, Mr. Downing, of Florida, disagreeing with Mr. Biddle of Pittsburg, Pa., made some taunting and personal remarks upon his course, which Mr. Biddle replied to, by charging upon him falsehood. Mr. D. said "do you impute falsehood to me?" at the same time catching up some missile and making a demonstration to advance upon Mr. Biddle. Mr. Biddle repeated his accusation, and meanwhile, Mr. Downing was arrested by many members.

[This affair has since been adjusted, as well as that between Mr. Bell and Mr. Turney.] Some passages of words took place in the Senate on the 12th inst. between Judge White and Mr. Grundy of Tennessee. It was something like the Bell and Turney affair, originating in personal and political strife at home.—Mr. White some time ago, in a speech, was pretty warm upon his colleague, and Mr. G. having read the remarks, which he did not happen to hear at the time, made a harsh personal reply. Mr. White, however, did not retract but reaffirmed what he had said. The parties did not, as in the House, come to blows.

The Texas Telegraph states that the citizens of the Republic are gradually relinquishing the practice of wearing weapons. The editor rightly observes that it is a habit which invariably indicates that the community in which it is tolerated, is infested with blackguards and scoundrels. This struments of mischief, and gives him power when in a rage and fury most incapacitate him from his judicious exercise, ought to be frowned into public reprobation, in every country calling itself civilized. We heartily rejoice, that it is falling into disrepute in Texas—with us, it is becoming daily more rare, and the period, we trust, is not far distant, when the law which prohibits the wearing of concealed and deadly weapons, shall be applied with rigid and indiscriminate severity to all who contravene its wholesome precepts.

THE AMERICAN BOTTOM.—One of the most fertile bodies of land in the world, stretches along the Illinois shore directly opposite this city; as if intended as a garden spot for supplying our tables with the comforts, necessities, and luxuries of life. This tract—known as the American bottom—commences near Alton, Illinois and extends along the Mississippi river to mouth of the Kaskaskia, with a width of from two to six miles. It is about 80 miles in length, comprising an area of 450 square miles, or 288,000 acres, being bounded on the east by bluffs which vary from 50 to 200 feet in height. There is a heavy growth of timber on two in width, east of which a prairie country generally prevails. No soil can exceed this in point of fertility, many parts of it having been under cultivation for more than a century, without the least apparent deterioration. The average depth of the soil is from 20 to 25 feet.

Coal exists in abundance in the alluvion and in the bluffs adjacent, and a railroad has been constructed for transporting it to this city, is now in operation. The humidity of the soil and the consequent rank growth of herbage has hitherto had the effect to produce an insalubrious atmosphere; remedies are now in progress for draining it, by which the difficulties in the way of its cultivation, will be obviated, and we may expect at some day, not very distant, to find the country opposite to this city, presenting continuous gardens and meadows, rich with luxuriance, and occasional harvest fields and nurseries to variegate the landscape.

## REMARKABLE SUICIDE.

The following remarkable instance of deliberate suicide is recorded of Count de Hym, who was a Minister of State to the King of Poland; but had been afterwards disgraced, and confined two years in the fortress of Konigsstein. On the night of the twenty first cheer fastened to a hook in the wall, leaving the following note for two of his servants: "Be prudent; put me to bed; and then shut the door after you, by bolting it when you are out, which you may do by the help of this packthread. By this means, the world will know you have been in my chamber. The world will, doubtless, believe I died of apoplexy. If you execute my orders discreetly and upon your producing this note to them."

GREECE.—The last news from Greece bear melancholy details of the political and financial situation of that unfortunate country. Anarchy exists as well in the administration as in the different parties. The government has no foundation; it is sustained by the bayonet in the hands of foreigners. The Russian resident only sways the young King and his councillors. Numerous bands overrun the country with impunity, principally upon the Turkish frontier, where they easily find an asylum. In a word, such is the actual state of Greece, that a revolution, or rather a catastrophe, sooner or later, is foreseen by every intelligent mind.

## MURDER.

We understand that LARKIN BRAMLET was killed, in the upper part of Laurens District, on the 17th inst. by HIRSH HALCOMB. It is said that Halcomb's neighbors were in Bramlet's field (they being neighbors) and that the deceased was in the act of driving them out with dogs, when Halcomb shot him, which caused his death in a

few moments. Halcomb made his escape, & had not been apprehended on the 10th, at which time our informant's letter was dated. We refrain from giving any farther particulars, as the case is a proper one for the Judicial tribunals of the country. Bramlet has left a wife and five children to lament the termination of this dreadful tragedy.—Green-ville Mountaineer.

## TEXAS.

We have received the Houston Telegraph to the 26th May, and 'The People' (Brazoria) to the 30th. The Congress adjourned on Wednesday the 24th, sine die. Another candidate for the Presidency has been put forth in the persons of Col. W. P. Grayson, in opposition to Gen. Lamar, but little doubt seems entertained that the election will inevitably result in elevating the latter gentleman to the Executive Chair. The Hon. Barnard E. Bee, has resigned his post as Secretary of War. Considerable risk of an Indian war, has just risen from the rashness of Col R. Potter, who, on missing some of his horses, collected an armed party, and made an attack upon the Caddo Indians, whom he suspected of the theft. In the affray, three Indians and two white men were killed; and after its termination, the horses were found in a range closely adjoining Col. Potter's plantation, whither they had casually strayed. A company has been formed and chartered to unite the Brazos with Galveston Bay, by means of Railroads and canals.

## LOSS OF THE PULASKI!

Another awful and heart-rending Steam-boat disaster, has again to be added to the melancholy catalogue, which has recently swelled the record of our public calamities. The Pulaski on her trip from Charleston to Baltimore, on the 14th instant burst her Boiler, and all lost, both crew and passengers, save fifteen out of about one hundred and seventy persons. The frequency of such dreadful accidents of late, will we think awake the public, to the adoption of some means to prevent if possible, so much sacrifice of human life. The Ben Sherrod, the Oronoko the Moselle, and others on the western waters, and the Home and Pulaski on the Atlantic, present a fearful era in our history, and certainly indicate a certain recklessness and carelessness either in the management or construction of our steam craft which call loudly for reform. We give the details of the loss of the Pulaski below, so far as they have come to hand. She was one of the Crack Boats which one portion of the press have been lauding for her quick passages, and the other condemning for racing with the Georgia.—Wetumpka Argus.

## HEART RENDING CATASTROPHE. LOSS OF THE STEAM-PACKET PULASKI.

With a Crew of 37, and 150 or 160 Passengers!

On Thursday the 14th inst. the steamer Pulaski, Capt. Duboise, left Charleston for Baltimore, with about 159 passengers, of whom about 50 were ladies.

At about 11 o'clock on the same night, while off the North Carolina coast, say 30 miles from land, weather moderate and night dark—the starboard boiler exploded and the vessel was lost, with all the passengers and crew, except those whose names are enumerated among the saved, in the list to be found below.

We have gathered the following facts from the 1st mate, Mr. Hibbard, who had charge of the boat at the time. Mr. Hibbard states that at 10 o'clock at night, he was pacing the promenade deck, in front of the steerage house. That he found himself shortly after upon the main deck, lying between the mast and side of the boat—that upon the return of consciousness he had a confused idea of having heard an explosion something like that of gunpowder, immediately before he discovered himself in his then situation. He was induced, therefore, to raise and walk aft, where he discovered that the boat amidstships was blown entirely to pieces; that the head of the starboard boiler was blown out, and the top open—that the timbers and planks on the starboard side were forced asunder, and the boat took in water whenever she rolled in that direction. He became immediately aware of the horrors of their situation, and the danger of letting the passengers know that the boat was sinking before lowering the small boats. Upon dropping the boat, he was asked his object and he replied it was to pass around the steamer to ascertain her condition. Before doing this, however, he took in a couple of men. He ordered the other boats to be lowered, and two were shortly put into the water, but they leaked so much in consequence of their long exposure to the sun, that one of them sunk after a fruitless attempt to bail her.

He had in the interim taken several from the water till the number made ten. In the other boat afloat there were eleven. While they were making a fruitless attempt to bail the small boat the Pulaski went down

with a dreadful crash—in about 44 minutes after the explosion. Both boats now insisted upon Mr. Hibberd's directing their course to the shore, but he resisted their remonstrances, replying that he would not abandon the spot until day light. But about 8 o'clock in the morning, they started in the mids of the wailings of the hopeless beings, who were floating around in every direction upon pieces of the wreck to seek land which was about thirty miles distant. After pulling about 13 hours, the persons in both boats became tired and insisted that Mr. Hibberd should land; this he opposed, thinking it safest to proceed along the coasts and to enter some one of its numerous inlets, but he was at length forced to yield to the general desire; and to attempt a landing upon the beach, a little east of Stump Inlet. He advised Mr. Cooper, of Ga. who had command of the other boat and a couple of ladies, with two children under his charge, to wait until his boat had first landed, as he apprehended much danger in the attempt, and should they succeed, they might assist him and the ladies and children.

There were eleven persons in the mate's boat, (having taken two black women from Mr. Cooper's.) Of these, two passengers were of the crew, and the two negro women were drowned, and six gained the shore. After waiting for a signal, which he received from the mate, Mr. Cooper and his companions landed in about three hours after the first boat in safety. They then proceeded a short distance across Stump Sound, to Mr. Mr. Redd's of Onslow county, where they remained from Friday evening until Sunday morning and then started for Wilmington. The mate and two passengers reached here this morning, (18th June) about 9 o'clock.

Thus have we hurriedly sketched the most painful catastrophe that has ever occurred upon the American coast. Youth, age, and infancy, have here been cut off in a single night, and found a common death under the same billow.

"Days, months, years and ages will circle away, And still the vast waters will over them roll." We have never seen a deeper sensation pervade our company than the reception of this intelligence has produced. The profoundest sympathy is engraven on every countenance, and all wear the aspect of those sorrowing for their own dead. We feel assured that all feel an anxious solicitude to alleviate the distresses of those unfortunate survivors who may come among us, and vehicles have already been sent out to bring them into our town, and provision made for their reception.

## PASSENGERS WHO LEFT CHARLESTON.

Mrs. Nightingale and servant, Mrs. Fraser and child, Mrs. Wilkins and child, Mrs. Mackey and child, Miss. T. Parkman, Mrs. Hutchinson, two children and servant Mrs. Lamar, Miss R. Lamar, Miss M. Lamar, Miss R. S. Lamar, Miss E. Lamar, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Cumming and servant, Mrs. Stewart and servant, Mrs. Wort, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Wagner, child and servant, Miss Drayton, Mrs. Pringle and child, Miss Pringle and nurse, Mrs. Murray, Miss Murray, Mrs. Britt, Mrs. Herald, Mrs. Rutledge, Miss Rutledge, Miss Rutledge, Mrs. H. S. Ball, nurse child and servant, Mrs. Traipier, Mrs. Tongworth, Mrs. Eddings and child, Miss Mikell, Mrs. Coy and child, Miss Clarke, Mrs. B. F. Smith, Mrs. N. Smith, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Merritt, Miss Greenwood, Gen. Heath, Col. Dunham, Maj. Twigg, Judge Rochester, Judge Cantaron, Rev. E. Crots, Rev. Mr. Murray, Mr. Stewart, Dr. Cumming, Dr. Williams, Messrs. S. B. Parkmans, G. B. Lamar, C. Lamar, W. Lamar, T. Lamar, R. Hutchinson, R. Brower, L. Livermore, B. W. Fosdick, H. Eldridge, C. Ward, G. Huntington, J. H. Couger, H. B. Nichols, L. Bird, A. Loverjoy, W. F. Foster, J. L. Wort, C. Hudson, W. A. Stewart, D. Ash, A. Hamilton, S. Miller, R. W. Pooler, R. W. Pooler, Jr., W. C. N. Swift, A. Burns, H. N. Carter, Pringle, Rutledge, H. S. Ball, Longworth F. M'Rea, T. C. Rowland, Edgins, R. Scabrook, S. Keith, C. W. Coy, T. Whaley, O. Gregorie, N. Walker, E. W. James, Hubbard, J. D. Bennett, Clifton, Merritt, Greenwood, Evans, and Freeman.

## Passengers saved in the two yawls.

Mrs. P. M. Nightingale, servant and child, of Cumberland Island. Mrs. W. Fraser and child, St. Simons, Ga. J. H. Couper, Glynn, Ga. R. W. Pooler, Savannah, Ga. Capt. Pooler, sen. Wm. Robertson, Savannah, Ga. Elias L. Barney, North Carolina. Solomon. S. Hibbert, 1st mate, Pulaski. W. C. N. Swift, New Bedford. Z. A. Zeuchtenberg, Munich. Charles B. Tappan, N. York. Gideon B. West, New Bedford Boat-swain. B. Brown, of Norfolk Steward. Persons drowned in landing, Mr. Bird, of Bryan county, Ga.

An old gentleman from Buffalo, N. Y., and recently from Pensacola. A young man name unknown. Jenny, a colored woman. Priscilla, a colored woman, stewardess.

BURNING OF THE WASHINGTON.

An extract from the office of the Buffalo-nian, dated 17th inst. contains the following particulars of this melancholy disaster, as communicated by one of the passengers, Rev. Mr. Judd, of Garrettsville Ohio.

The Washington left Cleveland, on her passage to Detroit, on June 14th, at 8 A. M. She proceeded on her way safely, until Saturday, 2 o'clock, A. M. when she had arrived in the vicinity of Silver Creek, about 35 miles from Buffalo.

The boat was now discovered to be on fire, which proceeded from beneath the boiler. The passengers were alarmed, and aroused from their slumbers: such a scene of confusion and distress ensued as those only of my readers can imagine who have been in similar circumstances.

Despair did not however completely possess the mass until it became evident that the progress of the flames could not be arrested. From that moment, the scene beggars all description. Suffice it to say, that numbers precipitated themselves from the burning mass into the water; some of them with shriek of despair, and others silently sunk beneath the waves; others, momentarily more fortunate, swam a short distance and were rescued; others still on pieces of boards and wood arrived on the beach—yet some even of these sank into a watery grave. The small boat had by this time put off, loaded with about twenty-five souls, from the shore. These arrived safe, picking up one or two by the way.

The writer of this article was one of the number. Other small boats came to our assistance, which, together with the Washington's boat, saved perhaps a majority of the persons on board.

There is reason to believe that as many as forty perished. It is impossible to compute the precise number. Many remained on the boat until it was wrapped in one sheet of flame. Of these there is reason to believe that numbers perished in the conflagration; while others, half burned recaptured themselves into the watery element; thus suffering the double agony of death, by fire and water.

Most of the crew were saved; the captain being among the number—who, during the awful calamity, acted with the utmost decision and interpidity.—Indeed, no blame as far as the writer has been informed, has been attached to any officer or hand on the boat. The utmost exertion was used to run her on shore until it became necessary to stop the engine in order to let down the small boat, which having been done, the fire had progressed so far as to render it impossible to again start the machinery.

I will give a few particulars of the losses of the passengers. Mr. Shudds is the only survivor of his family, consisting of seven. A lady passenger lost three children, a sister and a mother. Mr. Michael Parker lost his wife and parents, sister and her child. But I will not further enumerate the cases of individual bereavement. Truly it is not in man to know what a day may bring forth.

It is proper to say, that while the writer alone is responsible for the foregoing statements, all the survivors to whom this paper has been submitted, concur in the facts set forth.

R. J. JUDD, of Garrettsville, O. Many were the heart-rending scenes that occurred in this terrible catastrophe. An English family, consisting of a man, his wife and two children, came on board the boat at Toledo.—While the fire was raging, the man worked by the side of our informant till they could stay on the board no longer. Then, he and his wife threw their children overboard and jumped in after them.—The father and two children were drowned—the mother was saved.

Several passengers went into convulsions with terror, on the deck, at the outset, and perished in the flames. A woman with a child grasped under each arm, all dead, was picked up by the North America on her return to Buffalo. A newly married couple, supposed to have embarked at Erie, jumped overboard in each other's arms, and sunk together.

The Decency.—The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. "Eve. Post," after noticing and commenting upon the many disgraceful scenes enacting in Congress during the present session, by the leaders of the Whig party, concludes his article with the following question. Can a party which boasts of such men for their guides, ever receive the support of a majority of a moral and intelligent people, professing to be governed by principle?

Montgomery Advertiser. "The Whigs often boast of their regard to law, order, and decency; yet what a spectacle does the conduct of their prominent members of Congress exhibit. Peyton offering to shoot down a witness who stood before him on examination; Wise plotting and executing the death of a man whom he hated and feared; Clay belching curses in the Representatives' gallery; and Bell dealing blows on the man who deities the truth of his vituperations!"

The United States Gazette says the committee of the Philadelphia banks has not received replies from the other banks written to about a resumption of specie payments, sufficient to allow them to recommend specific course on the subject. This is all pretence. The other banks say they are waiting for Philadelphia and Philadelphia says she is waiting for them, and the intention is to do nothing, while pretending that they cannot agree upon the proper course to be pursued. Nashville Union.

From the American Constellation. LATE FROM WASHINGTON. Mr. Biddle's Refusal to pay!! We received the following interesting and important letter from Washington by yesterday's mail.—It will be seen, that Mr. Biddle has been taken with a sudden fit of the "sulks," and in the face of his late letter to Mr. Adams, refuses to unite in the resumption of specie payments! We have neither time or space for commentary:—

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1838. "DEAR SIR: As was predicted some time ago, Mr. Biddle has again refused to resume specie payments, and backed out from the promise in his letter to the Hon. J. Q. Adams, in consequence of what he was pleased to term the repeal of the Specie Circular, which was then the only obstacle in the way of resumption. But he now takes shelter behind the provision of the Deposit Act of 1836, which prohibits the receipt of bank notes under \$20 for the public revenue, and which directs the Secretary of the Treasury to the officers of the customs and the Receivers of the Public Money, and on this, a Convention of fifteen Banks, has been held at Philadelphia, and by a vote of 8 to 7, Mr. Biddle has decided that the Banks of Pennsylvania, by his own casting vote, shall not resume specie payments.

"Now, who is so blind as not to see the base and low-trickery of this Mogul of the Moneyed aristocracy to impose on the public mind and mislead the people into the belief that the distresses of the country are attributable to the measures of the present Administration. "There is something deeper in this than is at first seen by the public. The extraordinary exertions of the Federal party here to circulate and impress upon the public the belief that the Sub-Treasury Bill had been abandoned by the Administration party—by the frequency of this tale, they had arrived at the actual belief themselves that such was the case, and it was written by Mr. Biddle. But, what was their surprise, when it was announced a few days after in the House, by the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, that the Bill would be called up in order, and that the Administration would steadily pursue the policy which it first set out. This threw the Federal party into a dilemma from which it was difficult to recover. It was a talent of conspiracy, only equalled by the counteract the measures of the administration, which was in 1834 with a timid conspiracy, has now become an open rebellion. This subject, with them, has become the favorite topic—it preys upon their hearts like a consumptive disease—pleasure has lost its moral virtue which does not tend to the promotion of their favorite object—the Bank of the United States.

"The last refusal of Mr Biddle to resume specie payments, can only be considered in the light of a threat to the House of Representatives. That he will still continue by the aid of his great capital, the distress, of the country, if they should dare to bring forward the Sub Treasury Bill at the present session—and this supposition we find substantiated by the fact, that the very hour of the arrival of the Express here conveying Mr. Biddle's decision, we find Mr. Webster, in the Senate of the United States, declaring that the agitation of this subject by the House will again agitate which the people are now so rapidly recovering from. Yes, we find him warmly advocating a resolution hitting bills under a certain denomination, which would, as he thinks, be removing the only stumbling block in the way of the recharter of the United States Bank. But the people are accus-tomed to the sophistry of Mr. Webster, and not-withstanding his oft repeated assertions to the con-trary, we can assure them that the Sub-Treasury Bill will be acted on in the House, and, as we be-lieve, will pass that body by a very handsome ma-jority.

With much respect, Your ob't. servant,

War upon the Merchants.—The charge has been made and reiterated by the Federalists, that "the government is warring against the merchants." The charge is false. The administration has protected and fostered the commercial interest in every possible way, the merchants of New York when they shall stand by them in their resumption, and grant them all necessary aid and support. No, no, let the merchants look to another quarter for their opposition; let them examine a little into the operations of Mr. Biddle, through that monied and political hydra the United States' Bank of Pennsylvania, and trade have not been grasped and monopolized by his rapacious power. Time will fully and truly develop all things; and the merchants of our country will presently come to see whether the administration, as now conducted, tends to foster and further their best interests, because it stands opposed to all monopolies.

Columbus (Geo.) Democrat.

From The Globe, June 16. THE PRE-EMPTION BILL. It will be seen that this measure, recommended by the President, in his late Message, was passed by a triumphant vote in the House of Representatives 132 to 70—on the passage of bill the third time, 107 to 52—many of the members had withdrawn, considering the vote on the third reading the test vote.

What a comment this upon the bitter struggle of Mr. Clay in the Senate, and his bosom friends in the House of Representatives from Kentucky, a denunciation of Mr. Clay, branding with charges of fraud, robbery, and club-law violence, the hunters throughout the valley of the Mississippi, of that of the world!—"The lawless rabble," "the land robbers," "the banditti," "the club-law men," as Mr. Clay calls the hardy adventurers, whose lonely condition in the midst of a frontier wilderness, and the habit of earning their bread by the sweat of the brow, school them in every primitive virtue, thirds in both branches of Congress; not only repelling the slander, but granting them the privilege of pre-emption.—The Congress of the U. S. is interested against pre-emption claims—would favor them if they believed Mr. Clay's accusations. They would not encourage fraud, robbery, and violence. It does honor to Congress that so justly estimates the worth of the bold, independent, laborious pioneer. The greatest poet of England has celebrated the first of the class who cannot but consider it a happy coincidence that one of his blood, and inheriting many of his characteristics, should, as chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, be the principal agent in passing the bill; vindicating from the calumnies of Mr. Clay not only the stock from from which he descended, but the class from which the whole West derives its best blood and noblest traits of character. Lord Byron celebrates Daniel Boone in the following stanzas of Don Juan.

LXI. Of all men, saying Sylla the man-slayer, Who passes for in life and death most lucky, Of the great names which in our faces stare, The General Boon, backwoodsman of Kentucky, Was happiest amongst mortals any where; For killing nothing but a bear or buck, he Enjoy'd the lonely, vigorous, harmless days Of his old age in wilds of deepest mazes.

LXIV. 'Tis true he shrank from men even of his nation, When they built up unto his darling trees— He moved some hundred miles off, for a station Where there were fewer houses & more ease; The inconvenience of civilization Is, that you neither can be pleased nor please; But where he met the individual man, He show'd himself as kind as mortal can.

LXV. He was not all alone, around him grew A sylvan tribe of children of the chase, Whose young, unawakened world was ever new, Nor sword nor sorrow yet had left a trace On her unwrinkled brow, nor could you view A frown on Nature's or on human face; The tree-born forest found and kept them free, And fresh as is a torrent or a tree.

LXVI. And tall, and strong, and swift of foot were they, Beyond the dwarfing city's pale abortions, Because their thoughts had never been the prey Of care or gain; the green woods were their portions, No sinking spirit told them they grew gray, No fashion made them apes of her distortions, Simple they were, not savage; and their rides, Though very true, were not yet used for trifles.

LXVII. Motion was in their days, rest in their slumbers, And cheerfulness the handmaid of their toil; Nor yet too many nor too few their numbers; Corruption could not make their hearts her sell; The last which stings, the splendor which en-cumbers, With the free foresters divide no spoil; Serene, not sullen, were the solitudes Of this unsighing people of the woods.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23. BOMBARDMENT OF VERA CRUZ.—The latest accounts from the Mexican coast intimate the probability of a bombardment of Vera Cruz by the French squadron. It was stated the vessels now stationed at different ports would concentrate at that point, and turn the blockade into an active and vigorous siege. Santa Anna, they say, is put at the head of the garrison, and is making great preparations to resist the threatened assault. The approach of the sickly season has doubtless admonished the French commander to a speedy termination; as the Mexicans will soon have a powerful ally in the yellow fever and other tropical diseases, that may prove more formidable to French gallantry than all the implements of destruction which Santa Anna and his myrmidons can muster to oppose them.—Com. Bulletin.

IN SENATE. FRIDAY, June 15, 1838. On motion of Mr. Clay of Alabama, the Senate granted the right of pre-emption to the settlers on the public lands. Messrs. White and Clay of Alabama then submitted amendments to the amendments; and, on the motion of the latter, they were ordered to be printed on Public Lands.

DEMOCRACY. Holders of the Soil.—The mass of the are the land-holders of the country—the South, possessors of the substantial wealth of the country. While they ask no special legislation to do ask; and they will have, in spite of the Federalists and Loco-Focos, just such a Government as is guaranteed by our present Constitution.—They will defend the rights of property, not only against the remote and

imaginary danger of agrarian division; but also against the imminent and pressing danger resulting from the Federal scheme of an exclusive paper currency, which, by its fluctuations, will rob them of their earnings; not to be sure, for the purpose of division among the needy, but in order to enrich those who through the control of the incorporated wealth of the country, are aiming at political ascendency.

Augusta (Maine) Jge.

Envy.—If every man's cares, troubles, and perplexities, were written upon his brow, how little of envy would exist in this world!

The following remarks relative to the proper mode of celebrating the birth-day of our Independence, are from the Baltimore point: "It is to be regretted that for some years past the Anniversary of our Declaration of Independence has lost some of its observance as a National festival. Without wishing to see this memorable day celebrated with boisterous excess and unbecoming licentiousness, we should be pleased to see it made there be an occasion worthy to identify itself with the birth of a free people, who for ages the blessings of liberty are to enjoy of showing honor to such an event should be dignified and exalted, that it may correspond in all respects with the circumstances July which it is connected. The Fourth of and patriotism, and should be honored by the wise and good, the young and the exercise of intellectual enjoyments in which all may participate. The nation that can forget the era of its political creation will soon be unmindful of the blessings which its occurrence has conferred, and we shall have cause deeply to regret the time, come when it may, that shall see the day which witnessed the Declaration of American Independence pass unheeded and unhonored.

Brutal "Paring" Fight.—One of the most savage and brutal fights of which we have ever heard took place on Monday morning last in this country. It seems to be a boatman, and James Rayner, who of Harpurhey, made a match a short time ago to fight on that day for 25l aside; and, from what we have heard, there is some reason to believe that there was a liberty to kick each other, and that for this purpose they were to provide themselves with shoes or boots for the occasion. The fight took place (authorities) in a field near Brantlesome Hall, about two miles north-west of Bury. The combatants stripped, each retaining only a piece of ragged material leaving both in a state of complete nudity, each wearing a pair of strong shoes or quarter-boots, about two inches broad at the toe, where they were bound round with iron. The soles were studded near the one informant states, pointed sharp, or as with the means of brutally lacerating each other, at fight, and managed to stand up against each other, in the slang of the ring, to "come to time," or minutes. During the whole of this time they kicked, scouted from being impotent, even when their physical strength was almost exhausted. According to one informant, they literally made the flesh fly from the legs, and bodies of each other at every blow, and it is stated that at the last kick inflicted by the human brute who maddened in this savage contest, his shoe was half received in the groin of his victim. Rayner who received this blow, could no longer continue the "paring;" and Thornley was hailed by the wretches around as the victor of the day. It is stated that Rayner is so much torn and wounded that it is extremely doubtful whether he will recover. He was much more punished than his more powerful antagonist, whose punishment, however, we sincerely trust, will ere long overtake him at the hands of the law.—Manchester Guardian.

Destructive Conflagration.—At about 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in one of the back buildings attached to the drug store of Morgan & Co. on Canal street, a few doors from the corner of Chartres street. When first discovered, it was an inconceivable blaze, which a few buckets of water would have extinguished, had any of the bystanders exercised sufficient presence of mind; but as usual in such emergencies, all was confusion and dismay. Every man was in his neighbor's way, and such was the tumult and indecision, that no effectual means were adopted till the fire had got under way, and was communicated to the adjacent buildings. The store in which the fire commenced, was filled with drugs and various inflammable stuffs, on which the element operated like so much gunpowder. There were several loud explosions, during which masses of flame would spring up like pyramids of fire, their summits tapering into red spires, or playing about the dun volumes of smoke, curling, twisting and darting out brilliant coruscations, as if a volcano were in a blaze. This effect no doubt was caused by the quantities of oil and liquors that were before the engines began to play, it had acquired the mastery, and dashed onward across the contiguous houses, with fearful velocity. The flames spread from Morgan's to McGee's harness and saddlery establishment. Also to the glass, Henderson, and the hardware establishment of Whiting & Clark, on the corner of Dorsiere street. Then the intervening street opposed an obstacle, to the march of the destroyer. With the high and Dorsiere street on the other, the enemy was hemmed in to a disadvantage, and could not long resist the impetuous torrents poured in upon, the engines were playing, it seemed as if a cataclysm had broke loose and pouring the floods of Niagara from the clouds. Thanks to our gallant firemen, we were saved from a Charleston conflagration, which at one time seemed to threaten us with all its horrors and desolation. The destruction of property was immense. Three hundred thousand dollars, it is supposed, would scarce cov-

er the loss. There appears to be no fire having originated by design, in a back building, where no lights had been either supposed it was the work of the product of spontaneous combustion.

THE LATE EXPRESS MAIL.

"A man, making his way through the South, has been arrested on suspicion near Bacon creek. He is now undergoing examination before the proper tribunals committed by Mr. Justice Hall last after, we must refrain at present from circumstances that were developed on examination.

We hastily make the following list of checks found in his possession. One dated May 14th, for \$1,000, No. 12, by H. Mosely, Cashier, at Princeton, N. J. One dated May 26, for \$20,000, No. 13, by Jas. Hall, Cashier, New York Commercial Bank, Cincinnati. One dated May 26, for \$10,000, No. 14, by Jas. Hall, Cashier, New York Commercial Bank, Cincinnati. One, the date defaced, for \$1500, No. 15, by Wm. E. Girard Bank, New Orleans. One dated June 9, for \$3356, No. 16, by Wm. J. Fingersoll, Mobil, on the Merchants Bank, New York. One dated June 7, for \$1000, No. 17, by R. Copland, New Orleans, on the Bank U. S. One dated June 7, for \$360 35, No. 18, by R. Copland, New Orleans, on the Bank U. S. One dated June 9, for \$1477 62, No. 19, by Bev. Chew, N. Orleans, on the Bank U. S.

A report of the examination will be published to-morrow.—Bmar.

The Mail Robber.—The mail was yesterday as undergoing examination before the district Judge, on suspicion of having been between this place and Louisville, was seized for trial at the ensuing term of the Court for the District of Kentucky; and it is probable he will be removed to Frankfort for further detail of the facts in evidence before the examining court.—Id.

An attack on some British officers was made with stones, by a mob at Detroit, Ann, Washington county, N. Y.

The Bridge at Bayou Sarah, near St. Louis, has fallen, loss \$15,000.

A girl in Baltimore recently attempted to poison her mother, but did not succeed.

The legislature of Virginia have passed a bill to abolish the punishment of whipping in the Fanny Wright Darmouth confinement lectures in Cincinnati, at twelve and a half per head.

