

DECEMBER

# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1837.

NO. 47.

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

50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. If the subscription is discontinued at any time, the subscriber will be considered an enemy of the next.

**Terms of Advertising.**  
For 12 lines of less, \$1.00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first week, and 1.00 for each continuation. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until ordered to the contrary.

**TON & FORWARDING**  
**WARE-HOUSE.**  
The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have taken the

**Mouse in East Wetumpka.**  
and lately conducted by T. W. Fleming & Co. are now prepared to receive and forward to Merchants and Planters in the inland and for the

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

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

**LAND**  
**FOR SALE.**  
Undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract of land containing three hundred and thirty acres, lying immediately adjoining White-Benton County. The land is fertile, well watered, and has fifty-five or fifty-six cleared and ready for the plow. There is also on the place a dwelling, a mill, and a cotton gin. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on the undersigned from whom they can learn the terms, &c.  
JOHN M. NEAL  
June 10, 1837.—1f

**DR. C. J. CLARK,**  
HAVING permanently located himself at Jacksonville, respectfully tenders his services in the various branches of his profession, to the citizens of the city and the adjoining counties. His office is on the west side of the square, at which he can be consulted when he may always be found, or when professionally absent.  
JACKSONVILLE, September 7th, 1837.

**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 Alsey Pollard, Chocoma, County, Alabama—about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his eye. The owner is requested to come forward and take him away.  
Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.  
May 5th, 1837.—1f

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
**BENTON COUNTY,**  
TAKEN UP by Redman G. Stewart, living on the head waters of Olathee Creek, one year old, left hind foot white, some white in the head, and appraised to \$32.50.  
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.  
June 9th, 1837.—1f

**BARGAINS.**  
DOEVER wants bargains from this date may bring the cash, and get them at the late occupied by Peter Pope, Esq., in Wetumpka, at new cost and charges. Any person wishing to purchase can have them over on short credit with good endorsers.  
J. D. WILLIAMS.  
Wetumpka, July 31, 1837.

**LABORERS WANTED ON**  
**THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL**  
The usual wages of the country will be paid and the Company will make payments every day. The hands will be well fed and clothed.  
Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager of the line, at the subscriber.

**D. H. BINGHAM,**  
Chief Engineer, W & C. R. R.  
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—1f

**Neill Michaux & Thomas,**  
**MISSION MERCHANTS**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS.**  
19, 1837.—3m

**WILLIAM H. ESTILL,**  
**TORNEY AT LAW,**  
settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, &c. All business entrusted to his man will be attended to with punctuality.  
His office is in Jacksonville.

**PRINTING,**  
WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DISPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

## POETRY.

### From the Wetumpka Sentinel.

**THE CREEK WARRIORS' ADIEU.**  
Twas twilight, and darkness was closing around,  
And stillness seemed pervasive, unbroken by sound.  
Save murmurs of grief and the ripples' dull tone,  
As he sat on the bank, dejected and lone,  
His thought of the past, and during the night  
His brow was illumed with a sapient smile.  
For fancy, unmindful that freedom had fled,  
Spoke not, at the moment of liberty, dead;

But truth and the present awoke him, to view  
The wrongs of his race; and he murmured adieu  
To the land of his birth. His sad visage changed,  
As his eye o'er the landscape instinctively ranged,  
And dignity wild was enthroned on his brow,  
As he thought of the past, and his indignance now.  
He looked on the stream, as its waters rolled by,  
And tears drops stole down from his wandering eye.  
He gazed on the hills where in youth he was wont  
To join in the sport and drive in the hunt;  
And valleys of woodland thrice which he had staid,  
With beauties still brighter to him were arrayed.  
He turned from the scenes, endeared to his heart,  
And sighed that fate doomed him so soon to depart.  
For the last day was past, and the warrior chief  
He knew that the white man was destined to tread

O'er the turf where then slumbered the Indian dead,  
And saw that the future would leave not a trace  
Of his kindred, once free, but unfortunate race.  
He wept o'er their doom, not his own did he mourn,  
But his people had fallen, degraded and torn  
From the homes of their youth, and land of their birth,  
And driven to wander like strangers on earth,  
Away from the dust of their sires in the grave,  
And the soil that had drunk the blood of their brave.

He thought, as the scenes of his youth he surveyed,  
Of promises, broken, the white man had made,  
And felt that oppression around him pressed,  
And envied the peace of his kindred at rest.  
For bondage had smitten the hopes of the few,  
That famine and sword had spared of his crew,  
When faint to submit to the white man's might;  
He thought of the time when his people's reign,  
Undisputed, spread o'er the wide domain,  
When quiet and freedom were theirs in yore,  
Though ignorant, blest, that they knew no more.  
And days when whilom they ranged o'er free,  
The scenes from the hills to the shores of the sea,  
And basked on the plains in their verdure dressed,  
But 'twas over now—'twas time, in his fight,  
Had wrought a sad change in the Indian's right,  
The red man no longer was free in his home,  
But in far away land he was doomed to roam;  
The last day was past, and the waning light  
Receded before the dark shadows of night,  
And the stillness and hush of the silent hour,  
Had calmed every sound with a magic power;  
Save the breeze that sported the leaves among,  
And Philomel's song as she pensively sung.

The warrior awoke from his reverie mild,  
And pronounced farewell to the wilderness wild.  
He had seen, for the last, the sun sink to rest,  
O'er his own native hills and vales of the West.  
Had viewed with regret his last mellow ray,  
Its tints on the brow of the mountain display;  
'Twas past, and he sighed; the to-morrow's dawn  
Would hold him away from his loved scenes drawn.  
'I yield,' said the chief, with a heaven turned eye,  
'I yield, thou Great Spirit, thou God in the sky;  
I yield to the power of the white man's will,  
But this spirit within me is unconquered still.'  
And the brave warrior chief, as he turned to depart  
From scenes so familiar, so dear to his heart,  
Fixed a last lingering gaze on the shadowy dell,  
And whispered, 'My country, farewell! fare thee well!'  
PHILO.

**GALLANTRY.**—The editor of the Methuen Falls Gazette, speaking of the British succession, says,  
'To us the idea of placing a young and thoughtless child upon a throne, to rule over a mighty nation, is absolutely ridiculous. What does little Victoria know about the wants of the people, or the policy of the foreign nations?'

