

AUGUST

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1837.

NO. 29.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT, at 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year; 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 order for the next year.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each additional week. Over 12 lines, \$2 00 for the first week, and 1 00 for each additional week. For long advertisements, the price will be published until forbidden accordingly. A discount will be made on advertisements of six or twelve months.

In Addition

For arrivals we have just received for sale the following articles:

Domestic, Virginia Tobacco, B. H. Segars, Bar Soap, Leaf Sugar, Powder, Shot & Lead, Indigo & Madder, Raisins & Almonds, Pepper, Spice & Ginger, Sperm Candles, Window Glass, &c. &c. in and examine our Stock, as it is now complete. Our prices shall be as low as customary.

WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.

Jacksonville, July 6, 1837.—*tf*

OTTON & FORWARDING WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the

Store-house in East Wetumpka, and lately conducted by T. W. Fleming & Co. and are now prepared to receive and forward to Merchants and Planters in the interior, and also for the

Storage of Cotton. They respectfully ask a share of public patronage, and pledge themselves to spare no exertions for satisfaction.

J. N. LIGHTNER, WM. MILLER.

N. B. Liberal advances made on Cotton with them, or on Merchandise on Consignment 29, 1837.—*6m*

Planter's Hotel.

WEST WETUMPKA, Alabama.

D. HYPHREYVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has in the House recently occupied by L. J. Bradshaw, Esq., and fitted it up for the reception of transient or permanent guests. As his Hotel will always be stored with the best of the affords, and his Stables with plenty of tender, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. March 30, 1837.—*3m*

ENTERTAINMENT.

T. W. HATCHETT, would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT at the corner of Coosa County, for the accommodation of travellers. His fare will be as good as can be had. Jackson, May 17th, 1837.—*St*

The Talladega Register will insert the above

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP BY David M. Edmonston, living on Chickasaw creek, a small Negro Male and Colt; the mare about 11 hands, 4 years old, left fore and hind feet white; mane and tail, and star in her forehead, appraised to fifteen dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP BY Harris Taylor, living 22 miles from Jackson, on the Talladega Road, one BAY MARE, 7 years old, about 14 hands, black mane and tail, with black legs, all blaze in the face, and a large roan ear-neck—appraised to fifty dollars. June 5th,

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED TO the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on the 19th April, 1837, a negro male named GREEN, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, about six feet high, stout built, yellow complexioned, has large whiskers. He says he was stolen from some time since, by a man named Evans, from Elbert Hilber, living in Pickens County, Ala. The owner of the above named slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and now in Jail in the County of Walker, Georgia, a Negro male about twenty-three years of age, who calls his name SANCHE, and says he belongs to Alisey Pollard, of Autauga County, Alabama—about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his right eye. The owner is requested to come forward and pay charges and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.

The following is an extract from the Oration delivered in Wetumpka, on the 4th day of July, 1837, by S. W. HARRIS, Esq. The flattering manner, in which our infant must strike deep to the minds of all, the corollaries of their most sanguine expectations of her coming greatness—if her prosperity is not destroyed by the "curse of a divided house."—*Wetumpka Argus.*

Under the mild auspices of our salutary form of Government, if guarded by the vigilance, and fortified by the virtue of the people, who can foretell, who can anticipate the proud and exalted destiny that awaits her? Time, and the exhausted patience of this assembly, forbid a reference to all the evidences of our unparalleled national elevation, if no rude hand shall dislocate the ark of our safety, springing up in every corner of our wide spread confederacy. For illustration, let us take "one example, to our purpose," a constituent part of the mighty whole, and imagine the equal. Come to our own homes; to our own, our cherished Wetumpka! What is she, what has she been, and what to be? Compared to the full-blown beauties of her coming prosperity she is now, but the mere germ of the seed, that on yesterday the clouds of the valley concealed. But even in this her period of infancy and weakness, she challenges the admiration and wonder of even those, most jealous of her increasing strength. Scarce five years have added themselves to the past, since the unbroken stillness of primordial nature reigned along these banks. Here now, like some Colossus, bestirring the limpid Coosa, the great distributing empire of the State, stands in the pride of her youth and beauty. You mountain had then rang with the heart-chilling yell of the sanguinary red man, on this day, lends its reverberations to the hozaanas of freedom, rejoicing that their heritage still is safe. Where in action dwelt, and silence held dominion, the intelligent and enterprising merchant—the enlightened professional and private gentleman—and the industrious mechanic, all ply their several vocations, and add energy and animation, to the useful pursuits of life. Where the fishing shallops of the savage, sent its noiseless ripples to the shore, the agitated bosom of your chrysalis river, and the smothered groanings of the native steamer, forth his approach, freighted with the comforts and luxuries of every clime and country. There stands the deep imbedded, insurmountable granite, as if by a decree of nature, declaring "thus far, shall thou go, and no farther." While above and around us, spreads a territory vast in its extent and inexhaustible in its resources, which shall pour into the lap of Wetumpka, the rich supplies of its exchange produce. Considering her geographical position, the natural advantages which are hers by a title, of which nothing can divest her; the constantly developing resources of her tributary territory, and the increasing energy, concentrating here—she must be a sceptic truly, who can doubt of her success? And if contemplating the unanimity, which established our liberties, this fraternal trio, would discard the most unnatural and suicidal opposition to each other and coalesce in all measures that promise even a partial good, not all the plots of envy, nor all the contrivances of jealousy, nor all the appliances of art, nor all the combinations of wealth and power, can arrest her rapid ascent to the very acme of political and commercial importance. And fellow-citizens, lest the curse of a divided house, may blast the early bud of co-operation should form the bond of our Union—for rest assured, that whether it be for good or for evil—whether for weal or woe, our hopes are one, our fears are common—our interests are identified—and our fates must be united.

From the *Banger Daily Post.*
THE REMEDY.
Among the ten thousand and one tinkers upon the great bank kettle, who, in utter discouragement, have given up all hopes of ending its leaks, or taking out its evils, there are a godly number, who, to remedy the inconvenience, are picking up patches of the old, and using the soft solder of Nick Biddle to build a new one. They say it is impossible to do without a kettle of some kind; these are smart enterprising, driving, speculating, neck or nothing, go-ahead young merchants, who have reputed even \$500,000, which they have made in the purchase and sale of paper cities situated somewhere—perhaps in the western wilderness, or in the upper end of the fourth ward of this city, all of which has been sold in exchange for lots and cities in some other quarter of the globe; or they have trusted it out—taken the notes of "GOOD" men, and mortgages to secure their payment, so that there can be no doubt or question of their ability to support splendid establishments. These nice young men who have reveled in the bank paper, and gone "large" upon credit system—would like to

raise money to pay for their rose-wood chairs, twelve hundred dollar chimney pieces, Brussels carpets, and brass knockers—no wonder that such men should propose a suspension of specie payments;—a flood of miserable, irredeemable bank notes.

Now we have no faith in such a remedy—monopolists are the last men in the world who should have the impudence to ask to be released from their liabilities—bankers, broking, unconscionable shavers, who have been preying like vultures and wild beasts, upon the community, eating out the substance of honest men, are not entitled to the sympathy of the people.

There is but one safe and efficient remedy that can in any way relieve us. By "us" we don't mean a few merchants and genteel loafers—but the whole community, Jews and Gentiles, Gog and Magog.

We must stop speculating and turn our attention to some honest employment. The whole system of lying, cheating, and imposture, which has been reduced to a regular trade, must be abandoned.

We have lived upon each other's means without producing anything, until, like the Kilkenny cats, nothing remain but the two tails.

The remedy we propose, then, is that every man who has been living in extravagance and idleness, turn his attention to some honest employment—that he become a producer and live strictly within his own means.

It is worse than folly—it is downright madness to resort to any unnatural or artificial means in order to bring about a mere healthy state of things.

Legalized suspensions are advocated only by those who have incurred immense liabilities, and who are anxious to rid themselves of their burdens, by sharing them with a patient and long-suffering people, in the shape of bank notes—we should say—the notes of broken banks. The truth is, we have got in debt beyond our means, and the only way to relieve ourselves is to off-jacks and raise the means to pay the debt.

THE KING SNAKE.

There is a large species of speckle snake, commonly called, in the Southern States, the King snake, because he is the most formidable enemy of the rattle snake. It seems to be the chief object of his existence to seek, to pursue, and destroy the latter, whose retreats and presence are discovered by the emission of a peculiar smell, resembling that of the cucumber vine. The king snake, to almost all other reptiles, is the most harmless of creatures; you may strike him, he shows no resentment, he hisses not, he turns not, nor does he exhibit any terror or sluggishness. Drawn by the smell of the cucumber, he frequently enters gardens, but his appearance excites no dismay in any human being that knows he is the king snake on the contrary, women and children will approach him, turn him about with a stick, and playfully annoy him with impunity; he is only a relentless enemy of the rattle snake, whose strength and venom avail nothing against the activity and mode of attack of the king snake, who is always victor in every combat. Yet the rattle snake is a terrible reptile. There is a peculiarity appalling in the sound of its rattles, being unlike the noise of any other creature, and when you hear it the first time, the true instinct of nature impresses on your quailing heart that danger and death are near. Never shall I forget one horrid event of my life! I was fishing in a Southern lake one summer day, when an unusual disposition to sleep affected me. I stuck the end of my fishing rod in the bank of the lake, and sought a beautiful place of shade to enjoy repose. I laid myself on the grass between two trees scarcely six feet apart from each other, my head resting against one, and my feet against the other. I slept, when I awoke I turned to one side, and perceived at some distance from me two brilliant orbs, and instantly a tremulous, mingled sensation of an undecipherable nature came upon my faculties. Some thing of an instinctive dictate, or impulse counselled me to avert my looks, but then there was such an absorbing, wishful, delightful gazing into eyes that intently and meltingly gazed into mine, that even the tremulous pulsation of fear fixed my frame, and I remained so fascinated that I could see nothing but the "most beautiful colors." In short, I was totally lost, so completely bewildered with commingled emotions, that I could not withdraw my gaze nor even move. Suddenly the melting eyeballs glared with sparks of fire; there was a moan—I woke from a dreamy state, I saw a huge rattlesnake; its gaze was disturbed, and when I heard the hateful rattle sound, the full danger of my situation aroused me, and through all my frame I felt the extremity of terror, and just as I was on the point of obeying frenzied impulse to rise and fly, I felt the deadly reptile, as I thought, coiling around my neck, I saw part of his body; I felt the slimy skin upon my neck; and the

shiver of horror went through every joint and member of my frame.

Such a feeling of agony! my eyeballs were filled with scorching fire; first red, next yellowish green; Oh, there are moments of existence which involved the sensation of years, and when the whole detail of a thousand feelings scarcely occupy the brief space of a leisure thought. Nature could endure no more, and I lost all sense. At length I tingling tingling sensation of returning consciousness I arose from the earth, and king snake, and, farther off, the lifeless length of a tremendous rattlesnake; I sat upon a log and reflected, and I am now satisfied that the king snake had crept over my neck to my rescue, there being a large log on one side, and the lake on the other, so that his nearest route to the enemy was over my body. But although my body was providentially preserved, yet the effects of that scene are the exhaustion of a great portion of my excitability, and the introduction of gray hairs and premature debility in all my powers of mind and body.—*Anecdotes of the South.*

THE UNIVERSITY.

The Board of Trustees of this Institution, who have been in session since the 1st of this month, are preparing, we understand, to adjourn this evening. They have elected BAZIE MANLY, D. D. a student, now of Charleston, South Carolina, President of the Institution, from the commencement of the next session. Previous to this election, they accepted the resignation of the President and all the members of the Faculty. After the election of the new President, the Board passed a resolution highly complimentary to all the members of the Faculty (President Woods included) requesting them to retain their offices until the close of the present college year. Dr. Woods will probably remain as long as they will let him. As to the other members of the Faculty, although we have no information, we have little doubt as to their course. It is scarcely to be expected that the proceeding of the present board of Trustees will give general satisfaction. In making this remark, let us not be understood as speaking against the new President. We know little of him, and what we have heard of him is favorable.—*Monitor.*

MORE OUTRAGES.—It is but a few weeks since, we had to record the murder of Mr. Ware, and it has become our painful task again, to revert to two serious attempts, upon the lives of others; one last Saturday previous, in Autauga Co. on the person of Wm. Chancellor, by Wm. Harris. From what we have learned, it appears that some difficulty existed between the parties; and on that day, as Chancellor passed the house of Harris, he was accosted by him, and desired to stop. Harris walked up within a few steps of him with his gun, and coolly fired, lodging the contents of it, in Chancellor's arms; and the since been amputated. His right arm has yet been taken or not.

The other, which occurred last Saturday evening, originating as above in a previous quarrel, was on the body of—Ginn, by Matthew Hubbard; he made the attack upon Ginn with a stick, and knocked him down—upon being interfered with, he drew his knife and stabbed Ginn through the ribs on the left side, and cut two severe gashes in the neck. Ginn was not expected to live at last accounts. Hubbard has fled.

Wetumpka Argus.

From the Enquirer.

A NATIONAL BANK—the true issue!
Some of the Whigs are affecting to play off as to the Bank. They keep dark, upon the miserable pleas—1st, that the Administration have caused the distresses of the country; and 2ndly, that therefore they (the Whigs) will take no responsibility, and no part in curing the disease. That political coxcomb (the N. Y. Courier) says: "We are glad to collect, from the Richmond Whig, the course of our friends in Virginia, in refusing to indulge the Government party, by taking upon the minority the originating of a new monetary remedy. This is every way the proper course of the opposition—their policy merely, we will not call it; for that measure, which does not belong to it. The conduct of the Whigs, in this particular, will be dictated by no more expedience, no paralytic tactics only. It is perfectly just and proper that they should leave to their opponents the whole difficulty into which they have thrown themselves."

This plea, if it were the real one, is unworthy of a patriot. James Hamilton of South Carolina scorns it—and has come forward to give his plan for relief, which, objectionable as it is in its great principle, emanates from a generous and patriotic bosom.

He has recourse to no such disguises, as your "Whigs," "Couriers," and "Spectators." He despises all such cant, as that of saying, "I did not cause the malady of my country, and therefore I will do nothing to relieve her." There is nothing finer in the whole parliamentary history of England, than the retort once given by the young Lord, to the great Chatham. When a time was piqued, because he had been over-looked in some great measure, and had the weakness to declare, that if he had been consulted, he could have warded off the misadventure, he exclaimed: "If I had seen a danger presented to the bosom of my mother, and if my country is dearer than my mother, I should have deemed myself the most unworthy of her sons, if I had waited to be asked to ward off the blow."

But are the Whigs even waiting to be asked? No—that plea, wretched as it is, is not the true one. They are keeping dark, because they are afraid to unmask their designs at once, and make the issues, Bank or no Bank? They are aware that the People are not ripe for such an experiment—and some of them are unwilling to incur the odium which they would bring upon themselves. They think it safer to crouch—and conceal their real designs—to keep for the present the object which they have so much at heart—and in the mean time, to attack the Administration—charge them with producing all this distress—and raise themselves upon the excitement and clamor which they will excite, and strike boldly for a Bank when they think they have produced sufficient excitement, and rallied forces enough to carry it. And our life for it! these very politicians, who are now playing off, saying they will take no part in giving relief, and throwing the responsibility on the friends of the administration, will be the very first to throw difficulties in their way, to clamor against their measures, and prevent them from righting the ship.

Disguise it as they may, the true issue is, Bank or no Bank? This is the great object on which they keep their eyes fixed—and which the people ought never to forget. The Whigs are for a National Bank—Mr. Webster is for one. The Whigs avow it in private. Their leading presses declared it, before this insidious, keeping dark policy came upon them. But the object is clearly set forth in the following article from the Albany Argus, that it requires not another word from us to unmask the design:

(From the Albany Argus.)

"We invite attention to the article which we copy to-day from the Richmond Enquirer, touching the projects of the Whigs, as avowed by their leading organs in different sections of the country. It will be seen that these projects all point to the re-establishment of a great moneyed institution under the authority of the federal government, with powers and privileges similar to those of the old U. S. Bank, and that the language of the Opposition on this subject, leaves no room to doubt that the issue of the people and their representatives in Congress, at whose hands it has been so often and so distinctly repudiated, to the confusion of its partisans and abettors? But of this, the public were early apprised, and in that effect from the Federal Opposition—and on this point, we are aware, the Democracy of the Union need only to be 'forewarned,' to be forearmed."

"But it is proper in this connection, to say that the public should be aware that it can be done, of the auxiliary means which are put in requisition by the friends of a National Bank to press their favorite project with success upon Congress. From facts which have come to our knowledge, we have reason to believe that secret and organized efforts have been set on foot, in aid of the more undisguised appeals of the Whig press, to preoccupy the public ear on this subject, and with a view to operate upon all the panic machinery which signalled the period of the removal of the deposits. We have before us a circular purporting to have been issued by the 'board of trade' of the city of New York, which had found its way into the interior of this State from that mint—embracing all the materials which go to the composition of a panic memorial, and the skeleton of a Whig argument in favor of a National Bank—presenting that alternative as the only remedy for the present difficulties; and, that there might be no misapprehension as to its object, urging the getting up of memorials to Congress in aid of that project. We have also before us, a reprint in pamphlet form, of several of the formidable Bank and panic articles which have appeared in the Whig Journals during the present crisis—chiefly we believe, in the Philadelphia National Bank Examiner"—concentrating in a comparative, if small space, the wholesale party invective and declamation with which the alarmists of the Opposition have sought to assail

the Administration magnifying the extent and misrepresenting the nature and causes of existing embarrassments—and all with a view to induce a resort to the grand Whig cure-all—a National Bank. It issues from the office of the Philad. Whig-Enquirer, where any number of copies can be had at three dollars per hundred, and the profits of the sale are to be applied to the gratuitous distribution of the pamphlet under the direction of a committee.

These facts, which have casually come to light, indicate the game which the Opposition are playing, doubtless, to the utmost, and call loudly for the counter efforts on the part of the Democracy, and of the Democratic press, to diffuse more extensively correct information on this subject. That the game will be met, and in a proper manner, now as in times past, by republicans everywhere, we have no doubt, and with the success which crowned their efforts in the great contest with the Bank of the United States.

MR. BAGBY.—The nomination of this gentleman for the office of Governor of the State has produced the greatest consternation among the ranks of our opponents. By one class of them, it is decried, as a caucus nomination; and by the "no-party" editors, it is censured, as a party nomination. With the democratic editors, Mr. Bagby's name appears to take well. They do not manifest any alarm at the cry of "dictation"; nor do they withhold their assent and support from him because he was nominated by his political friends. On the contrary it was on this very ground that they sustain him, and that he will be elected. It is right they should do so.

The man who expects to receive the support of the democratic party, for any office whatever, more especially, for one so important as the Chief Magistracy of a State, must avow his belief in the political principles of that party, and pledge himself to their support, or he cannot hope to be elected by them. It is ridiculous to suppose that men are to give their votes for any candidate for office, about whose political creed they know nothing at all; and still more so that they should be expected to vote, whom they know to be opposed to them in principle and who will administer the government contrary to their wishes, and in a way and manner they believe to be wrong.

We are heartily tired & disgusted with this "no party" cant, and affection of independence, which consists in censuring what one is not pleased with, and praising the contrary. Every body whom we ever heard of, has always done the same things, without making claim to any share of independence in the matter. It is a part of man's nature to act and speak. And so long as human nature remains what it now is, and has always been so long will mankind be found acting in concert with those who agree with them in thought and feelings, rather than with those opposed to them. And so long, also, as men do not all think alike, so long will there be different parties among them, to one or the other all of which must belong. The division into political parties in this country was established at an early day in the history of the government, and has ever since continued. So far from regarding it as an evil—as certain gentlemen of the minority profess to—we look upon such division, as furnishing strong evidence of the independence and freedom of the people; and providing a sure guaranty for the continuance of our liberties.

After this expression of opinion, it will excite no surprise, that we avow our attachment and profess to belong to a party; and that we give our support to no man, for any elective office whatever, who does not belong to the same party with us. We claim to belong to the Democratic party. Our political motto is, "principles not men." We support that man for office who, we think, will be governed by the principles of our party. We prefer that our candidates for so important an office as that of Governor, should be selected by the party for their distinguished merit rather than that they should, unsolicited, offer themselves for election. That Mr. Bagby has been thus selected, by those of his democratic fellow-citizens, to whom his merits and claims are well known, we yield him our support, and advocate his election. It is enough for us to know of any other candidate, that he is of a different political faith from ourselves. We can respect and honor him for all the good qualities he may possess; be friendly to and intimate with him in our private relations, but never vote for him. Mr. Bagby, it is admitted by those opposed to him is a gentleman "of fine natural powers enjoying the advantage of a liberal education and possessing considerable experience in professional and political life."

Yet he is to be opposed, on account of the manner of his nomination, and by those making the admission in his favor. If this be not party, we know not what it is. Some other cause should have been assigned by one professing to be independent of the trammels of party.

The Nullifying papers copy with exultation the stupid falsehood from a northern print, that "the Government has requested the monster in Philadelphia to advance \$400,000 upon the account which the monster owes the Government in September next—the Government needing this sum now, &c. &c. The United States Bank requested to advance money before it is due!!! Ridiculous! If that corrupt institution would pay up what it owes to, and unjustly detains from

the Government, the Government would require no advances. Besides the eight millions due the Government for stock in that bank, it has not yet paid over the Navy Pension Fund, amounting to half a million more. And yet the case-hardened opposition talk about the Government applying to Biddle for relief.—*Macón, Georgian.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. AUGUST 3, 1837.

UNION DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR,
ARTHUR P. BAGBY.

We owe an apology to that portion of our patrons, out of the immediate influence of the excitement produced by our local election, for the large portion of our paper which has been occupied for several weeks past with communications on that subject. The present being the last number issued previous to the election, we can now promise to use our best exertions in future, to make them ample amends, by publishing articles of more equal interest.

We have received information from an undoubted source, that on Friday 28th July last, Dr. Glascock declined publicly, in Huntsville, any further canvass for Congress. Letters have been received by all the Port Masters, at places where mails have since arrived, from the Post Master at Huntsville, giving this information. The Dr.'s Letter, giving his reasons for declining, is said to be in the last Democrat, which paper has not yet reached this place.

Several articles intended for the present number of our paper, have been crowded out, to gratify the anxiety of some of our correspondents to speak "once again" before the election.

For the Republican.

MR. EDITOR: From the number of private enquiries that have been made of me as a candidate, concerning my views of the acts of the Call Session of our Legislature, I feel it a duty I owe to the public, and be allowed to address to the voters of Benton County, a few lines on this subject through the medium of your valuable paper.