It is stated that the Bank of Michigan Governor Macon of that state for an alleged upon the Bank in his annual message.

At Augusta, Geo. last week, a man committed suicide by taking Laudnum. He left a letter, stating that gambling had caused him to lose his life.

The Pittsburgh Advocate says that instead of 118 steamboats built at that place in the last years, as the newspapers have it, there have been built 200 there in that time.

Take Care Travellers.—The Louisville papers are bragging of the extraordinary speed of a called the Rodolph, running between St. Louis and Louisville.

The Wheat Crops.—A farmer of Columbia county, Pa. states that he has not seen the wheat in that county look more promising for a year than they do the present season; that a field had been winter killed.

Post-Masters should be elected by the people, in many cases, to have a more direct bearing on their private and personal interests. Their choice should be the subject of their own choice. This present system virtually gives the people, in many cases, to have a more direct bearing on their private and personal interests. Their choice should be the subject of their own choice. This present system virtually gives the people, in many cases, to have a more direct bearing on their private and personal interests. Their choice should be the subject of their own choice.

A new material for paper.—We have been informed by Mr. Sanderson, of a new material for paper, made of coarse grass, a material which may be obtained in abundance, and is of no value for any other use. It is not of a fine quality for writing, but it makes a paper of a brownish color, and is a kind of writing paper, and for wrapping and paste board. We doubt not it will be extensively used.—East. Adv.

WASHINGTON, June 15. IN SENATE. Mr. Buchanan presented a petition from sundry citizens of Philadelphia, in favor of the Sub-Treasury bill, and against the establishment of a National Bank.

No. 14 Eastern Boundary.—On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate took up the bill to introduce a bill to authorize a new survey of a portion of the North Eastern Boundary of the State of Maine, and then, at the suggestion of Mr. Buchanan, the bill was laid aside till to-morrow.

It can be done, compatible with the convenience...

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JULY 5 1838.

Updates for Sheriff: WIDLEY, ARCHIBALD WELLS, ED, Esq. WM C PRICE, Esq.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. H. HUGHES, as a candidate for Cherokee County.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. ROBERT L. LANE, as a candidate for this district...

We are authorized to announce JOHN J. HUMPHREY, Esq. of Jefferson County...

We are authorized to announce COL. W. B. MARTIN, as a candidate for the Representative Branch...

JOHN COCHRAN, Esq. is a candidate to represent Benton County...

It is requested to state that B. MADISON Boiling Spring Beat...

It is requested to state that John Richey, Esq. Richey's beat...

Members of the Methodist E. Church in this vicinity...

Scott has sent despatches to the command to stop the removal...

On the 4th of JULY CELEBRATION... yesterday the day was celebrated...

The removal of the cloth a variety of toasts were read...

We have the pleasure this week of laying before our readers...

In this opinion we are sustained by the extract of a letter...

repeated outrages committed on the Canaan, seems to threaten...

Canada to the United States is said to be increasing...

It is the natural effect of the policy pursued by the British government...

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It is the natural effect of the policy pursued by the British government...

It is the natural effect of the policy pursued by the British government...

and confiscation of property which have since taken place...

This week we have to add another fatal chapter to the melancholy catalogue...

The Montgomery Advertiser of June 29th says: We understand...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington June 20th, 1838.

SIR: I send you for publication in your paper a copy of the pre-emption bill...

It will immediately receive the signature of the president and become a law.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JUNE 30, 1838.

AN ACT To grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States...

SECTION 1. That every actual settler of the public lands...

SECTION 2. That where more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated...

SECTION 3. That where more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated...

SECTION 4. That where more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated...

SECTION 5. That where more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated...

SECTION 6. That where more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated...

SECTION 7. That where more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated...

SECTION 8. That where more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated...

SECTION 9. That where more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated...

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SECTION 11. That where more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated...

SECTION 12. That where more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated...

SECTION 13. That where more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated...

SECTION 14. That where more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated...

SECTION 15. That where more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated...

SECTION 16. That where more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated...

SECTION 17. That where more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated...

acquire from the Government of the United States inure to the use or benefit...

From the Huntsville Democrat. Extract from a letter to Messrs. Martin, Pleasants & Co...

From the New Orleans Merchants' Transcript, June 18th.

REMARKS.—Business in all branches of the past week has been extremely dull...

COTTON.—In the week just closed we had a moderate and on some days a rather active demand...

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LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville Ala. on the 30th June...

Akins John T. Hollingsworth Henry 2

Aldridge John Jinks Howell W. & Co. Johnson Thomas

Alford Britain Johnston William

Alsup Thomas Joiner Miss Amy

Arnold John Kanada Thomas

Arnold & McClelland Kelly Albert G.

Atsly Joshua or Wiley Kelsey Channery

Lewellen or Wan. Cotes Kilpatrick Andrew N.

Ayres Susan Kimbrell David

Barnwell David Lapsley Mrs. Eliza J.

Bennett Willis D. Likens Thomas M.

Bennett Asa C. Livingston William

Black E. W. Logan Rioli

Do. Thomas Haslet Loudernilk John

Bogess H. H. & T. M. McAlpin Rev. Robt

Boyd John McCully Barney

Bowden Redding McGhee William

Bowles Nathan McWitna Miss Marian

Bowman Drury M. McLamore Daniel

Box Cornelius McMichael R. P.

Boyd Samuel Martin John

Brittain Thomas Mead M. P.

Britt Henry Milner Joshua

Brogden David Minton Sylvanus

Brown Jacob Moffitt William

Burpee James Montgomery James & Co

Hamet Flurryy House Esq. Hughes Jackson Hamit Davis Hoofers Messrs.

WILL. GARRETT, P. M. July 5, 1838.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Alexandria...

Acker Amos Mason James

Beeler George Maddox John

Carmichael Hugh Obanion Green

Chamness Asberry Owings William

Coats Benjamin Portis John M.

Dewberry Elbert Philips Mark

Doyle John Parks Nathaniel

Givens E. L. & Co. Mess. 2 Raiford James M.

Griffin John Shewmake Elijah

Hutchison William Shadden James

Johnson Josiah Townsen Albert

Kelly Albert Turner Sarah Mrs.

Kemps Penley Thomas Susan Mrs.

McGhee B. P. Teague James

McGhee Samuel C. Wakefield James M.

Montgomery Jas. P. Doct. Wade A. P.

McCamey John Weston Alfred

Moore David W. Wyly Benjamin

Matthews William Wesson P. V.

Melton John Wilson Elizabeth Mrs.

July 5, 1838. P. H. PEARSON, P. M.

MILLER & HURD, PROPRIETORS OF THE TALLADEGA MARBLE QUARRIES.

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have now their Saws in operation...

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, May 15th, 1838.

ON the petition of Jane Taylor, Administratrix of the estate of Robert Taylor, deceased...

Also the East half of the south-west quarter of Section Thirty...

Also, one Lot lying and being in the Town of Ashville, St. Clair County...

It is ordered that publication be made for forty days in the Jacksonville Republican...

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk, C. C.

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, May 14, 1838.

WHEREAS, Edward Edwards, Executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Edwards, deceased...

It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for the space of forty days...

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk, C. C.

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Commissioners Court, May 15th 1838.

ON the petition of Francis B. Walker to the Judge of the County Court...

That publication be made once a month for three months of the foregoing petition...

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk, C. C.

THOMAS A. WALKER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala.

BLANKS of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

JOB PRINTING, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

BACON. 25,000 LBS. Choice Bacon for sale.—Apply to JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, Jacksonville, Alabama.

EAGLE HOTEL. THIS large and commodious Tavern stand, lately erected on the South side of the Public Square...

James Lawson, Talladega, June 7, 1838.

STOP THE VILLAIN! FIFTY DOLLAR REWARD

will be given by the undersigned, for the apprehension of SAMUEL SAMPLER...

DESCRIPTION: A large Bay Horse 13 hands high, lengthly mane, the hair on the right hind leg very much mixed with white...

Appraised to seventy-five dollars. June 9th, 1838. M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP by David M. Edmondson...

Appraised to seventy-five dollars. June 9th, 1838. M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

NOTICE. M. S. CASSETTY, is my authorised Agent to transact my business during my absence from home.

JOSEPH WHITE. May 31, 1838.—tf.

POETRY.

From the Knickerbocker.

RELIGION. The mariner, when tempest driven Upon a dark and stormy sea, Lifts up his troubled eye to heaven, In hope that there some guide may be.

THE EARLY DEAD.

BY MISS C. H. WATERMAN. Where are they all? the early dead, The rose-buds of our flow'ry path, The half-blown blossoms that have fled, Before the tempest's gather'd wrath.

THE CHOLERA AND BURIALS AT MARSEILLES.

Miss Pardoe, whose pen seems to be one of the most prolific of the day, has published two more volumes, "The River and the Desert." They are the remains of this lady's travelling notes, not embodied in her previous books.

Imagine a space of ground, somewhat exceeding six acres, devoted to the victims of one deadly malady! At first each body was committed singly to the grave; it had its own little spot of earth—its own distinguishing cross—its own garland of immortelles.

And where is she who early learn'd To love earth's fair and sunny bowers, Whose gentle spirit fondly turn'd Its worship to the summer flowers?

With shining locks of golden hair, That cluster'd o'er her snowy brow, As if to teach the lilies there, Before their sunny beam to bow?

The fair, bright girl, whose lipsing tongue Prattled of deep and hidden things, Whose little heart was finely strung, From some high harp's celestial string—

Where, where is she—the bright, green grass Waves o'er a little mound, whose sod Whispers the night-winds as they pass, Another angel's gone to God.

And where is she who early learn'd To love earth's fair and sunny bowers, Whose gentle spirit fondly turn'd Its worship to the summer flowers?

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The fair, bright girl, whose lipsing tongue Prattled of deep and hidden things, Whose little heart was finely strung, From some high harp's celestial string—

Where, where is she—the bright, green grass Waves o'er a little mound, whose sod Whispers the night-winds as they pass, Another angel's gone to God.

And where is she who early learn'd To love earth's fair and sunny bowers, Whose gentle spirit fondly turn'd Its worship to the summer flowers?

With shining locks of golden hair, That cluster'd o'er her snowy brow, As if to teach the lilies there, Before their sunny beam to bow?

The fair, bright girl, whose lipsing tongue Prattled of deep and hidden things, Whose little heart was finely strung, From some high harp's celestial string—

Where, where is she—the bright, green grass Waves o'er a little mound, whose sod Whispers the night-winds as they pass, Another angel's gone to God.

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The fair, bright girl, whose lipsing tongue Prattled of deep and hidden things, Whose little heart was finely strung, From some high harp's celestial string—

ing tenderness which had planted the record cross, and the tributary wreath, upon some spot of the vast sepulchre, which was believed to cover the regretted one. I say believed; for who could measure with his eye that fatal trench, and make sure note of the narrow space where his own lost one lay, above or beneath, or in the midst of that hour's victims? Would you endeavor to divest yourself of these revolting images, they are brought back upon you with tenfold force, as you pause at the termination of the trenches; for there your eye falls on a tall black cross, crowned with immortelles, and bearing the inscription:

Cholériques du Mois de Juillet.

You turn away with the blood quivering in your veins; and a second cross, wreathed and fashioned like the first, marks the graves of the

Cholériques d'Avout et Septembre.

And here, thanks to an all-gracious Providence, the last formed trench yet yawns hollow and empty for full two thirds of its length. The destroying angel slowly furrows his wings. Death, glutted with prey, pauses in his work of devastation. I do not think that I shall again have courage to enter the cemetery.

THE TABLE LAND OF MEXICO.

It is full of volcanoes. The craters, or rather the chimneys of some of these, may penetrate the earth to a depth considerably beyond that of the bottom of the sea. Indeed, it is probable that all volcanoes, and all volcanic action, result from connection with the sea; because we have no remarkable volcano at any great distance inland; and because, where the sea appears to have evidently receded from volcanic countries, the volcanoes are all extinguished. Thus there are extinct volcanoes in the mountains towards the south of France; and we have the evidence of vast accumulations of sand, and sea-shells, and even the distinct markings of successive beaches, to prove that the sea has, in the course of ages, retreated a great way in that country. Now, it is easy to understand how the chimneys of these volcanoes, and the cracks and fissures produced by earthquakes, which are general concomitants of volcanic action, and not infrequently take place in their greatest violence, between the volcanoes and the sea, thereby further proving what we have stated, may, indeed, must, have acted as under the progress of drought and desolation. Farther, it is a remarkable fact, that there are in the sea, between the Mexican shores and the island of Cuba, fountains of fresh water which are discharged from the bottom with so much force that they boil over the surface so violently as to be dangerous for light boats, and so perfectly unmingled with the water of the sea, that sailors are sometimes in the habit of drawing fresh water from them with pitchers. The water of these submarine springs is cold; it is accompanied by no discharge of vapor; and, as was ascertained by Humboldt, there are fishes found in it which are not natives of those seas. Therefore, this water must descend through fissures in the earth somewhere; these fissures must be of sufficient size to admit the passage of the mainland; and, consequently, nothing but the pressure of a head of water, in the same manner as makes an ordinary fountain to cast up its jet, can produce those submarine springs. This head of water must also demand a very considerable elevation, in order to clear its way to the surface through the ocean water, unmingled with that water, and where—as in the case between Cape Catoche, in Yucatan, and Cape St. Antonio, in Cuba—the current of the ocean runs down, nearer to Cuba than to any part of Mexico, and therefore, they may be supplied from that island; but if the fact is admitted in the case of Cuba, it cannot be denied in that of the Mexican table land.

Notwithstanding the backward spring occasioned by the notorious Specie Circular of Gen. Jackson, and the renewal of the stormy weather occasioned by President Van Buren's Specie Circular of the 1st inst ready for the reception of boarders and transient custom, and for the liberal patronage already bestowed, he returns his sincere thanks to the Public, and solicits a continuance of the same. He would embrace the present opportunity of saying to his friends, that his accommodations in future will be such, as will satisfy even the most fastidious. His house is large and commodious and was built expressly for the business; the rooms being large and airy, and well calculated for the accommodation of families who wish to spend a Summer season among the mountains, and partake of the pure lime-stone water. His Table will at all times be supplied with the very best of the country affords, and every exertion will be made to conduce to the comfort and convenience of all who may favor him with a call. His stables will be attended by a faithful and attentive Ostler, and provender supplied in plenty. He therefore feels himself authorized in soliciting public patronage.

that Mr. Aaron Cloud, of Henry county, is now engaged in the construction of a carriage road to the summit of the mountain, and has it completed about three-fourths of the distance. About two hundred yards at the steepest part is necessarily constructed of wood, which, is nearly completed. The observatory will rise several hundred feet above the mountain.

There is a good house for the entertainment of travellers, kept by a Mr. Johnson, at the foot of the mountain.

Lord Ward, a young English nobleman who has just come of age, is said to possess an income of more than two hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, or about two dollars per minute.

FRANKLIN'S TOAST. Long after Washington's victories over the French and English had made his name familiar all over Europe, Dr. Franklin chanced when the following toasts were drunk:

The British Ambassador: "England, the Sun whose beams enlighten and fruitfully the remotest corners of the earth."

The French Ambassador, glowing with national pride, drank "France, the Moon, whose mild, steady, and cheering rays, are the delight of all nations, consoing them in darkness, and making their drarieness

Dr. Franklin then arose, and with his usual dignified simplicity, said, "George Washington, the Joshua who commanded the Sun and Moon to stand still and they obeyed him."

The West.—A Yankee traveller wrote to his mother: "The West is the place for promotion and to get acquainted with the world. Yesterday I arrived here, and two hours afterwards was made judge of a horse race, and to-day I saw a live Hoosier!"

A Goon Fox.—At a dinner recently given at Montpelier, Vt. to Dr. Robert Nelson, a Canadian patriot, the following sentiment was given, which will make the "noble lord" himself smile.

By D. P. THOMPSON.—Lord Durham, the new governor of the Canadas—However the people this side of the water may admire his breed of cattle, they want none of his yokes.

Notwithstanding the backward spring occasioned by the notorious Specie Circular of Gen. Jackson, and the renewal of the stormy weather occasioned by President Van Buren's Specie Circular of the 1st inst ready for the reception of boarders and transient custom, and for the liberal patronage already bestowed, he returns his sincere thanks to the Public, and solicits a continuance of the same. He would embrace the present opportunity of saying to his friends, that his accommodations in future will be such, as will satisfy even the most fastidious. His house is large and commodious and was built expressly for the business; the rooms being large and airy, and well calculated for the accommodation of families who wish to spend a Summer season among the mountains, and partake of the pure lime-stone water. His Table will at all times be supplied with the very best of the country affords, and every exertion will be made to conduce to the comfort and convenience of all who may favor him with a call. His stables will be attended by a faithful and attentive Ostler, and provender supplied in plenty. He therefore feels himself authorized in soliciting public patronage.

Francis Burke, Rome, June 23rd, 1838.—Gt.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, Jacksonville, Ala. May 24, 1838.—tf.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of the Law. They will, attend with the promptness to all business entrusted to their management, in the Ninth Judicial circuit. Their office is in Jacksonville, on the North East side of the public square.

Attention Cavalry! BENTON RANGERS, you will appear in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Saturday in July next, to answer to your names, by 11 o'clock A. M. Come armed and equipped as the law directs.

By order of T. B. R. HILLIN, CAPT. June 7, 1838.—td.

CASTINGS; CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, Andirons, Plough moulds, &c. Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the store of HOKE & ABERNATHY. December 21, 1837.—tf.

Branch Bank of the State of Ala. MONTGOMERY, 10th May, 1838. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to this Bank under the Extension Law, as well as to those indebted under the Bond System, that unless the first instalment on each is punctually paid, the whole debt will be declared due.

By Order of the Board, JNO. WHITING, CASH'R. May 24, 1838.—4t.

Jacksonville Female Academy. The term of tuition in this institution having expired, all persons indebted to Miss Thompson for tuition heretofore, are requested to come forward immediately and make payment.

By order of the Board. June 7, 1838.

DR. JOHN SAPPINGTON'S Description and Treatment of Fevers viz: 1st. Intermittent, or Ague and Fever; 2dly. Bilious Fever; and 3dly, Typhus or Nervous Fever.

1. Of Intermittent or Ague and Fever.—I consider all fevers of an intermittent character, which cool off in 24 hours, whether preceded by a chill or not, or whether the chill and fever rise and continue together, or if there be no chill at all.

Sometimes, fever of this character continues 24 or even 36 hours, without any intermission; and sometimes it occurs only every third day.

Nine-tenths of the fevers of this State, and most of the States of this Union, partake more or less of the intermittent character; and in all their various appearances, the treatment should be the same.

This medicine cures fevers by correcting the bile, giving tone and energy to the stomach and bowels, and thereby communicating health and strength to the whole system.

It more like a charm than a medicine. It breaks the fever in from 24 to 48 hours, and neither sickens the stomach, nor operates on the bowels as a purgative; during which time the patient feels no sensible benefit from it, but suddenly finds himself cured, without being conscious of it.

The increased demand for this medicine, has determined me in future, to prepare it only in the form of pills; as the transportation or carriage of vials is both inconvenient and unsafe.

For grown persons or children, who prefer taking it in liquid, it can be conveniently prepared in the following manner:—

Put 12 pills well, put it into a vial, and pour two common size table spoonfuls of whiskey or water to it. Spirits of any kind is best.

Treatment.—If the patient prefers taking a purge, before he commences the use of this medicine, I have no objection, but it is rarely if ever necessary. He can drink cold water, or eat any kind of diet suitable for a sick person, without the least danger, or suffering the slightest inconvenience from it.

A grown person will take (for a dose) a pill or common size tea-spoonful of the liquid, every two hours, both day and night regardless of fever, until it breaks; children 8 or 10 years old will take 30 or 40 drops, and those 3 or 4 years old, will take 15 or 20 drops; and infants 3 or 4 weeks old, will take from 3 to 6 drops; repeated and continued, as recommended for grown persons.

But as persons are very subject to a relapse or return of this disease, whether they are cured in this taking three or four doses a day until the strength and complexion are restored, and particularly, if the person has already had several relapses.

One box will cure two persons, of a common attack of the ague and fever.

Whenever the liquid is prepared and taken, the vial should be shaken before each dose is poured out.

2d. Of Bilious Fever.—This is a more obstinate and dangerous disease, than intermittent or ague and fever.

There are generally three or four days indisposition, previous to the onset of this disease; & frequently chills or sensations for a day or two after. When this disease is properly formed, it rarely yields to any treatment under 8 or 10 days, and sometimes much longer.

3. Of Typhus or Nervous Fever.—This is still much more obstinate and dangerous disease than bilious fever; and apparently more mild in the commencement.

It often continues fifteen or twenty days, with scarcely any remission or intercession, with great prostration of body, and dejection of mind. It may be well to observe that Typhus fever is most common in winter and spring, and Bilious fever in the summer and fall.

In the first stage of fevers it is common for the tongue to be covered with a whitish coat, and if the fever is not broke and runs into the second stage; it is apt to assume a yellowish brown color; and in the third and last stage of fevers, and particularly, if they are of a high grade, and malignant character, the tongue is apt to assume a dark brown color, of different degrees of heat and moisture, sometimes exceedingly dry, and attended with heat, or a burning sensation in the stomach.

The symptoms of these two diseases are so much alike in their first stage that physicians often differ as to their real character, nor does it matter materially, because the treatment of both should be pretty much the same, with this exception, that Typhus fever does not require, nor will it bear as much strong sickening, prostrating, medicine as bilious fever.

Treatment.—In the early stage of either of the two last diseases, I give a purge, or one or two doses of calomel, or some other medicine that will operate upon the stomach and bowels. I object to giving more strong medicine (particularly in Typhus fever) and am decidedly of opinion that repeated doses of such purgative medicines do more harm than good. After thus operating upon the stomach and bowels (and if patient becomes very weak) I commence with the pills or drops, and give a dose every three hours, that is 8 Snake root, or some other sweating tea, such as hyssop, sage or balm. Should the patient suffer much with pain in the head, back, or elsewhere, give 20 or 25 drops of laudanum at night, if it be a grown person, (children should take less corresponding with their age), and should he become much debilitated from a continuation of the disease, and particularly, if the hands and feet become cold, give a draught of toddy or wine, every 3 or 4 hours until he recovers, continuing all the time to use the pills or drops as recommended.

The diet should be light, but nourishing, taken little at a time, and often.

Bleeding is so seldom necessary in these diseases, that it is scarcely necessary to mention it; if it ever be resorted to, it should be in the early stage of the disease.

Blistering is sometimes useful, and rarely, if ever injurious—but it should be resorted to chiefly in the last stage of the disease when there is delirium, or of either of these diseases, I would prefer the bowels should be in rather a costive than a laxative state. But if oil, or open them, give broken doses of salts laxative, give 6 or 8 drops of laudanum two, three or four times a day, until the looseness is restrained.

I repeat, if Bilious, Typhus or Nervous Fevers, become fixed in the system, it requires time and patience to remove it, but by a regular perseverance in the foregoing medicine and directions, every thing that can reasonably be expected, will be effected by them.

This medicine will be found beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly so in those cases produced by long continued or repeated attacks of fever.

medicine (if known) would be objected to by physicians, yet I have no doubt, if the medicine will be found far more successful than any other, or any other now known, even if it sits all the time by the patients bedside, and is considered no hazard of reputation as a medical practice shall have been fairly tested.

There is neither arsenic, or any other poisonous nature in this medicine. Women are particularly safe in its use. It is perfectly harmless, and if double the quantity recommended was taken, no bad effect would be produced.

Experience of more than 40 years, and a wide latitude and climate, medicine in various situations, and practiced in various parts of the world, has enabled me to enable me to give a true and certain, the most successful, and experience and observation.

I think I have made these directions so plain, that they cannot be misunderstood by any person. Some persons may consider, the price of the medicine high, but it is not so, nor will it be so, after its efficacy has been experienced. Price per box \$1.50.

Numberless certificates of the efficacy of this medicine, have been tendered but I have thought proper to insert only the following from the Register of the District, Mo., which seems to embrace the most important in different sections of the country.

Having travelled much over the State, both north and south, and having heard much said in favor of Sappington's fever pills, I do hereby certify, that I believe there has never been any medicine, which the public so efficaciously in the cure of fevers as which he has prepared.

I have known many labouring under fever cured in the course of from 24 to 48 hours, and in cases of fever in which I have known it used never failed to effect a cure, so far as knowledge known used.

I do therefore recommend it to all persons labouring under fever, as the best remedy known to mankind.

JOEL H. HAYDEN, Howard County, Mo., Sept. 26, 1835.

The above medicines can be obtained by the single box, at the stores of Mr. Edward Egan, Jacksonville Benton County, or Mr. James Lyle, Benton County, Mo., June 6th, 1838.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION. A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, compiled from various authors, BY REV. DAVID BRYAN For Sale at this Office.

100 LABORERS WANTED. THE WETUMPKA & CO. ROAD. The usual wages of the country given; and the Company will make purchases every ninety days. The hands will be well treated.

Apply to JOHN GALLING, Manager of the Road, or to the subscriber.

D. H. RYAN, Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. A. Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—tf.

\*\*The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above if, and forward their accounts with the office for collection.

Jacksonville Female Academy. BENTON COUNTY, A Gentleman of proper age, good moral character, and capacity to teach the various branches taught in such institutions, can find employment at said Academy by making application to the Board of Trustees. The session is to commence the 1st of August next. For further particulars address the undersigned at this place.

By Order of the Board. RICHARD PAGE, E. L. WOODWARD, Editors friendly to the advancement of Literature, will confer a favor on the Board by giving a place in their papers.

May 10, 1838.

Talladega & Jacksonville STAGE LINE. LEAVES JACKSONVILLE every Wednesday & Friday, at 6 A. M. and arrives at Talladega the same days at 5 P. M. Leaves Talladega every Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. arrives the same days at 5 P. M. It meets the line of stages from Wetumpka to Talladega, and is connected with the northern route. It is the subscribers determination to give every accommodation and facility in his power, to any who may choose to travel this route. The Stage office in Jacksonville is kept at Hollingsworth & Co. Hotel, and in Talladega at Hill's tavern.

May 3, 1838.—Gm. SAMUEL ALLEN

William McGehee & John H. Thomas, vs. Richard Warren Thomas, & Russell J. Allen. In Chancery.

THIS DAY came the Complainants by the Solicitor, on their motion it appearing that satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Warren Thomas, one of the defendants in this complaint is a non resident of the State of Alabama—

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a paper published by the Town of Jacksonville, Benton County, and further ordered by the Court, that the said Richard Warren Thomas, one of the first day of this cause, do appear on the first day of this term of this Court, to be holden for Benton County, in the Town of Jacksonville on the Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there full true and perfect answer make to said Complainant's bill, and pro confesso as against the said Richard Warren Thomas, and this cause stand continued until the next term of this Court.

A true copy from the minutes. ATTEST: JAMES CROW, Clerk. May 17, 1838.—Gt.—\$10 50.

The State of Alabama RANDOLPH COUNTY. Orphans' Court in Vacation, May 18, 1838. A. D. 1838.

Present the Honorable ARCHIBALD SAMPSON, Judge of the County Court. ORDERED by the Court, that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, to all persons interested in the Estate of Charles Moore, deceased, James Moore, Executor of the mancipate of said dec'd, has filed in the Clerk's office of said Court his accounts and vouchers for said estate, on the third Monday in June next, at the Town of Wedowee, at which time, all persons interested may attend if they please proper. A true copy from the Minutes. ATTEST: JEFFERSON FALKNER, Co. May 1838.—Gt.—\$7 00.

# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

II. No. 26.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1838.

Whole No. 78

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first insertion, and 1.00 for each continuation. Advertisements for six or twelve months, \$10.00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation.

**LOOK HERE.**  
We have just received from the North a substantial stock of

**GOODS,**  
Facing almost every article usually kept in our business. Fully relying on our ability to satisfy our customers as regards the QUALITY and PRICE of our Goods, we with confidence recommend our friends and the public generally, to call and examine our Stock.

**DR. FRANCIS & CLARK,**  
Having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their services in the various branches of the profession to the citizens of the adjoining counties. Their office is on the west side of the public square, at the place they may at all times be found unless occasionally absent.  
Jacksonville May 30, 1838.—tf.

**NOTICE.**  
**AARON HAYNES,**  
Respectfully informs his friends & the public generally, that he has lately opened a **House of Entertainment** in the town of Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala. in his new Brick Building on the corner of the Public Square, and hopes to merit and secure a liberal share of public patronage.  
May 10, 1838.

**LAW OFFICES.**  
**W. B. S. H. L. MARTIN,**  
Have associated themselves together in the practice of law. They attend regularly, all courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Clarke, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and supreme court of the State. Their office is at the corner of the Public Square, and they will be at all times at the engagement of the citizens of the county.  
March 22d, 1838.

**DR. A. B. BULLMAN,**  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Benton County. He may be found, at the present, at the residence of Col. Wm. Gehee.  
Benton County, Ala. April 5, 1838.—6m.

**E. T. SMITH,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
Will attend to any business that may be committed to his care in the Courts of Law and Equity, for the Counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Clarke, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. His office is in Jacksonville, Benton County, next door to New-York Store.  
June 7, 1838.—tf.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
**CHEROKEE COUNTY.**  
TAKEN UP by William Sanborn, a sorrel horse thirteen or fourteen years old, a small star in his forehead, left eye out, appraised at thirty dollars. June 2nd, 1838.  
**JOHNS. WILSON, Clerk, C. C.**  
June 21, 1838.

**\$20 REWARD.**  
**STOLEN** from the stable of the subscriber, living five miles north of Wetumpka, in Coosa Co. on the 1st inst. an

**IRON GREY MARE,**  
About four years old, four feet ten or eleven inches high, has several saddle marks on back, the left fore hoof split, a small scar on left thigh not entirely well, walks fast and rough. I will give the above reward to any one who will return the above described mare to me such information that I can obtain again.  
W. B. STARK.  
June 7, 1838.—3t.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
**BENTON COUNTY.**  
TAKEN UP by David M. Edmondson, seven miles below White Plains, one Gray Horse about nine years old, 15 hands high appraised to seventy-five dollars. June 9th, 1838.—St.

**NOTICE.**  
**S. CASSETTY,** is my authorized Agent to conduct my business during my absence from Jacksonville, Ala. June 31, 1838.—tf.

**EAGLE HOTEL.**  
This large and commodious Tavern Stand, lately erected on the South side of the Public-Square, immediately in front of the Court-House, in the town of Talladega, is now opened by the subscriber, & he solicits strict attention to business, to satisfy the public. He may favor him with their patronage. The proprietor is Robert Lawson, the former proprietor of the Indian Queen Hotel, who will appropriate his whole care and attention to it.  
JAMES LAWSON.  
Talladega, June 7, 1838.