If this Methuen editor was in England, he would be whipped at a cart tail, as he ought to be, for uttering treasons of the worst kind: The little Miss Victoria, he speaks of, is a stout buxom lass of eighteen, with red hair, and its usual accompaniments. She would take the Methuen editors across her knees and spank them—child fashion—without stopping to wink. 'Little Miss Victoria,' indeed! why she is big enough to rule a dozen such kingdoms, with the aid of her two bright eyes. There have already been old grandmas enough on the throne of England and we are glad to see the crown revert again to youth and beauty—the only despotism under which men will be happy in spite of their teeth. Yes, if we must have monarchy, give us the monarchy of beauty, if we must have a despotism, give us the silken chain of a pretty woman. Your old, ugly, gruff, gouty brandy-nosed kings, may die off as fast as they please, and 'worms may eat them,' if they have a stomach for such food; but the young and handsome Queen Victoria, may she live forever and a day, without losing a dimple or sporting a gray hair! Them's our sentiments.—Boston Times.

**THE BEAVER'S SAGACITY.**—From Irving's new work, 'The Rocky Mountains.'  
'Practice,' says Captain Bonneville, has given such a quickness of eye to the experienced trapper in all that relates to this pursuit, that he can detect the slightest sign of a beaver, however wild; and although the lodge may be concealed by close thickets and overhanging willows, he can generally at a single glance make an accurate guess at the

number of its inmates. He now goes to work to set his trap, planting it upon the shore in some chosen place, two or three inches below the surface of the water, and suspends it by a chain to a pole set deep in the mud. A small twig is then stripped of bark, and one end is dipped in the medicine, and as the trappers term the peculiar bait which they employ. This end of the stick rises about four inches above the surface of the water, the other end is planted between the jaws of the trap. The beaver, possessing an acute sense of smell, is soon attracted by the odor of the bait. As he raises his nose towards it, his foot is caught in the trap. In his fright he throws a somerset into the deep water. The trap being fastened to the pole resists all his efforts to drag it to the shore, the chain by which it is fastened defies his teeth; he struggles for a time, and at length sinks to the bottom and is drowned. Occasionally it happens that several members of a beaver family, are trapped in succession. The survivors then become extremely shy, and can scarcely be brought to medicine, to use the trapper's phrase for taking the bait. In such cases the trapper gives up the use of the bait, and conceals his traps in the usual path and crossing place of the household. The beaver being now completely up to trap, approaches them cautiously, and springs them ingeniously with a stick. At other times, he turns the trap bottom upwards by the same means, and occasionally even drags them to the barrier and conceals them in the mud. The trapper now gives up the contest of ingenuity, and shoulders his traps marches off, admitting that he is not yet 'up to beaver.'

**THE COMET.**—Is it not a grand and vast conception that this vast and misty orb has been travelling swifter than the swiftest cannon ball through the dim realms of space since our Saviour slept in the manger at Bethlehem, and the Star in the East lit its fires for the Wise Man's eyes? Is it not like divinity, that power of astronomic prophecy, which pierced the curtains of the future, and foretold the event of this blazing world? Looks it not like sharing attributes with Omnipotence, and 'circumventing God?' And when this generation shall be slumbering in the dust, that predicted orb will again stream its 'horrid hair' across our sky. When the lover who has now looked at it with his mistress shall become a patriarch among his children; when the child now lisping its early inquiries of the wandering star, shall tell the tale, in after years, to some grandbabe, throned on her knee—then the comet will come again! What changes—what revolution—what convulsions of States and Empires—will chance ere then? My soul expands into a sense of sublimity as I reflect on the vast world of events between. How many ties will be severed—how many hearts be broken—how many tears be shed! Yet while on earth these vicissitudes will advance and vanish in that far element, above and around us, this luminous globe shall wander with its train—flashing and glowing thro' the fields of immensity. Though itself—imagination in her boldest flight, sinks with wearied wing unable to grasp the stupendous, boundless theme! Truly said the ancient minstrel: 'When I survey the Heavens, the work of thy fingers—the moon and stars which thou hast ordained—then I say what is man, that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that thou visitest him?'—Knickerbocker.

**Singular Death.**—An aged lady in Hamden, in this county named Ford, came to her death a few days since in the following singular manner. A bat flew into the room where she was sitting, in the afternoon of that day, and alighted upon a piece of folded linen near her. She arose for the benevolent purpose of giving the bird the freedom of the out-door air again, but could scarcely detach it from the cloth.—She at length succeeded, when it turned upon her, and bit her hand most severely, from which wound the lady died soon after, exhibiting symptoms not unlike those of hydrophobia.  
Now Haven Palladium.

**A Gossip's Story.**—Mother Hopkins told me that she heard Green's wife say that John Harris's wife told her that Granny How heard the widow Barnes say that Captain Weed's wife thought Col. Haven's wife believed that old Miss Lamb reckoned that Sam Dumham's wife had told Spaulding's wife that she heard that old mother Goose told her that Mrs. Ananias heard Granny Goss say that she had no doubt it was a fact. Now, who can disbelieve it!—y-a, who can say that it contains as much truth and reason as the majority of gossips' stories that we hear?

**GRAY HAIRS.**  
The following reminds us of a circumstance which actually occurred in North Carolina, some years since: Gen. D—, an agreeable and somewhat eccentric bachelor, Raleigh, with whom we were acquainted, celebrated for his passion for Deer hunt-

ing.—Scarcely a day occurs, during the season for hunting deer, that he does not indulge his propensity. One fine autumnal morning in the year 18—, he started with his hounds and a favorite servant, in pursuit of game. His hair was of a jet black appearance. Himself, and servant separated, he heard a rustling in the leaves, and saw an object moving in the bushes, which he imagined to be a deer. He fired upon it without reflection. It fell upon the discharge of the rifle. He approached the object; before he reached the spot, however, where it lay, he discovered that it was his servant, from whom he had separated a few moments since. Fortunately the boy was not injured—he had fallen in terror; but the General supposed that he had killed him. Such was the effect upon his mind, occasioned by the belief that he had shot his favorite servant, that in twenty-four hours his hair turned perfectly gray. The hair of Gen. D—, though a middle aged man, is at this day as gray as that of a man eighty years old.  
Cin. Republican.