In relation to the indulgence that it extended to bank debtors, I have no objection, only as that very liberal extension may affect the ability of the banks to resume specie payment. It does appear to me that a less liberal extension, say by one third, by giving him a sufficiency of time, if he would use his sole energy in its accomplishment; whereas the present extension will have a tendency to beget a fatal security in the minds of the debtors, by inducing them to believe they can secure the liquidation of their debts with a divided effort; consequently inducing them to increase their embarrassments to themselves as well as to the banks to which they are indebted; and as the banks are State institutions, consequently injurious to the undivided

As to the suspension of specie payments for three years, I think it an outrage upon the best interests of the community, only to be equalled by the passage of a stop law. In fact it mere passified such a stain upon the escutcheon of the State, as that opposite course of steady and judicious legislation for years, can alone efface it. A suspension for six months would have been tolerable, and and our State Bank institutions would hardly have depreciated at all; and before its limitation had expired the annual session would have met, which might again, if they saw occasion, have given a little more time, say three months, in which time the banks could have had all derangements adjusted and commenced specie payment without a per of our banking institutions, or the stability of the legislation of the State.

As to the manner in which the State bonds are sold, I have objections at every step. It appears that the Legislature, conscious of the depreciation effect of their own legislation upon the currency of the State was unwilling to let the accession sagacity by refusing to take the depreciated currency of the State in exchange for State Bonds. They ought not to refuse, their own paper or State Bank bills; for it is certainly a poor effort to renege of a circulating medium, and in the very act to underrate that same circulating medium. The effect of this legislation is much to be lamented, because it will have a tendency to shake the confidence of the people in the ability of State institutions to give them a sound, wholesome and solvent currency, and naturally turn their U. S. Bank, as a necessary evil; than which, nothing is more to be deprecated, as deadly hostile to democracy.

What is the reason, that a State Bank of Alabama, founded upon the principle that the State is charter for its redemption, and then bound by its specie it actually has in its vaults, and a short time for the State to redeem itself by a wise and judicious course of legislation, would not answer all the ends of any banking institution, and float upon the wings of commerce before the diversified winds of heaven to any quarter of the civilized globe, dollar as any other substitute? Yes, convince the mercantile world, that the Bank of Alabama is based on the credit of the State and prompt specie payment whenever its bills are presented; it is the engine of no whirling speculation, but a steady and wise effort of an honest people, at a sound and undepreciated medium, guided by wise and steady legislation, and your currency will need no endorsement to pass without depreciation, in Spain, China, France or England.

The next legislature cannot and ought not to do any thing in relation to abridging the time of payments due to the banks as now fixed, but they can and ought to abridge the time for the resumption of specie payment, and also the manner of disposition of the State Bonds.

With these remarks I must conclude, by offering as my apology, a desire to gratify the wish that many appeared to entertain, to know my views upon these subjects.

Yours Respectfully,

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

TO THE VOTERS OF BENTON COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—Exercising the high and undoubted privilege of every citizen freeman, I thought proper, and accordingly declared myself a candidate for your suffrage, at the ensuing election for a legislator.

As a candidate for that high and important trust I find my claims to your confidence partially examined and preconcertedly condemned by "Wayfarer," who presumptuously exercising that high and important office, has unequivocally prevailed upon the path of truth, both in his character of evidence and judge.

He as evidence, brings false proof against me concerning the three per cent fund, and condemns me as ignorant on that very ground, when I had not said one word about the three per cent fund, yet he bears his cheerful evidence to the superior claims of one who has talked about joining the Wetumpka Rail Road to the Charleston and Cincinnati, at Rome, some hundred or two miles from where the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road will run. Yet according to this competent judge, one is condemned for what he never done, and the other adjudged worthy for making a gross mistake. But suppose I had made the mistake, could he in candor have condemned one without the other; or if he praised one, he should at least have let the other alone. But fair dealing was not his intention and it is too plain to be disguised; consequently he goes on to pronounce against another and myself his whole vocabulary of bitter epithets, as proud confidence, upstart impudence, confessed ignorance, and a ravenous Jackall. Now Mr. Editor, I should like to know what that prodigy of fustian history did he study, that gave an account of a ravenous Jackall. I am afraid that that prodigy of learning will subject himself to the inconvenience of hearing a horse laugh about his learned notions of a ravenous Jackall.

But to the point, whence all this fulsome abuse? On what part of the evidence as it appears in truth, does he base these defamatory remarks? Let us examine the evidence as borne by him, and see if he is not as disqualified for an honest witness as he is testimony to be that of claiming George Washington as a democrat; recommending the three per cent fund for the basis of issues by the State; my refusing to gratify the laudable curiosity of a voter, and my indulging myself in bitter abuse and disparaging language of one, I presume the Bentonian, the author of a very reasonable request. Now this is the substance of the evidence, as stated by the WAYFARER, I shall proceed to consider as it comes to hand.

1. To the charge of claiming Geo. Washington as a Democrat, I plead guilty, and only give in justification, that I thought so then and think so in my farewell address, or a single thought or in speaks him any thing else than a democrat.

2. To the charge of recommending the three per cent fund as a basis for banking, I say again justification, that I never mentioned it, it was for the moment as an electrifying engine.

3. My refusal to gratify the laudable curiosity of a voter. Was there ever a more deliberate misrepresentation of the truth? and that too in the very face of day, for my first production was entirely at the request of a voter; and he has and is fully satisfied with it, as treating his request with respect, and containing the exposure that he desired.

4. My indulging myself in bitter abuse and disparaging language of a Bentonian, the author of a very reasonable request. Oh what an adept in this Wayfarer must be in the science of misrepresentation! What man of common candor could lay his hand upon his heart, and say the queries of A. Bentonian were respectful and reasonable? No, if he was not implicated in its authorship. Thus pathy he appears to exercise for the Bentonian, only so much tender regard for his own tender feelings. But above all, where could you find a man so disinterested and impartial, who would say that and disparaging language? None, I say none, but victims to the miserable alternative of direct prevarication.

Thus, fellow-citizens, having shown most conclusively, that all the alleged grounds against me have their origin in illudged falsehood or barefaced ignorance. I shall now proceed to consider the real though concealed grounds of all the opposition to me, by a triad of which a Bentonian and Wayfarer are but component parts.

You recollect in my first communication in reply to a voter, I boldly proclaimed myself a Union man of Carolina in 1833, and accounted it an honor. I also declared it my opinion, old Andrew was a patriot of the genuine stamp. Now fellow-citizens, examine that would be wonderful triad, and know some of that stuff it is made of. Do you not then hate old Nick; and are there not some of them when they publish any thing, they find it convenient to say every lover of liberty, loves and respects of such stuff, it is foolishness to try to give their opposition any other coloring than its true one. I have said I was a Union man and a Jacksonian. That these are but fair conclusions I am willing to be tried, and condemned or acquitted according to the decision of an intelligent community.

Conscious that an intelligent community will always decide right when their judgments are unbiased, and fully persuaded that the efforts of too much barefaced impudence and itching disposition to conceal it, to have any prejudicial effect on me; I cheerfully submit the question to you, and rest contented to know, if I am not elected it was not their opposition that prevented it; and if any merit of mine.

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

N. B. Now Mr. Wayfarer, I have only to say to you, next time you undertake to interfere in elections, don't make misrepresentations by saying you are impartially sounding the alarm on the watch-tower of liberty. And next time you want to put down a Union and Jackson man, don't tell him about the three per cent fund, or his refusal, to gratify the laudable curiosity of a voter, or bitter abuse and disparaging language of a Bentonian. No, no, but tell the simple honest man down, without any prevarication—for the ever saw, and as mild as a lamb, but sharp as a two edged sword; for you may hedge it up and surround it with all the trash that sophistry and lies can forge; but ere the work is complete it will

cut its way to the perfect day, to the utter confusion of fools.

I had like to have forgotten—the Wayfarer says something about my depending upon the crumbs that fall from other men's tables. I can only reply, that while I am so bountifully fed by the hand that formed me, and has given me the means for my own preservation and vindication, I shall never need crumbs to enable me to meet and refute the sterile productions of so impotent a pen as his.

For the Republican.

MR. GRANT:

I beg leave, through the medium of your paper to examine into the reasons which have induced "A Voter," "A Bentonian" and a "Wayfarer," some to call on the several candidates for the legislature for an exposure of their political views; the kind of State policy they would advocate, &c. and the other to review the candidates' several answers to the calls. If I have understood the order in which these calls were made, in the first place, A Voter calls upon Col. Williams for his political views, in answer to which the Col. freely and frankly informs the freemen of this county, that he was a Union Democratic Republican, opposed to the U. S. Bank, &c. From that answer, it seems, that a certain Bentonian steps forth to dissent. He as well as his friend the Voter, found that the Col. was not according to their notions of orthodoxy, the "Simon Pure"; so the Bentonian makes a further call on all the candidates, (a matter well understood by those engaged in it,) animating them at the same time with great asperity upon the Col's answer, and especially calling on Col. Turner for his views, which were as the Col's answers could make them. He has known to be a union man, a tried republican of unquestionable integrity, as well as honest and free to express them. But Col. Turner's came just as was expected. It portrayed the course which every republican should take on all the subjects of leading importance, within the scope of legislative action. It came in that unsophisticated garb, which was convincing to all that its author was sincere in his opinions, and firm in his motives. This answer was, I shall presume of the afflicted as was Col. Williams' to the Nullifying Bentonian down east. Next comes the answer of Maj. Wilkins, the favorite of Wayfarer; like Jacob's cattle, ringed, streaked, and speckled; it was looked to with great interest, it seems, as being one which would on the one hand meet their approval, and on the other give no offence to those with whom the Major has been acting in a political point of view, since he has been known to me. It was read by the Major's old political friends with an interested regret. His notions of a National or U. S. Bank, appears not to meet the approbation of his old political friends. He says, and in his stump speeches openly declared, that such an institution was unconstitutional. Now, can he say, that if elected, he will advocate resolutions instructing our Senator and Representatives in Congress to vote for such a measure, the answer remains with his conscience not with me. His answer was not as satisfactory as was expected, which induced a Democratic Republican to make some further enquiries of him, to which he responded, and said he supported Jackson the U. S. Bank. Examine his first reply and the last; and you will see the intention. He says "and many other of his acts are entitled to encomium," (not all recollect.) Now show me an opposition man that does not approve some of Jackson's acts. He says, although he did not like White or Van Buren, he voted for Van Buren, but it had liked to examine his reply and you will find that it is opposed to one of his first official acts, that is the call of Congress. Next sir, comes a review from the young disciple of the old Wayfarer, a temporary citizen of the county. He holds forth at some length, giving us a delicate morsel of what he considers a view of Col. Williams' answer, and after "using them up," the cravings of his avaricious rapacity not being satisfied, he turns his attention to Col. Turner; and after his accustomed salutation to such things, pronounces the Col. in effect to be a fool, in order no doubt to hurry on to that point of his review in which he pronounces his encomiums upon the candidate, walking with such gentle footings in the wake of these sticklers for nullifying machinations of our Jacksonville allies, acting out a concerted plan to run a saluted Bankite, when they see him divided between two democrats. It is as to hear the bold prowling of the whigs in a county where there is such a decided majority of democrats? Who wishes to see the representative from Benton, acting and voting with the opposition in our next legislature? Col. Turner and Williams—as to Major Wilkins, actions speak louder than words. He may be on our side—but judge for yourself—judge the tree by its fruit. And poor Tray was badly whipt, and for what?

OBSERVER.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

In compliance with a request I have seen in the Republican, over the signature of A. tner. It is true there are some disconcerting

Bentonian, I with great pleasure answer enquiries therein contained; as I believe, a person who may ask so honorable and express any political views that he might gain cheerfully. A Bentonian, in making such a request, suggests the probability of resort to be made to persons of superior talents to their own brain. I can only speak for myself, as I have never at any time before published any production of my own that dictated by any other person; consequently the author has no allusion to any enquiry made, proceed to give a plain outline of my political views as well as the State policy that I will pursue if elected to the honor to be elected. As I have considered it almost vanity in me to say to the individuals that have known me, both as a private and public man, that I am a democrat, I can have always supported the administration of Andrew Jackson, that firm and able administrator, who has now retired to private life, have supported the claims of the present magistrat, I anxiously look for him to complete his promise, that is, to tread as near as possible the footsteps of his predecessor. I am so pleased with his administration, especially part of his inaugural address which related to powers of Congress over the subject of the subject, that I may be necessary for me to express views upon any opponents have expressed notwithstanding the legislature has no control over the subject further than to memorialize Congress that is a United States or National Bank, I consider that General Jackson's veto to a reval of that dangerous institution, as well as the val of the public deposits, placed on his laurel that can never be detached, there here beg leave to state, if any memorial should be presented, as I honestly believe an institution of kind is contrary to the letter and meaning of a constitution, and of unequal bearing and control and direction of the legislature is sufficient to suit the wants of the people, I believe the State institutions under control and direction of the legislature is not unknown to those that I offer to present the country, and embarrassed situation, to call the State Legislature together in law, and discussed, finally a bill which I voted for, came a law. I done so under an honest conviction, that the provisions therein contained, wholesome and well calculated to meet the expectations of the people generally, at the same time guarding and securing the credit of the State. It is perhaps here necessary to give a few preliminary outlines of the provisions of the bill. The bill sustains the Bank in the stoppage of specie payment, gives indulgence to those who are indebted to the banks of one and two years by giving good and sufficient security, provides that five millions of State Bonds shall be struck, and placed in the State Bank and its several branches, and to be sold for specie as a circulating currency to be loaned to the individuals who have not had any accommodation in bank on the same time and terms as those who are now indebted, which in my opinion, will be able those who have purchased land or other went into debt under the calculation of a high price for their cotton to pay their debts without the sacrifice of their property.

I am in favor of an appropriation of the per cent fund for clearing out the Coosa taking navigation, which will enable the farmer take his corn or cotton to market with one for the amount that he now has to pay. The importance of a Rail Road from Wetumpka through this country has so many superior claims, that I think the State will not any hardy withhold her aid in forwarding the work, and need express my anxious desire that settlers on the public lands of this State receive the benefits of pre-emption rights, it is well known that I introduced a memorial that effect at the last annual session of the legislature which passed.

There are many other subject that might be enumerated, but this letter is already long, and I believe in the right of instruction, to people; and if I should entertain constitutional scruples feel bound to resign. If there should any other subjects that are not explained here, may wish an expression of sentiment; it will done with the utmost willingness.

In the event of my election, my best shall be devoted to a faithful discharge of the duties of the elevated station, which the patron of the people, more than any merit of mine, confer upon me.

JOHN TURNER

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

In the above I have given my views as well as the kind of State policy I would pursue, if I should be elected, in compliance to a call of a Bentonian, also my reasons for opposing the relief bill. As I find that there are misrepresentations and wrong constructions upon the provisions of the bill, I feel it a duty which I owe to those whom I offer to represent, to give some further explanations in regard to motives that induced my support of the bill. When on my way to Tuscaloosa, the State county (Col. Arnold) showed me one of Jacksonville papers that had the proceeding meeting with resolutions adopted instructing representatives to support some measure of which I owe to those whom I offer to represent, at the same time recommending the State system, as the most expedient plan to effect purpose desired, and in the instructions the representatives were instructed to require the power of money a pledge of real estate.

There are reports in circulation, that a man who would wish to borrow one or two hundred dollars cannot do so, on account that banks will not loan a less amount than five hundred dollars, this is erroneous, any person can obtain any amount not to exceed two thousand dollars.

It is perhaps here necessary for me to give views in regard to the very rigid course that has been pursued by the Directors of Montgomery, as well as a wrong construction of the law and violation of power. It is presumable, that the intention of the legislature was to require more or deed of trust to double the amount asked for in addition to two good and sufficient securities, an idea is unreasonable. The provisions of the second section of the bill, authorizes the Directors to require new security, which might be renewed if found necessary once or twice. It is true there are some disconcerting

No. 29

STRAYED



FROM the stable of the subscriber, living in the Town of Talladega on the 17th July, 1837, One **SORREL** and one **BAV** Horse. The Sorrel about six or seven years old, about 15 hands high long tail and mane; white hind feet, star in his forehead. The BAV about 10 years old, no marks perceptible, several saddle ste spots, one of his shoulders sunk with the swinner, between 13 and 16 hands high, and somewhat swar-backed.

Any person giving information of said Horses shall be reasonably rewarded.

July 17, 1837. — 347

T. A. CAST

STATE OF TEXAS,
Benton County,
TAKEN UP by David W. Miller, living on the waters of Cove creek, two colts, both Sorrels, one a Stud colt, three years old, 14 hands high; blaze face. The other a filly, about two years old, with a white spot in her face—the horse appraised at \$27.50 and the filly at \$22.50. July 19th, 1837.
M. M. HOUSTON, Ck.
July 20, 1837.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order of the Circuit Court to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale in the Town of Jacksonville, on the First Monday of September next, the following Lots of Land, to-wit:

1. The S. W. 4th of S. W. 4th of S. 1 T. 14 R. 6. Also the N. W. 4th of S. W. 4th of S. 1 T. 14 R. 6. Also the N. W. 4th of N. W. 4th of S. 1 T. 14 R. 6. Also the N. W. 4th of S. W. 4th of S. 1 T. 16 R. 6. Also the N. E. 4th of E. 4th of S. 2 T. 14 R. 6 in the Coosa Land tract, sold as the property of W. J. & G. G. Hey, at the instance of John I. Thompson.

in the legal hours. July 3d, 1837.

WM. QUESB. C.

Notice.
All persons are hereby warned from trading for a certain promissory Note, given by me to Merndon, for eighty dollars, dated sometime in January last, & due 25th December next. The consideration for which said note was given has been complied with, and I am therefore deterred not to pay it unless compelled by law.
B. B. WALSTON.
July 13, 1837.—4t.

A LIST OF LETTERS

MAINTAINING in the Post Office at Gaylesville, Ala. on the 1st day of July, which if not out before the 1st day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

as Loden	Matthew West
B. Russell	2 John Pollard
o Weir	John Johnson
ward	2 Elizabeth M. Jemison
d Merrill	Elizabeth Canant
McMahon	3 J. S. Burnet
a Mapp	C. W. Bryan
ase Nichols	Millinton Barton
ed Ginnis	William Grady
W. Smith	John Banson
iel Woodel	Martha Henderson
Causby	Ezekiel Blair
Daway	Henry H. Beard.
Whitson	

J. T. SAWFRIE, P. M.

20, 1837.

A LIST OF LETTERS,
 LAINING in the Post Office at Rawlings-
 Ala. which if not taken out before the
 15th of September next, will be sent to the General
 Office as dead letters.

saiah	Smith John H.
s James	Mallon Stafford
hart Thomas	Tuggle Jefferson
& Fcmeester	Tait William H.
ny Joseph	Tait Nancy
John Capt.	Wright James
Archly	Watts Seaborn.
n Miss E.	

2

R. RAWLINGS, P. M.

1837.—St.

**WILLIAM H. ESTILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,**
settled himself permanently in Jack-
son county, Ala., tenders his profes-
sion services to the public. He will regularly
appear in the several courts in the counties of St.
Kalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega,
etc. All business entrusted to his man-
agement shall be attended to with punctual-
ity. His office is in Jacksonville.

THEW J. TURNLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
located himself in Cherokee County, Ala.
ce in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb,
and Benton. He tends his professional
the citizens of the above named counties,
ublic in general; and he hopes, by indefat-
gation to business, to merit the confidence of
and meet the approbation of those who
him with business. He pledges himself,
committed to his management, shall be
tended to.
1837.—lf.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY. }
TAKEN UP & posted by James
Hampton, living four miles N.
of Ashville, a Bay Mare Poney,
four years old, 13½ hands high,
and right hind foot white—valued to
\$20, by R. Rowland and N. R. Brad-
26th, 1837.
O. H. W. HOOPER, CLK. C. C.
1837—St.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
BENTON COUNTY, }
UP, by William McMichael, one Sor-
re, Jax Mane and Tail, four years old
et, white on the forehead, no marks
appraised to eighty dollars, July 5th,
M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.

BLANK DEEDS
r sale at this Office.

JOHN TURNER.

"For the Republican."
"Ex fumo dare lucem."

HORACE.

EDITOR:

There is nothing which adds so much to the intelligence of any community, as a candid publication of our opinions, upon the great leading subjects of general interest and importance. By this means, public attention, is directed more pointedly and attentively to such matters: and we enlist in the investigation, talents and wisdom, which would otherwise have slept in that apathy and indifference, so palpable among freemen, in whose hands is placed the last test of the glorious doctrine of man's capability to govern himself. By this means the people are brought to have all its great bearing, it is turned as it were into a bright luminary, which sheds its effulgence as far as the blessing of education have been extended. By that means also the perverted and specious doctrine of Demagogues (those pests of Republics) are disarmed of their shining tinsel, and exhibit as fit subjects for our dispassionate and disapprobation, nor will the last named benefit stop here, its influence is laying bare their shallow schemes, to the scorn and rays of public indignation, will drive them from the political arena, and compel them to seek employment for their nefarious propensities, in some speculating speculation—some petty horse swagging, and draw them off from gnawing at the vitals of public good, much more might be said in reality of such a course, but enough is already said, to entitle it to serious consideration of any individual who regards his interest, and the public good, as dear and inalienable.

For these reasons, Mr. Editor, it is my intention from time to time, through your paper, to direct public attention, to such subjects as I deem most worthy of attention of your readers without regard to time or place—I shall pursue one subject until I choose to leave it, and then take up another, and I continue to do so whenever I am satisfied. It is due to myself to do so, and I do not presume to dictate to my dogmatists, to the view of their constituents, or of our public in the crucible of candor and enlightened sentiment, to attempt to expose the wily intrigues and designs of those who are so loud in their declaration of devotion to public weal. Thus you see, Mr. Editor, my hand will be against many men, and the hand of many men will consequently be against me. "Truth," shall be my guide: "the public good" shall be my aim—with this armor, together with the support and countenance of all the good and honest men, I shall fear nothing, if they stand and fight, to which they delight to burrow, the gloomy mansions for self aggrandizement and public debasement—we will hunt them down; we will grant them no quarters; no quarters; we will slumber while one man is molested; we will recollect that in the war.

"Tyrants fall in every foe"
"Liberty in every blow."