## THE HAUNTED CHAMBER.

We are at length enabled to present our readers with all of the particulars of this extraordinary and horrible story. The circumstances are perfectly true; the curiosity of the multitude; and the location, we must entirely suppress for the same reason. It is now some time since the first alarm. The family of Mrs. E. had retired to rest, and all had been quiet for some hours. About two o'clock in the morning, a daughter of Mr. E. who slept in a room adjoining her mother, was roused by some one striking her smartly upon the cheek. She sprang up suddenly, and observed a candle at some distance from the bed, upon the floor, apparently just blown out, as the wick was still burning. Afraid to move, she lay trembling until morning, unable again to close her eyes. As soon as it was light, she rose and examined the room. Every thing was in its place, but there was the candle still upon the floor. The circumstance created great alarm in the family, particularly as there was no gentleman in the house. The doors were all found secure as they had been left over night, and the inmates were not able to ascertain that anything had been stolen.

For several nights the whole family slept in one room, and were not again disturbed. Having recovered from their fright, and considering it silly thus to huddle together, they again retired to their separate apartments. This was one week after the first alarm. Mrs. E. was beginning to sleep, when an invisible figure caught the bed post and shook it violently. She roused her daughter who was sleeping with her, and in a whisper told her the circumstances. They listened in fearful silence some time, and as the shaking was not repeated, the daughter naturally concluded that the previous alarm had so much agitated her mother, that she present was an imaginary case. She tried to get up, and they had both concluded that it must have been fancy, when they heard a noise in an extreme corner of the room, like the striking of two pieces of iron together. Their agitation was now greatly increased, and they scarcely could breathe for fear. Presently the saw-sparks, and then discovered that it was some one endeavoring to strike a light with a tinder box. Soon the task was accomplished, and a candle lighted. They were then able to discern a tall figure in a night dress, which rose slowly with the light and disappeared, slamming the door with great violence. The daughter immediately sprang out of bed—rushed to the door and fastened it securely upon the inside. As the tinder box was still upon the floor, Mrs. E. lighted a candle and left it burning during the remainder of the night. For more than one hour they heard footsteps in different directions, traversing the whole house. As they were both free from any thing like superstition, the idea of ghost never for a moment entered their brain. They concluded that it must be a thief and while her children were safe, Mrs. E. cared not what property might be stolen.

At length steps were again heard upon the stairs, and the door of the chamber was tried. Finding it fast, the intruder stamped, muttered, and passing up the next flight of stairs, went into the room of a female servant over the chamber of Mrs. E. The ladies were now alarmed for the safety of their servant, but being alone, and in a retired part of the city, they were too much frightened to render any assistance. No further disturbance took place during the night, and in the morning a general master was held in the dining room. Mrs. T., the married daughter of Mrs. E. who slept in the room adjoining that of her mother, and the subject of the previous attack and insult, had been also disturbed by some one shaking the bed. The hired girl Mary, was the only one who had not been alarmed during the night.

After breakfast, Mr. T. the son-in-law who was some miles in the country, was sent for; and the following night he, with several of his friends, kept watch in the house. In the mean time the story had got wind among the neighbors, and many of the silly and ignorant at once concluded that the family had been guilty of some horrible deed, and the spirit of a murdered person haunted the chamber of the highly respectable old lady. Others even went so far as to say, that they remembered that a dreadful murder had been committed in the house a few years ago.

Soon after Mr. T. and his friends had occupied the dining room the following night, they heard the apparition coming down stairs. They prepared themselves with clubs, pistols, &c. to meet the intruder boldly, ghost or no ghost. They opened the dining room just as the figure reached the foot of the stairs; and springing their dark lanterns, discovered their servant girl, Mary, in her night dress. She then took the tinder box from her arm, and struck a light. They soon ascertained that she was a somnambulist, and was, at that moment, fast asleep. Having made this discovery, they suffered her to go about the house, and watched her till she again retired to her room.

In the morning the mistress explained, very much to the dissatisfaction of many wondering neighbors, who had prided themselves upon having a ghost story to relate. Mr. T. remarked that while Mary was traveling about the House, her face presented the appearance of the utmost agony; tears would suddenly burst her eyes in torrents as if to tear something from it. Upon examining Mary in the morning she confessed that she was a sleep-walker but begged Mrs. E. not to discharge her, as she was poor and knew not where she could procure another place. She said they might fasten down the windows and lock the door upon the outside, she could then do no harm, create no further disturbance.

As she was an excellent servant, and there was no other objection to her, this arrangement was consented to, and poor Mary was locked up every night. No further alarm occurred for nearly a week, when Mary again rose in her sleep, contrived to force the bolt of her chamber door, and once more disturbed the whole house with her violence. Mr. T. caught her by the arm, and shook her till she awakened. Her agitation and alarm threw her into hysterics. She foamed in convulsions, and it was a long time before she could be restored and placed again in her room. While in spasms, she was continually clutching her dress, until it was torn into threads.

At a late hour the following morning she requested that all would leave the room except Mrs. T. Finding herself alone with Mrs. T. the unhappy girl related the circumstances which had preceded her unfortunate propensity. She was the daughter of a respectable farmer, and had been considered beautiful. Mr. T. informs us that she still retained the marks of a once splendid countenance. She had loved & had been betrayed. To conceal her shame she left her father's house se-

cretely, and never returned. Her loss had occasioned, as she had since heard, the death of a fond mother, and destroyed forever the earthly happiness of an affectionate father. The offspring of her shame, a beautiful boy, she loved with all the tenderness of a mother, the finger of scorn was pointed at her, until she could no longer brave the jests of the crowd.

In a moment of rage and despair, she determined upon his death. To accomplish this, she left the house, at which she had given him birth, at midnight—proceeded to a pond hard by, and there drowned him. His little hands were fastened in her dress, she tore it from his grasp, while his pitious cries were ringing in her ears. She fled, she knew not where, and from that horrible moment she had known no peace. His little form haunted her imagination day and night, and she often dreamed of again performing the cruel murder. It was during these visions that she walked, and the tearing of her dress was in consequence of fancying that the boy still held it in his grasp.

Mary obtained a promise from Mrs. T. that she would not disclose her crime until the next morning; and that she made her escape from the house and has not since been heard of. The officers were in pursuit of her, but she eluded their vigilance. More recently the body of a female, apparently about twenty-five years of age, was discovered in the very pond in which Mary told Mrs. T. she had drowned her helpless boy; and from the description which has been given of the dress, the family concluded that it was the corpse of their miserable servant.—N. Y. Whig.

## TALLEYRAND.

Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Perigord, Prince of Benevento, died on the evening of the 17th inst. His disease was a gangrene, which carried him off in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Some time before his death, he had thought proper to make his peace with the Church of Rome. Many may have forgotten that Talleyrand was Bishop of Autun, and "assisted" at some remarkable scenes in the French Revolution in his capacity of Republican Prelate, not duly consecrated and appointed by the Pope. He officiated, in 1789, before the "altar of the country," in the Champ de Mars, and was excommunicated. In 1808, the Pope exempted him from ecclesiastical vows. The Archbishop of Paris, although the dying diplomatist and statesman was relieved from the censure of the Pope, kept aloof from the bedside of the dying man; but Louis Philip visited Talleyrand several times. Mole, Thiers, and other distinguished Frenchmen, were also admitted into his chamber. Before his death, Talleyrand signed a retraction of his "religious errors." We are carefully informed of the circumstance by a correspondent of the Morning Post, who also assures the public, that "of late years Talleyrand had bestowed most serious thoughts upon the common lot of humanity." He appears to have retained to the last his habitual calmness of mind, and apparent indifference to every thing. He left the "Dutchess de Dino, his niece; all he had to leave. Talleyrand was always extravagant in his household and personal expenditures; and needed the one hundred thousand francs per annum which Louis the Eighteenth granted, and Louis Philip continued to him. There are memoirs which, according to the will, are not to be published till thirty years after his death. They are said to contain a labored apology for his political life. His will is entirely in his own handwriting.

There are doubts as to the amount of the property Talleyrand has left. It is suspected that his estates are mortgaged to an immense amount. We have some reasons to know that such is the case. The last words he uttered were addressed to Louis Philip, who appeared very much affected by them.

The funeral took place on Tuesday, with considerable pomp. Ministers, Ambassadors, and members of the Royal Household attended it.  
London Spectator.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Extract of a speech delivered in the British House of Commons on the 6th of March last, by Lord Stanley.

"But I will allude to one other point, because it regards a piece of singularly good fortune on the part of her Majesty's Government; and because I am happy to have this opportunity of paying a tribute, which I am sure no man in this country will withhold, of admiration and acknowledgement of the candid, honorable, and handsome manner in which the central Government of the United States have maintained faith with this country. Placed, as they were, in the midst of a population over whom their laws gave them very little control; and placed, as Canada was, by the side of a Government, which, if any unauthorized intervention of Republican troops had taken place, would have been the last to have complained of it—the feelings of the American people on the whole of the borders of the two countries being excited—the population being inflamed in favor of the rebels, unavoidable acts of frontier aggression—still the many and most honorable manner, have abided by the faith of treaties; and perhaps at the risk of losing their own popularity as a Republic, have enforced, carefully, the maintenance of a strict neutrality. But if the Government of a strict States had taken a different course, if it had happened, that in availing themselves of those pretext which the border States were too ready to adopt—if, availing themselves of the power of passing troops across the frontier Territory, between the State of Maine and Canada, they had sought to seize that opportunity, upon their own terms; and at their own seasons, to settle the long disputed question of the boundary by force, where, as I have said, the hopes of successful resistance, founded upon the prudence or foresight displayed by the Government of this country, in keeping down the wretched insurrection which has disturbed the tranquility of that colony?"

We have the gratification of laying the following information before our readers, received by the Express-Mail on Friday night last.

By the Wilmington mail, just arrived, we have the great gratification of learning, from our attentive correspondent, and a slip from the Wilmington Advertiser office, that forty-three more of the have been saved, making 50 in all.

after having been in that situation four days and five nights, without food or water, and exposed to the broiling sun, with no other covering but their night clothes. These persons having informed the captain of the H. C. that they had seen another part of the wreck early that morning, he bore down in direction designated, and in about an hour fell in with and rescued seven persons, among them two ladies. The H. C. then bore away for Wilmington, where she arrived the same afternoon. The unfortunate beings, thus rescued from the jaws of death, were so reduced that they had to be carried ashore in the arms of the citizens, whose dwellings, with noble and characteristic hospitality, were thrown open for their reception.

The following are their names:—  
A Lovejoy, Camden Ga; Maj. Heath, Baltimore; Maj. Twigg and son, Richmond co. Ga; Greenwood, Augusta, Ga; Miss Rebecca Lamar, Augusta, Ga; C. Lamar, Savannah, Ga; Robt. Seabrook, Edisto Island, S. C.; Masters T. and Haley, Edisto Island, S. C.; R. Hutchinson, Savannah, Ga; A. Hamilton, Augusta, Ga; Mr. C. Word, Savannah; Mr. Eddings, Edisto, S. C.; Capt. Pearson, Baltimore; Chicken, 1st Engineer, Savannah; E. Joseph, N. York; C. W. Clifton, Canton, Miss; D. Walker and nephew, T. Downing, Charleston, S. C.; Warren Freeman, Macon; Burne, N. York; John Cape, Rhyna, a negro woman, and a negro woman belonging to Dr. Stewart.

In addition to these, 13 others, among them, Lamar of Savannah, have floated ashore near New Inlet; of these the names have not been ascertained, except Mr. Lamar and the following:—Samuel Boyler, Talbot Co. Md. Owen Gallaher; all are said to be likely to live.

We regret not to find the name of Judge Cameron in the above list, though he may be among those not arrived in Wilmington from the New Inlet, for whom carriages were yesterday despatched from Wilmington.

Seven persons died on one of the pieces of the wreck the day before they were fallen in with, among them the Rev. Mr. Woart, of the Episcopal Church, and lady. To such extremities had the sufferers been reduced, that the day of their delivery had been fixed on as the fatal day to SELECT BY LOT A VICTIM TO APPEASE THE CRAVINGS OF HUNGER.

The hinder part of the stern, after the boat parted contained 50 or 60 persons, mostly women or children. The persons saved saw this go down. Of course all were lost.

Some of the persons rescued charged the accident as the result of gross negligence—the blow-cook had been left open, and the boilers emptied and hot; the frightened Engineer suddenly filled them with water and the explosion was the result.

**The Pulaski.**—A very general impression has gone abroad that this ill-fated boat was running against time for the purpose of deciding a bet of considerable amount of money. In conversing with Mr. Hibbert, he pledges himself that he was unaware of any such bet, nor was the boat going at any more than her regular speed, that of about 2 1/2 knots per hour. He expresses himself decidedly of opinion, that the cause of the disaster was a want of water in the boiler, which was entirely owing to the negligence of the Assistant Engineer, who was in charge of the Engine at the time.

Mr. Hibbert is himself an experienced engineer, having been employed in that capacity on board the Virginia, South Carolina, and Pulaski, and had the entire confidence of all the officers of the respective boats.—He would, therefore, without doubt, have been informed if any extra speed had been put on the boat, and his assistance and advice would have been required. From our knowledge of him, we are sure that he would not conceal the fact now, if he was aware of it.  
Charleston Courier.

**DESTRUCTION OF COTTON.**—The Vicksburg Register of the 12th inst. says:—"We understand by a gentleman from Tehula, that about 450 bales of cotton belonging to the Holy Springs Banking Company were consumed by fire; a day or two since in the Yazoo river.

It is stated in the 'New York Spirit of the Times,' that within the last five weeks, Wm. R. Johnson, has won \$3000 in purses alone.

## Twenty-Fifth Congress,

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1838.  
EVENING SESSION.

The House met at half-past three, pursuant to the order.

Mr. Pickens concluded his remarks upon the subject of the Independent Treasury bill. Mr. Garland of Virginia then obtained the floor, but stating that the subject had come up suddenly, that the committee should rise, and indulge him till to-morrow.

After some conversation upon the order of business, the committee rose, and reported progress.

Upon motion of Mr. White of Kentucky, the House then went into Committee of the Whole upon the post route bill.

The amendment of Mr. Hopkins, with an amendment proposed thereto by Mr. Underwood, Mr. Underwood briefly went into an argument to show that the proposed new routes could be established, without any extraordinary appropriation.

Mr. Reed expressed his desire to grant every facility to the country which could be done without encroachment upon the Treasury. He referred to some topics upon which he wished more information, and alluded to the express mail as an accommodation to speculators, not generally expensive to the people, and he thought it an extra expense that might be dispensed with.

Mr. Pope went into some considerations in favor of the bill, and appealed to the committee not to embarrass the bill by objecting to trifles, as it was important, particularly for the West, that it should be passed. If the amendment was objectionable, he hoped it would be rejected, and that the bill would be passed.

Mr. Yell thought the principle had been, from the first, to make the Post Office Department support itself from its own funds. This principle had been in some instances, departed from, and he was willing to make a contingent appropriation, so that the Postmaster General might have a discretionary power to use it or not as might be necessary. He did not wish that the little necessary accommodation for the West should be withheld; but he would prefer that such routes as were requisite should be maintained there, and that some great routes in the interior and upon the seaboard, should be so cut down as to keep the expenditure within reasonable bounds. Unless some appropriation was made, it would be necessary to cut down some of the routes in the old States, or refuse routes in the West which are absolutely necessary.

Mr. Martin contended that it was idle and would be futile, to pass the bill without the amendment. He would not go into the statistics of the office, but it was stated by the Postmaster General that the funds available to the Department were not adequate to the call made by the proposed new routes. It was, therefore, proper to supply funds from other resources, or to reject the bill. He contended for the necessity of establishing the routes proposed, and objected to the curtailment proposed by Mr. Yell. He did not wish to have any curtailment in these facilities for the accommodation of the people.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Hall, Goode, Mercer, Briggs, Montgomery, Yell and Calhoun.

After which the amendments were adopted, and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House.  
And at a quarter past seven,  
The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1838.  
EVENING SESSION.

The House met, according to the order, at half past three o'clock, and went into committee upon the

## INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL.

Mr. Dromgoole went into an argument at length in favor of the principles of the bill. He urged the impropriety of being governed by precedent and usage against the light of experience, and in opposition to new convictions of truth and duty. He then went into an extended examination of the principles of taxation and expenditure, and reviewed with great force the opinions of able political economists upon the general subjects of collecting, keeping, and disbursing the national revenue. The different arguments upon these topics were brought to bear favorably upon the principles of the bill, and were supported by quotations from the most correct authorities upon subjects of financial measures.

Mr. S. S. Prentiss then took the floor, and suggested that he desired to address the committee. He said if the committee desired to rise, he would postpone his remarks till to-morrow, but he was willing to go on, in part, then.

Mr. Wise moved that the committee rise; which motion was decided in the negative—yeas 62 nays 65.

Mr. Prentiss then proceeded to offer some remarks in opposition to the bill; when, after continuing some time, he gave way to Mr. Wise, who again moved that the committee rise; which motion prevailed.

The committee then rose and reported progress. The Speaker laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives of the U. States: I transmit, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th inst. reports from the Secretary of State, Treasury, & War, and the documents referred to by them respectively. It will be seen that the outrages committed on the steamboat Sir Robert Peel, under the American flag, within the waters of the United States, and upon the steamboat Telegraph, under the American flag, at Rockville, in Upper Canada, have not been followed by any demand of either Government on the other for redress. These acts have been so far treated on each side as criminal offences, committed within the jurisdiction of tribunals competent to inquire into the facts, and to punish the persons concerned in them. Investigations have been made, some of the individuals are in progress, the result of which cannot be doubted. The excited state of public feeling on the borders of Canada, on both sides of the line, has occasioned the most painful anxiety to this Government. Every effort has been, and will be, recently formed, and in course of execution by Canadians who have found a refuge within our territory, to involve the nation in a war with our neighboring and friendly power. Such design cannot succeed while the two Governments appreciate, and confidently rely upon, the good faith of each other in the performance of their respective duties. With a fixed determination to use all the means in my power to put a speedy and satisfactory termination to these border troubles, I have operation of the British authorities, at home, and in the North American possessions, in the accomplishment of a purpose so sincerely and earnestly desired by the Governments and people, both of the United States and Great Britain.

M. VAN BUREN  
Washington, June 20, 1838.

On motion of Mr. Bronson, accompanying reports were committed on Military Affairs.

Resolved, That Land Claims in the following Richard his claim to the north, of range Indian, in the On motion of the House

From Talladega Register. TO MISS C\*\*\*\*\* OF J

I met thee, and my heart awoke Its sleeping long hushed strain; As when the breath of summer steals Across the flowery plain;

My spirit knelt within me—and I gazed upon thy shrine, As I gaze on the diamond stars Which in the blue sky shine—

Girl of the bright and sunny brow, And cheek of rosy hue, I would that chance again might bring Thy beauty to my view—

Then what is woman?—what is she Who holds this spell of power? She is thro' life's dark and dreary waste The brightest only flower—

Monument to Franklin.—The Mobile Typographical Society have passed a series of resolutions recommending to the Officers of the National Typographical Association the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of Franklin, and urgently requesting that body to correspond with the different local Societies throughout the Union, for the purpose of eliciting their sentiments upon the proposition.

We are highly pleased with this proposition, and cannot but believe that it will meet the unanimous approval and support of the Craft. We would suggest, in addition to the recommendations of the Mobile Society, that the remains of the immortal Printer be placed under the monument, and the appropriate epitaph written by himself be inscribed on its principal front.—Mont. Adv.

Matthew Cary of Philadelphia has published two letters on the subject of the Irish emigrants, against whom so much clamor has lately been raised by those who have not been able to obtain their votes at the elections. Mr. Cary says, with much force.

Complaints are frequent made that an undue proportion of the tenants of our almshouses are Irish. Whence does this state of things proceed? They are often employed in marshy places, where fever and ague are rife—they are worn out by hard labor, often maimed by explosions of rocks, and by avalanches of labor, or at least for weeks and months together. They and their families then become dependent, in a great measure, on the public aid; and who, I pray, have a better claim to public aid than those who have spent their strength and lost their health in laboring for the public?—N. Y. Evening Post.

From the New York Gazette. The Methodist Conference now holding its annual session in this city, has done an act that entitles it to the gratitude of the country, and one that might well be imitated by all other ecclesiastical bodies. Some of the clergymen of that church have been innoculated with the abolition virus, and joined the zealots of other sects in itinerating the country for the purpose of producing trouble and disquietude in the land, by agitating this last and worst device of Satan. The conference has taken up the case with a spirit that does it honor, and disciplined some of those who have but partially engaged in the mischief.

Others who have been more active and open in departing from the legitimate christianian duties assigned to them, to breed ill blood & disturbance in society, have been suspended. It is an example that should be followed by every church in the United States. The Methodist church we venture to say from personal knowledge, is better acquainted with the state of slave population in the Southern States than any other body of christians, for its ministers have mixed more with that population, and done more for its melioration than those of any other denomination. They know very well what mountains of falsehood have been piled up by the abolitionists in relation to the condition of the Southern negroes. They know the utter falsity of the declaration in the mouth of every abolitionist in the land, that the laws of the ordinances of religion, that every facility is afforded to those people.

They are encouraged to labor among the same things, short of abhorrence of the Sabbath, and are in-

debted for their religious instruction to the Methodists, and we dare say that proportion, who are religious at all, belong to that church. They belong to it because its ministers have been more indefatigable in discharging their duties towards them. We are far from intending by these remarks to speak disparagingly, even by implication, of other denominations, for we are aware how much they have all done in many instances, but it is a fact not to be controverted, that the Methodists have done more than all the rest together, in the discharge of this benevolent duty. It is plain, therefore, that this denomination, know more, and can judge more correctly of the real situation of the slaves of the South, than any of their christian brethren, and it is this circumstance that gives great value to the steps just taken by the highest authority of that church. Its venerable Bishops, its ministers, and its delegates, never did an act in stricter accordance with their duty as good christians and good citizens.

A difficulty between Col. C. C. Scott and Capt. Isaac Smith, resulted in the death of the latter on the 18th inst. Gainesville, by the hands of Colonel Scott. Col. S. was immediately arrested by the officers of the law, as was also his brother, Mr. Francis T. Scott, and his brother-in-law, L. Q. Smith, Esq. who were both implicated in the homicide.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 12, 1838. The Earthquake, a slight shock of which was felt in this city on Saturday last, was more sensibly experienced at Louisville. The Advertiser says, that "about ten minutes after 8 o'clock, A. M. a shock, preceded and followed by a rumbling noise and tremulous motion, was felt in this city. The vibrations (three in number) were from west by south to east by north, and the motion appeared, to persons sitting and looking to the north or south, to be an inch or an inch and a half. In some instances persons in the upper stories of buildings were much frightened. We shall hear more of it from the west and south."

Earthquakes are of common occurrence at New Madrid, Missouri, a short distance below the mouth of the Ohio river. We expect to hear that the shock in that neighborhood, was more violent than in any other part of the Mississippi Valley.—Express.

DREADFUL FAMINE IN INDIA.—The overland despatch from India (via Marsilles) arrived in London, bringing intelligence from Calcutta and Madras to the middle, and from Bombay to the end of March. The accounts of the progress of the famine in the western provinces are most horrible; the inhabitants of the Ayr are compelled to forego their evening drives on account of the intolerable effluvia arising from the dead bodies surrounding the station. A small river near Cawnpore, is said to be literally choked with the corpses of the multitudes starved to death. A relief fund has been opened in Calcutta, and on the 15th of March the subscriptions amounted to above 40,000 rupees.

REMEMBER THIS. A youth named Rice, having lately fallen into the basin, City Road, a quarter of an hour elapsed before he could be got out, when two surgeons attempted, but after an hour's exertion, were unsuccessful in their attempts to restore the youth to life. A drunken man from the tap room, waking from his sleep, & hearing that the medical men had failed, staggered into the room and said he could restore the boy, and applying his mouth to that of the youth (at the same time closing the nostrils), by strong suction as if drawing the breath from the patient, actually renovated him in a few moments, to the astonishment of all present. This was the ninth person this individual had restored in a similar manner.—Farmouth Register.

Mitchell, known by the appellation of "the Pirate," died in Mobile on the 25th. His death was occasioned by a shot from one of a guard, for attempting to escape, while being conducted to prison for riot.

The Examiner states that he held a privateering commission in the service of Texas, and his purpose was to get on board of a boat at the Balize, ready for the expedition. He had several companions leagued with him. Mont. Adv.

SMITHSONIAN BEQUEST. Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city dated

LONDON, May 14, 1838. DEAR SIR:—As you have a great stake in Washington, and done more towards improving it than any person I know of, I will not deny myself the satisfaction of saying to you, for the information of your fellow citizens, that I have fully recovered the Smithsonian bequest from the Court of Chancery, and shall embark with the money of £100,000 sterling, next month. I forward by this same packet an official despatch to the Secretary of State upon the subject. That your beautiful city may prosper in all ways, thereby uniting public and private good, is the sincere wish of one who claims to have been always its friend, and who begs to subscribe himself, dear sir, Your very faithful and obedient serv't. RICHARD RUSH.

From the Nashville Whig. INTERESTING FROM THE GHEROKEE COUNTRY. We have been permitted to copy the following letter from Major General SCOTT, to his excellen-

cy, Gov't CANNON. It conveys the gratifying intelligence that the Tennessee Volunteers are about being discharged, and may soon be looked for at home;

HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION, Cherokee Agency, JUNE 22, 1838.

SIR—I have much pleasure in saying to your Excellency, that the cherokees who yet remained in the country, on the 24th ult., probably more than three fourths have already been collected for emigration by the troops under my command. The other fourth, it is expected, will be collected in eight or ten days more.

About 3,000 were sent off to the West, between the 1st and 17th inst., when, apprehending that the warm season might prove highly injurious to the Indians, I was induced to suspend farther emigration until the first of September next. In the meantime, I proposed to hold all the Indians yet to be emigrated, guarded by regular troops, at and around this place, Ross' and Gunter's Landing.

I have the honor to be, With great respect, Your Excellency's most ob't serv't, WINDFIELD SCOTT. P. S.—I have already commenced the discharge of the Tennessee militia of this army W. S. His EX: N. CANNON, Gov. of Tennessee.

FROM THE NORTHERN FRONTIER. We have been favored with the following extract of a letter, dated

NIAGARA FRONTIER, Chippewa, U. C. June 21. I arrived here to-day, and find this place in great excitement owing to a battle which took place last night at "Short Hills," about twelve miles hence, between a mounted troop of 100 British lancers and about two thousand patriots.

It resulted in the loss of four lancers and the capture of nearly all the rest. The patriots are fast gaining ground, and will not recede until they succeed or are exterminated. This place is garrisoned with 500 infantry, the 24th regiment, and the lancers, besides volunteers. Every person is thoroughly searched before he can leave the place. The steambot which lands the passengers from Buffalo is searched. They fear very much an eruption in this place, and for that reason every hotel is under guard, and every passage secured by armed men. A body of U. S. troops are quartered in Buffalo, and Gen. Brady and several other officers left this morning for Detroit.

The Buffalo Com. Adv. makes the affair of small importance. We copy the following from that paper of June 22: We have learned but little respecting this affair in addition to what we published yesterday. A gentleman of this city, who left the Falls this morning, informs us that it was generally understood there that the fight had its origin in a tavern brawl. The lancers were insolent and overbearing; high words were followed by blows, and a general melee ensued, in which several were severely injured, and a few killed.

There is no evidence that any violence was premeditated by either party, and so far as we can learn, it was purely a casual encounter. It may, however, be but the prelude to fresh troubles. There is no affinity between the resident population of the province and the British soldiers. The latter are looked upon as foreign mercenaries, and we may expect to hear of frequent collisions, between them and the people. A report was brought up by the cars this noon that 60 regulars had been taken prisoners by the insurgents, near Short Hills. If this is true, it would indicate that there is a more perfect organization on their part than we had supposed, and that they are about to commence active operations; but we doubt the story altogether. If any troops have been captured, they probably belonged to the "Queen's Own," a detachment of which is stationed at Lundy's Lane.

TEXAS.—Our dates from Texas are up to 30th June. P. W. Grayson has been appointed Minister to the United States. Mr. Grayson was a candidate for the Presidency in opposition to Lamar, and it is said that Houston will be a candidate for re-election. Wm. H. Wharton, who had been nominated for the Vice Presidency, declines being a candidate. The New Orleans Bee says, "there seems to be plenty of candidates for the high offices of the States, and political warfare is as warm in the young republic as in our own country. The Brazoria paper is filled with abuse of Gen. Houston."

Like the Cave of old Eolus, the Bank of the United States appears, to be the great magazine of the panic, suffering, and distress, which, at the will of the presiding deity, are sent forth to afflict and afflict the commercial community. Nothing could be more placid than the surface of things a few days since. The extatic delight of Mr. Biddle on the passage of Mr. Webster's resolution, as manifested by his letter to Mr. J. Q. Adams of the 31st ult. only prevented his appearing as "calm as a summer's morning." Alas! that a cloud of displeasure should disturb the serenity of his benignant countenance, and fill the hearts of his merchants throughout the land with dismay! It unfortunately became necessary to carry the resolution of Mr. Webster into effect. The necessary orders were given by the Secretary of the Treasury to collecting officers, which were imperiously required by existing laws. Mr. Sergeant immediately arose in the House, and inquired of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and means whether it was his intention to take up the Independent Treasury bill. The answer of Mr. Cabreling in the affirmative appears to have been the signal for opening once more the panic magazine of the Bank. The correspondent employed to blow the bellows through the paper owned by that corporation here, immediately raises his lugubrious notes, which are forthwith re-echoed by all the dependents of the Bank; and we are now again "in the midst of a revolution!" and this, while the whole and hope but a single week since! How long will the mercantile interests of this country suffer barefaced maneuvers?—Globe.

The Charleston Courier, in speaking of the re-building of that City, says: "It is cheering indeed to see the number of brick buildings now in rapid progress of construction in King Street. That ancient mart promises to lift itself from its ashes in renovated beauty, and, thanks to the brick law, with added durability."

The Columbus (Geo.) Herald thus gives the state of the Money Market. That Columbus City, in the Georgia State, must

be a glorious place for the brokerage business. "West Florida money, five cents on a dollar; Commercial Bank of Florida, three drinks for five dollars—operations exceedingly limited—market dull and falling."

Progress of Printing.—The Sun; a penny paper published in New York, circulates thirty thousand copies every morning. It is printed on a double-cylinder Napier Press, which throws off 4,000 copies per hour! The Editor says: "We invite newspaper publishers to visit our establishment when the press is in operation; we shall be happy to show them what would have astonished Dr. Faust, with all his intimacy with a certain nil admirari potentate."

FATE OF THE BILL. The Banks have at least triumphed. Their influence and power has proven greater than that of the Government and People combined. The indebtedness of Members of Congress to the Banks, in a sum not less than one million of dollars, caused the House of Representatives, on the 25th ult., to reject the Independent Treasury Bill, by a vote of 125 to 111. The Washington Chronicle, in remarking upon the result, says: "Republicanism did all that it could do to rescue the Government and People from the demoralizing despotism of a moneyed aristocracy, but all in vain. Federalism as it has always done, rallied together all the elements of opposition. The Banker—the Stock-jobber—the Shaver—the Anti-Mason—the Abolitionist—the Conservative—all combined together, and the result has been as we have stated.—Montgomery Adv.