The following inscription is said to be now in existence in a church-yard in England:

Here lies the body of Gabriel Dunn,  
Who died in the year one thousand and one.  
Pray for the soul of Gabriel Dunn,  
You may if you please, or let it alone:  
For it is all one  
To Gabriel Dunn,  
Who died in the year one thousand and one.

An Irishman on the tongue of a wagon, was run away with by a pair of horses, and had his leg very much bruised by the motion of the swingle-trees. Some person to whom he was relating the accident, asked why he did not jump off? 'Faith, sir,' answered Pat, 'and it was just as much as ever I could do to stay on.'

**The way to win a Kiss.**—The late Mr. Jarvy Bush much amused us once with a story he told of a brother Barrister on the Leicester Circuit. As the coach was about starting after breakfast, the modest limb of the law approached the landlady, a pretty quakeress, who was seated behind the bar, and said he could not think of going without giving her a kiss. 'Friend,' said she, 'thee must not do it.' 'Oh, by heavens, I will,' replied the eager Barrister.—'Well, friend, as thou hast sworn, thee may do it, but thee must not make a practice of it.'

**BOTTS IN HORSES.**—We are informed by a gentleman living near this place, that sage tea is an infallible remedy for botts in horses. It relieves them in a few minutes.—Bangor Post.

**The Schoolmaster.**—The second sort of youths, intrusted with the training up of youth, are schoolmasters. I know not how it comes to pass that this honorable employment should find so little respect (as experience shows it does) from too many in the world. For there is no profession which has, or can have, a greater influence upon the public. Schoolmasters have a negative upon the peace and welfare of the kingdom. They are indeed the great depositories and trustees of the peace of it, having the growing hopes and tears of the nation in their hands. For generally subjects are and will be such as they breed them. So that I look upon an able, well principled schoolmaster as one of the most meritorious subjects in any prince's dominions, that can be; and every such school under such a master as a seminary of loyalty, and nursery of allegiance. Nay, I take schoolmasters to have a more powerful influence upon the spirits of men than preachers themselves. For as much as they have to deal with younger and tenderer minds, and consequently have the advantage of making the first and deepest impression upon them. It being seldom found that the preacher mends what the school has marred, any more than a fault in the first concoction is ever corrected by the second.  
But now, if their power is so great, and their influence so strong, surely it becomes them to use it, to the utmost, for the benefit of their country.—South.

**FROM THE COMMON SCHOOL ASSISTANT.**  
**PAY YOUR TEACHERS.**  
Extract from an Address delivered before the Association of Teachers of Hamilton county, Ohio by Thomas Brainard.

In order to become well qualified to teach even a common school, a young man must be at great expense of time and money. The employment itself is responsible, oppressive, and often vexatious. It offers no opportunity to shine. It holds forth no crown of earthly glory. The time spent in it is not an investment of capital designed to yield a large future profit. The monthly salary and the desire to be useful, must be the only motive to enter upon this employment. And what is the salary that is to compensate a young man of good talents—of liberal education—of pleasing address and well balanced character, for a year's labor? The paltry sum of 150 or 200 dollars. This in my parts of this state would be regarded as a good salary.  
It might support a laborer whose employ-

ment not only permitted, but required coarse durable apparel, and whose time was to be spent in the solitude of his family. But will public sentiment allow the school teacher to assume the cheap, rough, pepper and salt tunic for the winter, and to go barefoot in the summer? Would it be desirable for teachers to adopt so rigid an economy? Are they not expected to be examples of neatness and propriety of dress? Is it not assumed always that they will associate with the best society of our villages? How can they do this with decent respectability on a salary of 200 dollars? After paying bills for board, clothing, and contingencies, can they save any portion of this sum? Is it right, is it expedient, is it honorable, thus to depress a class of intelligent men, to whom, more than any other, is interested the destiny of our nation—the perpetuity of our institutions? The evil of which I complain, is limited to no one section of the country—to no one period of time. It has existed and wrought out its pernicious results for two centuries, among our eastern brethren, and seeks to be equally triumphant here.

So long as our farmers and mechanics rob teachers of a proper compensation, we must expect that our common schools will be sickly and powerless. Teachers whose wages will allow them to make no provision for future competence—teachers who are harassed with duns, and in constant apprehension of poverty, will be deficient in that dignified independence of character, and in those generous exertions which a better provision would call forth. Young men of such powerful intellect and rich attainments, as pecuniary qualify them to draw out, and mould the mind and hearts of our youth, will fly from an occupation beset by the genius of Famine. They will seek other professions, and leave the business of teaching to second and third rate men.

**Romantic Story.**—The Gosken (Indiana) Express mentions the discovery of a female among Indians near Peru, Indiana, that had been taken prisoner by the Delaware Indians, sixty years ago, when she was only five years of age. Two brothers and a sister visited her, and she was recognized by marks they named as being on her person. She could not talk English, & had an interpreter. No entreaty could prevail on her to return with them home, and they had reluctantly to leave. She had been married to a Miami chief, who had died and left her with seven children.

**QUEEN VICTORIA** has revived the antiquated custom of wearing hoops and trains, and has directed that this formal court etiquette shall be observed in future by ladies attending at court!—This may be for the patriotic purpose of encouraging British manufacturers; in any other view, it is a frivolity which promises very little for the new queen.

**THE GREAT FLOUR MARKET OF AMERICA.**—Rochester, in the State of New-York, is probably the greatest flour market in America. Several of the flour mills are of stone, and eight stories high, by a length of nearly 300 feet. There are 21 mills, with 91 run of stones, in Rochester. To keep these in operation requires 70,000 bushels of wheat daily.—They can manufacture and put up ready for market 5000 bls. flour daily. It is stated that up to August in last year 600,000 barrels of flour were sent to market, from that place alone, worth about four millions of dollars.