ARNING VOICE, BEFORE THE PEOPLE GO
 TO THE BALLOT BOX.
 The late law of our called session of the Legisla-
 ture is inappropriately termed, "the relief law" de-
 sires our more immediate attention, as it claims to
 be the great antidote for the present diseased state of
 currency. A little common sense will teach every
 unprejudiced mind, that this law is partial
 legislation,—that its tendency is to make
 rich, richer, and the poor, poorer. When I have
 listed these facts, and made a few remarks which
 I fully suggest themselves to my mind, shall close
 communication.
 Then, it is that law in its operation. By the
 provisions of that law those who are already indebted
 to a bank, can have an extension upon their debts
 for "good personal security, by way of deed of
 mortgage, upon real or personal property, or
 notes." Now Mr. Editor, mark the terms upon
 an extension of bank debts is granted, a new
 "good personal security," deed of trust, mort-
 gage on personal or real estate, or both, and recollect
 the same conditions can be drawn from the banks, but upon
 terms not every one see at once, that a majority of
 those who have bank debts, and who desire to make
 them cut off from all hope of getting such accom-
 modations. How many of our citizens who are drink-
 ing the very dregs of the "pressure" have all this
 "good" and "real estate" to pledge? Not one in
 a hundred. The poor man then, who labours daily for the
 support of a dependent family, can never taste the
 fruits of "relief," he must pay up his bank debt at
 once, because he is not already rich in "personal" and
 "real estate." The rich man on the other hand, who
 has "easy circumstances, whose family is handsomely
 clothed, not only with the necessities of life, but
 with its elegancies, Champagne, frolics &c., he may
 pay his estate—deeply of the payment of his debt, but
 he will give the following example, take a man,
 as I first described, and let him owe one thousand
 dollars, and another of the latter description, let him
 owe one thousand, now these men both owe the same
 sum, the difference is, that one has the means to

The next thing is to prove the tendency of this law to make the rich, richer, and the poor, poorer, which is strongly supported by the foregoing reasons, addition to which I will briefly add the following:—It will be recollected that the rich man borrowed two thousand dollars, he paid his debt with one thousand dollars, the balance he can now use in speculating upon the dire necessities of the poor man, who could do no money, with that thousand dollars he can grind the face of the poor man, say, of many poor men, can buy their labor, and products for a song, thus see the rich man may become richer, by making the poor man poorer, so much for the two first propositions I attempted to prove, now for the closing remark.

Is it profitable to take a glance at the attitude towards our members to the Legislature have been sustained by the industrious poor, very many of us legislators, as merchants they are dependent for their bread upon the patronage of the very class of the hard earned pittance of the poor man they have enough to enable them to shine about in style, family who have contributed a mite to raise him is present station of grandeur, here we see as relieved, he is wholly dependent upon those who are

of the class to the legislature he is the very creature of member under consideration, and in order to secure their suffrages, crawl about with a most people smile on his countenance—talking of the hardships of the times—how able he is to give relief—how he has labored for our good—how willing he is to sacrifice his own interest upon the altar of public duty, by this means he gains the confidence of a unsuspecting people—he is elected, screws up his face, and tells us how thankful he is—how he loves us—how near we are to his heart.—But as soon gets off to Tuscaloosa, this voracious attack of selfishness, leaves him like the morning after the feast, and custers—upon Groceries and delicacies—upon race tracks and pleasure parties, this find time under a surfeit to quit these delectable places—we find him crumpled up in some secret-tramping plans to deceive and overreach us, to his hands more of that trust he has already again we see him, as a legislator dependent point of view upon this class—which far from loved—is placed—in a worse condition than I have shown. Is not this most base ingratitude? Is not culpable forgetfulness of benefactors? Is not such "trumpet-tongued" to the people's necessity reform, the necessity of taking things into their own hands!—Surely it does—and will bear. They will no longer remain deaf while man tremble who is in danger of feeling active wrath of an insulted, injured community.

ARATUS.

For the Republican.

TOR:

Sir; having noticed some political discus-
sions of your late numbers, between our-
selves and others, and feeling an interest in
with my neighbors, I claim the privilege
columns of saying a few things, in relation
to Col. Williams, A Bentonian, and last-
yearfarer. First, a Voter called on Col.
for an expose of that policy he would be
to advocate, provided he was elected; to
Colonel very promptly replies in a brief
manner, which I presume, was satis-
fying. A Voter, and the community, gener-
ally, excepted A Bentonian, and perhaps a
of the same sect; and 'had the Colonel
had the honor of having his political
by the Nullification mania in S. C. in
3, they might have been satisfied also.
Bentonian's remarks with regard to the
aration of the Colonel, his disrespect to
not only apparent, but his deep settled
inst the common policy of the govern-
ment the former as well as the present ad-
min) is abundantly manifest, by taunting
Col. for a definition of his faith, (and
he means his Union faith,) and several
poor questions, which by the by, the
all his ignorance, had sense enough to
if there is any blame to be attached to
his conduct towards A Bentonian, it is
pass him by in silent contempt.
to consult the rules of common decency
ess, and try to show some respect for
of men; and then it will be time en-
cords to effect a polite answer.

"Wayfarer, I would not wish him
 in order, as his communication will be taken
 claims to notice, by setting himself
 at the tower of liberty, at Benton Court
 assumed the high prerogative of Dic-
 the citizens of Benton who wise and
 ish, who can write & who cannot, who
 ought to elect, and who they ought to
 It used to be the prerogative or
 the hands of men, but unfortunately
 into the hands of a *Wayfarer*. It ap-
 that this Roman Pontiff in his scrib-
 discovered one Bankite upon which
 and, appears to have discovered
 qualifications blended in his brilliant
 I presume Esq. Wilkins has sense
 to thank the *Wayfarer* for his sense
 citizens of Benton and his neighbors,
 to appreciate his merits.
 I leave my leave of the *Wayfarer*, I would
 he has ever gained by scurrilous a-
 l. Turner and Col. Williams need
 I am not deceived the *Wayfarer* has
 lesson to learn himself.
 I proceed to address myself to that
 persons who are worthy of our confi-
 dence, I mean the honest yeomanry of
 While we are listening to the polit-
 of the present day, which has for-
 pointed ambition, let us never for-
 get of the great and primary prin-
 ciple of our beautiful system of govern-

exalted worth, and undying fame. First, what was the situation of our country when he came into office? The government embarrassed with a heavy National debt—our commercial relations far from being adjusted, particularly with France.—Our Indian Affairs unsettled—our Navy in a declining condition, &c. The thing we find him at is, cutting off all unnecessary expenditures of money. Secondly, turning bankrupts out of office, and in a word, purging the National Sanctuary of its drosses and iniquities. But in the very beginning he is ridiculed by a certain sect, originally called Whigs, but lately *Andrew's* Whigs, who swore a year against old Andrew, and all his supporters. But after a little, we see Nullification taking a gigantic push to prostrate the General Government and bid defiance to executive Authority. Here old Andrew committed an outrage on under-handed Calhounites, for which he will never be forgiven; altho' the constitution is expressly with regard to his power, to see that the act of the general government be faithfully executed. Yet it was called in question on this occasion, and he reprobated for the exercise of it. 'Tis, he must ever live under the execrations of posterity, let it be solemnly remembered and never forgotten, that he alone preserved the government from dissolution. Had he suffered Carolina to resist the operation of the law, it would have been the certain prelude to our final overthrow. Consider our modern whigs don't like to hear us boast of Washington and Jackson; because they have said the union must be preserved, and we only have security by being united, for did we not must fall. The whigs think differently and accordingly.

pass to another act of old Andrew's. He vetoes the deposits, vetoes the United States Bank. If the whigs will be patient, I will tell the story of Benton what happened in those days. The United States Bank was a complete failure.

Aristocracy. Its president asks Congress to render an account to the government of public money deposited in its vaults. And now, as was his prerogative, stops the depositing into its vaults. Now here is a delicate point. What was done with the money for which it could not nor could not account to the government? It was given to start opposition presses, to the government, and if possible to alienate the animus of the American people from their government, prepare them for revolution. And is it any wonder he paid tax for this purpose? Tell it to the angels weep, and hell through all her glooms the melancholy of the damned.

Now, on this part, I am highly gratified with the conclusion, exhibited in a letter from Milton to N. Biddle, extracted in which appears the Republican of the 20th, on the subject of our engagements, in connection with the U. S. Bank, and these effects to have been beyond the influence of the General Government. That they spring from the contagious influence of the spirit of speculation, if you please the genius of the age in which we live that they would have occurred, with or without the removal of the Bank of the United States the removal of the deposits, or Gen. Jackson's Circular." Will this give tone to the men here or not? I long to hail the day, when the spirit of confidence, will again influence a people that universal philanthropy of country and government, so characteristic of our American People, and again feel that sacred tie which unites the lovers of liberty in every clime.

It is at that we notice, is the case of France, on unequalled terms to Repulse, she must give, or we will make reprisals. This was unjust by the opposition men—to require the payment of a just debt. But it led to a speedy and

adjustment of all our claims, and a permanent settlement of our commercial relationship with the United States—and in conclusion—look at the great increase of our Navy, which is now floating on the bosom of the great deep of protection to our commerce in every part of the globe. The internal interest of the State is more rapid. State of improvement than heretofore. Let Van Buren carry out the results of his inaugural address, and all will be in favor of our National Policy. Who is it, upon a survey of Gen. Jackson's career, both in the cabinet, and the great and glorious successes resulting therefrom, but must say, that Brutus is here.

TWENTY-SIX.

THE VOTERS OF BENTON COUNTY.

CITIZENS:

I hope that A Bentonian will be for again intruding himself upon our respectable county. When I, then thought I was done, after the election.

Factuating cause, which will be developed in the sequel of this men persuaded will be a sufficient then the Governor of the State

and not to

The FORMER will be alone, at the square. edgements to generally, Ho respectfully He will keep ment of

ST

Together with retail stores. ed in the city low as Goods any other pe low. Be so g selves.

June 1st, 18

JOB EXECUTED WITH AT A FEW COR MEDIC

had the affluency to enlist their names
just him for a seat in the next Annual
legislature; the time was short, much con-
sulting and electioneering had to be done,
agreeable to the old adage, when a man
many irons in the fire, some 'are apt to
rust. The Col. ought to be excused; I an-
ticipates you will excuse him, for a seem-
ing omission of his duty.

I permit me fellow-citizens, in the Colonel's
(and I am in hopes you will receive it
me, in the same good faith as though
me from him,) to inform you of the ex-
tency of the relief law, and to put you on
proper track to get-as much money as
want, or at least, as much as two thou-
dolars. you must recollect, that this
law (as it is called) was not intended
to benefit the rich; but the poor man, for
will know that the rich man, is not de-
pendent for pecuniary assistance, he has the
within his own grasp to assist him-
self. Then of course it was made to aid
and assist the poor man. That being the
purpose, I would inform those who are in debt,
they can get money out of the banks
on any per cent, and have three years to
pay in; (this surely is good news to the
poor man,) and my friends, all that you have
to do is to get two good solvent securities,
the second place, have your land val-
ued, then make your note for half
of it; (it is valued at, (so it does not ex-
ceed 4,000,) and give a deed of trust upon
your land, to the bank, together with your
two good securities, and I venture
that Turner's popularity that you can
rely on at the bank. But you may tell
me the Col. that you are in debt, but
I have no land to put in trust, my dear
friend, it is not our fault; but if you wish
to get out such an extremity, the difficulty is
to overcome,—all you have to do is to
go to your rich neighbor and borrow a quar-
ter of an section of land of him, and at
the same time borrow his name, together
with other good security, then you can
get your land "out of his hands," and set hard times
behind you. But you ought to be informed,
that when you get your money you have
three years to pay it in, each year you must
pay third the amount of the principal,
and interest, and should you fail to pay
the annual instalment, the whole
must be declared due and in ten days
of failure, your land will be exposed
to public cash, by the bank directors, at
the rate in the State they may designate,
and the land not bring enough, ex-
cept to run against you and your two
good securities for the balance. Should you suf-
fer and to be sold, your securities run
against yourself worse-off in the se-
cond when you sought relief, you must
then go to the relief law, but attach
it to your own bad management,
Col. Turner, nor to

A BENTONIAN.

Mercantile Business
 LY conducted by Arnold & Crow,
 continued in future by Wm. Arnold &
 stand, on the south side of the pub-
 He returns his most grateful acknowl-
 his old customers and the public
 for their liberal patronage, and most
 solicits a continuation of their favors,
 constantly on hand a splendid assort-

the public,
 may entrust
 that business
 promptly at
 April 27,

THE



blaze face.

every other article usually kept in
His Goods are new and well select-
of New York; they were bought at
of the same quality have been by
erson, consequently will be sold as
ood as to call and examine for your-

WILLIAM ARNOLD.

1837.—tf.

TAKEN

PRINTING,
 IN NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH,
THIS OFFICE.
 COPIES OF GUNS, DOMESTIC
 MACHINE, For sale at this Office.

September next, at Jacksonville, on the First Monday
 (2.) The S. W. 4th of S. 1. T. 14. R. 6. Also the N. W. 4th of S. 1. T. 14. R. 6. Also the N. W. 4th of S. 1. T. 14. R. 6. Also the N. W. 4th of S. 1. T. 14. R. 6. Also the N. W. 4th of S. 1. T. 14. R. 6. Also the N. E. 4th of S. 1. T. 14. R. 6. Also the N. E. 4th of S. 2. T. 14. R. 6. in the Coosa Land District, sold as the property of W. J. & G. Thomasson, at the instance of John I. Thomasson. in the legal hours. WM. J. P. S. July 3d, 1837.

Notice.
All persons are hereby warned from trading for a certain promissory Note, given by me to Merndon, for eighty dollars, dated sometime in January last, & due 25th December next. The consideration for which said note was given has been complied with, and I am therefore deterred not to pay it unless compelled by law.
B. B. WALSTON.
July 13, 1837.—4t.

A LIST OF LETTERS

MAINTAINING in the Post Office at Gaylesville, Ala. on the 1st day of July, which if not out before the 1st day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

as Loden	Matthew West
B. Russell	2 John Pollard
to Weir	John Johnson
ward	2 Elizabeth M. Jemison
d Merrill	Elizabeth Canant
McMahon	3 J. S. Burnett
a Mapp	C. W. Bryan
ase Nichols	Millinton Barton
ed Ginnis	William Grady
W. Smith	John Banson
iel Woodel	Martha Henderson
Causby	Ezekiel Blair
Daway	Henry H. Beard.
Whitson	

J. T. SAWFRIE, P. M.

20, 1837.

A LIST OF LETTERS,
 LAINING in the Post Office at Rawlings-
 Ala. which if not taken out before the
 15th of September next, will be sent to the General
 Office as dead letters.

saiah.	Smith John H.
s James.	Mallon Stafford
hart Thomas	Tuggle Jefferson
& Fcmeester	Tait William H.
ny Joseph	Tait Nancy
John Capt.	Wright James
Archly	Watts Seaborn.
n Miss E.	

2

R. RAWLINGS, P. M.

1837.—St.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
settled himself permanently in Jacksonville county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly appear in the several courts in the counties of St. Alb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, &c. All business entrusted to his management shall be attended to with punctuality.
office is in Jacksonville.

THEW J. TURNLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
located himself in Cherokee County, Ala.
ce in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb,
and Benton. He tends his professional
the citizens of the above named counties,
ublic in general; and he hopes, by indefat-
gation to business, to merit the confidence of
and meet the approbation of those who
him with business. He pledges himself,
committed to his management, shall be
tended to.
1837.—lf.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY. }
TAKEN UP & posted by James
Hampton, living four miles N.
of Ashville, a Bay Mare Poney,
four years old, 13½ hands high,
and right hind foot white—valued to
\$20, by R. Rowland and N. R. Brad-
26th, 1837.
O. H. W. HOOPER, CLK. C. C.
1837—St.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
BENTON COUNTY, }
UP, by William McMichael, one Sor-
re, Jax Mane and Tail, four years old
et, white on the forehead, no marks
appraised to eighty dollars, July 5th,
M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.

BLANK DEEDS
for sale at this Office.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1837.

NO. 30.

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

50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All arrears are paid, unless at the option of the subscriber, will be considered an order for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first week, and 30 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines, 25 cents for the first week, and 10 cents for each continuation. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden accordingly. A discount will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

In Addition

Our arrivals we have just received for the following articles:

Domestic, Virginia Tobacco, B. H. Segars, Bar Soap, Leaf Sugar, Powder, Shot & Lead, Indigo & Madde, Raisins & Almonds, Pepper, spice & ginger, Sperm Candles, Window Glass, &c. &c.

Our prices shall be as low as the market.

WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.

Jacksonville, July 6, 1837.—tf.

NOTICE OF FORWARDING

WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the

House in East Wetumpka,

and are now prepared to receive and forward

merchandise to Merchants and Planters in the

State and also for the

Storage of Cotton.

They respectfully ask a share of public patronage and pledge themselves to spare no exertions for satisfaction.

J. N. LIGHTNER.

WM. MILLER.

N. B. Liberal advances made on Cotton and with them, or on Merchandise on Consignment, June 29, 1837.—6m

Planter's Hotel.

WEST WETUMPKA, Alabama.

HYMPHREYVILLE, respectfully inform the public, that he has

the house recently occupied by L. J. Brad-

ford, and fitted it up for the reception of

either transient or permanent. As his

will always be stored with the best

of the market, and his Stables with plenty

of feed, he hopes by strict attention to business,

to merit a share of public patronage.

March 30, 1837.—3m

the Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega

Register, will publish the above notice 3 months,

forward their accounts to this office for settle-

ment.

ENTERTAINMENT.

T. W. HATCHETT, would

respectfully inform his friends, and the

public generally, that he has opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT at

Jefferson, Coosa County, for the accommodation

of travellers—his fare will be as good as can be

attained.

March 30, 1837.—3m

the Talladega Register will insert the above

notice.

DR. ELIJAH ALLEN,

TENDERS his services to the

Citizens of Benton and the adjoining

counties in the various branches of his

profession. His office and residence at

the Plains, where he can be consulted at all

times, unless professionally engaged.

July 6, 1837.—St. 7

STRAYED

FROM the stable of the sub-

scriber, living in the Town of

Talladega, on the 17th July, 1837,

One HORSE and one BAY

mare, about six or seven years old, a

dark bay, long tail and mane, which

marks perceptible, several saddle spots, one

on the hind quarters, and another on the

side, and somewhat sway-backed.

Any person giving information of said horses shall

be suitably rewarded.

T. A. CAST.

July 17, 1837.—3m

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Jack-

sonville, Benton County, Alabama,

A. WANDFALL.

We were informed a few days ago, by gen-

leman on board the Brooklyn ferry, boat of

a poor man with a large family, who was

under the following circumstances:

A Mr. T— emigrated to the western

country, some ten years ago, accompanied by

his wife and one child, and having some few

thousands in cash, he invested it in govern-

ment lands, in process of time, increased four-

fold and made him quite independent. During

the last year the wife of this gentleman was

taken from him by death, and soon after the

two children. After remaining some few

months at home, lonely & melancholy, he re-

solved to come to New York, and give his

property to some humane or deserving family,

and take up his abode with them, as he had

no relative living. On his arrival in this

city, he contrived to disguise his dress, in

order that he might more effectually ascertain

how a man without money might subsist in

this great metropolis. It was late in the

evening when he arrived. He applied at a

boarding house for lodgings for the night and

breakfast in the morning, but when he informed

them that he had no means to pay them they

very deliberately kicked him out of doors.

Not in the least daunted at this, his first

reception he applied at another house: after

remaining some time, he informed the land-

lord he had no money, when he was very de-

liberately told he must clear out immediately.

After going from place to place, and meeting

with no better reception than he did at the

first place, he finally concluded to leave the

country for Europe, when accidentally he

called at the house of a poor man in Brooklyn,

with whom he staid a few days. He told the

poor man he was a stranger in this part of

the country, and that he had no means to re-

compense him for his kindness towards him.

The poor man interested himself much in

his behalf, & finally told him he was welcome

to remain in his house until he could get some

employment for him. He said—"I will call

on a gentleman to-day, & as you seem to be a

man of good education, I will endeavor to get

a situation for you." The western gentle-

man thanked him, and said he was willing to

turn his hand to almost any thing. They

both called upon this gentleman in reference

to the situation spoken of, but a person had

applied a few moments before and engaged

the birth, and consequently he was thrown

out of it. "Never mind," said the poor

man to the western gentleman, "return

home with me, and no doubt I shall succeed

in a few days in finding a situation for you.

Such as I have you are welcome to partake

of." "I am satisfied," exclaimed the west-

ern gentleman, "that I have found one in

whose bosom dwells compassion for the poor

and needy." He put his hand in his pocket

and drew out a \$500 note, and handed it to

him saying "take it, I am a wealthy man, you

and your family shall become my heirs.—I

have travelled through New York night after

night, and could not find a solitary being but

what would shun me when I was moneyless.

Now then, said he, I want you to sell your

effects and go with me to the Western world,

and to quote your own words—"Such as I have

I give unto you," which I think you will have

no cause to complain of."

Perhaps it is needless to add that the poor

man sold off his little furniture, and they all

set off for the western country: fully satisfied

that each had fully realized his most ardent

desire.—N. Y. Times.

ANECDOTE OF COL. JO. DAVIES.—Colonel

Jo. Davies, of Kentucky, was a man of high

character, and highly popular in his native state.

He was a lawyer of great acuteness, and power-

ful eloquence, whose character was tinged with

eccentricities of genius. He was brave and chi-

valric in his feelings, and having joined the Amer-

ican army under Harrison, he fell at the battle

of Tippecanoe ere he had hardly reached the

prime of life. At the time of his death he was

one of the most popular men in Kentucky—and

his memory is yet dearly cherished in his native

state. Many anecdotes are preserved of this re-

markable man—we lately met the following:

There was a difficult question to decide before

the court of Kentucky, involving an important

case embraced a long concatenation of facts and

legal technicalities.—When the case was cal-

led, a Kentucky hunter, with his musket and

piete, entered the hall and sat down among the

lawyers. There was a grin on the faces at the bar,

and the court and spectators. He, all unconscious,

took out his provision and began to eat with the

most perfect composure. The plaintiff rose and

made a long argument. And who answers for the

hunter, and rising, broke forth in a torrent of elo-

quence that astonished the court and jury. The

plaintiff, law and evidence; and so com-

pleted was the discomfiture that the opposite counsel

made a most pitiful reply. The jury found

verdict for the defendant without retiring from

their seats, when the court adjourned and invited

the stranger to their lodgings; "No, I thank you,

gentlemen; and unless you take a cold cut with

me, I must be gone." So saying, he shouldered

his musket, and with great sang froid departed.

Such a man was Col. Davies.

MIDNIGHT.—The clock is striking twelve.

How finely the full tones sweep through the

air as if they would take up your thought and carry

it miles away to the very friend you are thinking

of at the moment. The sentinel at the fort heard

the clock, and the "first scholar," looked up from

his reflections at Cambridge, and walked to the

window to cool his strained eyes as the vibration

reached him and the sleepless man at Charleston,

turned his insane gaze alike, and listened to the

twelve solemn strokes with habitual attention.

How many haunts of wretchedness hidden from

the human eyes, in the depths of human hearts,

have these cold vibrations reached while they are

aying so carelessly on our ears? What tales

might they tell of secret misery, sickness, un-

and a thousand bitter cankers? He and feed at the

very heart strings, beyond all reach of medicine,

with a broken heart for her husband's step—many

a mother for her child's—many a venturous mer-

chant lies haunted by fears of shipwreck and fire,

many an undetected defaulter fancies voices at the

door, many a young girl just finding out that love is

the heaviness and fear, muses bitterly over the caprice

of a moment or an unmeaning trifle. And these are

the only watchers—for the happy are asleep—save

ing in a low tone into the ear that will murmur

its monotony—or the fervent poet building up his

dream into the sky; with his eye straining into dark-

ness, and his pulse mounting with the leaping free-

dom of an eagle's, forgetful that the leaping free-

tramples on his fiery spirit to ashes and laugh to

scorn the fine work of towering fancy.