The occasion is one that calls for comment—but we have not leisure to indulge in remarks. Changes of a very mysterious and extraordinary character have been effected within the last few days; and we are left to conjecture as to the agency. Time, however, in whose train Truth is ever an attendant, will probably disclose facts and circumstances that may leave little to conjecture. Enough, for the present, to know that Federalism has triumphed. The means which it employed may be the subject of future investigation. And now we turn from this self-constituted board of bank directors, who are determined that both the Government and the People shall submit to their authority—we turn from them to the People themselves. The issue is made up—whether the money-dealers shall become the supreme power in this country—whether they shall dictate to this Government, assume and exercise the sovereign authority to create a paper currency for this great Nation in despite of the Constitution, and compel the People to take it in exchange for the products of labor on their own terms. This is the issue now distinctly made up and presented to the country, and every man must shake off his lethargy, and prepare himself for the contest.—If the Federal party succeed, this Government ceases to be a Government of the PEOPLE, and becomes a mere agent—a corrupt machine of the moneyed monopolists of the country. The wages of prostitution will be regularly paid out to members of Congress, who will become, to all intents and purposes, a mere board of bank directors, abusing their high functions at the bidding of their masters, and sacrificing their constituents to the slackness and cupidity of sordid capitalists. They will shingle the whole country with corporations and exclusive privileges, and make the honest labor of the People tributary to a vast moneyed aristocracy.

If there ever was a time when the virtue and patriotism of the People should be roused into action, it is now. The Federal Aristocracy of money has contrived so to manage the State Governments as to secure to itself exclusive privileges in the charters of numerous Banks. These, wielding the immense power of three hundred millions of dollars, and hourly adding to the amount, have been organized and brought out into the field against the Government and the People, demanding that both should yield obedience and pay to them the immense annual tribute of fifty millions of dollars—nearly equal to the net proceeds of the entire productive labor of the whole Union exported to foreign markets.—This tribute they demand; not for capital loaned, but for credit sold, and which credit has been given to them by laws passed in despite of that equality of rights secured by our institutions!"

REVOCATION OF TRADING PRIVILEGES. When Queen ELIZABETH resolved to do away the monopolies, (which, in her time, were derived from patents) her minister CROIZ gave notice of it in the following speech: "There shall be a proclamation general throughout the realm to notify her Majesty's resolution in this behalf. And because you may eat your meat more savory than you have done, every man shall have salt as good and as cheap as he can buy it or make it, freely without danger of that patent, which shall be freely and wholly revoked. The same benefit shall they have aqua composita, and the like; and they that have weak stomachs, for their satisfaction shall have vinegar and aleger, as the like set, at liberty. Train oil shall go the same way; oil of blubber shall march in equal rank; brushes and bottles endure the like judgment. The patent for pouldry, if it be not called in, it shall be void. [word] we believe, whose growth was prohibited; or interfered with,] which, as I take it, is not restrained either by law or statute, but only by proclamation, (I mean for the former) though for the saving thereof it might receive great disputation, yet, for your satisfaction, the Queen's pleasure is to revoke that proclamation; only she pray-

eth thus much, that when she comes to see you in your counties, she be near them. "Those that desire to go spruce, wish, at less charge, than accustomed much been prosecuted, shall now as the patent of new drapery, which I am sorry there is a cause of the savageness of the people and war of good service and desert, a good Majesty, and a good member of our weith, Mr. Carmarthen; notwithstanding be suspended, and left to the law. I shall tell you, there is no reason that revoked, for the Queen means not to do of her prerogative. I say it shall be if the law do not warrant it."

Shall we not presently want a Queen, to deliver us from the trading shadow of his late charter? He has grossing houses at almost every port, where there is a custom-house. He has BIDDLE junior, to engross the BRABURNS can lay its hands, while in London, turns all the proceeds of trade into usury. As yet, Mr. BIDDLE has come like that of the trade patents in BETH's time, will come in for salt, train oil, starch, wood, &c. The following of Mr. BIDDLE's beginning, is copied from Philadelphian Times: "Mr. BIDDLE'S 'SNUG HARBOR' LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.—It is not generally known that Mr. Biddle has a son concerned in a very large commercial house, recently established in Liverpool, England, and to which the miscalled Bank of the United States all its cotton, tobacco &c. bought on special commissions on which will, this year, to at least one hundred thousand pounds. It is well for the people of this State and the States, to know this fact, as it is true saying that rats desert a sinking ship from motive, and Mr. Biddle may wish to make a large fortune in good 'snug harbor,' while he is at the same time utilizing the commercial business of the far as the shipping of produce goes to may in time, if allowed further to operate; agree, to please the Federalists, all the importing and exporting business of America?—Philadelphia Times.

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville Ala. on the 30th day of June, 1838 not taken out against the 1st day of July will be sent to the General P. O. as follows:

- Allen Elijah Johnson Wm
Ayers Mrs Susan Johnson Helen
Badger Robert King Henry
Barnhill David Leu James
Brown John Longmiller Maria
Barnett John Little Josiah & Fred
Bald Richard Lackey Col.
Brown W. R. & Jasper Long Isaac
Burton John H.
Brown James
Carter Mrs. E. M. Murderhill Alex.
Do Nathaniel McFarland, Brevet
Crozier Col. A. T. Co. Meares.
Corcoran John P. Murdoch David L.
Clayson Sam'l F. Melson Robert
Clines Stephen McRight Blewett
Coats William Manning Edward
Campbell Wm. B. Narron Wm. B.
Carmachal Jacob 2 Norman Thos.
Clayton S. K. Norman Charles
Champion William
D Davidson David T. L. Patillo George
Dodson William 5 Penn S. C.
Duffy William Pollock Joseph
DeJreese Joseph Pickens Reese
Davis Richard Penn Wm. Rev'd
Dodson Edmund R
E Estes Joel Rofler John T.
Elis Silas Rihley Thomas
Ezzel Mason 2 Robinson John
G Graham Joel 2 Simons Elisha
Griffith William Simons E. S.
Gains William 2 Smith Alex.
Grahame Messrs. Sandlin James
Hanna W. K. Sandford Robert
Hamet John Thompson J. C.
Hamel John Vinyard William
Hames Elzaboy Warnick Deaton
Housley William Williams Richard
Hughes Jackson Wallace Hugh B.
Hamit Davis Whitesides James
Hoopers Messrs.

WILL GARRETT, JUNR

STOP THE VILLAIN FIFTY DOLLAR REWARD given by the undersigned for the apprehension of SAMUEL SAMPLER, and delivery of him to me in Talladega County. The offender is about thirty-five or forty years of age, six feet high, stout built, rather dark complexion, black bushy hair; black beard; dark slow spoken and hoarse voice, a large scar on the forehead, and a large scar on the side of his jaw extending partly on his neck. Sampler stole a Bay Horse from the Widow Cunningham on the 25th of May last, and is described: A large Bay Horse 15h hands in length made, the hair on the right hind leg white; thought to have a small white spot on forehead; about seven years old. The reward will be paid on the delivery of the offender to me in Talladega County, or at Chockolocco creek, 7 miles below the Spring.

July 5, 1838. DANIEL GEORGE

The editor of the Standard of Milledgeville, will confer a lasting favor on indigent circumstances, who have family to support, by giving the above insertions.

LAW OFFICE JOHN D. CRYMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW will attend all the Courts of the Judicial Circuit. His residence is at Jacksonville, Benton County.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JULY 12, 1838.

Candidates for Sheriff.

FINDLEY, ARCHIBALD WELLS, WOOD, ESQ., WM. C. PRICE, KELLY.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. H. HUGHES, as a candidate for Cherokee County.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. ROBERT L. LANE, as a candidate for this district, at the ensuing election, where there is a vacancy.

We are authorized to announce JOHN J. HUMPHREY, Esq. of Jefferson County, as a candidate to represent the St. Clair, Cherokee and DeKalb, in the next session of our State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce COL. W. B. MARTIN, as a candidate for the Representative Branch of the next session.

JOHN COCHRAN, Esq. is a candidate to represent Benton County, in the next session of the ensuing Legislature, May 31, 1838.

It is requested to state that B. MADISON, of Boiling Spring Beat, will serve, if elected, as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues.

It is requested to state that John Richey, Esq. of Richey's beat, will serve, if elected, as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues.

As we published the act granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands, we have been politely favored with a letter from the Hon. C. C. Clay, to F. G. McConnell, Esq. of Talladega, and also a printed copy of "A Bill for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands, who were deprived of the right of pre-emption rights, on the 19th day of June, 1834," which was passed by the Senate on the 7th June last. We have carefully read, but find no mention of this bill in the proceedings of the House, and entertain the opinion that it will not be acted on by that body at the present session. Monday the 9th day fixed upon for adjournment, but the Sub-Treasury bill has been finally decided, it is thought they may adjourn at an early hour.

We received a request from a number of gentlemen, to publish the pre-emption bill as that act is revised by the late law, but we have been unable to procure it in time for publication this week. We have, however, been furnished with a copy in time for next week's paper, and in this place, if it can be procured, it will be published.

The citizens of Benton county celebrated the Anniversary of American Independence on Sunday 4th July at Jacksonville. The celebration commenced by a procession formed on the public square under the direction of Col. John T. Pope, proceeded to the Presbyterian Church, where a Declaration of American Independence was read by Mr. Martin Esq. followed by an oration from E. H. Hall, and partook of a very sumptuous dinner, prepared in fine style by Judge Pendleton the proceeds of which were for the benefit of the poor. After the removal of the cloth the following were drank:

REGULAR TOASTS. The 4th of July 76—The principles which have guided, continue to guide the councils of our country, and perpetuate our Union. The memory of George Washington. The memory of Thomas Jefferson. The signers of the Declaration of Independence. The memory of Lafayette. The Administration of Martin Van Buren—The administration of Thomas Jefferson, it has to be regretted that the influence of wealth and popularity.

The Governor of Alabama. Alabama—Destined to be one of the fairest of the twenty-six. The States—The Union—A strict adherence to the Constitution will protect the rights of the former and perpetuate the latter. Prejudice, Bigotry, and Ignorance—May they arrive, when like the sun's dial at midnight cast no shadow; when the voice of abolition, liberty and anti-refinement may be lost in the union of liberality and enlightened religion. The Sub-Treasury system—May the divorce of the Heroes and Sages of the Revolution. Woman—May we never forget that respect to her is the best testimony we can give of respect to the rights of man.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS. Job Forney, President of the day. The people of the United States. Sovereign in their Moral Independence in their political power, and so all the attributes of a free and independent nation.

Daniel Hoke, 1st Vice President—Martin Van Buren, President of the United States—May he follow the measures of government as to the steps of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson forgetting James Madison.

H. C. A. Green, 2nd Vice President. The hard work, economical living, less brag and more champaign will relieve it. Scott, Esq. 3d Vice President. The fertility of her soil, the salubrity of her climate, the numerous and enterprising population, the facilities of a Rail Road, to make her one of the most desirable in the State.

John T. Pope, Marshal of the day. The Revolution—For the cause of liberty and the rights of man, their fortunes, and their sacrifices, to defend their sons are ever ready. T. Smith, Esq. Orator of the day. The Constitutional safety of the United States—The sheet anchor of our safety.

H. L. Martin, reader. Benton Sun of DeKalb—High in the ascendant, may it ever ride at the helm, lighting to the tomb of the Capulets, and prospects of all apostates from its faith.

M. Burt. Gen. Gordon of Virginia—The divorce of the government from the people.

banks, altho a nullifier, deserves the respect and esteem of the friends of the present administration.

By Miles W. Abernathy, Esq. Our Congress—May it hereafter be composed of more patriotism and less bullism.

By Col. Benjamin Hollingsworth. Democrats of '38—Beware of the mischievous machinations of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Nicholas and the Devil for the next presidency.

By James Clarke, Esq. The President of the United States—Educated in the school of Thomas Jefferson, he is happily restoring his republican doctrines by trampling upon bank influence and monied power.

By Col. John D. Hoke. Martin Van Buren and the Pre-emption Bill—The man and the measure, like Lycurgus and the Division Law, have converted the Cherokee Country and the far west into a Sparta and Laconia.

By Col. H. L. Martin. Hon. Clement C. Clay, of Alabama—The able statesman, the enlightened politician and the zealous advocate of the doctrines of democracy. His indefatigable, uniform, and able support in the Senate of the U. S. of the "pre-emption bill," and others of no less importance to the South & West, has created a debt of gratitude which the people will ere long pay.

By John Lane, Esq. Clay is a mighty good man, and Chapman's no worse—they have given us a pre-emption law without any fuss.

By Col. George Fleming. The Orator of the day, E. T. Smith—May his efforts in his profession be as successful as his oration to-day has been brilliant.

To this sentiment Mr. Smith responded in a very neat and appropriate manner and concluded by giving

The Citizens of Benton County—Their kindness & hospitality is equalled only by their devoted patriotism and enthusiastic love of liberty.

By Fielding Snow, Esq. Success to Reuben Chapman and the Alabama squatters—May we flourish with the people of our sister states, and always treat Henry Clay in the way he deserves.

By Amos T. Laird, Esq. Martin Van Buren—Against the schemes of combined subterfuge, he has been elevated to the presidential chair and the democracy of the country will sustain him.

By Irby Morgan, Esq. Martin Van Buren!!!—May his chunk never be extinguished so long as America may need a Beacon by which to steer her course.

By Wm. Laird Jr. Esq. The Administration—The only opposition to its measures is that prompted by the same feelings which opposed Thomas Jefferson.

By Philip Fulks, Esq. The pre-emption Law—An act of justice. Its liberal provisions will leave to each one of the "thousand rattle" the blessings that the president and his true friends in Congress intended.

By Wm. Laird Jr. Esq. Martin Van Buren—His recommendation of the pre-emption bill, his hostility to the fanaticism of abolition, are evidences of patriotism that all the acts of the opposition cannot suppress.

The Company having called upon John Foster, Esq. for a speech and sentiment, Mr. Foster rose, and in an eloquent and beautiful strain, held the company for several minutes in delight, and amidst loud cheering concluded with the following toast.

The Citizens of Benton County—There are hearts no where warmer or kinder than theirs.

By J. B. Pendleton, Esq. The first Monday in August, may we have it to say, that for Benton County it proved a proud day, that out of the number as if with one voice, we give honest votes and make a wise choice.

By S. H. Likens, Esq. As honorable as this day has been celebrated, may the present administration so end.

By J. I. George. Science and Liberty—May it ever be the motto of America.

By Dr. John Crutchfield. Martin Van Buren—He has undertaken to carry out the administration of Andrew Jackson; may he do it successfully for eight years.

By Daniel Hoke, jr. Robert Strange, U. S. Senator from North Carolina—A classic scholar, a profound jurist and a patriotic statesman.

By E. S. Jones, Esq. The Veto of the bank bill—May the democracy of the country, from one end of the continent to the other sustain the measure, and trample under foot every attempt at unconstitutional monopoly.

By G. H. Stiner. John C. Calhoun, that able defender of the people's rights and protector of the Constitution—May the day not be far distant when he will rise and let his light shine for a more elevated station.

By G. B. Douthit, Esq. May the 26 States be united and as firm as marble pillars stand, and the American star-spangled banner ever wave o'er our peaceful land.

By Martin Crouch, Esq. To the Farmers of Benton County—they are mud-sills of banks and commerce, and may the plough continue long to run and the mattock to be used.

By Henry Buttrick, Esq. Amos Kendall—the able and laborious Post Master General—May his usefulness to his country long be retained.

By Mr. Crush. The memory of Roger Sherman, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

By A. Yoc. Washington and Franklin, Pressman and compositor of the work of the American Revolution—the former worked off the enemies of Independence, the latter aided in composing those lines which form the basis of the liberty we enjoy. Their works shall never be erased from our memory.

By Wm. Dohard, Esq. Irishmen in America—Ever ready to defend the institutions of their adopted country, yet never forgetting "Erin mavourneen, Erin go braugh."

SENATE U. S. June 21st, 1838.

My Dear Sir:—Supposing the subject to be interesting to many citizens of your part of the State, I enclose to you a printed copy of the "Act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands." It is substantially correct—the I cannot say it is literally so, as it was very hastily printed. The law is not what the friends of the settlers could desire. It has imperfections, and is clogged with too many restrictions; but the friends of the measure had not the power, nor were they permitted, to frame the law in conformity with their wishes and judgment. Imperfect as it is, however, I most sincerely hope, and believe, it will do much good; and that it will secure their homes to most, if not all of the hardy pioneers, who have

settled on the public lands, and rendered them valuable by their labor and industry.

I am, Sir, with high regard, Your obt. serv't.

C. C. CLAY.

Major Henry L. Martin, Jacksonville, Ala.

WASHINGTON City, June 8th, 1838.

Dear Sir: The bill, of which the enclosed is a copy, passed the Senate yesterday, and I trust, may pass the House of Representatives. I do not know the individuals, who are interested in its passage, nor, indeed, their precise locality. But, supposing them to be resident principally in Talladega and Benton, I thought I would enclose this copy, and state the progress of the bill; and, at the same time, ask the favor of you, as far as convenient to make it known to them.

With great respect, Your friend and obt. sv't. C. C. CLAY.

F. G. McCONNELL, Esq. Talladega, Ala.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 13, 1838.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the following bill; which was read, and passed to a second reading.

A BILL for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands, who were deprived of the benefits of the act granting pre-emption rights, which was approved on the nineteenth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every settler on the public lands, within the territory acquired from the Creek Indians, by the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, who would otherwise have been entitled to the right of pre-emption, under "An act to revive the act entitled 'An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands,'" approved twenty-ninth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, but was deprived of the same, by locations for the benefit of the chiefs and orphans of the Creek tribe, which include their improvements, shall be entitled to the right of pre-emption to a like quantity of land, at the minimum price, in the territory lately acquired from the Cherokee Indians in Alabama; Provided, Every such settler shall first make satisfactory proof to the register and receiver of the land office of the district in which he resided on the said nineteenth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, that he would have been entitled to such right of pre-emption, but for the cause aforesaid, before he shall receive a certificate of his right of pre-emption: And provided, also, That no such claim shall be permitted to interfere with the occupancy or right of pre-emption of any settler within the Cherokee territory.

BERRYMAN BRENT BREEDEN, AUGUSTIN J. WITHERS, JOHN D. PHELAN & HENRY L. MARTIN, have been appointed aids to the Governor with the rank of Colonel.—Flag of the Union.

[Correspondence of the Balt. Transcript.] WASHINGTON, June 25. The Sub-Treasury Bill is disposed of at last!—The House of Representatives has this evening put its veto upon it by a majority of 14. Mr. Garland's motion to strike out the enacting clause, was carried by a vote of 92 yeas and 86 noes, and on being reported to the House in this shape, the previous question was applied, and the question then recurring on ordering the original bill to be engrossed, it was negatived by a vote of 111 yeas and 125 noes. This is a rapid sketch of the result and now for the details.

The early part of the day was spent in presenting petitions, resolutions &c. in spite of the remonstrance of Mr. Bell, who urged the paramount interest of the Sub-Treasury Bill and the importance of speedy action on it, moved to have it taken up.—This was refused, but it was finally agreed to that it should be taken up after the recess, Mr. Bell expressing a hope that it would be got out of committee this evening.

On the bill being taken up at half past three after the recess, Mr. Rhettt, of S. C. got the floor and spoke in its support till half past 5 o'clock, in the course of which, an animated talk ensued between him and Mr. Adams, also another with Mr. Prentiss, of Miss.; both being of a purely party bearing. No sooner had Mr. Rhettt taken his seat than a universal shout of "question!" evinced the general desire to stop all further talking, and come to a close action on the bill. It appearing that no member had the hardihood to delay this unequal demand, with more speechifying, the chair put to strike out the enacting clause—and it was carried by a vote of 92 yeas to 86 noes, producing on the vote concerning the Mississippi election.

The Committee then rising, the bill was reported having taken the chair, Sherrod Williams called for the previous question, which was sustained. The question was upon concurring with the committee in striking out. On motion of Mr. Henry A. Wise a call of the House ensued. Many of the absentees being of course locked out, and arriving while the excuses for absence were being received by the chair, they resorted to the galleries among the girls, exchanging jokes with their comrades below, or lounging about the lobbies trying to force an entrance through the windows. It was finally agreed to let them in, when to the amusement of every one, the principal doorkeeper had gone off with the key, and the outsiders could not get an ingress.

It was then finally found that only two members were absent—Messrs Jackson of Ga. and Bryan of New York.

The motion to suspend further proceedings on the call, being successful, another roar of "question!" ensued. Mr. Cushman demanded the Previous Question, which being sustained, the Chair answered that the main question would be on ordering the original bill to be engrossed, thus cutting off Garland's amendment (so calculated) adopted by the committee.—The Chair now put the main

question, on which the yeas and nays were ordered. The greatest excitement now filled the House, as the decisive moment approached, and the Speaker having with great solemnity commanded the members to observe silence during the vote, the Clerk commenced his task.

It was strange to see the commotion and excitement that a moment before prevailed the assembly, subside so suddenly and be succeeded by the most perfect stillness, which was only broken by the monotonous voice of the clerk, the various tones in which the members' responses were given, and the scratching of pens as most of them marked down the votes, while now and then a slight laugh would round as some of the rough ones rattled out their eyes or noses with a pointed emphasis that indicated their feelings. To add more to this exciting scene, just as the clerk had nearly got through the list, a discharge of artillery reverberated through the hall, it being the last guns fired in honor to the close of the procession of Masons who have celebrated St. John's Day here.—This unexpected salvo, I dare say, was considered ominous by both parties.

At last the result of the vote was announced by the chair as being 111 yeas and 125 noes; so the bill was not ordered to engrossment by a majority of 14. The announcement was received calmly by the members, because the result was foreseen, but the galleries not being so informed, gave vent to a general clapping of hands and stamping of feet, that showed plainly how uncertain and anxious they had been as to the result.

The bill, as it now stands, is dead. To-morrow it is said that Mr. Foster of N. Y. will move a reconsideration of the vote, but the majority, (14) against the bill, renders any material change in the vote on it quite hopeless.

In the Senate, the resolution from the House fixing the second Monday in July for closing the session, was received and read. Mr. Clay of Ky. wished to dispose of it at once, but the proposition was opposed on the ground that some Senators, desirous of voting on it, were absent. It was postponed till to-morrow.

Now that the Sub-Treasury bill is disposed of it is likely the House will wish to adjourn on a day earlier than the 9th of July, and probably the vote appointing that day may be reconsidered to-morrow.

PAIDELPHIA EXCHANGE June 27. I have just time to inform you that the motion to reconsider the Sub-Treasury Bill was lost yesterday by a vote of 21 yeas to 205 nays.

A motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of introducing the Special Deposit Scheme, was lost by a vote of 70 yeas to 155 nays.

The Savannah Georgian of June 26th says: The Banking House of the Bank of the State of Georgia, was entered between the closing of business on Saturday and Monday morning, supposed to be during Sunday. The outer door of the vault was forced open, nearly all the drawers of the officers desk opened and searched—the inner iron door presented the obstacle to the villains entering the vault, and the bank sustained no loss—not a dollar having been stolen, as they were unable to obtain access to the money. The following paper was left on the table of the President, directly in front of the chair, written in a plain bold hand: "The iron door made a complete April fool of us." And on the reverse of the sheet, the following: "It is hard to kick against the pricks—bad luck."

The citizens should be on the alert—there are no doubt, incendiaries among us, who failing to obtain money, may resort to other means. All vagrants should be arrested and examined.

DIED at the residence of Salathiel Clements in this county, on the 28th of June, 1838, WILLIAM BARRY, aged about 84 years. He was an old Revolutionary Soldier & pensioner, of the Virginia line, and served under the personal command of Washington. He was in all the principal battles fought to the North, as Brandywine, Monmouth, Germantown, &c. &c. He always supported a fair and honest character. He is the last perhaps of the family, except one daughter, in whose arms he died.

NOTICE. THE ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS belonging to William Arnold, will be offered at AUCTION on the 6th day of August next, in the town of Jacksonville.

A. MOORE, Receiver.

July 12, 1838.—td.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY, TAKEN UP & posted by George T. C. Beuge, one Chestnut Sorrel Mare, about 14 hands high, blaze face, with her right hind foot white, some saddle spots on her back, supposed to be fourteen years old, appraised to \$35.00 before Joseph M. Jones; J. P.

A. W. MAJORS, CLK. C. C.

July 12, 1838.—3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY, TAKEN UP and posted by Jacob Steel, living in Lookout Valley, one flea bitten gray mare about 14 hands high, with a blemish in her left eye her main hands on the left side no brand perceivable, appraised to \$30 before Jesse Hamble J. P.

A. W. MAJORS, CLK. C. C.

July 12th 1838.—3t.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Alexandria, which if not taken out by the first day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead Letters.

Mason James Maddox John O'banion Green Owings William Paris John M. Philips Mark Parks Nathaniel Raiford James M. Showmake Eljah Shadden James Turner Sarah Mrs. Thomas Susan Mrs. Teague James Wakefield James M. Wade A. H. Weston Alfred Wylie Benjamin Wilson P. V. Wilson Elizabeth Mrs. P. H. PEARSON, P. M.

July 5, 1838.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville Ala. on the 30th June, which if not taken out before the 1st day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead.

Hollingsworth Henry 2 Honea Miss Mary J

Jenkins Howell W. & Co. Johnson Thomas Johnston William Joiner Miss Amy K

Kanada Thomas Kelly Albert G. Kelsey Chauncey Kitchpatrick Andrew N. Kimbrell David L

Lapsley Mrs. Eliza J. Likens Thomas M. Livingston William Logan Riol Loudernik John M

McAlpin Rev. Robt McCully Barney 2 McGehee William McWitna Miss Marian McLanore Daniel McMichael R. P. 2

Martin John 2 Mead M. P. Milner Joshua Minton Sylvanus Moffitt William Montgomery James & Co Moore John 2 Mullins Nath'l H. 3 Mullins Salsbury N

2 Night John or Mrs Mary P Puck Jeremiah or A Haynes Penicks William Philips Mark poor Andrew Prather William R

Rainwater Burrell or John Fortenbury Rainey John Randolph Peyton Ridinger Samuel Reese Francis Riser G. & Co. 2 Russell James B. Do John P. Rmyan C. S

Scott James B. Schorn W. W. Shed Jacob 2 Shiel David Shields Robert Shipp Robert W. Smith Gideon Snyder Alexandria Stephens Thomas Strain James Swan Edward or Jacob McCollum T

Taylor Hiram Do Isaac 2 Do Oliver Teague James H Do Samuel, or Edmund Pearce Thomas William Thompson Jones Trammell Andrew G. 3 Turnipseed Andrew 3 Turner Mrs. Sarah 2

Vardaman James Varon Lewis Vest Isam Vineyard Joseph Wood A. P. 3 Walker Mrs. Mary 2 Wester James M. Welch Samuel Wells Thomas Westbrock Barnabas Whiteside John M. 2 Do Thomas H. W. Williams Mrs. S. L. Do James T. Willingham William L. Wright Augustus R. Y

Young John Do R. L. J. D. HOKE P. M.

July 5, 1838.—3t.

MILLER & HURD, PROPRIETORS OF THE TALLADEGA MARBLE QUARRIES, RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have now their Saws in operation, and are prepared to receive and execute any orders for Tombstone, Door & Window Sills &c. Their charges will be moderate, and their terms cash only.

M. D. STIMPSON is our Authorised Agent in East Wetumpka, who can give any information required, and receive orders.

Specimens of the Marble may be seen in the grave yard at West Wetumpka, and in Messrs. Duncan & Northrop's new buildings.

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, Special Commissioners Court, May 15th 1838.

ON the petition of Francis B. Walker for an Order to compel the Administrator of Henry Box, deceased, to make titles to the following described quarter of Section four, Township 16, R. 4 East, and the East half of the S. W. quarter of S. 33, T. 15, R. 4 E. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made once a month for three months of the foregoing petition; that on the first Monday in September next, the Court will determine on the legality of the contract.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clk. June 7, 1838. m3m.—\$6 00.

BLANKS Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

JOE PRINTING EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.



POETRY.

FILIAL DUTY.

"Grieve not thy Father as long as he liveth," Son of Sirach.

BY MRS. SUGGNER. Thy Father! Why, with locks of snow Are thus his sacred temples clad?

How oft that palsied hand hath led Thine infant footsteps weak with fear

If from his speech should dotage flow, Or eye, or ear, be dull and dead,

I WISH HE WOULD DECIDE.

A parody on "Why don't the men propose?"

I wish he would decide mamma, I wish he would decide;

He takes me to the play, mamma, He brings me pretty books;

I throw out many hints, mamma, I speak of other beaux;

I really shall insist, mamma, If nothing intervenes,

"STAND BACK A LITTLE." Said an old gentleman to a very lively little boy

A disposition to push forward too fast and too far has been the ruin of many a fine fellow

Stand back a little. I would say to a man who is eagerly bent on acquiring popularity

Stand back a little. I would whisper to such young men as are trying to elbow themselves into offices

Stand back a little. I would say to such as I often see engaged in wild projects and extensive speculations

Stand back a little. I would also say to such tradesmen and mechanics, as are trying to push their neighbors off the course

Stand back a little. I would say to such as I often see engaged in wild projects and extensive speculations

Stand back a little. I would say to such as I often see engaged in wild projects and extensive speculations

Stand back a little. I would say to such as I often see engaged in wild projects and extensive speculations

Stand back a little. I would say to such as I often see engaged in wild projects and extensive speculations

the gutter; stand back—rest upon your merit—if that will not support you, nothing else will.

OLIVER OAKWOOD.

HONESTY.—A certain poor widow, one winter's day, had just consumed her little stock of wood in cooking a scanty meal for herself and children

After many struggles she concluded to go after her neighbor had gone to bed, and get herself some breakfast.

Execution of William Hill, at Evidale.—This morning William Hill, convicted at our Assizes, of the rape, robbery, and murder of Betty Minshall, paid the sacrifice of his life

Stand back a little. I would say to a man who is eagerly bent on acquiring popularity among men by spreading abroad his own fame

Stand back a little. I would say to such young men as are trying to elbow themselves into offices, for which their elders in years and services are candidates

Stand back a little. I would say to such as I often see engaged in wild projects and extensive speculations before they have great experience and sound judgment

Stand back a little. I would also say to such tradesmen and mechanics, as are trying to push their neighbors off the course

Stand back a little. I would say to such as I often see engaged in wild projects and extensive speculations

—on being followed there by some of the by-standers, he said he was dying, and ceased to live in about twenty minutes after the fall.

A man by the name of Slump, was recently stumped out a stump speaking in Indiana. He proclaimed that he had fought, bled, and died for liberty

A notorious toper used to mourn about not having a regular pair of eyes, one being black, and the other light hazel.

FIVE FACTS.—A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life is the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy; and temperance the best physic.

The oldest newspaper now in the U. States is the Newport (R. I.) Mercury, having already completed its 80th year.