**TROUBLE ABROAD.**—Jamaica papers contain an account of depredations supposed to have been committed by two Texian schooners of war, which was excited a good deal of indignation in that Island. The Mexican schooners Alispa, chartered by the agent at Loyd's, at Campeachy, to proceed to the Alaranes, to take on board the cargo of an English vessel wrecked on those shores was captured by the Texians, on her return to Campeachy, with the English property on board. Also schooner Eliza Russell, bound from Liverpool to Sail was captured in the Gulf of Mexico, and despatched in company with the Alispa of Texas. Several British cruisers have been ordered to the coast of Texas.

**INCOME ON RAILROADS.**  
The first year after the suspension of specie payments, was one of diminished travel every where. We are pleased to learn that, since that time, the income upon the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road has been steadily increasing. The income of July was greater than June, August greater than July, and September greater than August. We understand from the Treasurer that the amount of income for September, will be eleven thousand dollars being larger than it ever has been before. A few months hence, the road from Richmond to Petersburg, and a part of the Louisa road, may be expected to be in operation, and a still larger business, will then be done on the Richmond and Fredericksburg road.  
Compiler.



see such laws as the Legislature, in their... And although cases may occur...

We have selected from various papers such items... Post Office Department. Such has been...

and Directors of the branch bank at Decatur... HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Speaker...

of convening the General Assembly; which was... SENATE. Mr. Bellborne presented the petition...

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Jonathan Gray...

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Charles Norman...

NOTICE. ALL persons are hereby forewarned from...

Wm. R. Hinton, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, Mobile.

Cherokee County, Circuit Court October Term, 1837. Wiley Bracewell vs. Agness A. Bracewell.

NOTICE. ALL persons interested in the Estate of John Turner...

The State of Alabama, St. Clair County. Special Orphan's Court, November 1st, 1837.

LARGE MAPS OF MISSISSIPPI & ALABAMA. Showing the Public and Indian Reservations...

A Teacher Wanted. GENTLEMEN of good moral character, qualified to teach...

EXECUTOR'S SALE. ON Monday, the first day of January next, there will be sold...

THE REPUBLICAN. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. NOVEMBER 30, 1837. We are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN A. FINLEY...

Alabama Legislature. SENATE. FRIDAY, NOV. 10. Mr. Riddle, from the committee on the State bank...

SENATE. THURSDAY, NOV. 16. Mr. Arnold presented a memorial to the Congress of the United States...

SENATE. SATURDAY, NOV. 18. Mr. Payne from the committee on the judiciary to which was referred the bill...



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Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the  
first week, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over  
two weeks, \$2 00; over a month, \$3 00; over  
two months, \$5 00; over three months, \$7 00;  
over four months, \$9 00; over five months, \$11 00;  
over six months, \$13 00; over seven months, \$15 00;  
over eight months, \$17 00; over nine months, \$19 00;  
over ten months, \$21 00; over eleven months, \$23 00;  
over twelve months, \$25 00. All advertisements  
of less than six lines, will be published until for-  
warded according to the terms of the contract.  
Discount will be made on advertisements  
for six or twelve months.

**TON & FORWARDING**  
**ARE HERE.**

The subscribers respectfully in-  
form their friends and the pub-  
lic, that they have taken the  
**House in East Wetumpka,**  
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land also for the

**Storage of Cotton.**  
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J. N. LIGHTNER,  
W. M. MILLER.  
B. Liberal advances made on Cotton  
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ment, June 29, 1837.

**LAND**

**FOR SALE.**  
Undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract  
of land containing three hundred and thirty-  
three acres, lying immediately adjoining White  
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JOHN M. NEAL  
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ches of his profession to the citizens of  
the city and the adjoining counties. His office is  
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at his residence he may always be found,  
when professionally absent.  
JACKSONVILLE, September 7th, 1837.

**NOTICES.**

**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 Allyce Pollard,  
Taliaferro County, Alabama—about five feet  
high, dark complexion, a scar over his  
eye. The owner is requested to come for-  
ward charges and take him away.  
Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor,  
May 5th, 1837.—4f.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BENTON COUNTY.

**TAKEN UP** by Redman G.  
Stewart, living on the head  
waters of O'Chatchee Creek, one  
Surrey Colt, with a small bell on  
the forehead, and appraised to \$32 50.  
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.  
9th, 1837.—3f.

**BARGAINS.**

HOEVER wants bargains from this date  
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lately occupied by Peter Pope, Esq., in  
Wetumpka, at new cost and charges. —  
Persons wishing to purchase can have them  
lower on short credit with good endorsers.  
J. D. WILLIAMS,  
Wetumpka, July 31, 1837.

The papers in Talladega & Jacksonville, will  
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ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be  
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at the subscriber.

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Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.  
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—4f.

The Jacksonville paper will please publish  
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**O'Neill Michaux & Thomas,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**  
MOBILE.

Oct. 19, 1837.—3m.

**WILLIAM H. ESTILL,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW**

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jack-  
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sional services to the public. He will regularly  
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His office is in Jacksonville.

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

## POETRY.

From the Monument.  
STANZAS.

BY M. S. LOVETT.

How sweetly pass our early years—  
How swift our morning hours—  
Our only toil to gather sweets  
Among life's opening flowers.  
And little thought of darker cares,  
Come o'er the youthful bosom,  
Our feelings bloom undimmed by tears:  
Like noontide's sunny blossom.

But ah! too soon we surely know  
The dreams of childhood o'er;  
And wrong, and crime and passions dark,  
Like gathering clouds discover.  
We learn! alas! too soon to know,  
Vows oft the plainest spoken,  
Of Friendship—of enduring faith;  
And love—the soonest broken.

The gay green fields, and flowers fair  
Howe'er they once delighted;  
With each charm—by wintry frosts,  
Their fairest hues are blighted.  
And O! the feelings of the heart,  
Return in beauty never—  
Our fair young hopes and dreams  
Once gone, are gone for ever.

FROM THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.  
THE SNOW-DROP.

Modest snow-drop! sweet restore  
Of the budding flowers to spring—  
First bright gift of bounteous Flora!  
Thee, my humble muse shall sing.  
Ere stem winter's chair is broken,  
Thou dost leap to light and life,  
Earth rejoices in the token.

That proclaims the ending strife,  
Thy fair heart-leav'd flower, drooping  
Towards the snow-clad earth, appears  
Graceful as a maiden, stooping  
O'er the couch of pain, in tears.  
Gayer tints may other flowers  
Claim; but yet not mean are thine,  
Shrinking modesty, embowers  
In white robes, her spotless shrine.