BOUNDARY LINE.—A civil officer of Maine,

being engaged in taking a census of the Madawa-

ka settlement, has been apprehended and impris-

oned by British authority. With regard to this

alleged outrage, the Governor of Maine has issu-

ed a general order calling on the Militia of the

State to hold themselves in readiness "to obey

such orders as the security of the citizens and the

honor of the State may require."

TOWN SWEEP OFF BY A TORNADO.

By accounts from different portions of the

West, it appears that a dreadful tornado has vis-

ited that region, sweeping all before it. The fol-

lowing letter from Mr. J. S. Kemper to his father

gives the account of the total destruction of South

Hamover, Indiana:—

"I sit down in haste to give you some account

of a scene the most terrific and appalling I have

ever witnessed! Our village that yesterday was

peaceful and cheerful, is now in ruins. Yesterday

evening about 6 o'clock the heavens wore the ap-

pearance of a coming storm, and in one hour the

most fearful tornado burst upon us, sweeping over

our village in devastation, (though praised be a

merciful God, not in death.) The scene was ter-

rific beyond my powers of description.—The

boarding house here has the whole of one gable

end taken off at the caves—the house in frag-

ments—one end of Colonel Morrow's house is

to pieces—the college roof is riddled, and the

fourth of the eastern wall of the main building

is torn up from its very foundation, the

chimneys and the professors' library totally lost.

Mr. Butler occupied the house; fortunately there were

none of them at home. The new steam saw mill

is destroyed. These are but some of the principal

losses; some ten or fifteen other buildings, dwell-

ings, houses, shops, &c. are destroyed. Trees

of all sizes and kinds are torn up and dashed to

atoms. There are but few buildings in the place,

where all the most important buildings are, that

are not racked and seriously injured. This was

the work of certainly less than five minutes—yet

ing buildings, the fury of the burning tempest,

the peals of thunder, and the livid glare of light-

ning, not a soul in Hamover or its vicinity was ei-

ther killed or seriously injured."

A FRIGHTFUL CRIME.

The Mercer Luminary of the 5th inst. records

an instance of precious depravity, almost too re-

volting for belief; and yet the editor states that

it is well authenticated.—Phil. Mirror.

"One day, a few weeks since, a family in Venan-

go county, near the Mercer county line, were ab-

sent from home, leaving none but two small boys,

one seven, and the other five years of age. On

their return in the evening, they found the eldest

boy in the house, and his brother being absent

they inquired for him, but received no satisfactory

answer to their interrogations. They then com-

menced search, and after some time found his

body a short distance from the house, covered

over with brush? After this discovery, the

was his first care to hurl overboard all his bags of ballast. He did not stop to untie them, and poured out the sand to avoid damage to more earthly things like so many meteoric stones, whizzing to the field below. A sand bag bursting to pieces as it struck the earth near them, caused them to raise their eyes and shout as they saw the Evil One upon them. Implements of husbandry were instantly dropped, and, spite of his peril, Clayton sticks their heads beat the earth as they drummed in all directions. Horses and cows joined in the general consternation, their tails and heels aloft, they hurried away. Fortunately for Clayton, a small fruit-tree broke his fall with its yielding boughs, and he escaped with a few slight bruises. The Dutchmen, after surveying him from a distance, became at last convinced that he was once a man, and not the Evil One, and went at once to his assistance, took him home, with them, bound up his wounds, and feasted him luxuriously on sour-crust. — *Boston Transcript.*

IMPORTANT CHEMICAL DISCOVERY.
We are, in France, on the eve of a new kind of revolution, which will, without doubt, make the tour of the world. Chemists have just discovered a process by which they can remove writing from any paper without leaving the slightest mark which might lead to the suspicion of fraud. No ink can resist the power of this composition, and no kind of paper can retain the character it bears. That the government might be satisfied of the dangerous nature of this discovery, a chemist went to the prefecture of police, and requested a passport for a stranger, which was granted immediately. The next day the same chemist went to the house of the prefecture himself and showed him a passport in blank, signed with his own hand. "It was only yesterday," said he, "that this passport was given me at your office; and if this is the way the police conduct, no wonder that Don Carlos could traverse from one end of France to the other in order to reach Spain!" The prefect, astonished that they ever delivered this unfortunate passport; but they finally agreed that it was certainly the signature of the prefect which it bore, the particular kind of paper which was used in the office of police, and the royal stamp with which it was impressed.

It had already become a subject of legal inquiry, of deposition from office, &c., when the chemist appeared the anger of the prefect and the fears of his agents, by explaining the means which he had used to remove the writing. One of the first bankers of the capital maintained that the act of washing alone, by the means of which a written paper should be returned to virgin whiteness, would leave some marks by which it could be detected. The same chemist, who was in epistolary correspondence with this banker, took a letter which he had formerly received from him, removed the writing by composition except the signature, wrote above it acceptance for a hundred francs, payable to the bearer. This acceptance was presented to the cashier, who paid it immediately, and the banker was convinced that he himself should have taken it. The public treasury of stamped paper is not near so large as before, leaving the stamp, &c., old papers which are longer of any use. Several chemists are now occupied in preparing an ink which shall be proof against this terrible discovery. In the mean time government has changed its stamp. The new ones bear the cypher of the year, and must all be renewed on the first of January.

HOW A MAN FEELS WHEN ABOUT TO GET MARRIED.

It is said to be a serious thing for a girl to leave her mamma and entrust herself to the keeping of the man of her heart. No doubt it is so but we propose to show that even the sterner sex cannot surrender up their singleness without some misgivings and trepidation. In the first place then, the victim of matrimony feels that he must surrender up the companions with whom he has so long held close communion; his evenings instead of being spent at the club or the engine house must be devoted to the charming young creature, whose guileless heart must find him very different from that to which he has been accustomed. But this is not all; he knows that after he has become bound in the silken chain of marriage, he is no longer a welcome visitant in those circles where while free, wreathing smiles and glancing eyes, strove to weave a net for his feet. He knows that while a bachelor is welcome wherever he goes, a married man is regarded as one dead—crossed off the books—and no longer available to the fair. In addition to all these unhappy circumstances, he has become the head of a family. "Then through the busy shapes into his mind" of silks and calicoes, doctor bills and duns for debts that he has never reaped the benefit of. Like the horse in the mill, he has a task to perform for others. He is no longer free to embrace poverty or wealth. No wonder then that the young bachelor looks when the hour of his enthrallment draws near. No wonder that with an angel at his side, he looks woeful.

SUGAR COMPANY IN ILLINOIS.

At the late session of the Legislature of Illinois, a company was incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing sugar from the beet. The capital stock is \$200,000, with liberty to increase it to 200,000, and the works are to be located at Edinburgh in Sangamon county. The following from the Sangamon Journal, published at Springfield, the recently established capital of the state, shows the estimation in which it is held in that region. "The prominent object, we understand, is the manufacture of Sugar from the Beet; and from all we can gather from the reports made by Companies in France and the United States, who have fully tested its practicability we are very far from regarding it as a visionary project, as many are disposed

to represent—but on the contrary, believe they will find it a source of profit, and be able in a few years to supply the entire demand for sugar in Illinois.

The labor of one man and horse for 12 months will tend five acres the produce of which will amount in the aggregate to at least one hundred tons—and manufacture it. The beet will yield about 10 per cent. of sugar, which is 2000 pounds per ton making ground; which at the rate of five cents per pound, would amount to \$1000!

It is estimated that the value of the beet after the sugar is extracted, for fattening cattle, is fully equal to the cost of its manufacture. The company, it seems, contemplate the cultivation of the mulberry tree, for the manufacture of silk—and the raising of the Sun-flower seed, from which a large quantity of oil can be obtained, almost if not quite equal in quality to the best olive oil. One bushel of seed yields about two gallons of oil, and is as easily extracted as the oil from flax seed. Our soil is admirably adapted to both these objects.

The Old Firm.—The Philadelphia Ledger, in talking of steel pens, says—"The pens fit for writing, are those manufactured by Messrs. Goose Gander & Co."

Encouraging.—One of our Express slips cheering announcement:—"No Murder committed last night!"

Quite a subject of congratulation, truly. Slick, the Yankee humorist, described this man out side a church steeple, to see if it is perpendicular."

From the Richmond Enquirer.
DEATH OF NATHANIEL MACON.
The Warrenton, N. C. Reporter of Saturday last, comes shrouded in mourning for the death of one of our country. The Reporter announces the terms:

"It is with feeling of deep regret we have to announce the death of the Hon. NATHANIEL MACON, in this county, on Thursday morning last the 29th of June, in the 83d year of his age." The whole nation will sincerely share in this deep regret. Mr. Maccon was one of those patriots who fill a vast space in the nation's eye. He was a long time a member of Congress from the State of North Carolina. He was in the House of Representatives in the trying crisis of '98-'99—and of the House—and he subsequently served as a member of the Senate of the U. S. At all times he was the firm Republican—the pure patriot—the excellent citizen honest man. No one of the Roman poet, "Iustum et tenacem propositum, virum." But we forbear—we leave it to abler pens to do justice to Nathaniel Maccon.

He was the bosom friend of Jefferson and Madison—no one was more devoted to him than John Randolph—no one more devoted to him than John Randolph—no one more devoted to him than John Randolph. In the paper which he wrote for his memorable tribute in honor of his friend: "To Nathaniel Maccon I give and bequeath my ladle with whalebone handle, my silver punch with handles, and my crest engraved thereon. My hard metal dishes that have my crest J. R. in plates with the same engraving; the choice of the four of my best young mares and geldings, and the gold watch by Roskill, that was Tudor's, and with the gold chain; and may every blessing attend him, the best and purest and wisest man that I ever knew."

LETTER FROM MR. BENTON.

St. Louis May 31, 1837.
Dear Sir:—I have just received your letter of the 5th inst. enquiring, at the instance of our political friends in Jackson county, whether it would suit my convenience to visit the county before my return to Washington and to receive from them the compliment of a dinner. In answer to your enquiry, I have to say that it was my intention to have gone through the State generally this summer, and especially to the western limit; but I have been detained at home by the dangerous illness of my aged mother. That illness still continues, and its termination remains uncertain; so that I cannot make any engagement about leaving home, abridging as my stay will be by the convocation of Congress for the month of September. If it should be in my power to be in your county this summer, I should do it with a great deal of satisfaction for the purpose of meeting and seeing my constituents generally, but without accepting the honor of a public dinner.

On my arrival at home this spring, it afforded me the greatest gratification to find our State enjoying a great and solid prosperity, and wholly free from the evils which the paper system has brought upon so many parts of the Union. We have had no bank, and seen in the prosperous and happy condition of the people—Hard money has done for us what it has done for Holland and France—given us solid, permanent and diffused wealth, with happiness and tranquility; paper money has given to the other parts of the United States, what it has been giving to England for the last fifty years,—pressure, distress, bankruptcies, the ruin of fortunes, and the destruction of happiness. Thus far we are safe; but there is danger ahead, and unless we can expel from our borders the irredeemable

paper money of other States, and prevent the issue of paper money among ourselves, we shall speedily lose our specie currency, and with it all that solid prosperity which now makes us the wonder and admiration of every traveller that visits our state.

The Federal Government is now paying the penalty, for a second time, of its connexion with the paper system. She has lost her revenues; but that loss need not continue long, thanks to Virginia and the States bestow the national domain, thanks to Jefferson who acquired Louisiana, and to Jackson who has supplied the people with eighty millions of gold and silver. These lands are now our resources, and will quickly render the government independent of banks and sustain it for many years to come. An hundred millions of acres of old surveyed lands in the settled parts of the States and Territories, only wait for graduated prices, according to the time they have been in market, to sell immediately. It will doubtless be the first business of Congress to make this great fund immediately available. Many millions of newly surveyed lands are ready for market, and only wait the proclamation of the President to yield \$1 25 in hard money for all the good tracts. General Jackson kept them out of market last year on purpose to save them from speculators and paper money; they will now go to the occupant settlers, to whom the Treasury Order is a complete protection against speculations, and will be paid for in gold and silver. Here again we see the wisdom and patriotism of that great man in saving these lands last summer. Besides the old and new surveyed lands, we have many millions of acres yet to survey, for the speedy surveying of which Congress can immediately provide. We have lands enough then to support the government for many years to come, and we have hard money enough in the country to enable the people to buy it.—The eighty millions of gold and silver which General Jackson's policy has accumulated in the country, will furnish ample means for purchasing the lands, and sure I am that our patriotic population will prefer beneficial investments of their money in lands, for the enrichment of themselves and the support of their own government, to the exportation of that money to England to the impoverishment of themselves and the support of the British banks and government.

How great is the debt of gratitude which the country owes to General Jackson! Even after he has retired from power, his wise measures are still the means of saving the country. His accumulation of eighty millions of specie makes the national domain now available for the support and preservation of the government. If we had no more than the twenty millions which was all that the whole Union possessed at the *velo* Session of 1832, we should now be able to draw our eighty millions from the national domain: with so practically teach the country the great lesson, that we can do infinitely better without paper money banks than with them.

These eighty millions of specie will also furnish the mints with ample material for the coinage of silver change, and will enable the public sentiment to extinguish the pestiferous issue of paper change. The stoppage of the banks in this season of peace and tranquility, with four times as much specie in the country as ever was in it before, is the killing of the paper system by its own hand. So strange a stoppage, so causeless, so rapid, so universal, shocks and astounds the public mind; and every day's delay in return to specie payments goes to extinguish confidence in the solvent, to confound the solvent with the insolvent, to carry the evils of a paper currency home to the people, and to prepare them for the adoption of the system which the wisdom of our ancestors provided for us in our own glorious constitution.

I shall leave here in August for Washington, and hope that we shall economise words, pass the bills which the exigency of the occasion requires, postpone all long speeches to the long session, and finish all that we have to do in two or three weeks.

Respectfully, your fellow citizen,
THOMAS H. BENTON.
SMALLWOOD V. NOLAND, Esq.
Jackson County, Mo.

It is strange that the Whigs always feast and frolic during pressures and panics; making merry and making speeches, too, against the policy of the administration and the Government of his country! Well, this, however, how many poor people might in these times of dearth been fed on these sheep, and several heifers, all of which were slain before their time to feast the palate of much blood, will be spilt if Mr. Webster through his whole tour! In Texas, it is with cows; and throw in the calves for to Texas, and make the same claims on the hospitality of that country, they would be forced to stop their specie payments.

Winchester Virginian.
The New Orleans papers say that they expect the arrival of half a million of specie in their city,

from Mexican ports, in the course of a few days. It is anticipated that it will then fall from 5 to 10 or 12 per cent.

INTERESTING TABLE.

The following chronological list of the principle officers of the U. S. Government under the constitution, has been compiled from authentic sources, and may be interesting to many, a convenient document for reference:

- Presidents.**
1789 George Washington, of Virginia.
1797 John Adams, of Massachusetts.
1801 Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.
1809 James Madison, do.
1817 James Monroe, do.
1823 John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts.
1829 Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.
1837 Martin Van Buren, of New York.
- Vice Presidents.**
1789 John Adams, of Massachusetts.
1797 Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.
1801 Aaron Burr, of New York.
1805 George Clinton, do.
1813 Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts.
1817 Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.
1823 John C. Calhoun, of S. C.
1833 Martin Van Buren, of New York.
1837 R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky.
- Secretaries of State.**
1789 Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.
1794 Edmund Randolph, do.
1795 Timothy Pickens, of Pennsylvania.
1800 John Marshall, of Virginia.
1801 James Madison, do.
1802 Robert Smith, of Maryland.
1811 James Monroe, of Virginia.
1817 John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts.
1823 Henry Clay, of Kentucky.
1829 Martin Van Buren, of New York.
1831 Edward Livingston, of Louisiana.
John Forsyth, of Georgia.
- Secretaries of the Treasury.**
1789 Alexander Hamilton, of New York.
1799 Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut.
1801 Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts.
1802 Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania.
1811 George W. Campbell, of Penn.
1814 Alexander J. Dallas, do.
1817 William H. Crawford, of Georgia.
1823 Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.
1829 S. D. Ingham, do.
1831 Lewis McLane, of Delaware.
" Wm. B. Duane, of Pennsylvania.
" Roger B. Taney, of Maryland.
" Levi Woodbury, of N. Hampshire.
- Secretaries of War.**
1789 Henry Knox, of Massachusetts.
1795 Timothy Pickens, of Pennsylvania.
1796 James McHenry, of Maryland.
1800 Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts.
1805 Henry Dearborn, of Connecticut.
1809 William Eustice, do.
1813 John Armstrong, of New York.
1815 W. H. Crawford, of Georgia.
1817 Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky. (did not accept.)
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.
1823 James P. Barbour, of Virginia.
1828 Peter B. Porter, of New York.
1829 John H. Eaton, of Tennessee.
1831 Lewis Cass, of Ohio.
- Secretaries of Navy.**
1789 George Cabot, of Massachusetts.
1798 Benjamin Stoddard, of Maryland.
1802 Robert Smith, do.
1805 Jacob W. Crowninshield, of Mass.
1823 Smith Thompson, of New York.
1829 Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey.
1829 John Branch, of North Carolina.
1831 Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire.
Mahlon Dickinson, of New Jersey.
- Post-master General.**
1789 Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts.
1791 Timothy Pickens, of Pennsylvania.
1795 Joseph Habersham, of Georgia.
1802 Gideon Grainger, of Connecticut.
1814 Return J. Meigs, of Ohio.
1823 John McLean, do.
1829 William T. Barry, of Kentucky.
Amos Kendall, do.
- CHIEF JUSTICES of the Supreme Court.**
1789 John Jay, of New York.
1795 William Cushing, of Massachusetts.
1796 Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut.
1800 John Jay, of New York.
1801 John Marshall, of Virginia.
1833 Roger B. Taney, of Maryland.
- Attorney General.**
1789 Edmund Randolph, of Virginia.
1794 William Bradford, of Pennsylvania.
1795 Charles Lee, of Virginia.
1801 Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts.
1805 Robert Smith, of Maryland.
1806 John Breckinridge, of Kentucky.
1807 Caesar A. Rodney, of Delaware.
1811 William Pinckney, of Maryland.
1814 Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.
1817 William Wirt, of Virginia.
1829 John McPherson Berrien, of Georgia.
1834 Benjamin F. Butler, of New York.

MR. VAN BUREN IN FRANCE.

The National one of the leading Journal of Paris, in re-publishing the inaugural address of Mr. Van Buren, makes the following remarks:

of an immense concourse of citizens, bled from all parts of the Union, at the same chariot to the capitol. They were preceded by the authorities of the republic, their places under the portico of the edifice. The newly elected President, having taken the oath of office, delivered an imposing attitude his inaugural address, which he explained the principles of his having taken the oath and the address of Van Buren, covered at that moment the mit of the bill on which proudly towered the capitol of America.

"If a European had been present at the ceremony, it would certainly have been a subject of deep meditation; to the people of a great nation, contract an ally with their chief, freely elected, and personally to see the old general, the renowned military chieftain of the day, but lately invested with power little less royal, conduct his successor to the presidential chair, from which he himself was to retire with willing anticipation to life after the example of his predecessor Washington and Jefferson.

It is thus that at every successive year of our years the unfavorable prediction which have been made at the cradle of merican independence have failed. The presidential elections, which the monarch in Europe have asserted would be attended by the effusion of blood, are attended with as much quiet as the appointment of the most obscure municipal councilman any village in France. Those who predict scenes of anarchy and ambition, similar to the tumultuous diet of elections in Poland seem to have forgotten that the nobility elected the kings of that Empire; while the United States the whole people, the people, exercise that high and aristocratic power. Aristocracy is turbulent in its nature, and is divided into factions; necessary fact of a country possessing families. Democracy, on the contrary, calm and tranquil, because all interests merged in one, that of the nation. It is the great lesson which the United States are called to give to the world.

Mr. Van Buren, as he himself has marked, is the first President who was subsequently to the war of independence. The generation of the fathers of the Union has thus passed away. Posterity has commenced for them; and it has touched the labors, merely to give to them a pragmatic perfection. The debts contracted during their wars with England are paid off, the only embarrassment in finance now existing in the United States, is the most judicious employment of the surplus revenue of government. The population has increased within the third part of a century, from fifteen millions. There are eight hundred leagues of railroads already made, and thousands three hundred leagues of canals. The exports of the United States, which 1820 amounted to two hundred and seventy millions of francs, exceeded in 1834 the sum of five hundred and thirty millions. Finally, primary instruction is guaranteed to the whole population of the country. "These are the principal traits of increasing prosperity, in the midst of which Van Buren has been elected to fill the place in the government of the United States whilst at the same time it gives the assurance that the country will be preserved the career which it has chosen. The inaugural address of Mr. Van Buren manifests a full confidence in the conviction of his friends of democracy."

DECLARATION OF WAR BY BUENOS AYRES AGAINST PERU.

By the ship Brutus, Buenos Ayres have been received to the 27th of the Declaration of War by the Republic of Buenos Ayres, against Peru, now under the protection of Gen. Santa Cruz, who is President of Bolivia. Chili declared war against Peru some time ago. So there are two against two; Chili and Buenos Ayres against Bolivia and Peru. All the Republics of South America are thus mingled in the strife except the Banda Oriental, the old Republic of Colombia, now divided into the three Republics of Ecuador, Grenada, and Venezuela. It will be difficult for these to avoid being drawn into the text, particularly Ecuador, which, from a local position, is most exposed. The declaration of War is accompanied, in the Buenos Ayres papers, with a very long Manifesto, setting forth the causes which, in the opinion of the Government, render the necessary.

The Banda Oriental, (capital Montevideo), is also in arms; not against Peru, against itself. Gen. Fructoso Rivera, former President of the Republic, and only a few months since, was defeated in an insurrectionary attempt against the Government, is again in motion, having collected force on the frontiers of Brazil, with which he intends to march to Montevideo, if a warm reception.—*Nat. In.*

More Indian Depredations.—By a letter from Key West, dated July 1st, it appears, that

Whalton, keeper of the Light ship, off Cedar Reef, while visiting Key Largo, where he cultivated a garden for some years, was injured by Indians on the island, on the morning of the 26th ult. The Indians were numbered; Capt. W. and his crew of four were injured. Three of the men succeeded in making their way to the shore, and the remainder were killed. The Indians are represented as having themselves over the Southern part of the island, since their departure from Tampa Bay. The whole Eastern coast of Florida, including Key West, is spoken of, as being in a very weak and defenceless state.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. AUGUST 10, 1837.