A Sailor who had served on board the Romney, with Sir Home Popham, after returning home from India, finding that wigs were all in fashion

\$30 REWARD. A runaway from the subscriber, living in Jacksonville, on Saturday last 19th inst.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD. Jacksonville, Ala. May 24, 1838.—tf. COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Rome, Floyd County, Georgia.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that the COMMERCIAL HOTEL

JOHN COCHRAN AND WILLIAM H. ESTILL. HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of the Law.

ATTENTION CAVALRY!! BENTON RANGERS, you will appear in the July next, to answer to your names

CASTINGS, CONSISTING OF Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, Andirons, Plough moulds, &c.

Branch Bank of the State of Ala. MONTGOMERY 10th May, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to this Bank under the Extension Law

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY. The term of tuition in this institution having expired, all persons indebted to Miss Thompson

THOMAS J. WALKER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala.

BACON. 25,000 LBS. Choice Bacon for sale.—Apply to JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, Jacksonville, Alabama.

JOE PRINTING. EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

DR. JOHN SAPPINGTON'S Description and Treatment of Fevers viz: 1st. Intermittent, or Ague and Fever; 2ndly. Bilious Fever; and 3dly, Typhus or Nervous Fever.

1. Of Intermittent or Ague and Fever.—I consider all fevers of an intermittent character, which cool off once in 24 hours, whether preceded by a chill or not

Nine-tenths of the fevers of this State, and most of the States of this Union, partake more or less of the intermittent character; and in all their various appearances, the treatment should be the same.

This medicine cures fevers by correcting the bile, giving tone and energy to the stomach and bowels, and thereby communicating health and strength to the whole system.

It breaks the fever in from 24 to 48 hours, and neither sickens the stomach, nor operates on the bowels as a purgative

For grown persons or children, who prefer taking it in liquid, it can be conveniently prepared in the following manner:—

One box will cure two persons, of a common attack of the ague and fever.

Whenever the liquid is prepared and taken, the vital should be shaken before each dose is poured out.

There are generally three or four days indisposition, previous to the onset of this disease; & frequently, children are properly formed, it rarely yields to any treatment

It often continues fifteen or twenty days, with scarcely any remission or intermission, with great prostration of body, and dejection of mind.

In the first stage of fevers it is common for the tongue to be covered with a whitish coat, and if the fever is not broke and runs into the second stage

The symptoms of these two diseases are so much alike in their first stage that physicians often differ as to their real character, nor does it matter materially, because the treatment of both should be pretty much the same

Treatment.—In the early stage of either of the two last diseases, I give a purge, or one or two doses of calomel, or some other medicine that will operate upon the stomach and bowels.

The diet should be light, but nourishing, taken little at a time, and often.

Bleeding is so seldom necessary in these diseases, that it is scarcely necessary to mention it; if it ever be resorted to, it should be in the early stage of the disease.

Blistering is sometimes useful, and rarely, if ever injurious—but it should be resorted to chiefly in the last stage of the disease when there is delirium, or lasting coldness in the extremities.

Repeat, if Bilious, Typhus or Nervous fevers, become fixed in the system, it requires time and patience to remove it, but by a regular perseverance in the foregoing medicine and directions, every thing that can reasonably be expected, will be effected by them.

This medicine will be found beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly so in these cases produced by long continued or repeated attacks of fever.

medicine (if known) would be objected to by physicians, yet I have no doubt, if properly carried out agreeable to these directions

There is neither arsenic, or any other poisonous nature in this medicine. Women in situation may take it with perfect safety

Experience of more than 40 years, and having practised medicine in various latitudes and climates, ought to enable me to state some degree of certainty, the most successful in treating fevers, and the foregoing is the result of experience and observation.

I think I have made these directions so plain, that they cannot be misunderstood by any one. Some persons may consider, the price of the medicine high, but it is not so, nor will it be so after its efficacy has been experienced.

Numberless certificates of the efficacy of this medicine, have been tented, but I have thought it best to insert only the following from the Rev. Mr. DEN, Register of the Land Office, for the District, Mo. which seems to embrace the many in different sections of the country.

Having travelled much over the State, both south, and having heard much said in favor of Sappington's fever pills, I do hereby certify, that I believe there has never yet been any medicine (the public so efficacious in the cure of fevers) which he has prepared.

I have known many labouring under fever cured in the course of from 24 to 48 hours, and cases of fever in which I have known it never failed to effect a cure, so far as known by a shorter time than any other medicine I have known used.

I do therefore recommend it to all persons who suffer under fever, as the best remedy known to me. HOWARD COUNTY, Mo., Sept. 26, 1835.

THE SONGSTERS COMPANY. Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, compiled from various authors, BY REV. DAVID BRYAN. For Sale at this Office.

100 LABORERS WANTED. THE WETUMPKA & COGNAC ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY. A Gentleman of proper age, good moral character, and capacity to teach the various branches usually taught in such institutions, can find employment said Academy by making application to the Board of Trustees.

Tallahassee & Jacksonville STAGE LINE. LEAVES Jacksonville every Wednesday at 5 P. M. and arrives at Tallahassee on Friday at 6 A. M.

Richard Warren vs. Thomas & Russell J. Allen. THIS DAY came the Complaints by the Plaintiff, on their motion it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Warren, one of the defendants in this case, is a non resident of the State of Alabama.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala. further ordered by the Court, that the said Richard Warren Thomas, one of the defendants in this case, do appear on the first day of the term of this Court, to be held for Benton County, in the Town of Jacksonville on the 1st day of the month of September next.

The State of Alabama. RANDOLPH COUNTY. Orphans' Court in Vacation, May 1838. Present the Honorable ARCHIBALD SAUNDERS, Judge of the County Court.

ORDERED by the Court, that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, to all persons interested in the Estate of Charles Moore, deceased, James Moore, Executor of the nonpayment of said dec'd's, has filed in the Clerk's office of said Court his accounts and vouchers for settlement, on the third Monday in the month of May next, at which time all persons interested may attend in person, or by their attorneys.

A true copy from the Minutes. ATTEST, JAMES CROW, Clerk. May 1838.—6t.—\$10.00.

A true copy from the Minutes. ATTEST, JEFFERSON FALKNER, Clerk. May 1838.—6t.—\$7.00.

# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

II. No. 27.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1838.

Whole No. 79

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT, 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the subscription received for less than one year in advance; and no subscription discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice at the end of the year to discontinue, will be considered an agreement for the next.

**Terms of Advertising.**  
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines, \$2 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden accordingly. A special discount will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

## LOOK HERE.

We have just received from the North a substantial stock of  
**GOODS,**  
including almost every article usually kept in our office. Fully relying on our ability to satisfy both as regards the QUALITY and PRICE of our Goods, we with confidence invite our friends and the public generally, to come in and examine our Stock.  
WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.  
Jacksonville May 10, 1838.—tf.

**DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK,**  
HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their services in the various branches of the profession to the citizens of the adjoining counties. Their office is placed they may at all times be found unless seasonally absent.  
Jacksonville May 30, 1838.—tf.

**NOTICE.**  
**AARON HAYNES,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the public generally, that he has lately opened a House of Entertainment in the town of Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala. in his new Brick Building on N. E. corner of the Public Square, and hopes merit and secure a liberal share of public patronage.  
May 10, 1838.

**EAGLE HOTEL.**  
THIS large and commodious Tavern Stand, lately erected on the South side of the Public Square, immediately in front of the Court House, in the town of Talladega, is now opened by the subscriber, & hopes by strict attention to business, to satisfy the public in all respects. The house will be kept by Robert Lawson, the former proprietor of the Indian Queen Hotel, who will appropriate his whole care and attention to it.  
JAMES LAWSON.  
Talladega, June 7, 1838.

**LAW OFFICE.**  
**W. B. & H. L. MARTIN,**  
HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of law. They attend regularly, all the courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and the supreme court of the State. Their office is in Jacksonville, Benton County, where one or both of them will be found. The engagement of either secures the attention of both.  
March 22d, 1838.

**DR. A. PIERCE,**  
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Benton County. He may be found, at the present, at the residence of Col. Wm. S. Gehee.  
Benton County, Ala. April 5, 1838.—6m.

**E. T. SMITH,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
WILL attend to any business that may be committed to his care in the Courts of Law and Equity, for the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. His office is in Jacksonville, Benton County, next door to the New-York Store.  
June 7, 1838.—tf.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
DEKALB COUNTY.  
TAKEN UP & posted by George C. Benge, one Chesnut Sorrel Mare, about 14 hands high, blaze face, with her right hind foot white, some saddle spots on her back, supposed to be fourteen years old, appraised to \$35,00 by Joseph M. Jones, J. P.  
A. W. MAJORS, CLK. C. C.  
July 12, 1838.—3t.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
DEKALB COUNTY.  
TAKEN UP and posted by Jacob Steel, living in Lookout Valley, one flea bitten gray mare about 14 hands high, with a blemish in her left eye her man hangs on the left side brand perceptive, appraised to \$30 before Jesse Hample J. P.  
A. W. MAJORS, CLK. C. C.  
July 12th 1838.—3t.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BENTON COUNTY.  
TAKEN UP by David M. Edmondson, seven miles below White Plains, one Gray Horse about nine years old, 15 hands high appraised to seventy-five dollars. June 9th, 1838.  
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

**NOTICE.**  
M. S. CASSETTY, is my authorised Agent to transact my business during my absence from town.  
JOSEPH WHITE.  
May 31, 1838.—tf.

**LAW OFFICE.**  
**JOHN D. CRYMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
will attend all the Courts of the ninth Judicial Circuit.  
His residence is at Jacksonville, Benton County.

## NEW YORK, June 18. FROM THE FRONTIER.

Governor Marcy arrived at Oswego, on Saturday week, and remained a few days. His presence was said to have a good effect in allaying the excitement on both sides of the line.

Governor Marcy, according to the Watertown Jeffersonian, reached that village from Albany in fifty hours after he had been sent for.

Captain Dobbins, of the schooner Nicholas Biddle, has published in the Erie Observer the particulars of the attack on his vessel at Dunnville, Grand river, Upper Canada. While lying at the dock at night on the 3d inst., he received information, that an attack on his vessel was probably meditated by some Canadians. He therefore hauled into the stream for safety, but nothing happened—so he came up to the dock next day and loaded without molestation, and got under way in the evening. In going down past the houses on the west side of the mouth of the river, a woman was seen exhorting a man on the dock not to fire into the Nicholas Biddle. At the same moment an officer in a boat ordered the man to fire, which he did; and the ball went through the sails without hitting any person on board. The wind being favorable the vessel escaped. The offence, as we stated last week, consisted in hoisting the American flag; and the British officer plainly told Captain Dobbins that he should not come there again with the schooner.

The steamboat Telegraph arrived at Rochester on the 15th inst., with the intelligence that "Bill Johnson" was seen daily; but cannot be captured. The Kingston steamer gave chase to him on one occasion, but his barge was too swift for his pursuers. The Rochester Daily Advertiser says:

"The militia is still out, but have caught nothing yet; they doubtless are useful in preventing new aggressions.

"Every day adds to our unpopularity in Upper Canada, and the John Bulls of that province declare that the Imperial Government will not rest satisfied till the States are reduced to their original colonial dependence."

A Circuit Court will be held to-day in Jefferson county, for the trial of those engaged in burning the Sir Robert Peel.

It is said that 200 witnesses from the frontier are in attendance on the United States District Court, sitting at Albany, for the trial of persons indicted for offences on the frontier. No less than twelve indictments have been found.

Among the persons indicted are Doctor Nelson, formerly of Montreal, Mr. Bryant, of Maine, and a young man of the name of Palmer, of Clinton county, Mr. McKenzie was in court on Saturday.

The two hundred troops from New York reached Albany on Friday, on their way to the frontier. Gen. Macomb is going to the same point.

The Albany Argus states that Gov. Marcy has communicated to the President the actual situation of the frontier, and requested aid from the War Department.—Evening Post.

From the Buffalo Daily Star, June 14. THE PROSPECT.—We begin reluctantly to yield to the general belief, that a war with Great Britain is inevitable. With all the professions of amicable intent, made by the leading men and official functionaries of Canada, their press still teems with inflammatory denunciations, and threats of war even to extermination.

The Canadian press is not an irresponsible organ of free thought. It is wholly under the control of the government. The authorities, if they wished for peace, as they pretended, might regulate the tone of the press, and if too inflammatory, temper it with prudence, and pacify the irritable state of public feeling along those lines.

Were the Canadian press free, as in our own country, it might be that now and then a print might not speak the general sentiment of the nation, or province. But it is not. The inference then is, that the press preaches war, because the government desires it; and if the government desires it, they will leave no means untried to produce it. A series of provocations and aggressions will follow, until the infection extends over the whole population of both nations—and war will be the only path to peace.

We speak of these matters, not in despondence; for Americans have no cause of fear from the result. A lesson, however, should be deeply impressed, both upon the government and the people,—a lesson learned by former experience. The government should, with all possible haste, prepare the means for defensive war—and the people, with all possible prudence, should abstain from all acts of aggression, until these means are effective.

There are many trying circumstances for the patience and forbearance of the inhabitants of this frontier. The victims of oppression, driven out of their own habitation, are thrown destitute upon us, and it scarcely

needs the taunts of the Canadian government press, or the threats of the military dandies of Old England to provoke something like the spirit of 1812 to rise up and resist. We cannot blame the refugees for wishing to return to their own fields and firesides, nor can we very much censure the sympathy felt by our own citizens, or the resentment they show under threats and vituperations, from neighbors who owe them so many obligations. But at this time their resentment should not provoke aggression. Our frontiers are defenceless; our firesides and our families are exposed to violence; our property is liable to destruction,—and our cities and villages may be wrapped in flames, before our government could possibly send on the means for relief, which is its bounden duty to provide.

This is not an argument of fear, but of true courage and prudence. Our government is not formed for the sudden emergencies of offensive war. It is right that it is not so. All governments, in the progress of the world towards a better political state, should be made on principles which discourage war, only in self defence. Under our constitution the preparation for even defensive war must be slow. It will take many months, under any state of circumstances, to put these lines in a condition for defence, any thing equal to that of the Canadian powers. In fact their means of offence are at this time greater than ours to act on the defensive.

However much any American may feel desirous of chastising insolence, aggression, & murder,—however much they may wish to see Canada taking a place among the nations of the earth,—it is no time for them to act now. A surer way to effect these, is to await the aggressions which the Canadian authorities mean to make—rather than to provoke them, before we are able to chastise them. It is evident that they desire war. Let us prepare for defence. Let us be cautious of hastening a crisis, even if it be inevitable. Let our motto be "Forbear but prepare."

## MEN AND MANNERS IN ARKANSAS.

We have published the details in the case of Wilson, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Arkansas, who killed Anthony on the floor, for offensive words spoken in debate. To this we add from the Little Rock Gazette the circumstances which attended and followed the trial. From the initial letters attached to the article, and from its general tone, we should suppose that it was the production of the relation of the deceased referred to in the body of the article.—Alex Gaz.

Three days elapsed before the constituted authorities took any notice of his deed, and not then until a relation of the murdered Anthony had demanded a warrant for the apprehension of Wilson. Several days then elapsed before he was brought to an examining court. He then, in a carriage and four, came to the place appointed for his trial. Four or five days were employed in the examination of witnesses, and never was a clearer case of murder proved than on that occasion. Notwithstanding, the Court, (Justice Brown dissenting,) admitted Wilson to bail, and positively refused that the prosecuting attorney for the State should introduce the law, to show that it was not a bailable case, or even to hear an argument from him, and the counsel associated with him to prosecute Wilson for the murder.

At the time appointed for the session of the Circuit Court, Wilson appeared agreeably to his recognizance. A motion was made by Wilson's counsel for a change of venue, founded on the affidavits of Wilson and two other men. One stated in his affidavit, "that nine tenths of the people of Pulaski had made up and expressed their opinions, and that therefore, it would be unsafe for Wilson to be tried in Pulaski." The other "that, from the repeated occurrences of similar acts within the last four or five years, in this county, the people were disposed to act rigidly and that it would be unsafe for Wilson to be tried in Pulaski." The court thereupon, removed Wilson to Saline county, and ordered the Sheriff to take Wilson into custody, and deliver him over to the sheriff of Pulaski county.

The Sheriff of Pulaski never confined Wilson one minute; but permitted him to go where he pleased, without a guard, or any restraint imposed on him whatever. On his way to Saline, he entertained him freely at his own house, and the next day delivered him over to the Sheriff of that county who conducted the prisoner to the debtor's room in the jail, and gave him the key, so that he and every body else had free egress and ingress at all times. Wilson invited every body to call on him, as he wished to see his friends, and his room was crowded with visitors, who called to drink grog, and laugh and talk with him.—But his theatre was not sufficiently large for his purpose. He afterwards visited the dram shops, where he freely treated all that would partake with him, and went fishing and hunting with others at pleasure, and entirely without restraint.

He also ate at the same table with the Judge, while on trial.

When the court met at Saline, Wilson was put on his trial. Several days were occupied in examining the witnesses in the case. After the examination was closed, while Col. Taylor was engaged in a very able, lucid, & argumentative speech on the part of the prosecution, some man collected a parcel of the rabble, and came within a few yards of the court house door, and bawled in a loud voice: "part them—part them!" Every body supposed there was an affray, and ran to the doors and windows to see; and behold there was nothing more than the man and the rabble he had collected around him, for the purpose of annoying Col. Taylor while speaking. A few minutes afterwards, this same person brought a horse near the court house door, and commenced crying the horse, as though he was for sale, and continued for ten or fifteen minutes to ride before the court house door crying the horse in a loud and hoisterous tone of voice. The Judge sat as a silent listener to the indignity thus offered the court and counsel, by this man, without interposing his authority.

To show the depravity of the times, after the verdict had been delivered by the jury, and court informed Wilson that he was discharged, there was a rush towards him; some seized him by the hand, some by the arm, and there was great and loud rejoicing and exultation, directly in the presence of the court; and Wilson told the sheriff to take the jury to a grocery that he might treat them, and invited every body that chose to go. The house was soon filled to overflowing and it is much to be regretted that some men who have held a good standing in society, followed the crowd to the grocery and partook of Wilson's treat. The rejoicing was kept up till near supper time; but to cap the climax, soon after supper was over, a majority of the jury, together with many others, went to the room that had been occupied for several days by the friend and relation of the murdered Anthony, and commenced a scene of the most ridiculous dancing, (as it is believed,) in triumph for Wilson and as a triumph over the feelings of the relation of the departed Anthony.—The scene did not close here. The party retired to a dram shop, and continued their rejoicing until about half after 10 o'clock. They then collected a parcel of horns, trumpets, &c. and marched through the streets, blowing them till near day, when one of the company rode his horse into the porch adjoining the room which was occupied by the relation of the deceased.

These are some of the facts that took place during the progress of the trial, and after its close.

**Fatal Avalanche in Switzerland.**—One of the inhabitants, justly alarmed at the danger, hastily snatched up two of his children, and ran off, calling at the same time to his wife, who followed with a third; but she, with a mother's feelings, thinking none saved while one was lost, ran back to secure the fourth, Marianna, with whom the maid-servant Francesca Ulrich, was, at the same instant crossing the floor. In a moment, as the latter afterwards described, the house seemed to be torn from its foundations, and spun round like a top. "I was sometimes," she said, "on my head, sometimes on my feet, in total darkness and forcibly whirling motion subsided, she found herself wedged in on all sides; her head downwards, much bruised, suffering extreme pain, and impressed with the belief that she was buried deep in the earth, and must there perish by a lingering death. Disengaging her right hand with much difficulty, and wiping the blood from her eyes, she heard the little girl reply that she was held down on bushes, and that her hands were free: she could perceive a glimmering light, and the appearance of something green. "Will not some one come soon and take us out?" "No!" said Francesca, "it is the day of judgment; none are left to help us, but when released by death we shall be happy in heaven." They then prayed together, when, suddenly, Francesca's ear caught the sound of a bell, which she knew to be that of Steinenberg. Shortly after, the hour of seven was heard another village; and persuading herself that there was still something alive besides themselves, she endeavored to cheer her fellow prisoner, who was at first clamorous for something to eat, but soon became fainter and quiet, dropping at length, apparently, into a profound sleep. Francesca, still in the same painful position, embedded in wet earth, felt a cold freezing sensation creeping through her whole frame. Eventually, after severe and repeated struggles, she succeeded in disengaging her limbs. Many hours had lingered slowly away, under these painful circumstances, when the voice of Marianna was again heard, crying bitterly from the effects of cold and hunger. All this time the distracted father, who had saved himself and the two children as if by miracle, continued wandering about until, at day-break, he discovered the ruins of his house; and looking around him for some fatal relic of the disaster, observed a human foot projecting from the earth, and there found his unhappy wife, who had perished with the child in disengage the body from the mass of ruins in which it was buried, were heard and answered by Marianna. After a moment's pause at this unexpected salutation, his energies redoubled, the earth was removed, and his little daughter raised from the grave, but with one thigh broken, and otherwise bruised and hurt. Search for Francesca followed; but the difficulty was increased by her making no answer to the voice that now strove to encourage her with the promise of speedy extrication. At length her rescue, also, was effected, but in such a weakened state that her life was despaired of. She

was blind for several days; and remained, ever after, subject to violent fits of terror. The unhappy sufferers had been carried about fifteen hundred feet from the spot which the house had formerly occupied.—Hobby's Tour &c.

**AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.**  
The Bremen Gazette of the 5th April last, gives an account of a most awful inundation in the cities of Pesth and Ofen, in Hungary, occasioned by the overflow of the waters of the Danube. The overflow took place about the middle of March and was attended with as great a destruction of life and property as any similar event known in history. In the city of Pesth, two thousand two hundred and eighty-one houses were entirely demolished, and 827 more or less injured; as far as ascertained at the last dates, upwards of twelve hundred people were missing. The loss of property is estimated at about twenty millions of florins, or about two millions of dollars. Great efforts were made to alleviate the distresses of the sufferers. Large donations were sent by the Imperial family and other persons, from every part of Germany. The Baron Sina gave 40,000 florins; the Baron Rothschild 15,000, the city of Presburg three cargoes of provisions, and Ketskemeth 40 wagon loads of bread, meat &c. The distress occasioned by this melancholy catastrophe, is represented as very great, but the most praiseworthy exertions are being made in all quarters to lessen it.

The National Gazette says truly, that during the year 1836, upwards of three hundred and fifty lives were destroyed by steamboat accidents; in 1837, six or seven hundred were cut off in the same way; and for the year 1838, we may already count nearly or quite a thousand persons killed thus, and a prospect of having to witness at the end of the year, if the evil be not arrested, a proportionable increase to the hideous ratio.  
Pennsylvania.

From the St. Louis Bulletin, May 31.  
We regret to state that our city again has been made a tribunal, for the enforcement of illegal justice. The circumstances transpired at the race course on the evening of Tuesday last, and as detailed to us, were the following: The culprit, it appears, had laid a wager upon the result of a certain heat about to come off, and the stakes had been deposited in the hands of a friend. The parties then adjourned to a neighboring bar, and drank a glass—a glass too much, it would appear. The companion of the culprit, while presenting a note to the bar keeper, held in his hand several other bills of some amount, and at a moment when off his guard, they were seized by violence, and the robber dashed through the crowd, attempting as he ran to pass his booty into the hands of others—his accomplices it was supposed. Being unsuccessful in this movement, he next attempted to destroy the notes, but was seized by the crowd before he could accomplish his design. He was then stripped—placed upon the course at a distance of some thirty yards—the multitude mounted their horses, whip in hand, and the culprit was told to save himself if he could. This he refused to do; and as it was found impossible to reason with him—put his understanding to flight—the court next made a powerful appeal to his feelings. This was successful. The poor fellow became forthwith penitent. But, retributive justice having been satisfied vindictive punishment stepped in, and between both, the man's corporation was a severe sufferer. We regret that a proceeding like this should have been thought necessary. The regular course of legal proceeding in the case would have been far more severe; and we have no doubt, unless we would have chosen the punishment he has received in preference to Penitentiary confinement. Had legal proceeding been instituted, there would have been one less precedent to that monstrous system, which sooner or later will rock this nation like an earthquake. Mobism is the volcano upon which this Union is now sleeping. Its premonitory convulsions and mutterings have long been disregarded; but we fear that the day is not distant, when its final eruption will take place, and its lava will scath and blast every green and beautiful thing in our moral and social relations. The elements of another "Reign of Terror" we sometimes tremble to think are at work in the heart of our Republic! Heaven grant that our apprehension may be groundless.

The late flood on the Juniata, besides proving vastly injurious to individuals, has also involved the state of Pennsylvania in a serious loss. A letter from an authentic source, published in the Philadelphia Inquirer says—  
"No injury has been done below the mouth of the Raystown branch; but above the dams are all injured, and the guard locks rotted out, or so damaged, as to require them to be rebuilt. It seems to be extended to give more width for the passage of the water. It is thought by the engineer, Mr. Bayley, who fortunately happened to be on the spot, that \$250,000 will let the water into the canal, and allow the passage of the boats; but this cannot be done under three months. The whole cost of putting it in complete order again, cannot be less than \$400,000."

## ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The Senate to-day, without a division, concurred in the resolution of the House fixing on Monday, the 9th of July, for the adjournment of Congress.

Mr. BUCHANAN, by unanimous consent, introduced the following bill, which was read, and ordered a second reading.—Globe, June 26.  
A BILL supplementary to the act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department"  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the safe keeping of the public money shall continue to be entrusted to the Treasurer of the United States, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," approved on the second day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine: And the said Treasurer, in performing this duty, is hereby authorized and required, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to order the collectors and receivers of the public money, at least once in sixty days, and as much oftener as in his judgment the safe keeping of the same may render necessary, to make special deposits, in gold and silver, of the balances then on hand, to the credit of the said Treasurer, in such banks of the different States as he may select, and under such rules, regulations, and restrictions as the said Treasurer, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treas-



THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JULY 19, 1838.

Candidates for Sheriff.

N. A. FINDLEY, ARCHIBALD WELLS, W. WOOD, Esq., WM. C. PRICE, J. KELLY.

We are authorised to announce MAJ. M. H. HUGHES, as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

We are authorised to announce MAJ. ROBERT L. LANE, as a candidate for Sheriff in this district, at the ensuing election, provided there is a vacancy.

We are authorised to announce JOHN J. HUMPHREY, Esq. of Jefferson, Cherokee County, as a candidate to represent the 1st District of St. Clair, Cherokee and DeKalb, in the Senatorial branch of our State Legislature.

We are authorised to announce COL. W. B. MARTIN, as a candidate for Representative of the Representative Branch of the next Legislature.

JOHN COCHRAN, Esq. is a candidate to represent Benton County, in the Representative branch of the ensuing Legislature. May 31, 1838.

We are requested to state that B. MADISON, Esq. of Boiling Spring Beat, will serve, if elected, as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues.

We are requested to state that John Richey, Esq. Capt. Richey's beat, will serve if elected, as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues.

We are requested to state that Jacob Hoyle, Esq. will serve, if elected, as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues.

ALABAMA BANKS.

The time way of having them well managed, making and keeping them solvent; or preventing all the money from going into the pockets of Directors and their friends, is to follow Governor Bagby's recommendation and do away the present corrupt mode of electing officers. Let there be fewer Directors & let them have salaries which shall enable them to attend to the business of the banks only. Let there be select men in each county to recommend notes, &c. and let the present mode of recommendation by members of the Legislature be abolished. Their interest in getting retaining votes. Their fear of offending— their want of firmness, and we fear sometimes of principle, leads them often to vouch for paper which is insolvent or at least doubtful. We have already seen, that for popularity's sake, they will make money plenty. If it was of the right kind, or the banks could resume and redeem it, it would be all well enough. To add more weight to a horse already overweighted, is a very slow way of travelling, and very sure one of breaking down on our journey's end.

Hon. REUBEN CHAPMAN.—We have read with pleasure the speech of our Representative on the pre-emption Bill. It is concise and logical. It exhibits every argument that can be produced to bear upon the rights of the settler, and his well-earned labors. It also ably answers and replies the arguments against pre-emption rights— it shows how false and calumnious is the abuse heaped upon them, by the enemies of the new settlement; the manner in which it has been done justifies him to their warmest thanks. His course in the present Congress has been that of a decided, and consistent friend to his constituents, the government and country at large. No man has been more faithful than he; no one could adhere more closely, or been a warmer supporter of the principles which belong to the frontier, and through which he was elected. We trust to say that his political reward will be that, whenever he shall present his claims for reelection in this Congressional District.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL. Through the efforts of the "pie-bald party," a measure so necessary to the efficient operation of government has been defeated. They all admit, that something is necessary to be done for currency and to secure the treasury in its present and future operations; yet they neither propose a measure, suggest any remedy, or support any originate with a party which they "would pass heaven and earth" to put down. They are a reckless opposition, who care little for the welfare of the nation—who march and counter-march over every fixed principle—trifle with the interests, their country and its best interests; and abuse all who are not within the pale of the "elect whigs." And for what purpose is it done? to carry out any measure or principle of their party? no; it is done merely to defeat the present administration. For the very materials and men which form their party, show that they have only one motive, one principle in common—and that is, a bitter, relentless, and unrelenting hostility to the "powers that be," whether right or wrong; from Clay the apostate to Adair the federalist; from Webster the "Hartford Light" to Slade the abolitionist, they all unite, though there is as much contrariety of feeling and sentiment among themselves (except in their joint animosity) as there is between north and south—Republican party. Here the bitterness of their private politics is at red. Here they shake hands, and here meet in sudden friendship. Federalists, abolitionists, whigs, U. S. Bank men, tariff men, abolitionists, apostate democrats and Tories every die, united in the one common cause, of bringing down Van Buren, and all measures proposed by him or his friends, and of putting up Clay in his place. This is their end, and their care not how much confusion, distress and ruin is brought upon the people, so that their

favourites may at last rule. They hesitate not to make the treasury insolvent, to prostrate law and order or to obstruct the peaceable ends of justice, or to make the people dissatisfied with the government, if they are to be elevated on the ruins. For this purpose they raise "panics," make long speeches, and unite together, hoping that the blame will fall on the rulers, and that thus the people will at last be choked and gagged into their own measures, and be made to support them and their favorite schemes, to-wit: high tariff pressures, internal improvement humbugs, United States rag banks, monopolies and every other bloated folly of aristocracy or moneyed corruption. By defeating this measure, the opposition suppose that the general interests of the country will suffer—that the public credit will be destroyed, and with it confidence in the public faith; that payments of specie cannot be resumed; that those banks which have resumed will again stop; and as a matter of course, that they and their great "Regulator Nick Biddle" will then come in, as the grand "cure all" the great "specific" with his millions of specie, his resurrection notes, and his English backing, to restore the currency and commerce of the country—with him, Clay is to come in—the golden age to be restored and the people to be tied down to his measures, like Gulliver, whom the Lilliputians fastened by every hair.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—The patent mode in Benton, of promoting "the great society of suppression" is to tax grocery keepers seventy dollars. By this means in this dry time, the good old "corn whiskey" gets so well watered and sloshed that one man in the county it is said has burst with cold water, in trying to get enough of the useful in him to make "drunk come." One barrel of whiskey, worth \$16 00 makes a cross road grocery, and to tax it seventy dollars and get the pay, seems to be the old mode revived of making a "camel pass through the eye of a needle."