True, the rose is clad more brightly,  
As the queen of mead and vale;  
But it giveth out too brightly,  
Its sweet breath to every gale.  
Flattering zephyrs, gently courting,  
Sip its fragrance for a sigh,  
Then unto some brighter sporting,  
Leaves the poor last rose to die.  
Rather let me gentle blossom?  
Live unnoticed, as art thou—  
Virtue's home within my bosom,  
Calm content upon my brow.

J. P. S.

FROM MILLEDGEVILLE.

A correspondent at Milledgeville says:  
"The town is full of strangers, candidate  
and big bugs. There are some five thousand  
office seekers here ten or fifteen at least for  
every office—and the way electioneering is  
carried on, is a caution."  
"The old officers of the two Houses are  
generally re-elected. A gentleman from  
Randolph who was loaded with lead when  
fighting the Indians, is elected Messenger of  
the Senate. So you see, there is advantage  
sometimes in a candidate's possessing lead—  
as well as brass."

"The Milledgeville Races commenced  
next week."  
"The Georgia Journal says: 'We have  
heard it rumored that the Hon. Alfred Cuth-  
bert intends resigning his seat in the Senate  
on Tuesday the votes for the Governor were  
counted out: Gilmer's majority 762."  
The new Governor was inaugurated on  
Wednesday.

From another correspondent.

Milledgeville, Nov. 8, 1837.

"DEAR SIR: I have only time to say  
the inauguration is over—those who heard  
Mr. Gilmer deliver his Address: will have  
no difficulty in determining to what party  
he now belongs, should his speech be pub-  
lished as delivered, (of which I have many  
doubts since it has become fashionable to mod-  
ify and change violent and angry harangues,  
before they are sent abroad) even Col. John  
A. Cuthbert, will I apprehend, doubt his  
Union principles. It was certainly a feeble  
effort, of which his friends could not boast:  
his reference to the late Administration, was  
in bad taste; indeed, the whole tenor of his  
speech, manner and tone was indicative of  
high aristocratic feeling. The promised re-  
signation of Senator King, our recreant re-  
presentative in the United States Senate, has  
not been received. That he has been trans-  
formed or strangely metamorphosed into a  
bank Whig; by the magical powers of the  
leader of the American System, is exceedingly  
probable. Nothing done in the way of  
Legislation—such ponderous bodies mov-  
ing slowly you know—because I conclude it will  
be some days before much is done in that  
way. It is to be hoped the great bustle will  
soon be over such swarms of office seekers  
you never saw. It must be vastly annoying  
to the members to be infested day and night  
—their rooms constantly filled with swarms  
of candidates. I had no idea we had so  
many great men—it is said there are near  
one dozen offering for the Judgeship of the  
Western Circuit; all of whom reside within  
the limits.

A SPECTATOR.

Federal Patriotism.—The Baltimore Re-  
publican of this morning says: "The whig  
papers are regretting the capture of Powell  
So much for the honesty of their outcry a-

gainst Government for not at once terminat-  
ing the Florida war. The New York Re-  
publican also talks indignantly of the injus-  
tice and criminal policy which induces the  
Government to arm the red men against his  
brother." The editor, doubtless, was ac-  
tuated by the same philanthropy in opposing  
the war of 1812. It was so unjust and  
criminal to arm the white men against his  
brother—the American freeman against the  
British invader! But he forgot all his ten-  
der sympathy, when vindictating, as he did  
the horrid butchery of his countrymen at  
Dartmoor.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 11.

We have not the particulars of the Cam-  
den races this week, but understand that the  
sweepstakes, on Monday, was won by Col.  
Hampton's imported filly Little—the Tues-  
day's purse, 4 mile heats, by Col Hampton's  
b. h. Lath—the Wednesday's purse, 3 mile  
heats, by Col. Hampton's Bertrand filly,  
Milwaukee.

The National Intelligencer of last Thurs-  
day, says—"A duel took place a few days  
since, near Roanoke, in North Carolina, be-  
tween Mr. Dringold, Representative in  
Congress from Virginia, and Mr. Dugger,  
of Brunswick county, Va.

We regret to learn, (says the Norfolk  
Herald,) that Mr. Dugger, the gentleman  
wounded in the late duel, has died of his  
wound.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.

There is an increasing spirit of confidence  
and good cheer in the monied commercial  
world. Many circumstances are concurring  
to prove this gratifying condition of things.  
Among others, may be mentioned the hand-  
some lot of Rothschild, the great European  
banker, to the government of the United  
States, in offering to honor its drafts for the  
indebted money, between five and six mil-  
lions of francs, due in February next, at a pe-  
riod much earlier as might be chosen. This  
very liberal proposition was accepted; and  
the Bank of America in New York, has  
commented drawing the money. A large  
sum was received by that institution a few  
days since, and the sums will continue to  
come to hand until the aggregate is paid.

WISCONSIN.—A NEW STATE.—MOST—  
The temporary capitol for the territorial leg-  
islature of Wisconsin is just completed at  
Burlington, according to the Advertiser, at  
that place. It is said to be a commodious  
building. There are also several new hotels,  
and as a specimen of the larders of the West,  
the editor cites as every day dishes, a saddle  
of venison, a prairie chicken, a wild goose,  
jack fish, &c. &c. Among other evidences  
of the rapid advances of civilization in the  
extreme northwest, it is mentioned that there  
is a fine steam ferry boat already playing  
across the river Mississippi. Emigrants  
are pouring in by thousands. The editor  
adds the following which in truth, almost ap-  
pears marvellous.

Daily, and almost hourly, our ferry boats,  
different points on the river, bringing us  
a whole families of enterprising citizens, an-  
xious to take up their abode on the west side  
of the "Big Pond," and immediately oppo-  
site our town, at the ferry landing, we have  
nightly encampments of emigrants, ready  
to cross. We think we are within limits  
when we say that the Black Hawk Purchase  
of this day contains a population of 25,000.  
More than that of the whole territory a year  
since. We are neither prophets or the sons  
of prophets; but for the extraordinary influx  
of population that were it possible for Wis-  
consin to be admitted into the Union, we  
organized, she would be found to contain  
sufficient number of inhabitants. The leg-  
islature we take it for granted, will at the  
next session make provisions for the taking  
of the census next spring, and we will  
bring to let these predictions be tested by the  
result.