THE ELECTION.

Consequence of the inclemency of the weather during the whole day, it is generally supposed that our county did not vote its full strength, by at least 400 votes. The following is an official statement of the votes given in at this place and different precincts throughout the county.

Governor	Congress	Representatives
Bayly	Moore	Wilkins
181	76	203
69	113	77
22	00	19
168	17	158
24	00	4
31	6	29
37	2	41
103	29	99
23	00	20
32	1	29

692 (245,681) 273 373 348 209

Norman's precinct, where it was not known Dr. Glasscock had declined, he received 20

the politeness of Maj. Robert L. Lane, we furnished with the proceedings of the Stockholders of the Western Bank of Georgia, located at Rome.

previous notice given, the Stockholders met on Friday the 4th inst. and agreeably to the terms of the Charter, paid in the twenty-five percent in specie on each share of Stock; after which they went into the election of officers for the Bank, which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen, viz:

WILLIAM HARDIN, President, (without position.) Gen. Andrew Miller, Col. T. B. Grove, Col. Farris, Maj. P. W. Hemphill, Robert Ware, Maj. J. T. Story, Maj. D. Mitchell, and Maj. Daniel Irwin, were elected Directors. H. M. Cunningham, was elected Cashier, and K. W. Hargrove, Discount Clerk. Book Keeper—the Cashier to act as Teller and as Cashier.

the business of the Bank being closed at a late hour on Saturday night, our informant could give no further information of the course intended to be pursued by the Bank, when got into operation, resumes they intend paying specie for their shares presented; and from the known character and abilities of the managers of this Bank, it can be entertained that it will be conducted on principles of fairness, and will be to the advantage of the Stock. So soon as the business of the Bank is known, we will take pleasure in laying them before our patrons.

reading the remarks of a leading Journal, of France, on the inauguration of President Buren, which may be found in this paper, were forcibly struck with the concise and judicious, drawn between Aristocracy and Democracy. It is true, as there stated, that Aristocracy is turbulent in its nature, from the fact that its aims are ambitious and selfish; consequently it will not stop to use fraudulent, oppressive, and violent means to accomplish its ends, when milder ones fail. Democracy on the contrary is more calm and deliberate, having more in its end the good of the whole country. What Aristocracy is on a large scale, it is also on a small scale.

The same principles and motives, which influence Aristocratical Governments, with their families, also operates upon village clubs and aristocratic combinations, even in this republican government. And while speaking on the principles of aristocracy, as exhibited in a small way, we will take the liberty to enter our early protest against the first germ of its appearance in us, and in our immediate vicinity, which is the sure precursor of a stunted and dwarfish society. We have watched its budgings, its growth, and its fruits, in other places and under circumstances, and its hateful, partial and despotic bearings we have ever despised. It draws distinctions in society, not founded upon actual and moral worth, but the simple weight of purse, or the ability of its component parts, toward its selfish and contracted designs.

In a community, we are sufficiently blessed with natural and social advantages, if properly improved, to render it a united, prosperous, and happy people. And may we not be permitted, in conclusion of these remarks, to recommend to fellow-citizens the cultivation of an enlightened and liberal public spirit, and the encouragement of domestic industry. Let us see to it, that the persevering efforts of honest industry, under every kind, shall not go unrewarded, and we reap the rich rewards at a time, when under circumstances we might be lamenting our growth in prosperity, divided and distracted, among under the many petty wrongs inflicted by the ascendancy of aristocratic combination.

For the Republican.

Having observed in your late numbers some political manoeuvring, it may not be amiss to show my opinion. I have long been a close observer of a certain set of politicians in our divided and distracted country—I mean the opposition. I think it due to the intelligence of this community, to give a short, and at the same time comprehensive view of the doctrine of State Rights, as exhibited by Calhoun, and others. This I shall do by taking a comparative view of the constitution of the United States. The first & most prominent principle in Calhoun's theory is State sovereignty. If I understand the word "sovereign," when fully applied, it is a unit and acknowledges no superior. This cannot be applied to a State for the following reasons. In the eighth section of the constitution of the United States, the acts of sovereignty are expressly delegated by the States to the General Government, in which consist: first—today and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States. 2d. To borrow money on the credit of the United States. 3d. To regulate the commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes. 4th. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States. 5th. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures. 6th. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States. 7th. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water. 8th. To raise and support armies. 9th. To provide and maintain a Navy. Again, second article of the constitution and second section. The President of the United States shall be commander in chief of the army and Navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States.

The division of power between the States and general government, is the only vulnerable point in our beautiful system—to understand distinctly where the powers of the States in their own individual capacity stop, and where the powers delegated by the States begin, is a question of doubt with many honest men, and can only be solved by a close examination of the constitution.

Again, the constitution says expressly, the laws of Congress shall be the supreme law of the land, any thing in the constitution of the States to the contrary notwithstanding. This clearly points out the source and head of Power in all our National features. Then State Sovereignty falls, and with it, every unlawful assumption of power connected with that system. They have often told us from their public Journals, of the President and Congress having no power to do this or that, and indeed, it would seem, if all their statements be true, that altho' we have a President, he has no power to act. But they have forgotten all the while to tell us where this power lies. The truth of the matter is, Carolina attempted to do the business of her twenty-three sisters, without being called on or employed—that is assumed, the character of a Dictator in the broad sense of the word. Now if it was even granted that South Carolina had power to arrest the operation of the law of the United States, have the same power—and if the acts of a single State is to give tone to our National policy, one of the other States had only to say, the Port of Charleston shall not be free. Thus you see, if this theory be admitted, the broad basis of endless confusion among petty sovereigns. We all know, that the great conservative principle remains with the people of the States. Mr. Calhoun in all his quotations from the constitution, omitted the letter 's' when speaking of the powers of the States; which omission left him the singular number in place of the plural as it stands in the constitution, and he assumes the power of the then twenty-four States. This reminds me of the man who wanted his opinion to go singly for the verdict of a jury of twenty-four. This is nullification simplified. That each man may understand it—while each member of a Jury has a right to offer his opinion in forming a verdict, no individual of this jury shall ever be permitted to give his opinion as the standing verdict of the whole jury. So, in relation to all matters of General policy among the States. Each State has her two votes in the Senate of the United States, and in good faith we are bound to abide by the old rule of deciding questions, that is by vote, always giving the preference to a majority.

A SPECTATOR.

For the Republican.

On the 3d inst. in the camp of my enemies and the enemies of our country, was heard a mighty shout; from every quarter the same sound was reiterated—hunt him down! kill him! kill the scoundrel! kill the scoundrel who has had the impudence to expose our ignorance and unworthiness. I looked for this, Mr. Editor. I knew I was like the good Samaritan, and that my enemies would take an oath not to eat nor drink until I was peace; was I to keep silence, when I beheld our liberty, for fear of the vituperation and abuse of my country's enemies—never, while the primary—never, while my youth remains in my memory country, and its honest citizens, and swells with indignation, in view of the machinations of those who would pull down the fair fabric they will condescend, Mr. Editor, to give these dishevelled scathing scorn, and potent rebuke of the voters of Benton.

As to Col. Williams, he is now a private citizen and as a private citizen I have no objection to him, let him rest in the place assigned him by the voters of Benton. Next comes the poor little diminutive Observer. He is so small I hardly know how I shall lay it on the atom, I will wet my finger and with a microscope, hold him up until I examine him induced to write, because he had heard my first piece spoken of as one of some merit, and never having heard that term applied, to any thing of which, he hoped to win some such praises for himself. But oh, what a splash! that animalcule did make, who does not pity the meager, atomic creature? But I must brush him away, in order to come at

one of the Cyphers' gentry, who calls himself "Twenty-Six," why did he choose that number in preference to any other? I was thinking, "thirty-six" would have been more appropriate, but at that good old legal number. A child burnt or, (kind soul) bought it a pair of red morocco shoes, but when he attempted to put them on, the pepper! for altho' we know Twenty-Six may have been "peppered," at least one could be safe in saying, he stands in danger of the operation, tence—the one succeeding his dropping Wayfarer, fishes the very ideas and words of Wayfarer, however if he commits no further depredation than a little literary theft, I shall not murmur.

N. B. Now Mr. Six and twenty, a parting word to you, and your Lilliputian compatriots. I should think six and twenty, would fight, but I recollect that I am not of the sex against whom he recognizes war. If I belonged to the gentler sex I should expect him, block in hand, hastening to the charge. Kind severity will content yourself by crying out unthese quibbles, too much roughness. Before you contest, in my address to the honest portion of my county, I did not even think of you. If you had been exercising the functions of an orderly citizen, the tongue or the pen of Wayfarer would respect for your station. To the whole of you, I would say, complain not of a want of courtesy, you have no right to courtesy—you are too small, too contemptible to receive it at my hands. I would brush such insects from my path as unceremoniously as I would the dust from my writing desk. I attempt not again to address a battalion I would say, an overland for such pigmies. Such is the adwell. I never could feel hatred for such "small" who lifts his warning voice to his countrymen. I tempt not again to slander a man for exercising the dearest privilege of a freeman—an expression of his opinion.

FROM MEXICO.
The President of the Mexican Republic to its inhabitants. Know ye, that the General Congress has decreed as follows:

Art. 1st. The Government is hereby authorized to compromise the claims which the Government of the United States has instituted, or may hereafter institute, and those in which they can agree may be substituted to the decision of a friendly power. The United States of America, agreeing thereto.

Art. 2d. The Government is further hereby authorized, that in case the United States of America, should refuse, or not give in a stated time, satisfaction which on our part we have a right to demand according to the treaty, or in case the open aggressions should continue, which have been commenced, to close our ports to the commerce of that nation; to prohibit the introduction and use of its Manufactures, to point out a period to consume or export those already in the country, and to adopt all the necessary means to effect said measures and the safety of the Republic.

MICHAEL VALENTIN, President.
TERSO VIGOR, Representative and Sec'y.
RAFAEL MONTALVO, Rep. and Sec'y.
Therefore I command the same to be printed, published, promulgated and duly complied with.
Government Palace at Mexico, 30th May, 1837.
ANASTASIO BUSTAMANTE,
To Don Louis Gonzago, Cuevas.

MR. CLAY'S WISH.
A dinner was given a few days since to the late Hon. Solitude Ewing, to which Mr. Clay sent the following toast:

By Henry Clay.—"A return of faithful public servants from banishment, and exile from public councils of the faithless."
Doubtless Mr. Clay wishes the return to high places of such "faithful public servants" as himself Poindexter, Ewing, Sprague, Light, Tyler, Mangum, Moore, Frelinghuysen, Porter, &c. So far from "returning from banishment," Mr. Clay himself, seems to be receding still further from the point at which he aimed. His standard bearer, Mr. Webster, has got the start of him, and he now surrenders all but the wish.—Globe.

MR. BIDDLE'S DESIGNS.
The Journal of Commerce of the 3d inst. has the following:

"SPECIE PAYMENTS.—It is currently reported among the brokers in Wall street, that the United States Bank of Pennsylvania is about to resume specie payments on the notes issued under the present charter. Of these there are very few out. In \$4,000 which were in possession of one of our friends within a day or two, all but \$75 were the notes of the National Bank. The old notes have recently been issued in very large amounts at the have been raised to enable the Bank to meet the small amount of new bills now out. The arrangement, however, strikes us as one which, if it should be consummated, will call forth remarks touching the "head and heart, of the gentleman engaged in it."

The facts here announced were stated in this print on the authority of a gentleman of Philadelphia, and entirely to be confided in. We have it immediately through Mr. Biddle's brethren the brokers of Wall street. There can, therefore, be no doubt of Mr. Biddle's intentions, whatever may be his performance. It is very clear that he First, we are told "that the old notes (of the national bank) have been recently issued in large amounts to the South and West, and no doubt sufficient funds have been raised to enable the bank to meet the small amount of new bills now being sold at a discount; the notes for which the bank, to raise specie to pay the notes of the new bank. The charter of the old bank having expired, every note that has been redeemed ought to have been cancelled. Mr. Biddle violates the old charter, and commits a fraud on the General Government, by converting the redeemed notes to a circulating medium. In the next place, Mr. Biddle commits a fraud against the State of Pennsylvania in substituting the old notes as a currency, and throwing them out as a means of drawing in to evade the forfeiture of the violation of its intentions. If he refuses to pay specie for a certain length of time (three or four months) for the notes thrown out as the currency of the bank, and

which it is bound to redeem, his charter is voided by its own provisions. His attempt is to rescape this provision, by issuing the old notes, in aid of the new. He makes them, to all intents and purposes, the issue of the new bank. They are issued on its responsibility, to perform the functions of the paper of that bank; and yet Mr. Biddle expects (by issuing a currency which, although bound to redeem, he means to disclaim, and because the old bank will not be bound to redeem, the penalty of issuing an irredeemable currency, pass for honest patriotism. Hating the Government of the people, the greater wrong done to the more right to them.—Globe.

BANK FACILITIES.

The National Intelligencer publishes an article, purporting to be from the Richmond Whig, charging the over-trading of the banks to express directions given some years ago by the Treasury Department. In support of this allegation, a passage of a letter addressed by one of the deposit banks some two years ago is also quoted.

It has always been the policy of the Government, since the public money was deposited in banks, to encourage reasonable discounts by these depositories to merchants having bonds to pay. It will be perceived from the financial State papers published by Gales and Seaton, that Gen. Hamilton, when Secretary of the Treasury, encouraged this course, which has been followed by most of his successors whenever the occasion required it. Will the opposition look at Mr. Gallatin's instructions in 1811 on this point? There had never been so general a clamor excited against any banks as was raised in 1835 against the deposit banks of that time, for hoarding the public money, and refusing to accommodate the people, to whom it belonged, with its use. Upon the general feeling produced by this clamor, the preposterous deposit law of 1836 was contrived by Messrs. Webster and Calhoun, and carried through Congress, adopting the same views by requiring the banks to pay interest on the deposits, on the ground that they should loan then out. Mr. Taney gave similar instructions in 1835 to those of Gen. Hamilton.

This is called being "privy and consenting to the over-issues of the pots!"

The same article speaks of concealing the reports of the banks, which, it is alleged, Mr. Wise and others endeavored, without success, to obtain, for the purpose of knowing the line of conduct pursued by the banks. And this is republished in a newspaper conducted by men who were paid out of the Treasury for printing the very reports of the banks sent up for the use of Congress! Abstracts of them were also sent and printed with the two last annual reports, and Mr. Wise or his committee never asked for one of them which was not furnished, as well as every other paper or return connected with the deposit banks.

What scandalous attempts are the whigs constantly guilty of, to misrepresent the doings of even their own wise politicians, and their own abortive investigations.—Globe.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The foreign news received at New York by the packet ship Albany, on the 13th inst., is very important in a commercial point of view. Nearly all the American banking houses in London have stopped payment. The N. Y. Courier of the 14th. (Wilde, Vigin, Bell & Grant, and Gowan & Marx, of London have failed.) We also learn from the same paper, that the first named house has made an assignment of all its effects in the United States for the benefit of its creditors, but that the Liverpool branch of that House will continue to meet its engagements.

The dates brought by the Albany are to the 5th of June from London, and to the 7th from Paris and Havre, and the news is composed of translations from the French papers.

It is stated by the London Times, that the guarantors for the American houses gave the Bank a preference over other creditors, but the assertions are flatly contradicted by the London Courier. Both papers, however, concur in expressing a decided repugnance to the present system of banking in England. The Courier says:

"We have not the slightest doubt that in a very short time the storm will have expended its fury, and that things will assume a tranquil, improved appearance. But we regret to be obliged to add, that we have the fullest conviction that these appearances will be altogether deceptive. There can be no question that we are destined again to run thro, the cycle described by Mr. Lloyd in his pamphlet. We shall have quiescence—next excitement—overtrading—convulsion—panic—stag—quiescence! It is pretty certain, too, that the ensuing season of quiescence and prosperity will not be half so lengthened as the last. The causes of, and the incentives to, overtrading and absurd im—plified in the last three or four years; and it would seem to be the intention of all parties; and that nothing, whatever, should be done to counteract the influence of these causes, but that they should be left, without let or hindrance of any sort, to spread all sides if the foundations of our commercial and manufacturing pre-eminence be not gradually sapped—if all men be not driven from trade who have a sixpence to lose, and our merchants be not converted into a band of desperate gamblers—it certainly will not be from any want of legislative encouragement."

FURTHER FROM ENGLAND.—The Philadelphia Herald of this morning we find some further extracts by the Pocahontas, as follows:

London June 7.—It has been stated currently this afternoon that an express has reached this city from Liverpool, announcing several failures. We apprehend there is some truth in this rumor, but we do not believe there is any reason to apprehend that confidence will be materially shaken, should the reports prove true.

The official statements which have been published relative to the liabilities and assets of the three principal American houses, the failures of which were announced last week, and showing that each

of these have a considerable surplus after paying off claim, making too liberal allowance for bad debts, has given much satisfaction in the city today.

The packets of 10th and 16th from New York, are now due, and are looked for with much interest. It is not expected they will bring any material improvement in the state of affairs in the United States. It is indeed hardly possible now, that a revival of trade will take place for at least two or three months to come.

The public securities have continued to improve to-day, although money is not easier, at least for commercial Banking bonds the operations continue to be upon a limited scale. Those of the U. S. Bank have been quoted to-day at 92½ to 93. Morris Canal Company Bonds have for some days borne a nominal price at 96 to 98. The U. S. Bank shares are heavy at 221. 15s.

STATE OF TRADE.

Manchester.—The accounts from America threw a damp over our market on Thursday. The description of yarn most in demand was sold at a remunerating price. In the goods market a reduction of price was submitted to in some cases. *Reichle's Planter Market.*—The piece market one. There was a greater number of buyers than usual, but they offered prices so greatly reduced that they were only submitted to by a comparatively small number of manufacturers.

Birmingham.—The Liverpool Chronicle remarks that "many of the manufacturers at Birmingham have ceased work altogether, some are not more than half employed; and, in all probability, in the course of another week, hundreds will be thrown idle and destitute on the town. The chief cause of this extreme depression is unquestionably, the American failures."

It is rumored that there will be a deficiency this year of nearly \$3,000,000 in the malt tax partly owing to the state of last harvest.

A BACHELOR'S IDEA OF A WIFE.
A wife should have nine qualifications which begin with the letter P.—Pity, Perseverance, Patience, Prudence, Patriotism, Politeness, Persuasion, Penetration, and Portion.—That which should be first of all, and most of all in consideration, which is Pity, is now a days the least of all, and with many, not at all. That which should be the least of all, and last of all in consideration, which is Portion, is now become first of all, most of all, and with some all in all.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract of Land containing three hundred and thirty-two acres, lying immediately adjoining White Plains, Benton county. The land is fertile, well watered, has forty-five or fifty acres cleared and under fence. There is also on the place a dwelling house, Grist Mill and Cotton Gin. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on the undersigned from whom they can learn the terms, &c. JOHN M. NEAL.

Aug. 10, 1837.—tf.

BARGAINS.

WHOEVER wants bargains from this date may bring the cash, and get them at the stand lately occupied by Peter Pope, Esqr., in West Wetumpka, at new cost and charges.—Merchants wishing to purchase can have them still lower on short credit with good endorsers. J. D. WILLIAMS.

West Wetumpka, July 31, 1837.

The papers in Talladega & Jacksonville, will publish the above until ordered to stop.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.
TAKEN UP & posted by James Hampton, living four miles N. of Ashville, a Bay Mare Pony, four years old, 13½ hands high, blaze face and right hind foot white—valued to Forty dollars. Also a two year old bay horse colt valued to \$20, by R. Rowland and N. R. Bradshaw, June 26th, 1837.
Test. JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK. C. C.
July 13, 1837.—3t.

STETE OF ALABAMA.

Benton County.
TAKEN UP by David W. Miller, living on the waters of Cove creek, two colts, both Sorrel, one a Stud colt three years old, 14 hands high, blaze face. The other a filly, about two years old, with a white spot in her face—the horse appraised to \$37 50 and the filly to \$22 50. July 19th, 1837.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

July 20, 1837.

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rawlingsville, Ala. which if not taken out before the 30th September next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Birt Isajah	Smith John H.
Brooks James	Mallon Stafford
Copehart Thomas	Tuggle Jefferson
Moore & Femester	Tait William H.
Mathiny Joseph	Tait Nancy
Jacobs John Capt.	Wright James
Rhea Archy	Watts Seaborn
Shelton Miss E. 2	

R. RAWLINGS, P. M.

July 6, 1837.—3t.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

One or two apprentices to the printing business will be taken at this office, where good opportunities will be afforded to obtain a knowledge of the business. Boys between the ages of 14 and 17 who can spell and read tolerably well, will be received on more advantageous terms to them, than usual in other trades.

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.

NO. 31.



(continued)

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

...in a passenger near the

light house

conducted. The complexion of her first...
ment will naturally exercise great influence...
ing the opinions of our youthful queen as...
at really is the state of public feeling...
June 19.—A firm engaged in the...
can trade stopped payment to-day. Its...
argued, it is supposed, extensive...
his opened with a visible improve-...
business. The cotton market has been...
at a slight advance in prices...
packet ship North America sailed to-day...
out, as passengers, several gentlemen...
proceeding to the United States, to look...
the property of themselves or their friends...
The failures yesterday and to-day...
All the persons who have failed were...
American trade...
was market day in Manchester. There...
good demand for goods and yarns, and the...
more lively than it had been for sev-...
weeks previously...
Forrest was married on the 23d of June, in...
to Miss Catharine Sinclair...
June 24.—Since our circular of the...
we have had a good demand for cotton...
the trade and speculators, and prices...
advanced a 1 per cent.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. AUGUST 17, 1837.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following is the official return of the votes...

	Buckley	Oliver	Chapman	Moore
1st District	1611	491	1813	1513
2nd District	1813	98	1813	1813
3rd District	713	91	813	813
4th District	513	21	813	813
5th District	613	21	813	813
6th District	413	21	813	813
7th District	313	21	813	813
8th District	113	21	813	813
9th District	479	179	813	813
10th District	613	21	813	813

For the Union, 1813; For the Republic, 1813.

FOR THE UNION.

For the Union, 1813; For the Republic, 1813.

FOR THE REPUBLIC.

For the Republic, 1813; For the Union, 1813.

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For the Republic, 1813; For the Union, 1813.

FOR THE UNION.