Mr. Grant: Please publish the following communication, at my expense and on my responsibility. Yours, &c.

JOHN P. LACKY. Abicoocha Gold Mines, Randolph co. Ala. 14th July, 1838.

MR. JAMES WOOD: Sir—Having been credibly informed, that you are misrepresenting Maj. Wm. C. Price, in the canvass that is progressing in Benton County for Sheriff, and that attempts are making to mislead the people, in relation to his appointment of deputies—I deem it due to the people of Benton County to inform them of the proposition which you made to me since you have been a candidate; which was, that "if I would move back to Cane Creek, and make a physical talk against Price, for you so as to have you (Wood) elected, you would give me the appointment of deputy; and that so soon as I could determine to write you?" I told you immediately, that "profit and money were very enticing, but that friends were better than either. I have chosen this mode of writing you through the Republican that the people may consider of the matter; not as one of the misrepresentations, with which the County abounds (especially in reference to Maj. Price) but as a stubborn truth, which you dare not deny.

I am, With due respect, JOHN P. LACKY.

CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH OF JULY, 1838; At Jefferson, Cherokee County, Ala.

According to previous arrangements, a procession under the command of Maj. Wm. E. McDaniel, Marshal, and Maj. Moses H. Hughes, Assistant Marshal of the day, was formed about 11 o'clock, A. M. and marched on the ground designated for the purpose. The Rev. Whitfield Anthony, Chaplain, after a few pertinent and happy remarks on the occasion, offered up a most eloquent, devoted and appropriate prayer. The Declaration of Independence was then read by Thos. B. Cooper, Esq. at the close of which the Benton Volunteers, under the command of Capt. Likens (who were previously invited to attend) fired several rounds of guns, which was responded to by frequent cheers from the audience. Col. S. E. J. Moore, orator of the day, then rose and delivered an eloquent and appropriate oration, in a style, altogether pleasing and impressive, at the close of which guns were fired music played and loud and frequent cheers and plaudits burst forth from the delighted audience. The procession then marched to the table where the Ladies were first seated by a committee appointed for that purpose) at a splendid dinner provided by Mr. George Weir; after the Ladies the Gentlemen following toasts were drank.—Col. John Lowry, acting as Vice Presidents of the day. The whole celebration passed off with the utmost harmony and good feeling, without an occurrence to mar the festivity of the day.

E. A. McCRACKIN, V. W. KELLY, J. V. HOGG, J. W. COCHRAN. Com. of Arrang.

REGULAR TOASTS.

- 1st. The day we celebrate.—When the country publicly displays the Star-spangled banner of which she is proud.
2nd. The Signers of the Declaration of Independence.—Though their spirits have joined the multitude of ages past their memory still lives.
3rd. Heroes of the Revolution.—Their splendid works are registered in history as a guide to posterity.
4th. May the freedom of election be preserved, the trial by Jury maintained, and the liberty of the Press secured to the latest posterity.
5th. May the tree of liberty planted in '76, flourish round the globe and every human being partake of its fruits.
6th. The memory of him who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.
7th. May the same spirit unite us in all time to come that united our fathers in '76.
8th. The Army and Navy.—They have proved, that by land or by sea, they would be alike victorious.
9th. Poland.—The land where justice sleeps and liberty lies bleeding.
10th. The memory of Lafayette, Kosciuszko, Pulaski, Montgomery and others who joined us in the struggle of '76.
11th. Texas.—We hail her as a Sister Republic.
12th. Woman.—What nation or state could fall

what liberty decay, if man's patriotism was as pure as the silent loyalty of woman's love. 9 cheers.

13th. Every one of us.—When his life is finished, may the volume show a correct table of contents.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By J. S. Burnett. Gen. George Washington—the father of his country, the great and good man, may his name never be forgotten.

Jno. W. Cochran. The heroes of '76, few in number, but powerful in strength; their motto was liberty or death.

E. W. Langston. The elective franchise, which our free institutions guarantee unto us—When freemen suffer themselves to be cross-hobbled or way-side instructed, they cease to be Republicans.

Wm. H. Macon. May our slave-holding states unite in sentiment and action.

Arthur Foster. The Declaration of American Independence—the era of American civil and religious liberty—a rich legacy bequeathed by our patriotic forefathers, and recognised and ratified by the Divine and Beneficent Being; may those inestimable blessings be extended to us as long as the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls a wave.

R. E. Sawrie. Poland—though her Government lies buried in oblivion, yet the memory of her struggles for liberty should fill the heart of every American patriot with charity and love towards her exiled sons.

C. A. McCrackin. The repeal of the specie circular by the Congress of the United States—we hail it as an act of justice to our country.

Austin Hawkins. Citizens of the United States, guardians of our literature, sentinels upon the watch-tower of our liberty—they wield a power which may dethrone a monarch or elevate a people.

G. W. Crozier. The United States—the seat of civil and religious liberty, and an asylum for the oppressed from all nations.

V. M. Kelley. Richard M. Johnson—Let his posterity be cut off, and in the generation following let their name be blotted out.

S. W. Vandyc. May Martin Van Buren of New York, take deep root of the rich soil of Alabama, and over shade the Clay of Kentucky.

Isaac Hughes, Revolutionary Veteran. May the spirit which presided over the brave patriots 63 years ago, preside over the present generation and stimulate them to go to the ballot box in the spirit of Union and concert of action and put down all demagogues and spoliators.

E. R. Bent. The Orator of the day, talented and patriotic, destined to be one of the great men of the republic.

Jno. S. Wilson. May the American soil never bring forth another Burr to distort its peace, may its atmosphere never be contaminated with the poisonous effluvia of Aristocracy.

Moses H. Hughes. Henry Clay of old Kentucky, Thank the Lord he's been unlucky; Against the squatters in his fight, To exclude them from pre-emption right.

T. B. Cooper. May an honest difference of our political opinions never interrupt our social intercourse.

Robert Thompson. Andrew Jackson—the successful commander in war, and the fearless and independent politician in peace.

Sam'l Martin. May the free and happy sons of America ever act upon the principle of honor, industry and patriotism. May her daughters ever wear their charms as an attendant on their virtue, the satellites of their innocence and the ornament of their sex.

John S. Bates. Thomas H. Benton—Far distant may the time be, when the country shall mourn the loss of such a man.

R. S. Childress. Our host and hostess may they long live to give us good dinners.

James M. Norris. May the bosom of the fair sex never have cause to heave the bitter sighs of an approaching war on the coast of America. May the giver of all good spread the balmy wings of peace and brotherly union over every true patriot of Columbia's soil.

J. V. Hogg. John C. Calhoun—the star of the South; the faithful Watchman over the rights of the States; strongest pillar in the standard of the Union; may he yet be promoted by the wisdom of this nation to that station, where he can give full justice and safety to the people of these United States, and may they be content with no less the patriot and philanthropist for their next President.

Lieut. S. Allen. The committee of arrangements—the compliment conferred by them upon the Benton Volunteers is highly appreciated.

Capt. Likens. The citizens of Jefferson and vicinity—the display which they make this day entitles them to a rank in society equal if not superior to any of the old counties.

Sergeant A. N. Baird. Citizens of Cherokee—we acknowledge the honor conferred on this occasion. May you stand first in your country's cause aided by the Benton volunteers.

Sam'l D. J. Moore. Capt. Likens' Company, composed of citizen soldiers—who are in the hour of darkness and danger the country's best hope.

John J. Humphrey. Capt. Likens' orderly and well disciplined company—they have forgone the pleasures of domestic felicity to engage in the service of their country, and have contributed much to the grandeur, elegance and hilarity of this occasion; may they ever live for their country, if necessary die in her service and be interred with her richest honor and esteem.

By the Citizens. Capt. Likens and his company of volunteers—neighbors of ours, gentlemen and fellow-citizens, such as are an honor to the cause of our country.

C. H. Keith. The Tennessee sprouts planted in Alabama, may they grow to be the loftiest trees of the forest, giving beautiful shade for the protection of the rising generation from the parching rays of vice and immorality.

Wm. C. McDaniel. Carolinians, Georgians, Tennesseans, and Alabamians—may they never differ about places of nativity, but each one ever show the merit of his mother by his own patriotism.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. FROM THE NORTH.

The Toronto Patriot of June 22d contains the following paragraph, from which it will be seen that neither Detroit, Buffalo, nor Rochester, nor Oswego, has as yet been burnt! A correspondent of the same paper cautions his brother Tories against the supposition, which appears to be general among them; that "the defeat and chastisement of the United States could be done at once without loss, and with but few regular troops." On the contrary, he thinks it would cost a considerable sacrifice of life and property. But of the total ruin of the country, i. e. of the United States, in case of a war, "if not the utter annihilation of their Government," he entertains no doubt.

From the Toronto Patriot. We have from the beginning announced, that war with the United States, is inevitable—INEVITABLE, we say again; IT IS; and it will be no COMMON WAR, but a WAR OF EXTERRMINATION. We expect daily to hear of some incursions of the brigands in the Western District, which we understand is left in a perfectly helpless state. Such is the horrible predicament of this loyal people, and yet Buffalo stands, Detroit stands, Rochester stands, Oswego stands; yes, with all the resources of the British empire at command, these new s of infamy stand to mock our misery, while to involve them all in the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah, would be as easy as falling off a horse. The country is filling with Yankee loafers, not a tavern can any one enter, but one or more Yankee loungers are there, listening to all that is said. What come they here for, but to "spy the nakedness of the land," and to convey intelligence to the banditti on the other side, who are ever in readiness to pounce on any unguarded point? The pestilent vagabonds every where abound, and unnumbered decisive steps are taken by the Government to prevent the ingress of such scum, we prophesy that the Canadas will fall to the United States WITHOUT FIGHTING. Passports ought to be made necessary for every Yankee itinerant in this country, until it be deemed proper to stop intercourse entirely.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

General Wool has left Boston for Augusta, to confer with Governor Kent, who is now in session with the Council, on the subject of establishing one or more military posts near our northern frontier. This distinguished officer has been sent by the War Department of the United States, at the earnest application of Governor Kent, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance, and selecting suitable positions for the establishment of posts to protect our territory from foreign aggression. The importance of these movements will be appreciated by the people of the State, who look to the final adjustment of our boundary line and the border difficulties with increasing anxiety. We trust that the zeal and earnestness with which this matter is now pursued by our Executive will lead to a speedy conclusion of this protracted controversy.—Portland Adv.

There is a man in Vermont who sneezes so hard that every time he commences he pitches a somerset.

10,000 Yds. Bagging,

150 Coils Rope, 500 lbs. Twine, Just received and for sale on commission by the subscribers.

SHORTER & BANCROFT. July 19, 1838.—4m.

LOST NOTE.

ALL persons are hereby warned from trading for a note given by Charles P. Akridge to David Akridge, some time the first of February last, for eighty dollars, and if I am not mistaken, given one day after date; which note the said Charles P. Akridge has satisfied, and I have had the note in possession and lost it while attending County Court at Jefferson, Cherokee County, on the second, third, and fourth of this month. Any person finding said note will confer a favor on me by giving the earliest notice.

LEVI AKRIDGE. Deep Spring, Cherokee co. Ala. July 19, 1838.

A PROPOSITION FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY.

The publisher of the American Journal of Productive Industry, published at Maryville Ten. on alternate weeks, in octavo form, devoted to Agriculture, the Arts, and Domestic Economy, and to do, proposes to give certain sums of money, conditionally, to every Lyceum and Society, having for its object, or one of its objects, the encouragement of industry, or, the diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Societies accepting the conditions, are to become the Agents of the Publisher, in distributing the bounty given, in premiums, for whatever object they may deem best calculated to promote the end in view. They are likewise to become the collecting Agents of the publisher, and will also be allowed to retain the amount which is proposed to be given them, out of the moneys they may collect. To all societies that may collect FORTY, or any greater number of subscribers to the Journal, which is published at \$2 a year, in advance, one services. For procuring THIRTY subscribers \$25 will be given. For TWENTY subscribers \$15; and, For TEN subscribers \$5 will be allowed. It will be necessary that the price of subscription and the Treasurer's receipt for the amount deposited with him, which the Society is to retain, should accompany each order, which should be post paid and addressed.

M. M. TEER. Maryville Ten.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

The term of tuition in this institution having expired, all persons indebted to Miss Thompson for tuition heretofore, are requested to come forward immediately and make payment.

By order of the Board. June 7, 1838.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville Ala. on the 30th June, which if not taken out before the 1st day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead.

- Akins John T. Hollingsworth Henry 2
Aldridge John Honora Miss Mary J
Alexander Samuel B. Jinkins Howell W. & Co.
Do. Arthur Johnston Thomas
Alford Britain Johnston William
Alsop Thomas Joiner Miss Amy
Arnold John K
Do. William Kanada Thomas
Arnold & McClelland Kelly Albert G.
Atsly Joshua or Wiley Kelsey Chauncey
Lewellen or Wm. Cotes Kilpatrick Andrew N.
Ayles Susan Kimbrell David
Barnwell David Lapsley Mrs. Eliza J.
Bennett Willis D. Likens Thomas M.
Bennett Asa C. Livingston William
Black E. W. Logan Riol
Do. Thomas Haslet Loudermilk John
Bogges H. H. & T. M. M
Boyd John McAlpin Rev. Robt
Bowden Redding 2 McCully Barney
Bowles Nathan 2 McGehee William
Bowman Drury M. McWitna Miss Marian
Box Cornelius McLamore Daniel
Brittain Samuel McMichael R. P.
Britt Henry 2 Martin John
Brogden David Mead M. P.
Brown Jacob Milner Joshua
Burdette James Minton Sylvanus
Burrows Anthony Moffitt William
C Collins James A. Montgomery James & Co
Camron Edmund 2 Moore John
& John Mullins Nath'l H.
Camp Wilton 3 Mullins Salisbury
Campbell William 2 Night John or Mrs Mary
Carmichael Hugh P
Carroll Asa Pack Jeremiah
Carson Miss Jane M. or A Haynes
Champion Willis Penicks William
Chandler Hampton Phillips Mark
Childres Henry poor Andrew
Clarke James Prather William
Clements Lovick P. R
Cobb Nathaniel Rainwater Burrell
Do. John or David or John Fortenbury
Coggin Miss Mary Rainey John
Colvin Wm. Collow Aandolph Peyton
Colvin Alfred H. Ridinger Samuel
Connor Edward Reese Francis
Cooper Ebenezer Riser G. & Co.
Copeland George W. 2 Russell James B.
Crymes John D. Do John P.
Cunningham James M. Rnyan C.
Clawson & Turnipseed S
Do. Darby & Turnipseed Scott James B.
Davis Larkin Schorn W. W.
Do. Anderson P. Sellers Jacob
Do. Thomas 2 Shed James
Debord Jacob Shelton David
Do. Daniel Shields Robert
Dickson Hugh G. Shipp Robert W.
Dixon John Smith Gideon
Dobbs Martin Snyder Alexandria
Douthit James H. Stephens Thomas
Do. James Strain James
Do. James Swan Edward
Do. James or Jacob McCollum
E Ellett Robert Taylor Hiram
Eller A. Mos Do Isaac
Ellison Dr. Do Oliver
Ellis Benjamin Teague James H
Epps Richard Do Samuel, or
Estis Joel Edmund Pearce
Evatt James M. Thomas William
F Fearrell Jethro Thompson Jones
Findley John A. Trammell Andrew G.
Finly Michael W. Turnipseed Andrew 3
Foster John Turner Mrs. Sarah 2
Fulks Philip V
G Gray Mrs. Jane Vardaman James
Glenn William D. Varon Lewis
Gregg Nathan Vest Isam
Goodpasture Ab'm H. 2 Vineyard Joseph
Do. Abraham 3 Wood A. P.
Gossett William B. Walker Mrs. Mary
Graham George Westler James M.
Griffin Clarke Welch Samuel
Griffith Benjamin Wells Thomas
H Hall Futrill Westbrook Barnabas
Hamilton Andrew S. Whiteside John M. 2
Havner Peter Do Thomas H. W.
Hawkins Stephen Williams Mrs. S. L.
Helton Isam Do James T.
Henderson Richard Willingham William L.
Do. William Wright Augustus R.
Young John Y
Do R. L. Young John
Do R. L. Do R. L.
J. D. HOKE P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Alexandria, which if not taken out by the first day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead Letters.

- Acker Anonias Mason James
Beeler George Madtox John
Carmichael Hugh Obanion Green
Chamness Asberry Owings William
Coats Benjamin Fortis John M.
Deuberry Elbert Phillips Mark
Doyle John Parks Nathaniel
Givens E. L. & Co. Mess. 2 Raiford James M.
Griffin John Shewmake Elijah
Hutchison William Shadden James
Johnson Josiah Townsend Albert
Kelly Albert Turner Sarah Mrs.
Kemps Penley Thomas Susan Mrs.
McGehee B. F. Teague James
McGehee Samuel C. Wakefield James M.
Montgomery Jas. P. Doct. Wade A. P.
McCamey John Weston Alfred
Moore David W. Wyly Benjamin
Matthews William Wesson P. V.
Melton John Wilson Elizabeth Mrs.
P. H. PEARSON, P. M.

MILLER & HURD, PROPRIETORS OF THE TALLADEGA MARBLE QUARRIES.

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have now their Saws in operation, and are prepared to receive and execute any orders for Tombstones, Door & Window Sills &c. Their charges will be moderate, and their terms cash only. M. D. SIMMONS is our Authorised Agent in East Wetumpka, who can give any information required, and receive orders. Specimens of the Marble may be seen in the grave yard at West Wetumpka, and in Messrs. Duncan & Northrop's new buildings.

JOB PRINTING. EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY

THE MIDNIGHT REVIEW OF NAPOLEON.

From the German. At midnight, from his grave, The drummer woke and rose; And beating loud the drum, Forth on his round he goes.

Stirred by his fleshless arms, The drumsticks partly fall; He beats the loud retreat, Reveille, and roll-call.

So strangely rolls that drum, So deep it echoes round, Old soldiers in their graves Start to life at the sound.

Both they in farthest North, Still in the ice that lay, And who, too, warm repose Beneath Italian clay:

Below the mud of Nile, And 'neath Arabian sand— Their burial place they quit, And soon to arms they stand.

And at midnight, from his grave, The trumpeter arose, And mounted on his horse, A loud shrill blast he blows.

On every course then The cavalry are seen, Old squadrons erst renowned— Gory and gash'd, I ween.

Beneath the casque their blanched skulls Smile grim, and proud their air, As in their bonny hands Their long sharp swords they bear.

And at midnight, from his tomb, The Chief awoke and rose; And followed by his staff, With slow steps on he goes.

A little hat he wears, A coat quite plain has he; A little sword for arms, At his left side hangs free.

O'er the vast plain the moon A pale lustre threw; The man with the little hat The troops goes to review.

The ranks present their arms, Deep roll the drums the while; Recovering then the troops Before the chief defile.

might Napoleon be unable to find language sufficient to express his admiration of the hero: 'What a man! what a soldier! what a vigorous chief!' While he had still feared that the marshal had fallen into the hands of the Russians, he declared that he would willingly give three millions of francs for his ransom.

How Foxes Gather Crows Eggs.—A rare place is a menagerie, both for exhibition of the animals observed, and the human observing.

When they find out, the stoutest go to the edge of the precipice, takes his neighbor's tail in teeth, and he takes another, and so on till the string is long enough to hang over and reach the eggs, which are then handed up from one to another.

Another horrible duel.—The St. Louis papers have been talking about a duel, to come off at "Bloody Island"—a name of dire and dreadful significance—which place is to St. Louis what Hoboken has been to New York.

Irish Equity.—A couple from the Green Island—Pat and Nancy—had settled on the Mississippi, and in course of time, (to use the language of the region, had acquired six children and nine negroes.)

What has more ends than a cobbler's shop? D'ye give it up? Why? the Florida war.

Hindoo Maxims.—The mind is depraved by the society of the low; it riseth to equality with equals; and to distinction with the distinguished.

An influx of riches and constant health; a wife who is dear to me, and one who is of kind and agreeable speech; a child who is obedient, and useful knowledge, my son, the six pleasures of life.

A certain lady had a custom of saying to a favorite little dog, to make him follow her. 'Come along sir,' A would be witty gentleman stepped up to her one day, and accosted her with 'Is it me madam you called?' 'Oh, no sir,' said she, with great composure, 'it was another puppy I spoke to.'

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS belonging to William Arnold, will be offered at AUCTION on the 6th day of August next, in the town of Jacksonville.

NOTICE. THE ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS belonging to William Arnold, will be offered at AUCTION on the 6th day of August next, in the town of Jacksonville.

STOP THE VILLAIN!! FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD will be given by the undersigned, for the apprehension of SAMUEL SAMPLER, and delivering him to me in Talladega County.

\$30 REWARD. RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Jacksonville, on Saturday last 19th inst. a mulatto boy named CY, belonging to Thomas Crutchfield of Athens, Tennessee.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL. The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that the COMMERCIAL HOTEL has for some time past, been open and ready for the reception of boarders and transient custom.

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY. Special Commissioners Court, May 15th 1838. ON the petition of Francis B. Walker to the Judge of the County Court, for an Order to compel the Administrator of Henry Box, deceased to make titles to the following described Lands, to-wit: The West half of the North-west quarter of Section four, Township 16, R. 4 East, three acres excepted in the South-east corner; and the East half of the S. W. quarter of S. 33, T. 15, R. 4 E. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made once a month for three months of the foregoing petition; that on the first Monday in September next, the Court will determine on the legality of the contract.

A LIST OF LETTERS, REMAINING in the Post Office at White Plains Ala. on the 30th day of June, 1838, which if not taken out against the 1st day of October next will be sent to the General P. O. as dead letters.

- Allen Elijah Johnson Wm. Capt. Ayers Mrs. Susan Johnson Henderson Badget Wm. C. King Henry Blake Robert Kerr Elijah Barnhill David Lea James Brown John Loughmiller Martin Barnett John Little Josiah & Francis Bald Richard Lackey Col. Brown W. R. & Jasper Long Isaac Burton John H. Murderhill Alex. Brown James McFarland, Bearson & Co. Messrs. Murdock David R. 2 Melson Robert McRight Blesford Manning Edward

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DR. JOHN SAPPINGTON'S Description and Treatment of Fevers viz: 1st. Intermittent, or Ague and Fever; 2ndly Bilious Fever; and 3dly, Typhus or Nervous Fever.

It breaks the fever in from 24 to 48 hours, and neither sickens the stomach, nor operates on the bowels as a purgative; during which time the patient feels no sensible benefit from it, but suddenly finds himself cured, without being conscious of it.

It often continues fifteen or twenty days, with scarcely any remission or intermission, with great prostration of body, and dejection of mind. It may be winter and spring, and Bilious fever is most common in fall.

In the first stage of fevers it is common for the tongue to be covered with a whitish coat, and if the fever is not broke and runs into the second stage; it is apt to assume a yellowish brown color; and in the third and last stage of fevers, and particularly, if they are of a high grade, and malignant character, the tongue is apt to assume a dark brown color, of different degrees of heat and moisture, sometimes exceedingly dry, after attended with heat, or a burning sensation in the stomach.

The symptoms of these two diseases are so much alike in their first stage that physicians often differ as to their real character; nor does it matter materially, because the treatment of both should be pretty much the same, with this exception, that Typhus fever does not require, nor will it bear as much strong, sickening, prostrating, medicine as bilious fever.

Treatment.—In the early stage of either of the two last diseases, I give a purge, or one or two doses of calomel, or some other medicine that will operate upon the stomach and bowels. I object to giving more strong medicine (particularly in Typhus fever) and am decidedly of opinion that repeated doses of such operating medicines do more harm than good.

The diet should be light, but nourishing, taken little at a time, and often. Bleeding is so seldom necessary in these diseases, that it is scarcely necessary to mention it; if it ever be resorted to, it should be in the early stage of the disease.

Blistering is sometimes useful, and rarely, if ever injurious—but it should be resorted to chiefly in the last stage of the disease when there is delirium, or lasting coldness in the extremities. In the treatment of either of these diseases, I would prefer the bowels to be in rather a costive than a laxative state. But should they be too inactive, give broken doses of salts or oil, or open them by injections; and if they be too laxative give 6 or 8 drops of laudanum two, three or four times a day, until the looseness is restrained.

I repeat, if Bilious, Typhus or Nervous fever, become fixed in the system, it requires time and patience to remove it, but by a regular perseverance in the foregoing medicine and directions, every thing that can reasonably be expected, will be affected by them.

This medicine will be found beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly so in those cases produced by long continued or repeated attacks of fever.

In such cases 3 or 4 doses a day will be sufficient, continued until the patient recovers his strength.

Persons living in unhealthy situations, or persons travelling through sickly districts of country, would do well to use this medicine as a preventative.

medicine (if known) would be objected to by physicians, yet I have no doubt, if the medicine were found far more successful than the one, or any other now known, even if the physician, to assert that such will be the result.

There is neither arsenic, or any other poisonous nature in this medicine. Women may take it with perfect safety, as it was taken, no bad effect would be produced by it.

Experience of more than 40 years, and latitude and practised medicine in various degrees of climate, ought to enable me to give some degree of certainty, the most successful and experience and observation.

I think I have made these directions so plain, that they cannot be misunderstood by any person, but it is not so, nor will it be so, after its efficacy has been experienced.

Numberless certificates of the efficacy of this medicine, have been tendered but I have not space to insert only the following from the Rev. J. H. HAYDEN, Register of the Land Office for the District of Columbia, which seems to embrace the opinions of many in different sections of the country.

Having travelled much over the State, both north and south, and having heard much said in favor of Sappington's fever pills, I do hereby certify, that the public so efficacious in the cure of fevers, which he has prepared.

I have known many labouring under fever and cured in the course of from 24 to 48 hours, and never failed to effect a cure, so far as known to me, in a shorter time than any other medicine I have known used.

I do therefore recommend it to all persons labouring under fever, as the best remedy known to me.

Howard County, Mo., Sept. 26, 1835. JOEL H. HAYDEN.

The above medicines can be obtained by the single box, at the stores of Mr. Edward Elam, Jacksonville, Benton County, or Mr. James Lyle, Benton County, Mo., June 6th, 1838.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION. A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, compiled from various authors, BY REV. DAVID BRYAN For Sale at this Office.

100 LABORERS WANTED. THE WETUMPKA & CO. ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line or to the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM, Chief Engineer, W. C. R. R. Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—f. \* \* \* The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above notice and forward their account to this Office for collection.

Jacksonville Female Academy. BENTON COUNTY, ALA. A Gentleman of proper age, good moral character, and capacity to teach the various branches usually taught in such institutions, can find employment at said Academy by making application to the Trustees. The session is to commence the 1st of August next. For further particulars address the undersigned at this place.

By Order of the Board. RICHARD PACE, E. L. WOODWARD. Editors friendly to the advancement of literature, will confer a favor on the Board by giving a place in their papers.

Talladega & Jacksonville STAGE LINE. LEAVES Jacksonville every Wednesday at 6 A. M. and arrives at Talladega the same day at 5 P. M. Leaves Talladega Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrives at Jacksonville the same day at 5 P. M. It meets the line of stages from Wetumpka to Talladega, and is connected with the northern route. It is the subscribers determination to offer every accommodation and facility in his power, to every one who may choose to travel this route. The Stage Office in Jacksonville is kept at Hollingsworth & Davis Hotel, and in Talladega at Hill's tavern. May 3, 1838.—6m. SAMUEL ALLEN

JOHN COCHRAN AND WILLIAM H. ESTILL. HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of the Law. They will, with promptness to all business entrusted to their management, in the Ninth Judicial circuit. Their office is in Jacksonville, on the North East side of the public square, Jacksonville Ala. June 14th 1838.—f

CASTINGS. CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots,ovens, Pans, Andirons, Plough moulds, &c. Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the store of HOKE & ABERNETHY. December 21, 1837.—f.

Branch Bank of the State of Alabama. MONTGOMERY 10th May, 1838. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to this Bank under the Extension Law, to pay the same to those indebted under the Bond System, before the first instalment on each is paid, or the whole debt will be declared due. By Order of the Board. JNO. WHITING, Cashier. May 24, 1838.—4t.

THOMAS J. WALKER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala.

BACON. 25,000 LBS. Choice Bacon for sale. Apply to JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, Jacksonville, Alabama. June 21, 1838.—f.

BLANKS. Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office. Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

II. No. 28.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1838.

Whole No. 80

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT.

50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. Subscriptions for less than one year, all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the subscriber. A failure to give notice at the end of the year to discontinue, will be considered an agreement for the next.

### Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines, \$2 00 for the first insertion, and 1 00 for each continuation. Advertisements handed in without directions as to number of insertions, will be published until forbid or ordered otherwise. A discount will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

### LOOK HERE.

We have just received from the North a substantial stock of

### GOODS,

embracing almost every article usually kept in our business. Fully relying on our ability to satisfy both as regards the QUALITY and PRICE of our Goods, we with confidence to our friends and the public generally, to call and examine our Stock.

WHITE, WOODWARD & CO. Jacksonville May 30, 1838.—tf.

### DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their services in the various branches of the profession to the citizens of Benton and the adjoining counties. Their office is on the west side of the public square, at each place they may at all times be found unless professionally absent.

Jacksonville May 30, 1838.—tf.

### NOTICE.

AARON HAYNES, respectfully informs his friends & the public generally, that he has lately opened a House of Entertainment in the town of Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala. in his new Brick Building on N. E. corner of the Public Square, and hopes merit and secure a liberal share of public patronage.

May 10, 1838.

### EAGLE HOTEL.

THIS large and commodious Tavern Stand, lately erected on the South side of the Public Square, immediately in front of the Court-House, in the town of Talladega, is now opened by the subscriber, & hopes by strict attention to business, to satisfy who may favor him with their patronage. The house will be the Indian Queen Hotel, who will appropriate his whole care and attention to it.

JAMES LAWSON. Talladega, June 7, 1838.

### LAW OFFICES.

W. B. & H. L. MEELEY, have associated themselves together in the practice of law. They attend regularly, all courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Wilcox, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and supreme court of the State. Their office is in Jacksonville, Benton County where one or both at all times be found. The engagement of secures the attention of both.

March 22d, 1838.

### DR. A. BENTLEY,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Benton County. He may be found, at the residence of Col. Wm. Gehee.

Benton County, Ala. April 5, 1838.—6m.

### E. T. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will attend to any business that may be committed to his care in the Courts of Law and Equity, for the Counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Wilcox, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. His office is in Jacksonville, Benton County, next door to New-York Store.

June 7, 1838.—4f.

### STATE OF ALABAMA,

DEKALB COUNTY. TAKEN UP & posted by George C. Bengo, one Chesnut Sorrel Mare, about 14 hands high, blaze face, with her right hind foot, some saddle spots on her back, supposed to be fourteen years old, appraised to \$35,00 before Joseph M. Jones; J. P.

A. W. MAJORS, CLK. C. C. July 12, 1838.—3t.

### STATE OF ALABAMA,

DEKALB COUNTY. TAKEN UP and posted by Jacob Steel, living in Lookout Valley, one flea bitten gray mare about 14 hands high, with a black brand perceivable, appraised to \$30 before Joseph M. Jones; J. P.