NEW ORLEANS STEAM NAVIGATION.—  
We have seen it noticed in the papers but a  
few months since, the project of forming a  
company to navigate the Gulf of Mexico,  
West India islands and Europe by steam  
ships. Half a million of dollars, it is thought  
can be raised in New Orleans, for the pur-  
pose. In two days, 1998 shares out of  
5000 required, were taken up. Without a  
doubt the Gulf of Mexico can be navigated  
more than 50,000 miles of inland steam na-  
vigation in the Valley of the Mississippi.  
Such a project, if carried out, would have  
most important bearings on our system of  
internal improvement, especially in the great  
central rail road. Millions of places, in a  
few years, would pass to the mouth of the  
Ohio, and from thence to New Orleans, and  
from thence by steam navigation, to every  
part along the Gulf and the West Indies.

A Mobile slip dated on Sunday morning,  
contains an account of a fire in that city,  
which broke out in the front street  
on Saturday night which destroyed several

dwelling houses and other buildings, and con-  
sumed property to the amount of \$30,000,  
belonging principally to Richard H. Red-  
wood, D. & J. B. Walker, and Alexander  
(a man of color.) Redwood's loss \$12,000,  
Walker's \$8,000, Alexander's \$8,000, no in-  
surance; Walker's 2000; others about  
\$3,000.

WHEAT.—The Baltimore American of  
the 13th inst, states that wheat had advanced  
in that city to \$2 10 per bushel. We are  
with an abundance in the country, still im-  
porting wheat—and largely, too.  
Louisville Adv.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—A man thinking he  
was at home a few evenings since, laid down  
the common, and put his boots out side  
the gate to be blacked in the morning.  
Another person, after getting home one  
rainy night, put his umbrella in bed, and  
leaped up in the corner himself.—Boston  
Post.

The office imp of the Amesburg Courier  
absconded a day or two since, leaving the  
following card in the editor's sanctum: "I  
am not going to serve as your devil longer,  
I have found employment more congenial to  
my literary pursuits; namely, Wood Chap-  
pen."

"Tom what the devil shall I do? Here  
I've been shinning up to Sucky a year, and  
now she says she's so poor she's ashamed to  
have me!"—Keep on shinning—apply a  
few sinplasters, and she'll stick fast e-  
nough.

A man in Lowell, in attempting to hang  
himself, forgot to put the rope around his  
neck, and jumped off the barrel into a mud  
hole. He did not discover his mistake until  
he attempted to kick.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

A young German, residing at 101, Eliz-  
abeth street, next to the corner of Grand  
street, yesterday blew out his brains in the  
following manner. He loaded a pistol, first  
with a charge of powder, and then with a  
piece of wadding; upon this he poured  
some water, which he confined in the bar-  
rel with another piece of wadding. About  
dinner time he retired to his room, applied  
the pistol to his head, pulled the trigger, and  
blew his head into twenty pieces, which  
were scattered in every direction around the  
room, the nose in one place, lower jaw in  
another, an ear in another, presenting a  
spectacle too horrible to describe. Peculiar  
embarrassment is assigned as the cause.  
He had been from Germany but six weeks,  
and was disappointed in receiving remit-  
tance.—New York Herald.

NIGHT.

Silent and solemn night! thou art ever sa-  
cred to my feelings! thou art the benefac-  
tor of the afflicted, whose tears thou driest,  
thou art the friend of the unfortunate, whose  
sorrows are forgotten in thy gentle dreams;  
thou art the mother of the weary, who sink  
to repose in thy arms, and receive from thee  
life and vigor; thou art an evidence of  
the majesty and power of God, of his unfa-  
ltering wisdom and ineffable goodness!

Where is the man who remains unmoved,  
when he walks forth in the solitary night,  
and beholds innumerable worlds spread out  
before him? when the stillness of death reigns  
in the streets, which but a few hours be-  
fore were alive with the throng and bustle  
of the crowd? when the gardens and groves,  
and the flowers are enveloped in  
darkness, or seen in the pale and shimmer-  
ing light of the moon? \* \* \* How insignif-  
icant would the earth appear, did she not  
receive a charm from the splendors of the  
mid night heavens! Where is the prowess  
of the mighty chief, when weariness comes  
upon him, and he is bound in the arms of  
sleep? like the riches of the earth, when the  
possessor, like one that is dead, slumbers  
unconscious of them all!—Hours of Devotion.

From the New York Evening Post.

The successes which have been achieved  
by the whig party in the present election  
are owing to the friends of the banks. The  
mighty influence of the moneyed corporations  
has been suddenly thrown into the whig  
scale. From being nominal members of the  
democratic party, because it was the party  
which had the majority, and because they  
believed that they might gain something from  
it by their intrigues, they all at once either  
went over openly to the whig party, or se-  
cretly operated against the democratic ticket.  
They have done this because they could no  
longer manage the democratic party, and de-  
spaired of moulding it to their will."

The Herald of the same date says:

"A great change in monied matters, and  
the government has been gradually coming to  
maturity. The election is only another sin-  
gle step in the revolution which will go on in  
money and politics, till we reach peace and  
tranquility. The great point to which events

are tending, is evidently a new national bank,  
and if New York is true to herself she can  
secure to this part the centralization of the  
money market. The commercial affairs and  
exchanges of this country can never be emanci-  
pated from malign influences, until the  
desirable result be obtained."

From The Albany Argus, Nov. 10.  
THE ELECTION.—The unfavorable re-  
sults in our own county, given yesterday,  
were only the prelude of an adverse political  
tempest that seems to have swept the  
State.—As yet, we have not heard of a sin-  
gle county in which the democratic ticket  
has succeeded; and we include among them  
some of the oldest and firmest strongholds  
of democracy. We shall not at this moment  
stop to inquire into causes. It is sufficient  
now to give results.