For the Union, 1813; For the Republic, 1813.

the world, and who are indebted to the same...
banks for hundreds and thousands...
This course, above recommended, will do...
a great deal more for you than Government...
can. If this is done, the public and Gov-...
ernment will sustain you; and then lend...
your money to fair business men, and not...
to speculators, who have run mad with ex-...
travagance. The banks and those specu-...
lators have acted for all the world, like a...
man starting with a six horse team, with-...
out either breech-bands or lock-chain; which...
will do very well while he keeps on level...
ground, or as rising; but when he begins to...
go down hill, the wagon then runs over the...
horses, and over all the carriages and small...
rigged carts that happen to be before him...
and they all land at the foot of the hill, a...
complete wreck. Just so with the banks...
and speculators; and they lay the blame on...
General Jackson and the Government, in-...
stead of laying it to the U. States Bank...
that lent its money to those stock-jobbers...
and speculators, and encouraged the im-...
portation of more goods than our exports would...
pay, which encouraged extravagance luxu-...
ry, and living beyond their means. Gov-...
ernment has nothing to do with bringing...
down the price of the public property, in any other...
way than to take care of the public property...
and prevent the Treasury from being...
filled with bank paper that cannot be re-...
deemed, and of course, would have been a...
disaster to the public. Government has no more...
business to interfere than a clergyman has...
to take to highway robbery every dol-...
lar. Government helps the stock-jobbers...
and speculators, and encourages them to...
bring down the price of the public property...
by trusting them with money due to the...
Government, and by allowing them to sub-...
stitute a paper currency that will not be...
redeemed, for the gold and silver already...
issued. Instead of a metallic currency, they...
ought at all times to be in the hands of the...
working class, who want their money every...
week, and some of them every day. Now...
there is no other way for you than to go to...
work and help your self, for you have the...
means. What would you think of us far-...
mers and mechanics, if we would apply to...
Government for assistance, because our crops...
failed last year? For many had not enough...
to break. The bank men and speculators...
would be the first to laugh at us. Now, I...
will tell you how we do make money...
instead of what bread get herring, which...
our wives and daughters get no new silk...
dresses, and we wear our old coats, and...
work hard to get a good crop this year...
and if you will leave off your extravagance...
and go to work, all will be well...
again, says a farmer, who is...
a white man, and an old man.

FROM FLORIDA.

A passenger in the schooner, *Schooner S. Smith*,...
arrived here yesterday from St. Augustine...
has obligingly furnished us with the follow-...
ing intelligence:—
Information was received at St. Augustine...
from Fort King on Thursday, stating that a...
gang of Indians, 17 in number, had surren-...
dered at the latter place. The Indians had...
their friends freely, and say they have strik-...
en a blow to the Indians, and to protect the...
whites.

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

Mr. Williams, a member of the United States...
House of Representatives, from the State of...
Alabama, arrived in Jacksonville on the 15th...
of the month. He is a gentleman of high...
standing, and is well known to the friends...
of the Union in this city.

THE WANDERING JEW.

A Jew, a fellow with a long beard, in...
a brown coat, and a black hat, arrived in...
Jacksonville on the 15th of the month. He...
is a wandering Jew, and is well known to...
the friends of the Union in this city.

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NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Es-...
tate of James Q. Casey, deceased, late of DeK...
County, Alabama, are requested to present th...
demands within the time prescribed by law, du-...
ly proven, on they will thereafter be barred. And...
all those indebted to the same, are requested to...
make payment.

NOAH W. WARD, Adm'r.

Aug. 17, 1837.—67.

Administrators Notice.

All persons are hereby notified, that the...
estate of John V. Ingram has been this day...
ported insolvent, to the honorable the orph...
court of Benton County. All persons having cla...
im will present them for adjustment according to t...
provisions of the statute in such case provided.

JOSEPH BROWN,

Adm'r. of John V. Ingram, dec'd.

August 17, 1837.—41.

CISCO.

The best son of Eclipse, will stand the Fall...
season in Jacksonville, and will be let to mares...
for the single visit...
The season to commence on the first of Septem-...
ber and expire on the first of December. Cisco is...
a beautiful white, full fifteen and a half hands high;...
the American Eclipse, dam by Monmouth Tonson...
and dam by Sotinus. Gentlemen wishing to...
see certificates for pedigree, by calling on Gilbert...
Baker in Jacksonville, may see them well authen-...
ticated.

Aug. 17, 1837.

Notice.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Jack-...
sonville, Benton County, Ala., on the 10th August, 1837, a Negro man...
named *LEE*, about five feet high...
very black, completed, thirty-five or...
forty years of age, large heavy beard, and has...
a small tin cap on the top of his head. He says...
the name is William Sanders, of Perry County...
Alabama.

The owner of the above described negro is

requested to come forward, prove property, pay

charges and take him away, or he will be dealt

with according to law.

August 17, 1837.—41.

THE WELL KNOWN HORSE

RE-ADVANCE.

WILL stand the Fall Season, one third of his...
time at Jacksonville, one third at White...
Plains and one third at Esquire Griffins, at the...
reduced price of \$3 the season, \$10 to insure, &c...
the single visit. The season to commence the...
first of September, and end the last of October.

THOMAS C. RIPLEY.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by the undersigned at public sale...
on the second Monday in October next, 360...
Acres of Land, fifty of which are in Benton, and...
the remainder in Randolph county.

At the same time and place will be sold, Cattle

and Hogs—Household and Kitchen furni-

ture. Terms made known on the day of sale.

BY LAWSON MORGAN.

WILLIAM A. TUNNEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Having located himself in Cherokee County, Ala...
will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb...
and Benton. He renders his professional...
services to the citizens of the above named counties...
and to the public generally, and he hopes, by indefatig-...
able attention to business, to merit the confidence of...
the public, and meet the approbation of those who...
have entrusted him with business. He pledges himself...
to the most prompt and efficient management, shall be...
sincerely attended to.

Aug. 17, 1837.—41.

LAND

FOR SALE.

The undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract...
of Land containing three hundred and thirty...
two acres, lying immediately adjoining White...
Plains, Benton County. The land is fertile, well...
watered, has forty-five or fifty acres cleared and...
under fence. There is also on the place a dwell-...
ing house, a mill and a cotton gin. Any per-...
son wishing to purchase, will call on the under-...
signed from whom they can learn the terms, &c.

JOHN M. NEAL.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Benton County,

WILLIAM A. TUNNEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

One or two apprentices to the printing business...
will be taken in this office, where good opportu-...
nities will be afforded to obtain a knowledge of the...
business. Boys between the ages of 14 and 17...
who can spell and read tolerably well, will be re-...
ceived on more advantageous terms to them, than...
usual in other trades.

BLANKS

of every description neatly exe-

cuted, & kept constantly on hand

for sale at this office.

Officers in the adjoining counties

can be furnished with such blanks

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tice, & on reasonable terms.

JOHN M. NEAL.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Benton County,

WILLIAM A. TUNNEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

One or two apprentices to the printing business...
will be taken in this office, where good opportu-...
nities will be afforded to obtain a knowledge of the...
business. Boys between the ages of 14 and 17...
who can spell and read tolerably well, will be re-...
ceived on more advantageous terms to them, than...
usual in other trades.

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BLANKS

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1837.

NO. 32.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT.
50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All 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 endorsement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first week, and 1.00 for each continuance. Advertisements handed in without directions as to time of insertion, will be published until forbidden accordingly.

Advertisements will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

In Addition

Merchandise we have just received for sale, including the following articles:

Domestic, Virginia Tobacco, B. H. Segars, Bar Soap, Loaf Sugar, Powder, Shot & Lead, Indigo & Madder, Raisins & Almonds, Pepper, Spice & ginger, Window Glass, &c. &c. in and examine our Stock, as it is now complete. Our prices shall be as low as any store.

WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.
Jacksonville, July 6, 1837.—tf

OTTON & FORWARDING

WABE HOUSE.
The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the

Store in East Wetumpka, and are now prepared to receive and forward merchandise to Merchants and Planters in the interior; and also for the

Storage of Cotton.
respectfully ask a share of public patronage, and pledge themselves to spare no exertions for satisfaction.

J. N. LIGHTNER,
WM. MILLER.
N. B. Liberal advances made on Cotton and with them, or on Merchandise on Consignment, June 29, 1837.—6m

BARGAINS.

HOEVER wants bargains from this date, may bring the cash, and get them at the late Wetumpka, at new cost and charges. He is willing to purchase can have them at short credit with good andersers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
Wetumpka, July 31, 1837.

The papers in Talladega & Jacksonville, will be above until ordered to stop.

Planter's Hotel.

WEST WETUMPKA, Alabama.

D. HYNPHREYVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has the house recently occupied by L. J. Bradburn, and fitted it up for the reception of guests, either transient or permanent. As his efforts will always be stored with the best of the affords, and his Stables with plenty of good horses, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega, will publish the above notice 3 months, forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

DR. ELIJAH ALLEN,

TENDERS his services to the Citizens of Benton and the adjoining counties in the various branches of his profession. His office and residence at the Plains, where he can be consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

July 6, 1837.—St. 7

STRAYED.

FROM the stable of the subscriber, living in the Town of Talladega, on the 17th July, 1837, one SOREL and one BAY horse, about six or seven years old, 15 hands high, long tail and mane, white hind in his forehead. The Bay about 10 years old, marks perceptible, several saddle spots, one of which sunk with the swiney, between 15 and 16 hands high, and somewhat sway-backed. Any person giving information of said horses shall be suitably rewarded.

T. A. CAST.
July 17, 1837.—31

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on the 19th April, 1837, a negro man named GREEN, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, about six feet high and very stout built, yellow complexion, conveyed off some time since, by a man named Ivins, from Elbert Hilder, living in Pickens County, Ala.

The owner of the above named slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.
July 20, 1837.—4f

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and now in Jail in the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age who calls his name SANCHEZ, and says he belongs to Alliey Pollard, of the County of Alabama—about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his eye. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away.

Z. P. STURLEY, Jailor.
July 5th, 1837.—4f

MEMORY.

'Tis sweet to remember! I would not forego
The charm which the past over the present can throw.
For all the gay visions which fancy may weave
In her web of illusion, that shines to deceive.
We know the future, the past we have felt—
Its raptures and pleasures are ours, and we melt
When thoughts of the morrow fall cold on the soul.

'Tis sweet to remember! when storms are abroad
We see, in the rainbow, the promise of God;
In vermillion and gold, sinks the sun to his rest,
With smiles like the morning he passeth away:
Thus the beams of delight on the spirit can play,
When in calm reminiscence we gather the flowers,
Which love scattered around us in happier hours.

'Tis sweet to remember! when friends are unkind—
When there coldness and carelessness shadow the mind:
Then to draw back the veil which envelopes a land,
Where delectable prospects in beauty expand;
To smell the green fields—the fresh waters to hear,
Whose once fairy music enchanted the ear;

To drink in the smiles that delighted us then—
To list the fond voices of childhood again—
Oh, this the sad heart, like a reed that is bruised,
Binds up, when the banquet of hope is refused.
'Tis sweet to remember! and nought can destroy
The balm-breathing comfort, the glory, the joy,
Which spring from the fountain to gladden our way.

When the changeful and faithless desert or betray,
I would not forget!—tho' my thoughts should be dark;
O'er the ocean of life, I look back from my bark,
And I see the lost Eden, where once I was blest,
A type and a promise of heavenly rest.

W. G. C.

From the Saturday Courier.

The Orphan Daughter.

OR, THE REWARD OF PRIDE.

BY E. K. M.

Helen Olcott was the eldest daughter of the Governor of the State of M— Trained from infancy by an affectionate but judicious mother, her virtues were gradually developed, and shone with uncommon lustre. The influence of her amiable disposition was felt by all who came within her sphere. She was one of those rare beings whom wealth and prosperity cannot render impetuous or haughty, and whose strength of mind adversity cannot weaken; and whose strength of mind adversity cannot weaken; and whose strength of mind adversity cannot weaken.

"Mother," said she one day, as she rose from her piano: "Mother, I wish to request your permission to go in search of a friend, one whose refined and intelligent mind will be of service to me, and whose pity shall raise my thoughts above this vain world, and one to whom, should the clouds of adversity gather round my head, I will fly with the rest of the butterflies which surround our path."

The quick-sighted mother read her daughter's heart, and smiled an approval, making ample allowance for the ardent feelings of a girl of seventeen.

As Helen's education was not completed, her parents thought it advisable to send her to a boarding-school of high reputation, as they considered her principles too firm to be shaken by an acquaintance with the various characters to be met in such a place. Accordingly, Helen was accompanied by an elder brother to the place of her future residence.

Helen had very carefully concealed her rank, for knowing that, should she be recognized as the daughter of a distinguished person, she would never find her long-sought friend, having all her life been accustomed to the fawning and flattery of those who wish to gain the notice of their superiors.

"I wonder who that young lady can be?" said Julia Morton to Mary Bowers, as they were seated in the parlour of the boarding-house; "she demands our company, and courts solitude; she is not handsome, certainly," continued she, glancing at a mirror opposite, "but she feels very important."

"But," said Mary, "she has a very intelligent face, with a lovely expression, and by many would be termed beautiful. I think it is a conscious dignity which imparts to her appearance which you are pleased to term as importance. She has far advanced, as her station in her classes, and in the estimation of the teachers, prove."

"You are really very much in favor of this modest miss. Her dress is very plain; no jewels, not even a watch," said Julia Morton, glancing at her own jewelled person. "She probably is preparing to be a teacher, or I am sure she never of mathematics."

"I have myself supposed it possible that it was her perfection in music, drawing, and in the languages, must have been the result of a powerful better acquaintance with this, to me, interesting girl."

"You are at liberty to form as many acquaintances as you choose," returned Julia; "but I shall never, to engage her as governess to my younger brothers and sisters, as she is very genteel, though evidently nobody, as the phrase is."

But here she was interrupted by the entrance of the subject of these remarks, who had evidently heard the last of the sentence; and as she passed Miss Moreton, she cast such a glance upon the conscious girl, as made her shrink from the presence of one so pure and lofty, and she could not but own to herself, that in whatever situation Miss Olcott had been placed by circumstances, nature never intended her for one of dependence.

The wearied sun had sunk to rest—the calm lake reposed in placid beauty—the soft zephyrs were gently rocking the sleeping flowers—and all nature seemed to invite the contemplative mind to receive new pleasure from viewing its unrivalled beauties.

It was on such an evening, a short time after the conversation just related, that Mary Bowers sought one of the many pleasant retreats in the adjacent grounds, to which she often resorted, to indulge her sad thoughts, for she was an orphan; and though possessed of wealth and friends, they could not fill the void within the loss of the past, when a fond mother had watched over her, and a doting father, caressed his only child.

On approaching her accustomed seat, she saw Miss Olcott, and would have retired, had she not been kindly invited to take a seat by the side of one who had so deeply interested her.

"I am a stranger here," said Helen, "and I feel lonely; I have been wishing you were here to engage me, I did not invite you."

Mary assured her that the pleasure of meeting her was reciprocal; and then they talked of the beauties of the sunset, of the surrounding scenery, and the rising moon; and then Mary spoke of the beams full upon a small book which Helen had evidently been reading, she saw that it was a Bible, and she loved her the more for that.

"Now," thought she, "I can have some one to talk with me of that blessed place, where my beautiful words."

"We know that the bowers are green and fair,
In the light of that summer shore;
And we know that the friends we have lost are there—
They are there and they weep no more."

Helen then spoke of the unveiled mysteries of the land of the blest, and her language, so simple, yet so beautiful, fell like rich music upon the ears of one, who had heard nothing but the senseless talk of her companions from one year to another.

But the gathering shadows warned them to retire—and as they walked towards the house, each turned again on the next evening. And the seasons of recreation found these two young ladies seeking and enjoying each other's society.

But poor Mary Bowers forfeited the favor of the supercilious Miss Moreton, by associating with the poor stranger, and many of her companions wondered how she could love so goody, and unsocial a person for Mary had in vain endeavored to convince them that they were mistaken in the opinion they had formed of her new friend.

It was near the close of the term that Julia Morton received a letter from a distant cousin, mate of so amiable and distinguished a person as the courted daughter of Governor Olcott. The letter dropped from her hands.

"What a fool I have been!" cried she, "I have forfeited the friendship of this accomplished young lady because I thought her poor."

But it was too late for her to repeat; her advances were met by Miss Olcott with politeness, but coldly. In amazement she learnt that Mary Bowers was to return home with her, though the warm-hearted girl was as ever unconscious who she was going with; but she had no home, and having formed an attachment to her, she determined to accept her repeated invitations.

Julia Morton carefully concealed the contents of her letter, until she saw a splendid carriage drive off with Miss Olcott, her brother, and her secret. Nor did it lessen her chagrin at all, when several months after, she received another long letter from her cousin, saying that the young lady, who had returned from school with Miss Olcott, had become a great favorite in the family; that the Governor wished to adopt the orphan as his daughter, and it was thought very probably he would, as there were great preparations making for her nuptials.

The next winter there was nothing to be heard among the fashionable circles of Washington, but the splendid dresses of the two beautiful brides; and then followed a long story about a romantic friendship they had formed at school, and the happy consequences.

This was a sad but effectual lesson for poor Julia Morton, who at last married a merchant, and settled in a small village in New England; and the first lesson she taught her children was to treat all worthy persons with respect, in whatever situation she might find them—she often reverted to her former haughty feelings, and the unhappy consequences of them; she said, was the just reward of her pride.

THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE.

BY JAMES H. PERKINS.

"She, in the working of whose destiny,
The man of blood and victory attained
His more than kingly height."

When a few centuries shall have thrown their shadows upon the strange fortunes of Napoleon; and given to every thing about him the tinge of romance, the story of his first wife will seem to the student rather than a fact; he would look upon Mary of Scotland, but with a deeper interest, for she, far more truly than her lord, was from first to last the "child of destiny."

Told, while yet unmarried, that she would be a wife and widow, and a queen of France—the entire fulfilment of the first part of the prophecy, gave her courage to believe in the last part also when under sentence of death. When her bed was taken from under her because she was to die in the morning, she told her weeping friends that it was not so; that she should sit upon that throne on the ruins of which Robespierre then stood triumphant; and when asked, in mockery, to choose her maids of honor, when half of Europe looked up to her. On that night which had fallen a few days earlier, her first husband had been one day later Josephine would have been among the ten thousand victims whose names we have never heard. But he fell on that night and her destiny was accomplished.

She married Napoleon, and, through her, her husband was appointed to the army of Italy. Step by step they rose, till at last the crown rested upon her head; the second part of the prophecy was proved true, and she began to look forward to that loss of power and rank, which had been foretold, and which was to close the strange drama of her life.

And he that had wedded the child of destiny grew every day more strong and more grasping. A vain did Josephine attempt to rule his ambition, and chasten his aims; he was an Emperor; he wished to found an Empire, and by slow degrees he made himself familiar with the thoughts of putting her away.

When the campaign of 1809 was at an end, hardened and narrowed, the general came back to his wife; his former kindness was gone, his playfulness was checked; he consulted her but seldom, and seldom stole upon her private hours with that familiar love that had so often made her heart leap. She saw that her hour drew nigh.

It was the evening of the 20th of November: the court was at Paris in honor of the King of Saxony. Josephine sat at her window, looking down upon the river, and musing on the dark fate before her. When she heard Napoleon's steps at the door, she sprang to open it, using her usual exclamation, "Mon Ami!" He embraced her affectionately, that for an instant her fears and woes seemed vain, and looking up into his face, smiled through her tears.

"You are unhappy, Josephine," said the Emperor. "Not with you, sire." "Why call me sire?" "These shows of state steal all true joy from us." "Then why seek them?" answered Josephine.

The Emperor made no reply. "You are now turn ambition out of your councils, bend your thoughts on the good of France, and live at home among those who love you?"

"Josephine," said he, turning his face from her, "it is not I, it is France demands the sacrifice." "Are you sure of that, my lord?" said the wife; "have you probed your heart to the bottom? is it not ambition that prompts you to seek redress for repudiating me? for thinking Napoleon, France?"

Every word she spoke touched the quick and rising hostility, he replied, "I have reasons, good reasons." "Say, sire," said she, "I will not must not put in any word to your nature to oppose your will; I love you too deeply. I am to leave your throne and your side. If you will go on victorious, I shall rejoice with you, if you reverse comes I will lay down my life to comfort you, I will pray for you morning and night and I hope that sometimes you will think of me."

Hardened as he was, Napoleon had loved his wife deeply and long. Her submission to his stern resolve; her calm but mournful dignity, her unshaken love, moved even him; and for a moment affection struggled with ambition. He turned, embraced her again; but in that moment her face and form had changed. Her eye and whole person seemed inspired! He felt himself in the presence of a superior being. She led him to the window, and threw it open. A thin mist rested upon the Seine and over the gardens of the palace; all around was silent; among the stars rest. She pointed to it.

"Sire," she said, "that star is mine—to that and not to yours was promised empire, through fate from me and you fall. The spirit of her forefathers rise to royalty, even now comes with my spirit, and tells me that your fate hangs on mine. Believe me or not, if you henceforth walk asunder, you will leave no empire behind you, and will die yourself in shame and sorrow, and with a broken spirit."

He turned away sick at heart, and overawed by the words, whose destiny had been so strangely accomplished. Ten days were passed in resolve and counter-resolve—and then the link that bound him to fortune was broken. Josephine was divorced, and as he said himself at St. Helena, from that hour his fall began.

Josephine was divorced but her love did not cease; in her retirement she joyed in all his successes, and prayed that he might be saved from the fruits of his foul ambition. When his son was born, she only regretted that she was not near him in his happiness; and when he went to Elba she begged that she might share his prison, and relieve his woes. Every article that he had used at his residence, remained as he left it; she would not let a chair be removed. The book in which he had been last reading, was there with the leaf by it, with the ink dried on its point. When her death drew nigh, she wished to sell all her jewels, to send the fallen Emperor money; and her will was submitted to her correction. She died before his return from Elba, but her last thoughts were of him and France, and her last words expressed the hope and belief, "that she had never caused a single tear to flow." She was buried in the village church of Ruel, and her body was followed to the grave, not alone by princes and generals but by two thousand poor, whose hearts had been made glad by her bounty. Her marble monument bears only this inscription:

"EUGENE AND HORTEENSE TO JOSEPHINE."
What fund for future writers in her character and fate; and what a lesson to all of us, whether in prosperity or adversity.—Western Monthly.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.

The following are a part of the proceedings of the Board of Trustees of this Institution, at their late meeting.

"Resolved, That the Board are well satisfied with the manner in which the Faculty have discharged their official duties, since the last meeting of the Board.

"Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama, approve the conduct of the Faculty, in relation to the suspension of the Students in April last.

"Adopted 14th July, 1837.

"M. D. WILLIAMS, Secretary."

Extract from the Report of the Special Committee of Investigation on the affairs of the University, of which Committee the late Governor Gayle was Chairman, and which Report has been adopted and published by the Board of Trustees.

"These disturbances which have reflected so much discredit upon the University, and still more be attributed to the Faculty. On the contrary, in the opinion of the Committee, they adopted the best means to prevent them; and, after their suppression, pursued the most prudent course to admire the firmness which characterized the conduct of the Faculty, through the whole of these disgraceful riots—nor can they withhold the expression of their approbation, at the forbearance open assaults of these young men, who, without adequate cause, have inflicted a deep and lasting wound on an Institution which is the fond hope of the parent, and the proudest boast of the country.