A. W. MAJORS, CLK. C. C. July 12th 1838.—3t.

### STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP by David M. Edmondson, seven miles below White Plains, one Gray Horse appraised to seventy-five dollars. June 9th, 1838.—3t.

### M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

July 5, 1838.—3t.

### NOTICE.

S. CASSETTY, is my authorized Agent to transact my business during my absence from Jacksonville, from the 31st inst. to the 15th inst. next.

JOSEPH WHITE. July 31, 1838.—tf.

### LAW OFFICES.

H. D. CRYMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend all the Courts of the ninth Judicial Circuit, and reside in Jacksonville, Benton County.

From the Matagorda Bulletin, July 5.

**MEXICAN OUTRAGE.**—On the 22nd ult. a party of Mexicans, amounting to one hundred and fifty, came from Matamoros and the Rio Grande, to the settlements on the San Antonio and Labaca, and committed depredations on the persons and property of the citizens. They attacked and took seven carts of goods and stores which were being carried from the coast to the up country. The value of these goods amounted to several thousand dollars. In the rencontre one man was killed, and another was wounded so badly that his life is despaired of.

This is the second outrage committed this year by the Mexicans upon our western settlements, and they have gone off with their plunder unmolested and elated with their success. How long will the government suffer these things to be so? Something ought to be done for the protection of the west. In our opinion, nothing short of the taking of Matamoros, and the establishment of military posts there and on the Rio Grande, should satisfy us. Texas should have the exclusive navigation of that river, and this she cannot obtain except by conquest, which at this time should be an easy matter. The Mexicans are in an unsettled condition at home, on account of the existence of rival parties and factions, and their ports are still under French blockades.

The taking of Matamoros would not be difficult at this time, and the importance of having possession of that place is so great, that no opportunity should be lost to accomplish it. We are glad to see that meetings have been held at Velasco, and also at Brazoria, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting offensive measures, against Mexico. We hope that the Matagordians, interested as they are, will not be the last to lend their aid in this important matter. The Mexicans should not be allowed to come into our country a set of banditti, and commit aggressions as they have done with impunity.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.

**ANOTHER YANKEE TRICK.**—The necessity of keeping a sharp look out when we have to do with the Yankees, is fully demonstrated in the following narrative. Our readers recollect a notice in this paper a few days since, of the safe arrival of the schooner Lone, Captain Clarke, at Matamoros, after passing the blockade. Having sold the freight at an enormous profit, Captain Clarke took in a cargo of specie and hides worth \$36,000, and cleared again for New Orleans. On the morning of the 25th June, before day light, the Lone passed the bar of the Del Norte under canvas, with a fresh smacking breeze, and strong expectations of eluding the vigilance of the blockading squadron. But she had not sailed ten miles to sea before the breeze died away and daylight revealed the French brig of war within a mile's distance. So soon as the Yankee was discovered, the French commander manned a boat with a dozen sailors and marines, boarded and took possession of her as a prize. All the crew and passengers were transferred from the schooner Lone, to the United States ship of war Vandalia, excepting Captain Clarke, the mate and the cook. A lieutenant and a prize crew of eight men were then put on board and ordered Sacrificos, where the French fleet lay at anchor. Captain Clarke, his mate and cook were thus detained prisoners in their own vessel, under a guard of nine armed men, including the lieutenant. They submitted to their fate with commendable fortitude till the morning of the 4th of July. The vessel lay becalmed thirty miles from Sacrificos. Recollections of '76 stirred the Yankee blood in the veins of the prisoners, and they determined to make one effort for liberty. Fortune seemed to favor the attempt.

They stole upon the deck about daylight and found only four sailors upon the watch, the residue and the officer having retired to rest. To knock down two of the watch and drive the other two up the rigging, before the muzzle of a pistol without a load or a flint—to fasten the companion way upon the lieutenant and lock the forecastle upon the sailors, was but the work of a moment with this trio of resolute seamen contending for their freedom. Without any bloodshed, and almost without resistance, they took possession of the schooner, and brought her prize crew, money, hides and all safely to New Orleans. On their way to this port they were met and boarded by a British armed ship, the commander of which applauded the gallant exploit of Captain Clarke, and offered him a convoy to Havana. The whole achievement may be taken as a fair specimen of Yankee daring, enterprise, and should be a caution to all who come in collision with that people, by which so useful lessons may be learned.—Bulletin.

Fatal Affray in Arkansas.—A friend at Lake Providence, La. under date of the 17th inst. gives us the following account of an affray, which came off in Arkansas, on the 7th, a few miles above Columbia.—Louisville Daily Jour.

It seems that the estate of a man who died some months ago, was advertised by the administrator to

be sold and the day of sale fixed. A son-in-law of the deceased claimed the whole of it by virtue of written documents supposed and believed to be forged. He was a sort of out-law, who had been indicted for killing and stealing cattle, and for that and sundry other peccadilloes, was in bad odour with his neighbors, and had been in vain hunted by the myrmidons of the law. These barons grab were always fain to return non est inventus, for the worthy object of their vengeance, despising courts, juries and the posse comitatus, was a true disciple of the late speaker of the House, and armed to the teeth, and moreover always showed his pursuers a clean pair of heels. On the day of sale he had collected the property, consisting of cattle, 60 or 70 head, in an enclosure near his cabin, and arming and calling to his aid two or three associates, threw himself on his reserved rights, determined to do or die, constables, sheriffs and administrators to the contrary notwithstanding. The whole vicinage was turned out and approached him from flank and rear. As a constable and his gang advanced, he ordered a halt, which not being obeyed, he raised his rifle to shoot him, and threatened death to him if he came one step nearer, but his assailants were too quick—three of them fired, and the culprit fell pierced by three bullets and died in a few minutes.—I had the facts from an eye witness.

**A Murder in Mississippi.**—The Gallatin (Mi.) Star contains the details of the murder of Colonel James M. Hulet, formerly of Winchester (Va.) which took place on the 8th inst. in that town. It seems that the deceased went into a store, where he saw a vagabond named Richard M. Jones, in a fit of intoxication, flourishing a loaded rifle, cocked and with the trigger sprung indulging in a strain of profanity characteristic of himself alone, and swearing that he would shoot some one. Col. H. made some remark, not at all calculated to wound his sensibility; Jones uttered an oath, declared that he would shoot him. Col. H. turned his face, and observing Jones veiling his gun made a step towards him, (but without speaking) it is thought for the purpose of getting hold of, and turning the muzzle of the gun, but before he could effect his purpose Jones fired, and three leaden balls with which the rifle was charged, entered his left breast just above the nipple. He stepped a pace or two, and calling to a gentleman near to assist him, sunk down upon the floor and expired almost instantly. Jones was arrested immediately and taken before a magistrate, who committed him to jail. A verdict of wilful murder was rendered by the coroner's jury.

Col. Hulet was a young gentleman of great promise, just 28 years of age. His remains were interred with military and masonic honors.—M. O. Picayune.

### THE SPIRIT OF THE BLACK COCKADE REVIVED.

In '98 the temporary triumph of the monarchical principle had infatuated the Federal party with hopes of tramping under foot the Democracy—the farming and producing classes. The cities of the Union paraded legions of the trafficking speculating gentry, who, together with their retainers, undertook to frown down free principles, and drive their supporters into disgrace. Mr. Jefferson had the Rogue's March played under his windows—the Republican members of Congress were insulted as they walked the streets of Philadelphia, and the public theatres were resorted to by the trained bands for the purpose of offering them indignities. We had similar scenes enacted in this city and New York, on the success of the great Bank and its satellites in that city. Sydney came out with an article, in which the old hereditary doctrines of the monarchy, men of 1798 were boldly asserted and commended in the leading Federal press; and here, at the seat of Government, we had the outrages of the old Philadelphia black cockade mobs renewed. The windows of the Secretary of State were broken after midnight, by the discharges of cannon, and his family annoyed and insulted with the noise of horns, drums, rattles, and every instrument of dissonance that could be procured. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General were treated in the same shameful manner. On that occasion, however, the feelings of the Chief Magistrate were respected, and he was spared the infliction of what the National Intelligencer (the recorder of the nocturnal exploits of its friends) called the "callithumpian" visitation. But the vote of yesterday on Mr. Buchanan's proposition for a special deposit, was considered such a victory for the United States Bank party, and the cause of Messrs. Clay and Webster, that the partisans of those leaders resolved to signalize it by an insult to the Chief Magistrate himself. For this purpose, transparencies were provided; one a coffin, lettered "SUBTREASURY," surrounded with lamps; another a quadrangular transparency, inscribed "GLORY TO 'DOWN WITH THE MONSTER,'" &c. and with marshals mounted on horseback, armed cap-a-pie, with negroes for musicians, with pall-bearers and standard-bearers, and with the illuminated coffin, &c. a long procession, composed of Whigs, as they called themselves, paraded round the President's square, playing the Dead March. From the President's they marched down the Avenue to the bridge on the Tiber, where a druggist of the city, performing in mockery a religious service, committed the coffin to the canal. It was quite characteristic that the city of Washington should choose this proceeding, marked with insult to the late & present Presidents, by making the last demonstration of it on the canal—a public work which sunk the city under a load of debt, and from which it had been relieved through the liberal recommendation and powerful influence of Gen. JACKSON. Their act of ingratitude was certainly very appropriately solemnized by making a mockery of the ceremonies of religion.

The National Intelligencer of this morning says of the bill which has just passed the Senate, relieving the State banks from the disabilities incurred by issuing small notes, and repealing the deposit law of 1836:

"The bill proposes, in truth, to RESTORE THE REIGN OF JACKSONISM IN ALL ITS 'GLORY.'" The Editor should have added that, in putting the Treasury upon the basis of the law of 1789, the reign of WASHINGTON as well as JACKSON was restored. President WASHINGTON did not suppose the Constitution violated by the law of 1789, confiding the public TREASURY to the custody of the responsible TREASURER appointed under the Constitution; nor did his difficulties, commencing or party hostilities distract the country, until Hamilton, a few years after, created a corrupt political machine in the shape of a Bank of the

United States, to turn the public money into a means of corrupting Congress and the public suffrages. Souther Gen. JACKSON, we found the revenue safe so long as the responsible officer of the Government held to that responsibility; by being himself, as well as his subalterns, subject to punishment for their mismanagement; but the moment the money was loaned out to the banks, and by them lent out to speculators, the treasure of the nation was confiscated.

Again, this morning's Intelligencer, discussing Mr. Wright's bill, says:

"It proposes to invest the PRESIDENT with an uncontrolled power to prescribe what sort of money shall be received in payment of dues to the Government, to the extent of requiring (if he choose) the whole revenue of twenty or thirty millions of dollars a year to be paid exclusively in specie."

What a gross attempt at imposition! The resolution of 1810 first gave this discretion. The act of 1789 did not authorize it. Mr. Webster's resolution, intended to repeal the Specie Circular, revived the practical operation of the resolution, and left the discretion of the Executive "the uncontrolled power to prescribe what sort of money shall be received in payment of dues to the Government," provided he did not discriminate between the different branches of the revenue, but "required the whole revenue of twenty or thirty millions of dollars a year to be paid exclusively in specie," or exclusively in paper. The only restriction on this power of the Executive, as recognized by Mr. Webster's first resolution, was that in the paper of banks which issued notes under five dollars. This Mr. Webster's last resolution proposed to repeal, so as to leave the Executive direction in this particular unlimited.

The Intelligencer is aware that the Senate has negatived the proposition of Mr. Webster to renew the act, under dispensations of which, the safe policy adopted by General JACKSON was destroyed. Every body knows that bill was forced on President JACKSON, and answered its object, in the explosion of the State banks. The same party, for the same now openly avowed object, wish to force it on Mr. Van Buren. But Mr. Webster himself admits that unless public money, the rump of the act might as well be repealed. As the Senate has resolved not to revive the old contrivance for exploding the State institutions again, why does the Intelligencer hold fast to the simple because he would do a little mischief for the sake of malice.

### PURIFICATION.

The Richmond Whig finds a ready Paraph and Arbana for the leprosy of its new associates. The Editors complain of the South Carolina Nullifiers for "abandoning the Whigs, whom long PROSCRIPTION and PERSECUTION has chastened and purified." Heaven help the mark! Which limb of the party has been healed? In what has the purifying process exhibited its virtues? Is the mass less infected with Nationalism than formerly? Is it become anti-Tariff—anti-Internal Improvement—anti-Bank—anti-Abolition? Have the leaders become more humble and less ambitious? "I noted him," said John Randolph, "when he first entered this House, and saw that he came to shuffle the cards and play the game for the Presidency." A quarter of a century and more has elapsed—and where is he? Still stocking the pack, and coggling the die, for the same stake! Never saw we man that lusted more for the savory cutlets of power. "Chastened and purified" quotha? We should like to know in what the scarlet has changed its color?—Washington Chronicle.

### MR. BOND'S \$24,000 SPEECH.

"Every speech delivered in Congress occupying a day, is estimated, to cost the people \$3000."—Whig paper.

"Mr. Bond's eight day speech, must therefore have cost the people only twenty four thousand dollars! A mere trifle for a Bank Attorney."

"What did the false statements it contained cost his conscience?"—Kentucky & Ohio Journal.

Just exactly nothing. He bargained, sold and delivered his conscience some years ago to the U. S. Bank, has never since been able to raise funds sufficient to purchase it back. Our friend of the "Journal" ought to have known that such a vile thing has no conscience.—Hamilton Telegraph.

St. Paul in writing to Timothy says, "some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits, and doctrines of devils; speaking lies in hypocrisy, having their CONSCIENCE seared as with a hot iron."—Ohio Statesman.

When the U. S. Bank drove a "bargain" with this \$25,000 speech maker it certainly took the advantage. He not only gave his conscience as an equivalent, but Mr. Biddle, iron hearted as he is, required Bond also. This is double dealing.—Biddle ought to be prosecuted for usury.

### SENATORIAL EXTRAVAGANZAS.

We had another exhibition, on Thursday last, in the Senate, of Mr. Clay's wonderful game of politics. The amendment proposed by Mr. Buchanan to the bill introduced by Mr. Webster to regulate the receipt and safekeeping of public funds, furnished the occasion. Mr. Calhoun was opposing both to the amendment and the bill itself—pre-emptive and distinct issue. He showed that the amendment was calculated to reconnect the political and distract the public attention. In speaking of the Constitutional Treasury bill, he used the language "We have been defeated"—alluding of course to the friends of the bill. This was enough—the aid-de-camp caught at the words—smiled exultingly—and in a few moments the commander-in-chief from Kentucky rose in his place, and charged that the words implied that the Senator had gone over to the Administration. Looking at and not to principles he could not understand that any particular measure could have two sides to it. He said and Mr. Van Buren's side, are all that he vote on any question without giving in his adhesion to the one or the other of these individuals. To such a degree does ambition blind men! Mr. Calhoun replied and explained (what was unnecessary) the meaning of the words he had used. He spoke of the Bill, and not of the par-

ties in the Senate; and when he employed the term "ME" he intended the friends of the Bill. Then came replications and rejoinders, in which the Whig candidate displayed the wonderful resources of staid oratory. We do not remember ever to have seen him more agreeably seated on, (what is called) his high horse. There were no prayers on this occasion—but such a deluge of patriotism as has not visited the earth since Oliver Cromwell's time. He seemed in this instance to have forgot the Creator, and to have addressed himself more particularly to the creature—the aid of the latter, we suppose, being more desirable in the existing emergency. He was doubly devoted to every inch of soil, and to every man, woman and child, in the country. This disinterested and extended patriotism could not bear to hear of the Republican party, nor of uniting the South—nor of concentrating public opinion in any section, in defence of its rights and interests. Being taxed with the unjust and oppressive sectional operation of the Tariff—and asked whether the South ought not to have resisted it, he went into an eulogium of the system, and its concomitants, Internal Improvements and a National Bank—declaring the whole to be the very thing for the whole country; and that it was next to treason to have opposed them. Being further pressed by Mr. Calhoun on the subject of Abolition, as having a sectional origin and a sectional aim—and asked ought not the South, as a section, to oppose this mad crusade of his friends—he fell into a pass on, and declared, (in almost the language of one of his Virginia Journals) that it was a hubub too ridiculous for comment—professed his readiness to lead the Anti-Abolition forces in person, when the time for action should come, if it ever should;—and wound up by expressing the opinion that the course of the South and the Senator from South Carolina, had made more Abolitionists than all other agents besides. Many other things were said which we have not time to chronicle at present. They will appear, hereafter, in the report of the proceedings.

We have but a few words of comment to throw away on these exhibitions of the Senator from Kentucky. His eye is on the Presidency—and we must expect him to play the game desperately. But we crave the liberty of saying to him that these frequent professions of unbounded patriotism may perchance create suspicions that his objects are not so liberal as his words. Men who love their country and its institutions are not apt to be most clamorous in their professions of attachment. All history teaches us to beware of those whose tongues are prodigal of promises to the "dear, dear people." Wise men feel an involuntary emotion to guard themselves against such professing patriots—such lavish expensiture of sweet words. They always have their objects.

La justum, sanctumque videri, Noctum peccatis, et fraudibus objice nubem. The maxim is as old as Flaccus; and we doubt not, may have an application to some men of the present day. A little less profusion, and a little more practice would save a multitude of words,—and at the same time guard a candidate's conscience from some severe though secret strokes.

Further. Mr. Clay dislikes this "uniting of the South, either as to Abolition or a Direct Import Trade, for he obviously alluded to the late Southern Convention of Merchants in his denunciations. We were prepared for this—not only from what we have heard from his confidants here, but from the tone of some of the Southern organs in Virginia. We tell him that the Southern people will go on and protect their rights and interests, without caring a fiddlestick for his declamation. They know full well his policy—for they have felt it to their hearts' content. They let alone—the Federal Government but to be so as to prevent a conflict between the sections. He, on the other hand,—looking to the presidency, is even mounted on some hobby which regards only the interests of the majority—and either forces a sectional war or a consolidation. He is always courting the stronger party—perverting the powers of a Government established for the benefit and protection of all, to the advantage of the larger number. Such has been the aim of all his favorite schemes. Living among the minority, he is always bidding for the votes of the majority, at the expense of the weaker interests. For this reason we always find him out of position on the great questions which have a sectional bearing. On the Tariff—Internal Improvements, National Bank, Abolition, Constitutional Treasury, &c. &c.—he has been and is steadily opposed to the feelings and opinions, interests, rights and principles of the South. Courting the stronger party, he forgets what is due to the weaker. And yet he is patriotic beyond all other men—if we are to trust his professions! His love is as liberal as the air;—and of the same temperature at the Equator as at the poles! But he remembers the exclamation of a certain cardinal to the Pope—Quantum nobis lucri perperit illa fabula de Chrito!—Washington Chronicle.

### THE INTERMEDIATE SCHEMES.

The Senate yesterday gave the final blow to the disturbing projects which have embarrassed, heretofore, the great issue before the country. Mr. Webster's bill, to repeal the fifth section of the Deposit law of 1836, was superseded by the substitute of Mr. Buchanan, which, in turn, was rejected by a decisive vote. This latter turned upon what has been called, the Special Deposit scheme—a scheme which, in our humble apprehension, not only eludes with a name, but is even more objectionable than the old general deposit plan; as it leaves all the burdens on the Government. It was clearly shown by Messrs. Calhoun, Tallmadge, Webster, &c., that the idea of a special deposit is utterly impossible to prevent a special from running into a general deposit; while at the same time, the plan relieves the banks from responsibility, and increases that of the Government. No conceivable provisions could prevent the banks from discounting on the deposits made—and we would thus have all the evils of the old pet bank system without its safeguards. Besides this, the vast increase of Executive patronage involved in the operation of the system, from the control of the collectors and other Treasury officers, constitutes an insuperable objection to it, even were it possible so to organize as to give it a practical character. But this was shown to be utterly impracticable, as the special would necessarily degenerate into a general deposit system which attempted to put in practice.

We regretted to see a large number of the friends of divorce lending countenance to the scheme—though we do not doubt that they did so from an imperfect conception of its character and tendency. It is however, well that the scheme has

been introduced,—since it has led to a full discussion of its merits, and a final decision both on that and on the general deposit *Arquet*. The intermediate issues, which have contributed no little to distract the public attention, are thus thrown out of the way,—and brings up fairly and fully the only and true question, whether we shall have AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL NATIONAL BANK or a CONSTITUTIONAL NATIONAL BANK.

**BANK INFLUENCE.**—Mr. Cralle, Editor of the Washington Chronicle, in one of his recent letters to Mr. John H. Pleasants, gives the following picture of banking influence. Who after this, will talk of the purity of national institutions—when police officers are shaking their bank writs in the face of Congressmen, as an argument against the Sub-Treasury bill?

"You speak of Executive influence with an exhausted Treasury. Sir, I must tell you that there is one influence here of more than Jacksonian omnipotence. Come here but for a week and look at the scenes in the Capitol. See men high in public confidence—in private character, quailing and quivering at the presence of a bank agent, as if their very existence depend upon their obsequiousness you remember the Irish orator's most graphic and eloquent description of an informer, and the effect of his presence on the dismayed culprit—when 'dug up as a witness' he stood—the living image of life and death, and the supreme arbiter of both? Sir, that was a play of the imagination; but we have the dread reality here. I could tell you, (but it is—parliamentary,) that since it is rumored the sub-treasury bill might pass, the sheriff and the bank officer have whispered together in the very faces of members of Congress, who gaze upon them with an alarmed eye, and look of piteous deprecation.—The writs are filled up, I tell you, sir, that the writs are filled up, and many a wretched debtor strains an eye of agony on the scowling officer of the law as he passed by. I pity them from my soul—and without regard to party, look with painful sympathy on the struggle between interest and duty. But it must come—the end of this state of things must come.—The Government must be delivered from the banks, now henceforth and forever—or it will be too corrupt for honest men to live under.

The word more by way of conclusion. You insinuate that Mr. Calhoun exercises an influence over me and over this press. You do both him and me injustice. I greatly admire him for his intellectual endowment—his stern integrity—his generous charity towards his enemies—and, above all, for his strict regard of morality, and his unostentatious simplicity of manners. If I seek his company—which is very rarely the case it is rather to observe how a great man bears the intemperate turbulence of the times, than to hear any thing from him about politics. Heaven knows, I hear more than I desire of that elsewhere. Besides a single piece, in which I had undertaken to state what he had said in debate, I do not remember that he ever saw a solitary article which has appeared in my paper, since I became an editor, until it was printed and distributed. Thus much—which I disdain to say to the despicable tribe of slangwhangers and partisans, who live by the abuse of those whom they know nothing about—I say to you, injustice to myself and to him. My course on the great question which now agitates the country was adopted before I ever heard, or had received the slightest intimation of his views. These facts I state to you on what you have kindly mentioned, my 'honor.'

From the Jackson (Ten.) Telegraph. I will now introduce to the reader's acquaintance, Mr. Henry Clay, and such documentary evidence as is convenient to show the part he has played from his outset in public life, down to the period of 1820. Upon this great question of Abolitionism, it seems that this man was tainted strongly with this doctrine before he reached the years of manhood. In Prentiss' life of Clay, it is represented that in the year 1798, when Mr. Clay was but 21 years old, he greatly distinguished himself in Kentucky, as the champion of the Abolition party. A State Constitution was about to be formed—a small party was in favor of excluding slavery in the State. Mr. Clay headed this party—made many stirring speeches, wrote many publications, and used his utmost exertions to elect men to the Convention friendly to his object. I read this biography of Mr. Clay many years ago, and speak from recollection only.—This book was written by his devoted friend, Prentiss, of the Louisville paper, and it is supposed underwent Mr. Clay's correction.

But there are three other biographical sketches of Mr. Clay's life before me. I will copy such passages as relate to this subject. Miss Martineau, the celebrated English-traveler in the United States, who has written a history of her travels, and has inserted in it the biography of Van Buren, Webster, Calhoun and Clay, upon a limited scale; Mr. Clay seems to be the favorite. She begins thus with him: "He is the son of a Virginia Clergyman, and born in 1777. After studying law, he settled in Lexington,

Kentucky, and strove in vain for the Abolition of slavery in that State." [See the American edition of the London and Westminster Review, for January, 1838, page 259.] This book has had an extensive circulation in Europe and America—it is noticed in the reviews of both countries; Mr. Clay or his friends have never denied this charge.

In Alexander's Philadelphia Messenger, of the 18th of April, 1838, an excellent biography of Mr. Clay is given. Upon the subject of Abolition, the author says of Mr. Clay, that "in 1798, he took a prominent part in the discussions relative to the formation of a Constitution for his adopted State.—His main object was to prevent slavery. In this he failed, although his speeches at public meetings on the occasion, done much to raise him in public estimation as a promising and talented statesman."

In the National Portrait Gallery for 1834, there is an extended biography of Mr. Clay. The author says: "In 1798, when the people of Kentucky were preparing to frame a Constitution for the State, a plan was proposed for the gradual emancipation of slaves. Mr. Clay zealously exerted his talents in favor of it. He wrote for the Journals, and declaimed at the public meetings, but his efforts failed of success."

These four several biographical accounts all agreeing as to the facts stated, I suppose they will be disputed by nobody. He used his mighty eloquence upon the steps, to abolish slavery in Kentucky.—The question was hotly contested, but his party got defeated, right or wrong; he left no exertion untried.

Has Van Buren done any thing compared to this? No, instead of making speeches and writing in favor of it, he refused to sign a memorial upon the same subject precisely, when urged by his own constituents. We will now take a view of Mr. Clay's course in Congress upon the subject of the fair famed Missouri restriction. He has been eulogised by some for the compromise of that question in the Congress of the United States; with what propriety we shall shortly see. In the Constitution of the United States article the third, section third, there is the following provision, to wit: "New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union." Which should of course be upon an equal footing with all the old States, and the same privileges.

I ask what was the constitutional right of Missouri under this provision? Every State in the Union, at the adoption of the Constitution, was a slaveholding State, and did actually hold slaves. Is there one man in America (not an Abolitionist) who will contend that if Missouri had a right to come into the Union with the same privileges of the original States, that Mr. Clay had any right to compromise away their constitutional right, and say that no States north of latitude 36 deg. 30 min. should hold slaves. Yet Mr. Clay, directly in opposition to the above clause in the Constitution did compromise away the rights of all States which may or have come into the Union, north of that line. He had as much right to compromise away the rights of the States south of that line as north of it. What right had they to except Missouri from the line compromised upon? This brings the subject respecting Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren, down to the date of the Missouri question, which is a convenient resting place for the first No. In the next I will bring up the public transactions of those gentlemen upon the subject of Abolition, to the present time, when some precious documents will be disclosed to the view of the public.

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE TREASURY.

The following is the bill for the better regulation of the Treasury, as it passed the Senate:

"A BILL to modify the last clause of the 5th section of the deposit act of the 23d June, 1836, and for other purposes.

"Be it enacted, &c. That the last clause of the 5th section of the act entitled 'An act to regulate the deposits of the public money,' approved 23d June, 1836, declaring that the notes or bills of no bank shall be received in payment of any debt due to the United States, which shall, after the 4th day of July, 1836, issue any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars, shall, be, and the same is hereby, modified, so that the interdiction as to the reception of the bills and notes shall not continue against any bank which has, since the said 4th day of July, 1836, issued bills or notes of a less denomination than five dollars, or which shall issue any such bills or notes prior to the first day of October, 1838; but that from and after the said last mentioned day the bills or notes of no bank shall be received in payment of any debt due to the United States, which bank shall after that date issue, or pay out any bill or note of a denomination less than five dollars.

"2. And be it further enacted, That the first twelve sections of the act entitled 'An act to regulate the deposits of the public money,' approved 23d June, 1836, be, and the same are hereby repealed, except so far as is above provided, and to enable the Treasury Department to collect any debts which may be due or owing from the late deposite banks."

The House, on the 4th, struck out the second section, and passed and returned the bill to the Senate in that shape. When it was again received by the Senate Mr. Wright moved to concur in the amendment of the House. The question was taken and decided in the affirmative—ayes 29, nays 17. So the bill was finally passed and only required the signature of the President.

This is a bill for relief of the banks. The first section, which forms the entire law as it passed, places all specie-paying banks on an equal ground. It removes the interdiction as to the reception of the notes of institutions which have, since the suspension, issued bills of a less denomination than five dollars. It is, in effect, a revival of the late deposite law, from and after the first day of October next. The banks have received all that they could have asked should the President approve the bill, and there can be no plausible apology set up for protracting the suspension another day.

There are features in the late deposite law which are not calculated to make a renewal of the connection between the banks and the Treasury excessively desirable on the part of the former—such as charging two per cent. interest on money deposited, requiring security, &c.—but such defects may be remedied hereafter; we mean, when the banks themselves demand a final separation from the Government, and we believe they will adopt that course in less than three years.

It has been unfortunate for the country that the nature of the present crisis has not been understood by bankers or members of Congress. We must wait for a general resumption, which will calm the mass, restore confidence, and ease those engaged in commerce. We can then revert to the past, discern the great cause of overaction, contemplate our new position as a nation, and do justice to the motives which actuated the President and admire the wisdom he displayed when he recommended a divorce of bank and state. At present we will only say, the States must stop selling bonds for internal improvements, or revolutionize the banking system.

Public Advertiser.

On the 5th, Mr. Felix Grundy, Senator from Tennessee, was nominated to the office of Attorney Gen. to the U. States. The Senate has confirmed the nomination.

**Resumption in Pennsylvania.**—The National Gazette, of the 7th inst. says: "At a meeting of the Banks of Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, 5th, it was recommended that a full resumption of specie payments by our City and County Banks take place on the first of August. It may therefore be deemed probable that they will resume payment at that time."

We are enabled to add the following gratifying information, from the express slip of the New York Whig, of the 12th: "Mr. Biddle is paying specie on all his five and ten dollar bills. The other Philadelphia Banks redeem theirs also. A draft of \$60,000 was honored in specie yesterday, by the U. S. Bank. The opinion that a full resumption will take place on the first of August, is now settled and firm. Our advices from Philadelphia assure us that this will be the case."

**President of the Senate.**—According to custom, the Vice-President retired from the Chair of the Senate, on the 2d instant; when, upon balloting for a President pro tem: Mr. King, of this State was elected, and being conducted to the Chair, made an appropriate speech in acknowledgment of the honor.—Mont. Adv.

The President of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, commonly known as the new United States Bank, has been prohibited, by an Act of Congress, from putting into circulation any more of the notes of the old U. S. Bank.

This legislation on the part of Congress have the effect of taking from Mr. Biddle the means through which he has largely speculated throughout the South-Western States. It will also enhance the value of our State Bank paper: for nothing has had a greater tendency to depreciate it; than the circulation of the "resurrection notes." The people are becoming apprized of Mr. Biddle's policy, and will in a short time universally denounce him.—Montgomery Adv.