The opposition have undoubtedly elected a  
majority of the Assembly, probably two to  
one. The results in the Senate districts are not  
sufficiently known to speak with certainty.  
But the federal candidates undoubtedly elected  
in the first, fourth, seventh and eighth;  
and probably in this (the 3d) and in the sec-  
ond. We have no information from the  
sixth, and nothing beyond Oneida from the  
5th.

From the Public Advertiser.

Hurra for Gotham!—Hurra for the Em-  
pire State!

Whigs, are you not scared? If you are not,  
you ought to be. Kindred spirits are rushing  
together. Corrupt New York City is with  
you—the Safety Fund Bankers have joined  
your ranks. Tallmage is with you, and  
Rieves is coming over. The Conservative  
champions of the bank oligarchy are now  
your leaders. You have not only the Big  
Monster on your shoulders, but you must  
carry eight hundred little monsters into the  
bargain.

In the City of New York the rascals  
have triumphed by a majority of 3000. In  
the counties of Richmond, King, Queen's,  
Westchester, Orange, Dutchess, Colum-  
bia Saratoga, Albany, Schenectady, Oneida,  
and the City of Albany, the whigs are tri-  
umphant. In short the news amounts to  
this:—that the whigs have elected a majority  
of members of the House of Representatives  
—probably 65 or 70 out of 128. In Senate,  
the Democratic majority will be decided—  
probably about two to one. The change,  
however has been apparently great. In the  
language of the Evening Post, the Conser-  
vative "Banking Power, by a mighty exer-  
tion, has revolutionized the State." Let the  
whigs then hurra for New York, with its  
factories, its Safety-Fund, its bankruptcy and  
corruptions. \* \* \* \* \*

The New Yorkers, are playing for a Na-  
tional Bank in Wall Street. They are strug-  
gling to make that City the centre of the  
money market of the Union? Would Con-  
gress trust a national bank there? will the  
whigs consent to such a location? We shall  
see. We are by no means startled by the  
result of the New York elections. We think  
we see in them the germs of future harmony  
and permanent success. They will assist in  
forcing parties to the positions they must  
occupy, much sooner than the rascocracy ex-  
pected. The effect will be, at once purify-  
ing and vivifying on Pennsylvania, and in  
due season, the reaction will be healthy and  
tranquilizing. A new national bank in Wall  
Street!—in the midst of the bankrupt im-  
porters!! The people of Philadelphia will  
think of that.

But, there will be a preliminary discussion,  
on the character and tendency of the Bank-  
ing System.—The bank oligarchy must show  
that to be what it ought to be, whilst they  
are struggling for a regulator of the curren-  
cy—by a Mammoth to control the Govern-  
ment and rule the people.

From the Same.

New York.—There has been a revolution  
in this State. The whigs now claim two to  
one in the House of Representatives. It was  
however under the impression that "the Em-  
pire State" was about to have a national  
bank located in her, that the rush was made.  
The impression was enormous. This will  
soon be understood, and the New Yorkers  
will resolve that they will not stay "revolu-  
tionized." The "far-up" has taken place  
in very good season. Had it occurred on the  
eve of a Presidential election it might have  
proved injurious to the democratic party.

The Cincinnati Gazette urges the expedi-  
ency of holding a Whig national Convention  
in June next, to nominate candidates for Pre-  
sident and Vice President. The Editor  
states that, for President Clay is his first  
choice. Webster his second—but he avers  
that Harrison is most available.

We understand the Gazette perfectly. It  
is really for Mr. Clay, but by way of keep-  
ing matters quiet at home, it argues that  
Harrison is perhaps, the strongest man, and  
may be nominated. We know better, how-  
ever. Whenever the whigs determine to  
rally in support of a single candidate, Mr.  
Clay will be their man.—16.

From the New York New Era. ANCIENT CITIES.

At one of the lectures delivered a few evenings ago by Mr. Buckingham, that gentleman delighted his auditors with a most glowing description of the ancient city of Alexandria. This city, said the lecturer, unlike most others, either ancient or modern, had the advantage of being built on a preconceived plan extending fifteen miles along the coast; its form is that of a bow ready bent for use, and the principle street, running from the sea, represents the arrow about to leave the hand of the archer. The length of this street is five miles, and its breadth proportional, being 1000 feet. This harmony is preserved in all the works of the ancients: whether it be the votive altar or the colossal temple, or the stately avenue, there is ever the same beautiful uniformity. They possessed a great advantage over us, inasmuch as their magnificent works of art were constructed at the national expense; and they could command, therefore, an unlimited area of space, boundless wealth, and to crown all, arbitrary and despotic power. In modern contracts, the question asked is not how it may be done best but cheapest, and competition helps to make economy the order of the day. This avenue is beautiful in the extreme. In the centre was a way 800 feet wide, for horses carriages armed men, and the multitude, and on either side a paved way, bordered by a colonnade of pillars with a roof resting on pediments, lighted from above, preserving the traveller from dust and heat; and from this colonnade, in either direction might be seen the forest of masts which crowded the port of Alexandria, reminding the spectator at once of the source of the grandeur and opulence around him. This avenue is crossed at right angles by another street running parallel to the sea, and at the intersection of these stood the Temple of Serapis, erected on a platform 100 feet high, 1,000 feet square, and ascended by 120 marble steps. It was the first object seen from the sea fragments of it still remain. The pillar known as Pompey's pillar, was one of 16 similar pillars which formed the front of this temple. The other 15 were destroyed when Egypt was ravaged by the successors of Alexander, and this was subsequently re-erected on a new pedestal. When conquered by Calipin Omar, Alexandria contained about a million & a half of people, 4,000 public baths, and 400 theatres, and the library, which comprised 200,000 volumes, when presented by Mark Anthony to Cleopatra, had since then received large additions. After the lapse of thousands of years what city of modern times will compare in magnificence with Alexandria?