"After the most diligent inquiry, the Committee

are gratified, as being able to state, that the President of the University, and the learned Professors with whom he is associated, since the last meeting of the Board, have discharged their arduous and complicated duties, with unremitting industry, and in a manner altogether satisfactory to the Committee. The ability with which they have executed their official duties, their efforts to uphold the government of the University during the late disturbance; to execute its laws; and to maintain the discipline, which those laws were enacted to establish, entitles them to great credit, and cannot fail to call forth the approbation of the public generally, and especially of that portion, which looks to the Institution as the great nursery of science, literature, and virtue, which is to qualify our sons to be useful citizens, & to send forth bands of young men, whose genius and attainments will make the State rejoice to acknowledge them as her law-givers and her rulers."

"JOHN GAYLE, Chairman of Committee of Investigation."

At the request of President Woods, the Trustees went into an election of a successor to himself as President of the University—and the Rev. Basil Manly, D. D., of Charleston, South Carolina, was unanimously elected. President Woods has consented, at the request of the Trustees, to continue in his present office until the end of the present year, by which time it is supposed his successor will be able to enter upon its duties.

Of all the remedies for "hard times" that have yet met our observation, the best contained in the following anonymous paragraph.

Pendleton Messenger.

"When you are obliged to obtain credit for your stock, be very careful to whom you apply—as a creditor who is himself 'in the screws,' may run you. Never get credit for small sums—nor for any sum in different places—better owe what you are obliged to owe at one place, and to one man. Every man to whom you owe five dollars, will trouble you as much, if not more, than the one to whom you owe a hundred. It is easier to satisfy one man than twenty. Give to your best customers only short credit, and when it has expired, collect promptly. Be diligent in your business, faithful in your word, moderate in your expenditures, temperate in your habits, just in your dealings, moral in your principles; get married to a good girl—and you may defy lawyers, sheriffs, duns, prisons, and almost the blue devils."

Steam Carriages—Propelled without Rail Roads.

The Chester Courant says, that a highly talented neighbour, Mr. Boyden, of Dee Cottage, on Tuesday last exhibited a carriage for which he has taken out a patent, the object of which is, by means of a curiously constructed machine, to propel wagons along ordinary roads with the aid of steam, & to obviate any necessity for constructing railroads. On this occasion the machine was affixed to a common four wheeled wagon, and was put into motion by four men turning the fly and cog-wheel opposite. It is capable of going both up and down hill, a very important feature.—Upon its arrival at the Sluice House, near the city, a number of scientific gentlemen had assembled to watch its powers and action, and they seemed to be generally impressed with its utility. Not less than forty persons were upon the machine.

THRILLING INCIDENT.

The following occurrence took place at the fire in Charleston on Sunday morning, the 9th instant. While the fire was at its height, "observes the Mercury, "orders were given to blow up a wooden house on Queen street. The powder was placed in the lower story, the slow match ignited, and the Engineer's horn sounded, as a signal for the people to depart from the spot. The signal was promptly obeyed; and the crowd retiring, left a vacant space in front of the devoted building. At this moment, an engine drawn by negroes and directed by the proper officer, came furiously down the street, burst through the crowd, and rushed into the deserted spot. So rapidly did they advance, that every effort to arrest their progress proved unavailing. Amidst the noise and confusion of the scene and the rumbling of the wheels of the Engine over the stones, the loudest cries were unheard or disregarded, and the poor fellows attached to the engine full of zeal and energy moved on, as it was feared to destruction, wholly unconscious of the approach of danger. At length as they advanced towards the fatal spot, the leader seemed to become aware that there was something wrong, and the engine was halted directly in front of the building. It was a moment of breathless interest. The explosion instantly followed. The engine could not at that time have been more than twenty feet from the walls of the house which was blown up. The effect was anticipated. Every person standing on the engine was thrown off by the explosion, and two of the negroes were severely wounded, the one having his arm very much lacerated, and the other injured in the head, both by fragments thrown from the building. The rest of the men though slightly bruised, got off without any serious injury.

Things.—The Southern Times says the best way to raise water to any given height, is to make the negroes tote it up in buckets.

LONDON—A FRAGMENT.

I have seen what the world can show, most remarkable to an astonished spirit. I have seen, and self in my remembrance that story forest of habitations, and within it that tumultuous stream of living human countenances, with all its terrible tastes of love, of hunger, and of hatred. I speak of London.

Send a philosopher to London—on your life, no poet. Send a philosopher there, and set him in a book of Cheapside. He will here learn more than all the books in the last Leipzig fairy, and as the human billows rush around him, an ocean of new thoughts will rise within him. The closest mystery of social order suddenly opens its self to him; he will audibly catch, and visibly London's practical, powerful right-hand of the world. So is that thoroughfare leading from the Royal Exchange to Downing street, to be regarded as a world's artery.

But do not bring a poet to London! This bare reality of all things, this colossal uniformity, this mechanical movement, this unceasing of pleasure itself, this ever-excited London, crushes the fancy, while it wounds the heart. And would you send a German poet, a dreamer, who stops to contemplate every single object, perhaps a rugged, beggar woman, or a polished jewel-case? O then, things soon go badly with him, and he is pushed backwards and forwards upon all sides with a nationally gentle "G." Lesson: remarked these people had a deal to do. They live on one great foot, though food and clothing in their country are dearer than with us, they must be better fed and clothed than we are. As belongs to ostentation, they have an enormous debt, yet for the sake of bragging, sometimes they throw their windows out of windows, tell the nations they are ready to box 'em, all round for sport, and give their respective monarchs, a handsome douceur into the bargain. Wherefore John Bull has to labour day and night, to find supplies for such outgoings; day and night must he task his brain for the discovery of new machines, and count his earnings in the sweat of his brow, and run and leap, without much looking about him, from the harbour to the Exchange, from the Exchange to the Strand; and, therefore, it is very excusable, when at a corner in Cheapside, a poor devil of a *Deutsch* poet, all agape at a print shop, stands in his way, he should push him aside out of it.

But the print which I was gazing at in Cheapside, was the crossing of the French over the Beresina.

When roused from this contemplation, I looked again upon the street, where a motley rout of men, women, children, horses, post-chaises, amidst them, a hearse, all rattling, roaring, groaning, growling, onward rolled; it seemed to me as though all London were a bridge of Beresina, where each one, in mad eagerness to prolong his little atom of life, would still press forwards, while the strong horseman treads down the poor foot-passenger, where every one who falls to the ground is lost forever, where the best comrades, utterly unfeeling, hurry on over each other's corpses, and where thousands, faint and bleeding, who would vainly cling to the timbers of the bridge, sink down into the cold abyss of death.

On the other hand, how much happier and more habitable is our beloved Germany! In what dream-like tranquility, in what Sabbath-like repose, things go on there! The guard is mounted quietly; the uniforms and houses glittering in quiet sunshine; about the eaves the swallows flutter; at the windows the jolly lady-justices smile; in the bustle of the streets there is room enough; the hand can stretch itself quietly; men can stand at ease, discourse about the theatre, and bow low when perchance some proud curmudgeon, or bice-curmudgeon, passes.

I expected great palaces, and saw nothing but a wilderness of small houses, but even the uniformity of these, and their interminable extent, are powerfully imposing. These tenements of brick, become, by damp and coal-smoke alike in color, namely, a brownish olive-green. They are all of the same style of building, commonly three or four windows broad, three high, and adorned at the top, with little red rows of chimneys, which look like bloody teeth drawn out. Every English family, if it consists only of two persons, must inhabit a whole house; its separate castle; and rich speculators, in order to meet this want, build whole streets, in which they let the houses singly. In the main streets of the city, that part of London, the site of handicrafts and manufactures, where old buildings are here and there scattered amongst new ones, and where the fronts of the houses also are covered with ell-long names and numbers, commonly in gilding and relief, up to the roof, that characteristic uniformity of the houses is not so striking, and the less so, that the eyes of strangers are incessantly kept in exercise by the wonderful succession of new and beautiful objects which are exhibited in the shop-windows.

For merely the objects themselves produce a great effect, since an Englishman delivers all that he manufactures in a state of the highest finish and perfection; but the art of arrangement, contrast of coloring, and variety, impart a peculiar attraction to English wares; even articles of daily necessity shine with a surprising and magical splendor; common articles attract us with a novelty of aspect; raw fish lie so pleasingly tricked out, that the changeable glitter of their scales allures us; raw fish is placed, as if placed upon delicate varied porcelain, garnished with gay parsley; yea, all is like a picture, and reminds us of the bright, yet sober coloring of France. Miser! Only, the men are not so joyous as in those Dutch pictures: with the most earnest possible visage, they sell the most amusing playthings; and the cut and color of their clothes is uniform, like their houses.

At the opposite quarter of London, which is called the West End of the town, and where the proud and idle world resides, the same uniformity is still more absolute; the same long and broad, the houses large as palaces. One finds, also, in this part of the town, great squares; rows of houses, like the above, which form a quadrangle, in the midst of which there is a garden, inclosed with a black iron railing, with, here and there, a statue. In all these streets and places, the eye of a stranger is no where offended with the ruinous hovels of misery. Wealth and pride tower above all, and poverty, pushed back into remote lanes and dark damp alleys, lives, unnoticed, with its rags and its groans.

A stranger who wanders through the principal streets of London, and does not hit exactly, on the peculiar quarter of the people, will see nothing, or very little, of the manifold misery which exists in London. Only here and there, at the entrance of a dark alley, stands, silently, a worn-out female with an infant at her agonized breast, and, with her eyes, perhaps, if these eyes are so beautiful, one looks a moment into them, and shrinks from the world of woe one sees there. The habitual beggars are old stagers, principally blackamoors, who stand at the corners of streets, and, what in dirty London is extremely useful,

sweep a path for foot-passengers, and accept a copper coin for this service. Poverty in the fellowship of vice and crime, creeps at night fall the more anxiously, it shuns the light of day, which shows itself of every where, only hunger drives it sometimes at mid-day from its obscure dens, and there it stands with dumb yet speaking eyes, and supplicates the rich tradesman, who hastens past, jingling his gains, or the idle lord who like a satiated demi-god, rides a high horse, and now and then turns a proud, indifferent eye upon the human toil around him, as though they were diminutive ants, or a crowd of inferior creatures, whose joy or who had nothing in common leaves fast to the clouds, hovers England's nobility, England as a lodging, Italy as its summer garden, as its property. Without care or cupboard, they gaily satisfy their wildest desires.

FIRST EFFECTS OF THE SIGHT OF A RAIL ROAD ON MEN AND ANIMALS.—About a dozen carriages, started in our train, and were dragged by the locomotive engine through the tunnel at the rate of twelve miles an hour, afterward ascending the inclined plane, a rise of one foot in one hundred and eighty, with equal velocity. Three or four stoppages were made on the way to take up and set down short fares, nevertheless we performed the whole distance, nineteen miles, in one hour and four minutes.

The scene created by our transit, at this early hour of affairs was particularly striking. The public-tailed comet passed, and the people would hardly have been startled by the spectacle, stood like statues, their pickaxes in their hands in attitudes of fixed attention, and immoveable as if turned by the wand of a magician into blocks of stone; and women in troops, in their best gowns and bonnets, fled from the villages and congregated at the corner of every intersecting lane. Neither was the brute creation less animated on the occasion.

On the Liverpool and Manchester line, the cattle, accustomed to such phenomena of sight and sound, become apathetic and hardly lift their noses from the pastures quietly minding their own business, in spite of roaring, whizzing, and smoking; here, on the contrary, every horse was on the alert, viewing the huge moving body as it approached, with a mixture of fear and surprise, stamping, pointing forward his ears, snorting, and evincing a degree of curiosity so intense, that it appeared as if to the instinctive faculty was added reason and the desire of knowledge; even the cows, as they cocked and twisted their tails, spit out mouthfuls of unchewed grass and tried to gallop.—*Head's Home Tour.*

Another new State.—Another star, it is believed, will soon be added to the American constellation. The New Orleans Bee says, it is pretty well ascertained that Florida, notwithstanding the detriment done her by the ruthless war waged within her borders, is about to take steps to become a full member of our confederacy. Her population is understood to be sufficient to entitle her to that privilege, and although a convention has not yet been called, there is no doubt but that early provision will be made for that purpose.

CURIOSITY.—The names of the extinct dynasty of Napoleon, form an Acrostic Sing-song predicting that all those great names should come to "nothing."

Napoleon, Emperor of the French.
Joseph, King of Spain.
Hieronymus, King of Westphalia.
Loachim, King of Naples.
Louis, King of Holland.
Thus, the first letters make the Latin word, **NIHIL**, they are all nothing.

The Natchez Courier states that a Methodist Missionary Delegation, consisting of the Dr. Ruter of Ohio, Rev. Littleton Fowler of Alabama and the Rev. Robert Alexander of Natchez, are about to proceed to Texas, in order to dispense the sacred truths of religion. "We have ever been firmly persuaded," adds the above mentioned paper, "that the only permanent safeguard for the liberties and rights of any people is alone to be found in the prevalence of correct moral and religious influence."—*Alexandria Gazette.*

A Valuable Wife.—A Blacksmith, named Osborn, last Monday offered himself as bail in the Court of Sessions, New York, for a prisoner whose trial was put off till the next term. "Are you clearly worth \$500 above all your debts?"—enquired the Recorder. "Why, sir, I hold my wife to be worth \$500 at least without counting my other property." "The Court is satisfied," replied the Recorder; "take his bail."

The dimensions of the great ship *Pennsylvania* which was launched on the 18th inst. are thus given in the *Gazette* of that city.

Length on main gun deck	101 m.
do. of keel	34 1/2
Breadth of beam	58
Depth of hold	52 6
Length of main mast	152
Diameter of do.	4 5

MARYLAND ELECTION.—The Whigs have gained no strength in Congress by election of Representatives from the State of Maryland, which took place recently.—*Nat. Int.*

SQUIRE THE OUTLAW!

This notorious black scoundrel was yesterday killed by a Spaniard in the swamp near the Bayou road. It will be remembered by all our citizens that Squire was the negro who has so long prowled about the marshes in the rear of the city, a terror to the community, and for whose head a reward of two thousand dollars was offered some years ago.

The life of this negro has been one of crime and total depravity. The annals of the city furnished records of his cruelty, crime and murder. He had killed several white men in this place before he fled to the swamp and has up to the time of his death, eluded with a dexterity worthy of a more educated villain, all the searching efforts of justice to capture him.—He has lived for the last three years an outlaw in the marshes in the rear of the city. Many years since he had his right arm shot off; he is said notwithstanding his deprivation, to have been an excellent marksman, with but the use of his left arm. Inured by hardships and exposure to the climate, he has subsisted in the woods and carried on, until this time, his deeds of robbery and murder with the most perfect impunity—the marshes surrounding our city being almost impenetrable to our citizens.

This demi-devil has for a long time ruled as the "Brigade of the Swamp." A supposition has always found believers that there was an encampment of outlaw negroes near the city; and that Squire was their leader. He was a fiend in human shape, and has done much mischief in the way of robbing slaves upon the premises of the city who live on the outskirts of the city. His destruction is hailed by old and young, as a benefit to society.

A Spaniard was yesterday morning in the swamp, and proved the successful for of this enemy to society. Squire raised his gun to shoot him, but failed, the gun having snapped. Immediately the Spaniard rushed upon him with a big stick—he gave him a blow which brought him to the ground, when his brains were literally beat out by the infuriated man. Proud of his victory, the conqueror came into the city and reported what he had done. On hearing that Squire was dead, the authorities determined to have his body hauled to the city, and forthwith appointed a guard of men to repair to the swamp and bring it.

About two o'clock yesterday his body was exhibited on the public square of the First Municipality. For the sake of example, two or three thousand slaves were encouraged to go and see it. Squire was so well known to the negroes of the city, it was thought it would have a salutary effect to let them gaze upon the outlaw and murderer as he lay bleeding and weltering in his gore. So enormous have been his crimes, that the large multitude of slaves assembled to see the last of him, shuddered at the bare recital of his bloody and murderous deeds.

It is to be hoped that the death of this leader of the outlaw negroes supposed to be in the swamp will lead to the scouring of the swamp round about the city. This nest of desperadoes should be broken up. While they can support a gang and have a camp we may expect our slaves to runaway, and harrowing depredations to be committed upon society.

FROM FLORIDA.

By the schr. Medium, Capt. Magee Jr. arrived this morning, we have received the St. Augustine Herald of the 22d inst. from which we copy the following:

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—Major Gen. Jesup, who has been detained in this city for a few days past on account of ill health, left here on Saturday morning, in the steamboat Charleston, for Black Creek. He had made a call upon our executive for a force of—

and during his stay here he was busily engaged in organizing mounted and infantry companies for the protection of the frontier settlements and for active duty in the field.

It is the intention of Gen. Jesup, as we learn from a source entitled to credit, to embrace without further delay, every favorable opportunity to bring the Seminoles to unconditional submission; and he will, we further learn require every soldier to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning to any point where he may deem it necessary to strike a blow, during the summer. Gen. Jesup is desirous of relying principally upon the Floridians, to terminate this Indian chivalry manifested by them wherever his wishes have been made known. The mounted men are for local defence; and so far as we are informed, his plans are arranged with the circumspection and care of a brave and experienced General, and we hope he may succeed. But whether successful or not, Floridians will do their duty.

Ship Pennsylvania.—She is said to be capacious enough to carry two thousand men, which is a larger number than the battle of Chippewa, and greater than the population of a considerable sized county town. She is with flour carry the moderate cargo of 30,000 barrels for a whole year. She is to carry 140 guns, 32 broadsides, she will dispose of precisely a ton of bullets, to help to make iron pebbles for the bottom of the ocean, unless she happens to hit the enemy. She will draw 28 feet of water, and thus

find it difficult to navigate in shoal rivers. One of her anchors, which is to be seen in the yard, which is said to be the largest one in the world, weighs 11,697 pounds something more than five tons.

There appears to be a determination, on the part of the abolitionists, to annoy Congress at the extra session and impede the important business necessary to be then transacted. The *Philanthropist*, Birney's Cincinnati paper of the 30th ult. says,

PETITIONS! PETITIONS! There is one way in which every friend of liberty may operate—he can sign and circulate petitions. We have this week mailed several hundreds of petitions against the admission of Texas into the Union, and for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Our desire is to reach every county, town, and inhabitant throughout the State. The petitions have generally been directed to the secretaries. We shall take care that our friends every where be well supplied with them.

Let them begin at once, to circulate them, and let the most efficient and prompt measures be taken to secure signers. While every individual should use individual efforts, societies should immediately commission special agents. Not a spot should not be traversed in search of signers. Last year more than 30,000 petitions from this state, were denied a hearing by the Congress of the United States. Let there be this year ten times that number. Why should there not be 300,000 voices from Ohio would speak new life into our constitution, restore the right of petition, and shake to its very foundations, the slavery dungeon of our Republic.

We would inform Ohio Abolitionists, that we have prepared, and will send out at the right time, two forms of petition: one praying for the repeal of obnoxious laws against the free people of color, and the other praying the Legislature to make immediate efficient provision for securing the right of trial by jury in all questions affecting persons claimed as fugitives from labor. It is better to defer the circulating these petitions, until we have got through with these designed for Congress.

REMEMBERED THAT CONGRESS MEETS IN SEPTEMBER. We have not quite two months to operate in, and NOT ONE MOMENT TO LOSE.

CIRCULAR TO REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS OF THE UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES.

General Land Office, June 9th, 1837.

GENTLEMEN: It has been decided, that the act of Congress approved on the 19th of June, 1834, entitled "An act to revive the act entitled 'An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands,' approved May twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, revives, also, the act of Congress approved on the 14th of July, 1832, entitled 'An act supplementing the act granting the right of pre-emption to settlers on the public lands' approved the twenty-ninth day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; the language of which is as follows:

"*Be it enacted, &c.* That all the occupants and settlers upon public lands of the United States, who are entitled to a pre-emption according to the provisions of the act of Congress approved the 29th day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and who have not been, or shall not be, entitled to make proof and enter the same within the time limited in said act, in consequence of the public survey not having been made and returned, or where the land was not attached to a reserved land district or where the same has been boundary between any State and Territory, said occupants shall be permitted to enter the said land on the same conditions, in every respect, as are prescribed in said act, within one year after the surveys are made, or the land established; and if the said lands shall be procured as aforesaid, then they shall be entered before the sale thereof.

"*Section 2. And be it further enacted,* That the occupants upon fractions shall be permitted, in like manner, to enter the same, so as not to exceed in quantity one quarter section; and if the fractions exceed a quarter section, the occupants shall be permitted to enter one hundred and sixty acres, to include his or their improvement, at the price aforesaid."

The intention of the act of 14th of July, 1832, being to grant an extension of time wherein to establish and pay for their valid claims, to those who, although settlers and cultivators in the mode were nevertheless debarred from receiving its benefits by reason of the surveys, which were being officiously returned and filed in the district office until after the expiration of such term, satisfactory interpretation of the law, that the said act and extended to those who, under precisely similar circumstances, were unable to avail themselves of that of the act of 29th of May, 1830, revised by that of the 19th of June, 1834.

Under this construction of the law, an actual quarter section of a quarter section, fractional sections, or of two adjacent and contiguous subdivisions of a fractional section, (which subdivisions are designated by the law to conform to the quantity of half quarter sections as nearly as practicable,) who cultivated the same as nearly as 1833, and had possession thereof on the 19th of June, 1834, and who was not enabled to make proof and enter the same prior to the 19th of June, 1836, (the term limited by the act of 19th of June, 1834,) in consequence of the survey of the township not being made and completed, and the district land office not returned to and filed in June, 1836, may be permitted to file proof of his or her right of pre-emption thereon, on the terms and in the mode prescribed by the act of 19th of June, 1834, at any time within one year after the filing in your office, as contemplated by the act of 14th July, 1832.

To entitle the settlers to the benefit of the law, wherein his claim lies, should have been in the operation of the act of 19th of June, 1834, by called "a float," will also accrue in cases where two persons cultivated, in the year 1833, the same tract of land, and had had possession thereof on the 19th of June, 1834; such floats may be located upon any surveyed public land, (not otherwise appropriated,) in the same land district, before the day appointed by the President's proclamation for the commencement of the sale of

the township, or fractional township or part of a township, including such tract, but subject to such date; *Provided, however,* That the claims be located and paid for at the time the purchase issued on the original claim.

You are particularly reminded that the rights (so called) cannot accrue where the pre-emption was made jointly by the two first settlers, claiming the right of pre-emption, where the interest of the parties, in the claim, as well as in the proceeds thereof, was undivided interest.

The right, on the contrary, can accrue in cases where such two first actual settlers show, most explicitly and satisfactorily, the interests in the cultivation, as well as in the proceeds thereof, were separate and distinct.