The Royal Plate at Windsor, is kept, we are told, in a large room and an adjoining closet, and is valued at £ 1,750,000 sterling! There is one gold service—formed by George IV., to dine one hundred and thirty guests—some pieces of which were taken from the Spanish Armada, some brought from India, Burmah, China, &c. one vessel belonged to Charles XII. of Sweden, another to the king of Ava; a peacock of precious stones, valued at £30,000! and tiger's head, (Tippo's footstool,) with a solid ingot of gold for his tongue, and crystal teeth; numerous splendidly ornamented shields—one made from snuff boxes—valued at 8,800 guineas, and thirty dozen plates, which cost 26 guineas each. The silver wine-cooler, which was made for George IV., is enclosed with plate glass.

Complaints are justly alleged against the contractor on mail route No. , from Huntsville to Jacksonville in Benton county. The mail is an important one to the settlers in the new Counties, and has greatly increased

within the last twelve months; any irregularity therefore should be promptly corrected. It is carried on horseback, and we understand, when not convenient to take the whole, the rider departs with a portion only. Such was the case last week, when the paper-mail was almost wholly left, and some four or five hundred of our subscribers were thus, at an interesting and exciting period, wantonly, we might say, neglected. If the mail be too large to be carried on horse with the rider, it offers no excuse to the contractor; and he should forthwith employ an additional one for a portion of the route, or until the mail be lightened by distribution. Again, the good and substantial covering should be procured for the protection of the mail, which, as heretofore exposed in a canvass bag, is not unfrequently damaged, and sometimes literally destroyed by jostling through the rain. Such a case occurred a few weeks since, when in large packages of papers, scarcely a number could be read.

The Post Master General, we doubt not, will promptly correct the grievance already too long inflicted on the citizens of the new counties.—Huntsville Democrat.

On the 5th inst. the House of Representatives passed a bill from the senate, prohibiting the trustees of the late bank of the United States from re-issuing its notes.—This is the first time in the history of this country that a legislative body has been compelled to pass a law imposing an ignominious punishment upon a banker, to force him to discontinue a fraudulent practice, and cease putting into circulation the notes of a defunct institution.

A HAPPY RIDDANCE.

We learn that Col. James Watson Webb, the self-declared assassin, and an accomplice in the murder of the lamented CILLEY, left his country for his country's good, a few weeks since, and is now a wanderer with "the mark of Cain upon his forehead," over the continent of Europe. May his footsteps never again pollute our soil.

Athens (T) Courier.

**Office-Seekers in Texas.**—Four candidates are out for the Presidency: Col. W. P. Grayson, Gen. M. B. Lamar, Col. Robert Wilson, and Judge Collingsworth;—and for the Vice-Presidency, three: Judge D. C. Burnett, Col. A. C. Horton, and Joseph Rowe. The election takes place in November next. A warm contest is anticipated.

Montgomery Adv.

**BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.**—The following beautiful extract is from the pen of President Van Buren in 1818:

"The struggle which gave birth to our nation must ever be regarded as one of the most important and interesting eras the world has ever witnessed. History records no event which called into action a race of statesmen equal in all the splendid virtues which adorn and give celebrity to the human character, and it is a fact honorable to our nature, that the long list of patriots and sages who at the hazard of all that is dear to man, signed the Declaration of Independence, and of those who formed the great charters of our liberties, there has not been one, who in after life has fallen from the eminence to which, by his connection with these events, he was raised; or has in the least impaired the character he has thus acquired. Those whom the ravages of time have yet spared to their country, are every where honored and respected, and those whose deaths we deplored, who are now numbered with the 'spirits of just men made perfect,' have descended to the tomb, accompanied by a Nation's tears, blessed with a Nation's gratitude.

"Shall ours be a Government of the Banks or a Government of the People? Shall we have a Constitutional Treasury, or an Unconstitutional National Bank? Shall we have a Constitutional Currency of GOLD AND SILVER, or one of Irredeemable Paper? Shall we live under the despotism of a Moneyed Aristocracy, or under the safeguards of a Free Constitution?"

[Washington Chronicle.

Christina, Queen of Sweden, used to say she loved men, not because they were men, but because they were not women.

(By Request.)

FROM THE WETUMPKA SENTINEL. Mr. Editor: Much has been said of late to awaken the South to a proper sense of her importance and advantages; and turn her attention towards some commanding point; within her own limits; as a commercial emporium for the Western and South western portion of the Union. Whether aught salutary, will be effected, depends upon her own energy and enterprise. As a humble observer, it does appear to me that this highly favored portion of the union has hitherto slumbered amid its own neglected advantages, and disregarded the golden privileges, which nature has afforded it. The object of this is to suggest the propriety of a South-western and Western Convention to be held during the ensuing winter in the city of New Orleans, with the view of concentrating the action, and influence of the States concerned in favor of constituting that city the future importing point for the South-west and West. New Orleans evidently possesses natural advantages, far superior to those of any city of the South, and commanding as it does, from its local position, the immense trade of the almost boundless West, it appears by nature, destined to become the great commercial emporium of the western world. The extent of inland navigation of the west, exclusive of the Mississippi, the Father of Waters, which discharges itself into the vast channel of commerce, is unparalleled by any section of the world. The rich resources

of this extensive country are yet scarcely tapped, and its exports are enormous and its products are peculiarly adapted to foreign trade. The immense produce of Pennsylvania and Virginia, of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, which naturally find their way into this channel, is well suited to the West Indies and other foreign markets, and ensure the return of the rich products of the sea, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, with the tobacco of the above mentioned European markets. All these produce will form valuable staples of export, and necessarily centre at some point upon the Gulf of Mexico, preparatory to a final exportation to the West and South-west with this object in view, at this time, access to the necessary means of ascertaining what is the amount of the present exports of the above named States, and that of Alabama alone cannot be less than millions of Dollars. It is not easy for us to conceive, however comprehensive the view, the vast extent and resources of the South-west, unaided by aught of personal observation. It has been said, and I doubt not the correctness of the statement, that the great West is a population far superior to that of the entire Europe. The exports and wealth of this extensive region, we may safely calculate will be in proportion to the rapid increase of its population, which is hitherto unrivalled in any country. With these facts before us, what advantage do we not predict from the united energy of the west and west, sustained, as it might be, by artificial channels through which to increase its flow through the channels nature has provided to establish a direct transportation from the South and West has hitherto been conducted the country. The exports of a country, as ours, inhabited by a population of unexampled industry and enterprise, must naturally excite the attention of the world, and the necessity of sending specie to the north or foreign markets to adjust balances or purchase goods, annual influx of the precious metals would be a matter of course. But under the present system the South and West seem to have adopted the advantages arising from the commerce of the country, in some measure at least, fall into the hands of the wealthy planters and merchants of the rich and fertile valley now carry their produce to a market that can only pay them with a depreciated currency with which they go to the north to pay their debts and purchase goods—or send the products of their soil to the north from whence it is shipped to European markets, for which goods are received in return to supply the Western and Southern planter. Thus the business of the country is done through the medium of the North at the expense of the south and West; for it is not presumable that the North does this service for nothing. Hence, I would impress upon the South the necessity, of becoming their own merchants in order to effect which, they must necessarily concentrate their energies, and unite their efforts as a point of general import and export, from its local situation and climate. New Orleans, I humbly conceive, presents more decided advantages than any other port upon the Gulf, or in the South-western country. Charleston, it is true, can boast of an excellent harbor, but her locality is such, as to preclude the possibility of her doing the business of the South and West. She, too, may, and of right ought to become an important importing city—the vast extent of country over the trade of the Mississippi and productive than that which nature has connected with New Orleans; while the facilities of the latter, for a direct exportation and importation, if improved, are quite as good and great, as those enjoyed by the former. Texas, too, with her embry resources, will lend a powerful aid to build up and sustain New Orleans. Under the views, with what confidence may we not look forward, in anticipation, at least, to the time when New Orleans will be classed among the first cities in the world! We need no artificial channels of commerce to make her so;—nature has done it all, more than an enterprising people need require these humble suggestions, Mr. Editor, are respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Editors who may feel an interest in the subject.

NOTICE.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS belonging to William Arnold, will be offered in AUCTION on the 6th day of August next, in the town of Jacksonville.

A. MOORE, Auctioneer.

July 12, 1838.—td.

10,000 Yds. Bagging.

150 Coils Rope, 500 lbs. Twine, Just received for sale on commission by the subscribers: SHORTER & BANCROFT.

July 19, 1838.—4m.

Tallahdega & Jacksonville STAGE LINE.

LEAVES Jacksonville every Wednesday at 6 A. M. and arrives at Tallahdega the same days at 5 P. M. Leaves Tallahdega every Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrives at Jacksonville at 5 P. M. It meets the line of stages from Tallahdega to Tallahdega, and is connected with every route. It is the subscribers determination to give every accommodation and facility in his power, and may choose to travel at his own expense in Jacksonville is kept at Hollingsworth & Hotel, and in Tallahdega at Hill's tavern.

May 3, 1838.—6m. SAMUEL ALLAN.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

The term of tuition in this institution having commenced, all persons indebted to Miss Thompson for tuition heretofore, are requested to come forward immediately and make payment.

By order of the Board of Trustees. June 7, 1838.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JULY 26, 1838.

Candidates for Sheriff.

ROBERT L. LANE, ARCHIBALD WELLS, JAMES WOOD, Esq., WM. C. PRICE, ELIAS KELLY.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. M. H. HUGHES, as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. ROBERT L. LANE, as a candidate for Sheriff in this district, at the ensuing election, should there be a vacancy.

We are authorized to announce JOHN J. HUMPHREY, Esq. of Jefferson, as a candidate to represent the District of St. Clair, Cherokee and DeKalb, in Senatorial branch of our State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce COL. W. B. MARTIN, as a candidate for Representative Branch of the next General Assembly.

JOHN COCHRAN, Esq. is a candidate to represent Benton County, in the Representative branch of the ensuing Legislature, May 31, 1838.

We are requested to state that B. MADISON, Esq. of Boiling Spring Beat, will serve, if elected, Commissioner of Roads and Revenues.

We are requested to state that John Richey, Esq. Capt. Richey's beat, will serve if elected, as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues.

We are requested to state that Jacob Hoyle, Esq. will serve, if elected, as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues.

We have received a communication through the Office, signed "Benton Volunteers. But as it is impossible for us to know whether it emanates from them, we must adhere to our rule of not publishing any communication without a responsible name being given to us, where it is not signed the communication. If this objection is removed, it shall appear next week.

CONGRESS.

After the noise and stir of the great political life, silence has once more settled upon the Halls of Congress. Upon a calm and dispassionate review of their acts, it may well be asked, what have they done? Upon one side it may be answered that in eight months' session, they have passed a few measures of public interest. Some super appropriation bills for the Florida ward Cherokee Emigration; the Pre-emption act; and a few other bills of some magnitude. Upon the other side, what has been done? We fear, when the balance sheet of the different columns is drawn up, it will be found that the balance of the session is in favor of the "outpourings" of a north-east storm. This has wasted the public mind and thrown a gloom upon the country. The struggles and even personal rencounters have lessened the dignity of our national assembly; and one case "murder most foul" has cast its gory and blood red winding sheet, upon some members, who were forgetful of themselves, the laws, their country and their God; and who in "the high places of the earth," have set an example, which followed by other ranks and classes of citizens, will bring a stain upon the land, ruin to the social circle, and perhaps death to the best and richest of our soil. But this is not all that has been done or left undone. Nothing has passed to relieve the national distress—nothing to regulate the currency, that life blood of the public body, which out of order makes the whole system sick; no recognition of Texian independence. In fact, they have done nothing, but to mark more strongly the great landmarks of party politics, of sectional prejudices; and to sever, divide, and dismember, that unity of feeling and interest, which binds this rising republic together, where their interest, their pride, and future greatness depend upon them to form and mutually assist in keeping together, "as one mighty, undivided and indivisible whole." But even here, Congress has stopped. As a last and crowning act, they have "palsied the arm of government" by refusing it means to meet the public debts. Defeat the sub-treasury bill, the only mode suggested to carry on the fiscal concerns of the nation, and to support a dependent government, which has to ask the banks for power and paper to pay its honest

stages of such great works. The counties bordering on the Coosa "should be up and doing." Let them subscribe for stock, without any fear of its becoming even a doubtful investment. "Cast your bread upon the waters," and after some days you will find not only your own bread, but perhaps some big loaves, "and a few little fishes" with it.

ALABAMA BANKS.

There is one sure mode of making the banks safe, checking directors and their friends from keeping their hands constantly in the great money chest, of giving to each citizen a "fair divide," or at least an impartial decision on all notes presented for discount, and of forming a "check" upon the legislative money-making mania; and it is by letting the citizens own one half the stock—elect one half the directors and have an equal voice in all measures. These mutual checks, with the self interest of the stockholders will make our banks go forward like "oiled machinery." The State can be made safe, and the stockholders kept perpendicular; (or like the Indian so straight that he leans a little back) in this manner, by following in part, the great banking measure of New York, viz. if a citizen own \$1000 of stock, let \$500 be vested in some stock under the entire control of the State for internal improvements, in the shape of Canals, Rail Roads, and clearing of obstructions in our rivers. Let the remaining \$500 be secured by mortgage upon lands of approved and examined title, worth at least double the amount of the mortgage. Thus we shall have safe banks, and have them safely managed. Thus we shall also have public improvements, that will enrich and accommodate the citizen, add to the welfare and importance of the State; and form one link in that mighty chain of "onward progression" which is to make our common country the most exalted among the great nations of the earth.

TO JOHN P. LACKEY, ESQ.

Fully understanding your effort to injure me in the coming election, it becomes the duty of self-defence to answer you. First—If I have injured Mr. Price by my statements did he authorise you as his agent, to attack me and defend him; or are you a volunteer? If a volunteer, the country will give you all credit—especially when they know that you are a citizen of Randolph County and thus interfere in the elections of Benton. It is true that I offered "If you would move back and be my friend, that you should be my deputy, if elected myself," and where is the harm? Are you not qualified? Would the people have objected to you as such? I then believed not. Where is the objection then? Is it that I wanted to bribe you? If so—why did you not give me an answer on the spot? Why did you pledge your honor not to divulge the proposal—why did you at a second time say that you had not made up your mind? And why, at last, have you betrayed private confidence and a secret offer which you thought worth while to take time to reflect upon, and then promised to write me the answer, and not in the Jacksonville paper? Your object is seen. It is to elect a deputy for Mr. Price—supposing his for the better market, as you get a better price for "digging his potatoes."

In Georgia and other states, they make all candidates state who are to be their deputies; and this is right—for as there has to be deputies, the people have a right to know whether there will be a good deputy as well as a good Sheriff. It is true I stated that Mr. Price had offered his deputyship—and it is here repeated and the authority given. Mr. Thomas Elliot, of Tarrapin, says that the offer was made to Mr. John Ledbetter. Sir, I have made no combination (like others) to run one side of the mountain against the other. Mr. Lackey, for which one of the candidates in Randolph are you? and have you given any of them "a tuck under the short ribs." If you don't like this story "just cut and come again," for I want to be Sheriff, and if you will just keep on, I will

Just tell such stories twice, my Johnny P. And I'll be the one, to give security.

JAMES WOOD.

P. S. If you will not be my deputy, how would you like to be security. J. W.

TO THE CITIZENS OF BENTON.

A report having been put in circulation by Jas. Riggs, which might injure me with persons unacquainted with both of us, I have therefore chosen this public mode of answering the same. The facts are short; and are here simply stated, that all may understand. Mr. Riggs had a field, supposed to contain 40 acres of cleared land; part of which (25 acres) I was to have for the term of two years; and during the term, to run a cross fence between us. Last fall, after both of us had gathered our corn from the field, I had a shuck-back, and not having sufficient stabling, I directed Joseph Gandy, the young man living with me, part of the pea field. This was done; and it was field of a night, until the cross fence was put up. Report says that Mr. Riggs had circulated through the county, that after I gathered my part of the crop I turned my horses into the field before Riggs had gathered his. And as reports gather largely by circulation, it now appears, that some have turned my horses into the field at night and had them taken out before day, by which means Riggs' pea field was cut out, whilst he was lying sick. On hearing these various reports, I called upon Mr. Riggs either for explanation, or to know upon Mr. Riggs' report; at which time I informed Mr. Riggs, that rather than he should be offended, by having my horses in the field upon the night of the shucking, I would give up the same and he should enjoy the full benefit, without my receiving any.

William Moffat, Esq. was present when Mr. Riggs was called upon, and his certificate is hereto appended.

I, William Moffat, do hereby certify, that I was present when J. A. Findley, Esq. called upon Mr. Riggs in a peaceable and friendly manner for an explanation. And that it is false as reported, that said Findley used a gun to extort confessions. Nothing of the kind happened. Mr. Riggs stated that he never knew of Findley's horses being in the field but one night, and that was the night of the shucking; and that he had never told any person of their being there but the one night. He also stated, that Findley proposed to give him the whole field, provided he was insulted by the horses being placed there the night of the shucking. Riggs denied ever saying that the horses had been put in over night to be removed before morning. The most he had said, was that some horses destroyed his pea-field; but he never knew of Findley's horses being in but one night before the cross fence was built. After the same was built, I know positively there was an abundance of peas, and that Findley offered him the whole field, if he considered himself injured and that his whole stock might be turned in.

WILLIAM MOFFAT.

July 22d, 1838. Such, Fellow-citizens is a full statement of this little affair, which malice and slander have propagated to my injury. Let the many citizens in this county, who have known me for years, be enquired of, and by their evidence for and against me I am willing to stand or fall. Fellow-citizens I am willing to rest under your verdict, be it right or wrong.

From the Nashville Whig, July 18.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The two houses of Congress adjourned on Monday the 9th inst. We may expect soon to see the Tennessee delegation at home. We understand that the Hon. C. H. Williams of the thirtieth district passed through this city on Monday night on his way to his residence at Lexington Tennessee.

The business transacted on Friday and Saturday before the adjournment, was quite highly important.

Among the acts passed, and reported in the Baltimore papers received last night, we notice the following: To amend the act in regard to the appointment of Commissioners to settle the Choctaw claims under the act of 1830; to prevent the abatement of suits for and against the old Bank U. S.; to re-organize the District Courts of Mississippi to continue the charters of certain banks in the Dis. of Columbia; to establish the new Territory of Iowa; to provide for the better security of steamboat passengers—to establish a new collection dis. in the State of Miss. to authorise the sale of certain bonds (U. S. Bank) held by the Government; to grant pre-emption rights; making an appropriation for the removal of the Red River raft; authorising the printing of the Madison papers; to extend the time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants; to require the Judge of the District Court of Tennessee to hold a court at Jackson; making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic services of the Government; to continue the Cumberland Road; making appropriation for the naval, military and Indian service for 1838.

Provisions were also made for the outfit of the new mints for the coining of silver change for expenses of erecting the new Territory of Iowa; for the investment of the Smithsonian legacy in State funds; for carrying on the public buildings in Washington; for the expenses of carrying into effect Mr. Sergeant's resolution calling for information, to be collected during the recess, concerning steamboat boiler explosions; to authorise the sale of these reserved in the borders of the Erie and Wabash Canal; for the Settlement of the claims of the State of New York growing out of the recent disturbances on the Northern frontier.

We publish in to-day's paper, Mr. Duncan's letter signifying his acceptance of the Presidency of the Wetumpka and Coosa Rail Road. It certainly must be gratifying to the friends of this important enterprise to witness such exhibitions of disinterestedness and solicitude, as is manifested by Mr. Duncan in accepting this truly responsible and unenviable situation. Under the management of a presiding officer of such acknowledged talent and ability, we may safely reply upon the speedy prosecution and ultimate success of this great and laudable undertaking. Did all, whose interest it will promote, manifest the same determined zeal to prosecute the work with vigor, a much more rapid progress would be the consequence. The Directors are entitled to much credit for their zeal and perseverance in carrying on the work in opposition to the many obstacles they have had to encounter, among which the deranged state of the country and extreme scarcity of money, are, perhaps, the most important. Many enterprises, involving more capital, but none of more benefit, and none of more utility, have, in consequence of the present pecuniary embarrassment of the country, been suspended, while our own, under less favorable circumstances, has been gradually progressing with a firm pace, not to be impeded by obstacles of common magnitude. This speaks much for the untiring industry, enterprise and perseverance of our citizens; and nothing but a continuance of their wonted energy is necessary to prosecute the work to a hasty completion. The present organization of the board is an auspicious one, and bids fair to be successful. Wetumpka Sentinel.

The Yellow Fever has made its appearance in N. Orleans, and several persons have fallen victims to it.—Wetumpka Sen.

DEATH OF AN OLD PATRIOT.

The last Soldier of the old French war in Canada is gone.

DIED.—In Warren county, Tennessee, on the 8th of June, Mr. JOHN LUSK, (pronounced Lisk in his native Dutch) at the advanced age of one hundred and four years. He was born on Staten Island, New York, on the 5th of Nov., 1734, and was of Dutch extraction. Mr. Lusk was in regular service for well nigh sixty years. He commenced his career in the army in the war of Acadie, commonly called the French war, when about twenty years of age; and served through the whole of it. He was a soldier at the siege of Quebec—fought in the memorable action of the Plains of Abraham, seventy-nine years ago—saw the brave Gen. Wolfe fall; and participated in all the sufferings and hardships of that arduous and memorable campaign. He was also at the conquest of Acadie; now called Newfoundland, by Gens. Amherst and Shirley; and assisted in the dispersion of the captured French through the colonies of New England, by the Anglo-Americans.

Mr. Lusk early enlisted in the war of the revolution and fought like a soldier and a patriot till his close. He was attached to the expedition to Canada under Gen. Arnold—was at the building of Fort Edward, and there was wounded. He was in the battle of Saratoga, where Burgoyne surrendered, and was at the siege of Yorktown, and had the singular and remarkable fortune to see Cornwallis surrender his sword to Geo. Washington.

On the restoration of peace the old soldier laid down his musket and his knapsack for a while, but he did not remain long in inactivity. The "piping times of peace" were no times for him. He left "inglorious ease," as he esteemed it, on the first opportunity, and enlisted in the army of Gen. Wayne, against the Indians, nothing daunted by the terrors of the wilderness or the stratagems of the powerful wily foe, though he had already weathered the storms of sixty winters.

At the close of this brilliant and successful campaign, he joined the regular army under Col. Butler, and was stationed at West Point in this State, now called Kingston. While at this station he became renowned for his skill in catching fish from Clinch river. But at last the brave old man, being worn down with age and infirmities, was discharged as unfit for duty when near eighty years of age. He left the army in entire destitution, and subsisted for several years upon the cold charities of the world, together with the little pittance he earned by his daily labor as a broom-maker. On the passage of the Pension law in 1818, he availed himself of its privileges, and from that time has been furnished with all the necessaries of life. Mr. L. retained to the last his faculties except that of sight, which for the last ten years had been growing dim. He was a man of remarkable strength of constitution, and elasticity of frame. He never had a spell of sickness in his life! He was in the habit of walking to the town of McMinnville, a distance of seven miles and back again on the same day, and this too after he had reached one hundred years of age—retaining the perfect upright form and firm step and movement of a soldier till the last.

Thus lived and died one of the most remarkable men of the age. He was witness to more remarkable events, perhaps, than any man living. What revolutions have rolled over the earth since he was born! He was almost coeval with our colonial history. He was an old man when this nation commenced its career. He has seen empires rise and fall, thrones demolished, and new kingdoms spring to existence. Since he hung upon his mother's breast, twenty-five hundred millions of the race have lived and died. But the old man has gone to his fathers; at last. Peace be to his memory, and may the grass grow green upon the Patriots grave.—Nashville Whig.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by Jesse Johnson, before John A. Miller, J. P. a Red Sorrel Horse 4 feet 10 inches high, few white hairs on his forehead, had a common size bell on, appraised to fifty dollars by A. C. Campbell, and John McDow, 19th July, 1838. A true copy from the Stray Book. JEFFERSON FALKNER, CLERK. Per WM. H. CUNNINGHAM, D. C. July 26, 1838.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by William Morrison J. P. a black mare white face, 2 pony, three feet 9 inches high, four years old white feet, roached main, long tail and John A. D. Miller, 18th July, 1838. A true transcript from the Stray Book. JEFFERSON FALKNER, CLERK. Per WM. H. CUNNINGHAM, D. C. July 26, 1838.

BACON.

25,000 LBS. Choice Bacon for sale.—Apply to JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, Jacksonville, Alabama. June 21, 1838.—tf.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by Robert McCall, living on the waters of Cain Creek, a Bay Horse, 7 years old, 16 1/2 hands high, bald face, and Branded on the shoulder with the letters N. G. left fore foot & both hind feet white—appraised to ninety dollars. M. M. HOUSTON, CLK. July 19, 1838.—3t.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors, BY REV. DAVID BRYAN For Sale at this Office.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON

ROAD. THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated. Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, or to the subscriber. D. H. BINGHAM, Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R. Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—tf.

\*The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above if, and forward their account to this Office for collection.

JOB PRINTING, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

STOP THE VILLAIN!

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD will be given by the undersigned, for the apprehension of SAMUEL SAMPLER, and delivering him to me in Talladega County. The said Sampler is about thirty-five or forty years of age, six feet high, stout built, rather dark complexion, black bushy hair, black beard, dark eyes, slow spoken and hoarse voice, a large scar apparently made with a knife, on the underside of one of his jaws extending partly on his neck. The said Sampler stole a Bay Horse on the 6th of June last from the Widow Cunningham of the following description: A large Bay Horse 15 1/2 hands high, lengthy made, the hair on the right hind leg very much mixed with white, the other hind foot white, thought to have a small white spot in his forehead, about seven years old. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said Samuel Sampler to me in Talladega County, on Chockolocko creek, 7 miles below the Boiling Spring.

DANIEL GENT.

July 5, 1838.—3t. The editor of the "Standard of Union," Millidgeville, will confer a lasting favor on a widow in indigent circumstances, who has a large family to support, by giving the above one or two insertions.

Branch Bank of the State of Ala.

Montgomery 10th May, 1838. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to this Bank under the Extension Law, as well as to those indebted under the Bond System, that unless the first instalment on each is punctually paid, the whole debt will be declared due. By Order of the Board, JNO. WHITING, Cash'r. May 24, 1838.—4t.

THOMAS A. WALKER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala.]

A PROPOSITION

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY.

The Publisher of the American Journal of Productive Industry, published at Maryville Ten. on alternate weeks, in octavo form, devoted to Agriculture, the Arts, and Domestic Economy, and designed to teach, what to do, how to do, and when to do, proposes to give certain sums of money, conditionally, to every Lyceum and Society, having for its object, or one of its objects, the encouragement of industry, or the diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Societies accepting the conditions, are to become the Agents of the Publisher, in distributing the bounty given, in premiums, devoted to Agriculture, they may deem best calculated to promote the end in view. They are likewise to become the collecting Agents of the publisher, and will always be allowed to retain the amount which is proposed to be given them, out of the moneys they may collect.

To all societies that may collect forty, or any greater number of subscribers to the Journal, which is published at \$2 a year, in advance, one dollar per copy will be allowed them for such services.

For procuring thirty subscribers \$25 will be given. For twenty subscribers \$15; and for ten subscribers \$5 will be allowed.

It will be necessary that the price of subscription, and the Treasurer's receipt for the amount deposited with him, which the Society is to retain, should accompany each order, which should be post paid and addressed.

M. M. TEER, Maryville Ten.

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Commissioners Court, May 15th 1838. ON the petition of Francis B. Walker to the Judge of the County Court, for an Order to compel the Administrator of Henry Box, deceased to make titles to the following described Lands, to-wit: the West half of the North-west quarter of Section four, Township 16, R. 4 East, three acres excepted in the South-east corner; and the East half of the S. W. quarter of S. 33, T. 15, R. 4 E. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made once a month for three months of the foregoing petition; that on the first Monday in September next, the Court will determine on the legality of the contract. Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clk. June 7, 1838. m3m.—\$6 co.

LOST NOTE.

ALL persons are hereby warned from trading for a note given by Charles P. Akridge to David Akridge, some time the first of February last, for eighty dollars, and if I am not mistaken, given one day after date; which note the said Charles P. Akridge has satisfied, and I have had the note in possession and lost it while attending County Court at Jefferson, Cherokee County, on the second, third, and fourth of this month. Any person finding said note will confer a favor on me by giving the earliest notice. LEVI AKRIDGE.

Deep Spring, Cherokee co. Ala. July 19, 1838.

MILLER & HURD,

PROPRIETORS OF THE TALLADEGA MARBLE QUARRIES, RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have now their Saws in operation, and are prepared to receive and execute any orders for Tomstones, Door & Window Sills &c. Their charges will be moderate, and their terms cash only. M. D. SERRISON is our Authorized Agent in East and receive orders. Specimens of the Marble may be seen in the grave yard at West Wetumpka, and in Messrs. Duncan & Northrop's new buildings.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office. Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

NOTICE. M. S. CASSETTY, is my authorized agent to transact my business during my absence. May 31, 1838.—tf.



POETRY.

LA ROSA PARLANTE. I breathe on the roses I offer to thee; Every leaf that unfolds says something to me; They come from our garden, that summer world where The soft blooms harden to cherry and pear, Where fruit and where flowers together unfold, And the morning's bright hours call the bee to his gold!

THE MOUNTAIN OF THE LOVERS. We forget in what book it was, many years ago, that we read of the story of a lover who was to win his mistress by carrying her to the top of a mountain, and how he did win her, and how they ended their days on the same spot.

LAUGH WHEN YOU MUST. Mr. Slang used to say 'my horses, my boys.' Mr. Slang now invariably says, 'our horses, our boys,' or 'our form.' This substitution of our for my, by Mr. Slang, was brought about thus:

THE BARON. The Baron put spurs to his horse, the crowd following him. Half way he is obliged to dismount; they ascend the rest of the hill together, the crowd silent and happy, the Baron ready to burst with shame and impatience. They reach the top. The lovers are face to face on the ground, the lady clasping him with both arms, his lying on each side.

CASTINGS. CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, &c. Andirons, Plough moulds, &c. Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the store of HOKE & ABERNATHY. December 21, 1837.—4f.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Rome, Floyd County, Georgia. THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that the COMMERCIAL HOTEL has for some time past, been open and ready for the reception of boarders and transient custom, and for the liberal patronage already bestowed, he returns his sincere thanks to the Public, and solicits a continuance of the same.

JOHN COCHRAN AND WILLIAM H. ESTILL. HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of the Law. They will, attend with promptness to all business entrusted to their management, in the Ninth Judicial Circuit. Their office is in Jacksonville, on the North East side of the public square.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville Ala. on the 30th June, which if not taken out before the 1st day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

\$30 REWARD. RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Jacksonville, on Saturday last, 19th inst. a mulatto boy named CY, belonging to Thomas Crutchfield of Athens, Tennessee.

LOST NOTE. ALL persons are hereby warned from trading for a note given by Charles P. Akridge to David Akridge, some time the first of February last, for eighty dollars, and if I am not mistaken, given one day after date; which note said Charles P. Akridge has satisfied, and I have had the note in possession and lost it while attending County Court at Jefferson, Cherokee County, on the second, third, and fourth of this month.

DR. JOHN SAPPINGTON'S Description and Treatment of Fevers viz: 1st. Intermittent, or Ague and Fever; 2ndly Bilious Fever; and 3dly, Typhus or Nervous Fever.

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