It is especially enjoined on you, to use the most practicable precaution to guard against any fraudulent attempt to obtain floats, and in no case grant them where you are not entirely satisfied of their genuineness, and after you shall have closely scrutinized, with all diligence and care, the various circumstances set forth in the evidence.

You must, moreover, never fail to bear in mind that the two first actual settlers, herein referred to, are persons who acted for themselves, and in the capacity of hired men or children.

The testimony must in all cases be required, to state the facts of the cultivation and possession, and all important circumstances connected with, explicitly and specifically, and not merely in general terms; and must, as heretofore, be submitted to this office, accompanied by the appropriate certificates of purchase.

All receipts and certificates issued in pursuance of this construction of the law, are to refer to the date of this circular letter, and to the date of purchase granted on the original pre-emption right is to refer to the number of certificates issued for the floats; and, *vice versa*, the heading, to the number of the certificates issued for the original claim.

To enable you to act under these instructions, the surveyor general will be directed to furnish you with explicit information as to the township surveys of which were in process of completion in the field between the 19th of June, 1836, and 19th of June, 1836.

Immediately on receipt of township plats, the Register will certify thereon the date when received, and transmit to this office, monthly, a list of all such plats, indicating the dates when received.

I am, very respectfully,
Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Committee.

Extract from the London Bankers' Circular of Jan.

"From its nature, the influence of a bank may be allied, to the aristocracy of Wealth, and to the Democracy of numbers; and this is especially the case with great characterized banks having immense power. The late Bank of the United States was one of this description, and we again call the attention of our readers to the above admission of the London Bankers, that they may calmly and seriously reflect upon its character and import."

The elections are now over, and it may be supposed that the political complexion of the country is now decided, for the next twelve months, at least, the feverish excitement which has subsided, at least in a great degree, and we deem it expedient for the democratic party, at this moment of comparative calm, to examine their political compass and discover what point they may have been driven by the storm. The Whigs have been clamorous in their wonted cries for "panic"—loud in their denunciations of the administration—and tumultuous in their defence of the U. States Bank. Such been, their unanimity and apparent sincerity in defending that Institution, that the democratic presses throughout the Union have been compelled to labor incessantly for years to demonstrate to the people the truth of what appears to them to be almost an axiom in banking, what is now admitted by the most celebrated of the fraternity, (the London Bankers) that the Whigs, from their nature, "must be allied to the aristocracy of wealth, and not the democracy of numbers."

This is the identical truth, we have been endeavoring to prove to our readers, and the identical one concerning which the Whigs have labored so long, and so vainly. They boast that they will do attain their object—if by their amalgamation of parties the most opposite, and principally the foundation of our free institutions, by measures calculated to insure the destruction of every vestige of liberty, the people will on themselves, and they and their posterity should come, we are determined never to get up the ship. We will never cease our opposition to all irresponsible monied aristocracy, which their advocates admit, must from the "very nature" be opposed the "democracy of numbers." We happen to be so old fashioned in our sentiments, as to contend that all the same "democracy of numbers" must retain its Institution which from its "very nature" is so likely to it must be dangerous to liberty; and we call upon the Democrats of Alabama to reflect upon this subject; and when they are doing upon the question of "bank or no bank" remember that banks are aristocratical in this description, and its political influence, prodigious;—and above all, we call upon the Whigs, that aristocracy and freedom dwell together.—*Democrat.*

A Discovery!—A new and important discovery has just been discovered, leading over the bar, at the Narrows, into the bay of New York. It is a quarter of a mile wide, the distance nearly four miles, and enables vessels to arrive and depart by winds which were previously considered as unfavorable.

This is an important discovery, of great commercial value, if indeed the "golden rule of commercial prosperity" should ever return.

Albany Journal.

ADVERTISING.—The New York Morning says:—"A wealthy merchant of that city, who given more advertising to the press than any other in the city, once told the editor of that paper that he commenced business with a determination to expend in advertising all his profits for two years, but that he soon found it impossible to do so. The faster he paid it out, the more he received; and could he have monopolized all the advertising columns of all the papers in the city, would have been repaid fourfold."

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. AUGUST 24, 1837.

Accounts from Canada, represent the excited popular feeling, which has for some time existed on the increase. The lower province is in a state of rebellion, and the leaders of the revolution have loudly proclaimed their intention of assistance and support from the United States. This state of things in Canada, together with the present aspect of the North East Boundary, about which an American citizen has lately been imprisoned while in the exercise of his official duties, has excited the indignation of the State of Maine, by British authority, and the two countries ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's warning, in consequence of an interruption of the friendly relations between this country and Great Britain. Thus the citizens of two countries on the extreme north and the extreme south, both look with anxiety to the people of the United States, for assistance and support in their struggles against tyrannical oppression; while some of the Potentates of the world complain bitterly of the dangerous example which the little nest of Republicans in North America threatens by its influence, the final overthrow of their power and the establishment of liberal principles upon its ruins. Thus situated, how important it is to preserve the union of the States—how obligations are there resting on the people to whatever may weaken their influence as a nation. Their immense debt of gratitude to the patriots who fell in the revolution, aside from the incalculable advantages and blessings of their present form of government, to themselves and their posterity, impel them to keep bright that example, which heretofore avenged the death of these martyrs, upon the enemies of human liberty, and which will continue to do so, while one shall remain upon the face of the earth.

As stated in a late western paper, that the "Whigs" have lately held a great State Convention, which Gen. Harrison was nominated to the Presidency, subject to the decision of a National Convention. Surely the whigs must be fast losing their aver to the convention system, against which they have so bitter for the last few years.

The Flag of the Union of the 9th inst. attributes defeat of the Union Democratic ticket of Tuscaloosa county, to the unparalleled exertions of the opposition, "to create and spread the impression among people, that this was not a party election—that the dates had not been selected on party grounds, that party feeling should not enter into it." It is the use of such means they owe more than one victory. The editor of that paper expresses his firm belief, that if the election were again to be held, purely party principles, the democratic party would stand to comprise a large majority.

ELECTION RETURNS.

MARSHAL COUNTY.

For Governor.

For Congress.

For Representatives.

For Senate.

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Chapman, Moore, For Congress.

CHEROKEE, For Governor.

Bagby, Oliver, For Congress.

Chapman, Moore, For Congress.

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Chapman, Moore, For Congress.

ject and is willing to sacrifice every thing else to its accomplishment. This object is the recovery of Texas. It is said that the whole disposable concentrated as soon as possible, in order to make a descent upon Texas, and Bustamante knows very well that it will not do for the republic to have any difficulty with other powers, at such a time, and especially with the United States.

By an East Tennessee paper received last night, we learn that Col. JOHN WILLIAMS, of Knoxville, Tenn. died on the 10th inst.

UNLOOKED FOR LIBERALITY.—The whig papers do not attribute the failure of the great American houses in London, to the operation of the specie circular, or the action of any other measure of our government; but admit that it was caused by the mischances of trade! These are the only failures we have heard of in the four quarters of the globe, that the sapient whig editors have not attributed to the specie circular.

An able writer in the Globe on the subject of BANK FRAUDS, uses the following language. But we have here presented the astounding fact, which I have not seen noticed before, that we have actually had, if we have not now, an amount of the precious metals in the country equal to that estimated by Mr. Gallatin to constitute the whole currency of the country in 1830, say seventy millions. After this, let us hear nothing more about the absurd project and Utopian theory of a purely metallic currency. Its feasibility is already practically demonstrated.

Beauties of the Whig Currency.—It is stated that about one third of the shin plasters, or what money, now circulating in the city of Philadelphia, are either counterfeit, or fraudulent bills purporting to be issued by institutions and corporations that have no existence! How much better is the whig system of paper money, than the Jackson Democratic system of GOLD and SILVER?

York Gaz.

Extract from a Speech by C. J. INGERSOLL.

Let the people have hard money. Let them insist upon it. Let them try it. Let them compromise with nothing short of it. Let hard money be the will of the people. Let their representatives repeal the double and monstrous taxes which are now paid by discounts; paid by the poor to the extravagant, by the industrious to the idle. Let American independence and of popular sovereignty. Commerce may require its banks and credit. Let it have them. But all productive industry, all that is not merely distributive, must be freed from the power of the fetters. The change may be a period of trial and suffering—the means severe—but the end cannot fail to redeem them—Nothing else can put American labor and manufactures on anything like an equality with those of Europe. Hard money is the only effectual tariff. Suppress paper money, and give American industry fair play, with its superior ingenuity, enterprise, versatility, and perseverance; with its water power, and steam power, brighter sun, and longer day, lights its vast greater variety and excellence of all the raw materials—with every thing to carry on all the arts to the greatest and utmost perfection. American industry needs but freedom, freedom from bank taxation, from the modern stamp duty, but to be let alone, to vindicate and establish itself against all foreign competition. Cotton, wool, marble, iron, leather, mineral produce, and those made from the earth, every thing that can be rendered useful by labor, abundance make the world pay us tribute. Our cotton and more specie than the largest circulation could require, if a thousand banks did not, with their secret police, continually hunt it out of the country, or into hiding places. There is now more than enough of it, if they will suffer it to circulate.

If the free men of America could see the half of what I have seen since I have been in Europe, they would live on bread and water and lie on beds of straw for the balance of their lives, sooner than put themselves in the power of the (monied) aristocracy by re-chartering the U. S. Bank. American in Paris.

Lacoste again.—A gentleman lately wrote to Mr. Biddle. "I have one thousand dollars of United States Bank notes, and I want specie for them. Can you give it to me and when?" Old Nick replied—"Never."

Measure not Men.—Married at Washington. Mr. Joseph Peck to Miss Amelia Bushel.

The Providence Journal supposes that a part of the next generation will be half pecks and half bushels.

We again call the attention of our readers to the testimony of Gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina, a decided whig, and a prominent member of the nullification party: "England, with her government bank, and without a removal of the deposits of her Treasury, or a Treasury circular, is suffering from identical evils resulting from identical causes—overtrading, extravagant speculation, and paper money."

After this high and unquestionable whig authority, let the small-fry politicians bait their hooks with other game, and cease to clamor against the General Government as the source of all our present ills.—Easton (Md.) Whig.

THE ELECTION. We rejoice that the people of this section have not been drawn into the traces of a political party faction. They voted as free men ever should, for the men of their choice, in contempt of tradition. A few men tried to rally them, and to some extent succeeded, on the vote for Governor. This activity may have influenced many to vote for Cannon on party grounds. Armstrong's vote, however, it will be remembered, is much stronger than the White ticket of last fall. Walker and Grant, whose majorities are considerable, are openly in favor of the present administration. These results show, that if the people voted, both for Governor and Representatives, as the warmest friends of Judge White wish them on the party grounds, the party has sustained a heavy loss in numbers. But people of East Tennessee are independent Demo-

crats, and will vote for whom they please in disregard, and in contempt, of all aristocratic dictation, emanating from war rooms, village streets, or elsewhere.

But Democrats—plain, honest, laboring men—it is necessary that you should open your eyes to the deformities of those who might wish to be your active leaders and officious dictators. Look at them—look at their heads—look at the means by which they get their living, and their gains.

Athens (Tenn.) Courier.

From the Correspondence of the National Intelligence.

New York, July 25.

The Malta Gazette of May 10th says that the Porte had granted a firman for the passage of the Dardanelles, to the United States' Commodore Elliot. The plague was committing ravages in Smyrna and Athens, and the Cholera had broken out again in Naples.

Distressing news from Central America.

A letter received by a merchant in this city from his correspondent at St. Juan, Central America, of the 29th ultimo, contains distressing intelligence from that country. The Cholera was raging to a frightful extent on the west coast. Six hundred had died of that dreadful disease between the 4th and 30th of May.—Bull. Gazette.

COMMERCIAL.

N. ORLEANS, July 29.

The weather has been very warm during the week, and a few cases of yellow fever have occurred.

Specie has been shipped both to Havre, and the north during the week, but prices remain about the same at last; notwithstanding those shipments we should judge that the stock of specie, was accumulating in this city, and if not in the possession of the banks, it is in the hands of individuals.

Cotton.—Transactions in this article have been extremely limited, amounting probably, to less than any week since the opening of the season. The sales we understand amount to between 13 and 14000 bales of the various descriptions, ranging from 8 to 12 cents.

Vessels cannot be obtained at the previous low rate of eight, and this may be the cause of the small sales; and a part of the purchases was probably to fill these vessels previously engaged. The exports to this time amount to 570,764 bales, since the first of October, making an excess over the total of the last season 85,556 bales, which is over the total of exports from all parts of the U. States to the last accounts; most of all the other parts we find to be short of last year.

MARKETS.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

LIVERPOOL, June 24, 1837.

The weather is exceedingly favorable for the growing crops, and consequently the Grain market is dull. Tobacco steady, without change in price.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, June 24.—There has been a very decided improvement in the cotton market since the worst has been known relative to the expectations from the U. States. It is some satisfaction to be assured even of the worst. When that is known, doubt ceases, and trade is a thing governed by fixed principles, and of these the leading one is a certainty of the assurance that commercial affairs in America have created the rebound, which with ordinary care, time, an extended renewal of the enterprise which discreetly worked, causes general prosperity and individual success.

The improvement in the cotton market has been followed, of course, by a like improvement in the demand for hardware from Birmingham, for cutlery from Sheffield, woolen cloth from Yorkshire and the west of England; printed calicoes from Manchester, and china from the potteries of Staffordshire, Worcester and Derby.

Let us hope that with the reviving energies of trade the spirit of over speculation may not be revived also.—It is a wild and delusive sport. It has the country has for some months been suffering, symptoms of recovery. An awful lesson has been taught; may the merchants and manufacturers of England profit by it.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST.

A. D. 1837, JANE ASARINE, the wife of Henry Asar, in the 44th year of her age, with about ten days' illness. She had all medical aid afforded that was possible. She left a bereft husband and three children, to lament the loss of a kind and affectionate wife and mother.

She was a loving wife, affectionate mother, and indulgent mistress, and benevolent amongst her friends and neighbors. She was a member of the Baptist Church of Christ. She bore her illness with Christian fortitude—her prayer was "Lord Jesus receive my spirit," and left this world without a struggle. She is gone and I hope her example as a Christian may speak to those behind her as well as to those who have preceded her.

But thou my shepherd friend and guide, Hast kindly led me on, Taught me to rest my fainting head On Christ the Corner Stone.

Communicated.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given, that I shall, at the next term of the Circuit Court for Benton County, to be held on the second Monday in October next, avail myself of the benefit of the several Statutes made and provided for the relief of insolvent debtors: When and interested may attend.

Aug. 24, 1837.—42.

R. NELS.

BANK NOTICE.

BRANCH OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

JULY 25, 1837.

THE following Resolutions were adopted this day by the President and Directors, for the government of this Bank, under the "Relief Law," passed June 1837.

Resolved, That in all applications for extension it must be made in writing, and the person whose such extension is required, shall be personally indebted to this Bank, and shall take the extension, according to the second section of said act, may make immediate application for that purpose.

Resolved, All individuals wishing to reduce the amount of their indebtedness to this Institution, can do so by instalments, according to their ability; with the privilege of renewal, not renewing past the first day of March next, at which time they may avail themselves of the benefit of the extension act, on a payment of twenty-five per cent, or, if they wish, to renew the same at such time as the Board of Directors may then determine.

Resolved, All debts in judgment must be arranged previous to the first day of September next, or they will be collected according to law.

Resolved, All papers and notes must be renewed or extended, within sixty days from this time, and also, all paper falling due, hereafter, must be arranged at maturity, or within thirty days thereafter, on the same will be collected without further indulgence.

Resolved, That the following be the form of the notes required in cases of extension:

EXTENSION NOTE.

County, 1837.

On or before the first day of July, 1837, we promise to pay to the Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama, at Montgomery, or order, dollars, with interest from date, for value received, under the second section of the act of June, 1837, negotiable and payable at said Bank.

A. B.

C. D.

E. F.

The Directors will deem it their duty, in all cases, should any doubt arise of the solvency of security, or a mortgage on real or personal estate, and likewise, after an extension has been made, should it be thought necessary.

Resolved, That in all cases of Mortgage or Deed of Trust, the most satisfactory evidence of the value and title of property mortgaged, will be required.

Resolved, That all notes taken under the extension act must be made payable during the months of March, April, May, or June, 1838, and the same months in the years 1839 and 1840.

Resolved, That business or transaction notes may be discounted, in payment of all debts now due, or which may fall due before the first day of March next, when it may be for the interest of this Bank, according to the provisions of the twentieth section of said act.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors will commence the discount of One Million of Dollars, to individuals indebted to the Bank, and free from prior engagements, not exceeding two thousand dollars, at an interest of 7 per cent per annum. The parties applying to give notes payable in one, two and three years, with at least good and sufficient securities, and a mortgage on real or personal estate, if desired by the parties so applying, or required by the Board of Directors.

The form of the note offered for discount, to be as follows:

Application for discount, dollars.

County, 1837.

On or before the 26th day of July, 1837, we promise to pay to the Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama, at Montgomery, or order, dollars, for value received, under the twenty-first section of the act of June, 1837, negotiable and payable at said Bank.

A. B.

C. D.

E. F.

The two other notes to be of the same form, omitting the caption. The caption to be filled up with the amount applied for, and the amount in the body of the several notes to be left blank. Application must be made previous to 1st October, or they will not be considered.

Resolved, That the resolutions heretofore adopted, contravening in any way the foregoing resolutions, be and the same are hereby repealed.

By order of the Board,
J. N. WHITING, Cashier.

Aug. 24, 1837.

The Wetumpka Sentinel, and the papers at Greenville, Hayneville, Talladega, and Jacksonville will publish the above three times and forward their accounts to the Cashier for settlement.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of James Q. Casey deceased, late of De Kalb County, Alabama, are requested to present their demands within the time prescribed by law, duly proven, or they will thereafter be barred. And all those indebted to the same, are requested to make payment.

NOAH W. WARD, Adm'r.

Aug. 17, 1837.—61.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

One or two apprentices to the printing business will be taken at this office, where good opportunities will be afforded to obtain a knowledge of the business. Boys between the ages of 14 and 17, who can spell and read tolerably well, will be received on more advantageous terms to them, than usual in other trades.

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.

BLANK DEEDS.

For sale at this Office.

A few copies of GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE for sale at this office.

NOTICE

CERTIFICATE
GEORGIA De Kalk
I do hereby certify, that sometime in March
I was reattacked with what the Regular
Physicians called a disease of the Liver,
that in a few hours I was in a state of insensibility
through the advice of my neighbours, Dr. Van
was called in, and in a few days the seat of the
was broken up, and two weeks thereafter I
my business and I have been

I, JOHN STEPHENS, do hereby certify that in 2 weeks I received more benefit from Dr. Bays' prescription than I did in six months with the same disease in a previous attack, where I was attended by a Regular Physician.
JOHN STEPHENS
GEORGIA, DeKalb Co.
 This may certify to all whom it may concern that on Sept. 1834, my wife was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her chest.

condition she lay confined, without any relief
hours when Dr. James Buys was sent for, who
ed her in a few hours, and the third day she was
about her business as usual. Given under my
this the 22d day of December, 1836.

It is hereby certified, that my sister, was violently
 attacked with pains, first in her legs, which in
 a few days became general throughout the whole body,
 so severe that she was unable to turn herself in
 bed. There was a case of the most inveterate acute Rheumatism
 as I ever witnessed. In this condition Dr. J. C. Smith
 was called on to attend her, and in two days
 she was able to walk the house, and in 4 days there
 was entirely freed from pain.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County

...and in this condition he was carried to the
...ing in S. C.) having heard of Dr. J. McWilliam
...es, was placed under his care, at which time he
...much swollen, and without the colour of blood
...face, but in a short time he was perfectly cured
...as good health as any man. Given under a
...l, this the 10th day of May, 1833.

JOHN McWILLIAM

GEORGIA

to hereby certify, that my son, Marion S. C. was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. Army. Nervous fever, after which he returned home on the 13th day, after he was attacked, a regular doctor was called to attend him, who did so regularly, but he continued to grow worse all the time. On the 18th day of his sickness, I called Dr. [unclear], when I very little expected him to survive.

the use of the means employed, he yet survives
as perceptibly mending within 24 hours after
first prescribed for him, and he has comfort
and is now in the enjoyment of comfort.

WILLIAM CLARK

Russell County, Ala. Nov. 28th, 1853

It is to certify, that I have recently employed

On my family in a case of a long standing
on the leg, and he has made a perfect cure of
the Regular Physicians of Columbus had failed to
WILLIAM D. LUCAS
Georgia, Merriweather County, Oct. 18th 1881
may certify that my son aged 17 years was
afflicted, with a settled pain and soreness in
and head, in so much that he became blind
and, and for the last four years he has been
blind, deaf, dumb, and unable to walk.

his time-unit for business, for 3 months preceding the 16th of July last, when Dr. Z. Ellison for medical aid, he was unable for any kind of business, perspiration being obstructed, he was evidently rapidly recovering. I am now happy to testify, that by the aid of God and the use of the means, issued, and has not had any of the symptoms of the disease for the last month.

JONATHAN REED

a with its train of disagreeable symptoms
on of the liver, and during my affliction
the regular Doctors were employed in vain
Adams of Zebulon Pike County attended
for me about three months. 2d This
is county about the same length of time
as of this county about three years and
of Greenville about three months, all the
any thing like permanent relief.

that Dr. Z. Ellison was to be at Cal. on a certain day, my husband called to be for my case, which was at that time I being confined to my bed the next day and I took medicine from him three of which, I was substantially relieved in the enjoyment of comfortable health.

SARAH PHILIPS
 REUBEN PHILIPS

Alabama, St. Clair County.
I certify that in the summer of 1861
suddenly and violently attacked with
, in so much that three days from
ment, there were six of my family (the
(e) prostrated by it, at which time I
dison, who relieved them all in a few
recovered speedily except one.

...lingered for a while, but finally
...er my hand this 20th day of March, 1971
...VALENTINE
...to the above statement, I further
...e Nix lived at my Ferry, near the
...ek, and I visited them during the
...ow that they were confirmed cus
...and that their names were

stated &c. PETER WAGNER

GEORGIA, Pike, Cal.

certify that my wife has been for
subject to a severe pain in her back
g to her shoulders; and about the
1835, Dr. Z. Ellison spent a night
cribed for the pain in her back and
an unusually severe for the last

Autumn
inches
eye.

following his directions, she has been
my hand, this the 26th January, 1884
J. R. CULPEPPER

...me Dr. Z. Ellison called on me
...ministering medicine, and applying
...bath, according to the botanic
...stem, and though I much dreaded
...sudden transition from heat to cold
...n to cold water, my pain was so
...operation, and was truly astonished
...relief after being twice steamed
...ad to my business, and what was

was the sensations I so much desired
most pleasant nature. Given under
of February, 1836.

accomplished we have not
doubt. The democratic party
accomplishment, and it will be
their shoulders to the wheel
d. The rag barons must be
over in this country. And the

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