Afflicting and Fatal Accident.—Under this head, the Sussex (N. J.) Register has a truly affecting account of the death of a little girl of four years old, by her clothes accidentally taking fire, at the moment her sick and destitute mother—"who had seen better days"—was about to become the tenant of an almshouse. It is a story to try the temper of the human heart. The editor had accompanied a parish officer to the wretched abode of the mother, to ascertain her right to the public charities of the township, and while hearing her story of desertion and want and woe, the company were startled by the cry of "fire!" On hastening to the spot, whence the alarm proceeded, we beheld a little girl of about 4 years old, a daughter of the sick sufferer within, enveloped in flames, her clothes having come in contact with the fire in the door yard, kindled for the purpose of boiling potatoes. The occupant of the house seized the child and immersed it into a vessel of water. Never did we see agony more intense, or hear cries more piercing. Every part of the body except where the waist band and shoulder straps tightly pressed the skin was dreadfully burnt; yet the little victim retained her senses, and on finding herself in the hands of strangers, ceased crying for a moment, and as if fearful of having done something wrong, and said in a supplicatory voice which still rings in our ears, "Oh! Pll never do so again!" No, poor innocent! thou wilt never do so again! A few hours of suffering terminated the existence of the afflicted infant.—The agony of the suffering parent, language cannot portray.

MUTINY AND MASSACRE AT SEA. A dreadful mutiny and massacre has taken place on board the British ship Fanny, Captain Mackay master, formerly sailing from London. This fine ship, the property of Sardinia, Matthison & Co., merchants of Canton, left Chunureo Bay for Linue, on the 17th of August, 1837, with a mixed crew of Europeans, Manillee, and Larcars. On the same night Manillee men, who had entered into a conspiracy to take the vessels, murder the captain, officers, and Europeans, rose upon them, and first despatched the unfortunate commander with their knives, and threw his body overboard. The savage and treacherous villains then murdered every one of the Europeans, who were surprised and overpowered. The mutineers took possession of the Fanny, and took her to the north coast of Loconia, and then after plundering the vessel, sunk her. Captain Mackay was a fine gentlemanly man, who had spent many years at sea, and was about to return to his country with upwards of £50,000; which he had amassed by his own exertions. At the time the Fanny

was cut off, there was specie on board to the amount of \$100,000.—Phil Sat Courier.

FROM FLORIDA.

By the steamer Poinsett, Capt. Trathen, from Black Creek, via Savannah, we learn that General Jesup was at Volusia, that the main body of the army was concerned at Fort Mellon; and that the captive Chief Cohajo was to act as guide to the army, during the campaign.

A correspondent has forwarded us the following letter by the Poinsett.

"GAREY'S FERRY, (Black creek,) Nov. 18. To the Editors of the Courier:

"It may be interesting to know what movements the army in Florida is making in order to open the campaign. "It is the intention to enter the country now occupied by the Indians by four different routes. One detachment proceeds to Charlotte Harbor—another from Tampa Bay direct to Fort Mellon and the vicinity, by the pass called the Buffalo Ford; the third moves from St. Augustine to Musquito and Indian River, and the fourth up the St. Johns to Fort Mellon and the Lake beyond Lake Monroe.

"The posts at Volusia and Fort Mellon have been reestablished by parties sent in advance. Four hundred of the 3d Dragoons, under Col. TWIGGS, went up in steam-boats to Volusia and disembarked, intending to go thence towards Fort Mellon.

"The 3d and 4th Regiments of Artillery, under Colonel BARKHEAD, including RINGOLD'S Mounted Artillery, left Garey's Ferry and proceeded up the St. Johns, determined to establish a post about 40 or 50 miles above Lake Monroe, near a Lake recently discovered, and supposed to be in the vicinity of the point where the main body of Indians are said to be concentrated.

"General Jesup and EUSTIS have gone up to the scene of operations. The ardent desire of all is to meet the enemy concentrated. The troops are in excellent health, and although a great number are recruits, still they have been drilled incessantly, and will stand up to their fodder" like men and volunteers.

"Should the Indians adopt the Fabian system, and scatter into small hands, they may give a great deal of trouble; if they should make a fight and adopt the other expedient, it may reasonably be supposed that matters will be brought to an end in good season.

"Brig. Gen. EUSTIS is assigned to command all the troops West of St. John's to the Ouilthacoochie River, Gen. ARMSTRONG to Tampa Bay, Gen. HERNANDEZ East of St. John's.

"The steam boats Charleston, Forrester, Sledge, Camden, and Ames Adams, are all up the river.

"Very respectfully yours, "AN OFFICER U. S. A."

From the Nashville Union, 25th ult. GEN. HAYNE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

This gentleman finished on Thursday morning, the address began the day previous, before the members of the General Assembly of this State, on the subject of the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail-Road. For us to say the address of Gen. H. was able and eloquent, would be superfluous. Although the subject was one which necessarily embraced much statistical information, and much of minute detail, such was the interest around the subject by this gentleman's classical language, chaste delivery, occasional bursts of eloquence, and brilliant flashes of wit, that for hours, he enchained the attention of the large concourse who heard him.

As we presume and hope, that this speech will be spread before the public, we do not now attempt even a sketch of it, they have, however, one subject adverted to by Gen. Hayne, which is of the highest importance to the South, and that is the state of commercial vassalage they have long sustained, and still sustain to the North. We mention this in fact as an act of justice to our venerable Ex-President, as it is well known that during his administration, it was his constant endeavor to dissolve this unnatural connection between manufacturing and agricultural interests of the country—to restore to them a those rights which were so wrongfully forced and so unjustly withheld from her by selfish and aspiring politicians, who would fain elevated themselves to office by building up desolation of the South.

The principal agents used in depressing the staple-growing State, have been the justly odious and oppressive tariff laws, by which the industry of the South has been taxed nearly one-half its value, to enrich the Northern manufacturer, and the enormous privileges bestowed by Congress upon the late Bank of the United States; privileges which provided that the funds and revenue of the General Government should be deposited in that institution. By this operation the immense revenue, (two thirds of the whole amount collected,) wrong from the labor of the South, after enriching the Northern manufacturer was actually used as banking capital for the Northern Merchant. What affairs more unjust and oppressive, will venture to say, has never existed in any country. The latter of these agents of op-

pression, we are happy to say, is now defunct—the other is declining, and that representative of the South who will vote to sustain the one or revive the other, if not an idiot, cannot be considered other than as acting the part of an enemy and traitor to his constituents.

This being the case, what are we to think of the course pursued by a majority of the Tennessee delegation in Congress, with John Bell, (who made speeches in support of these measures) at their head, actually voting indirectly to sustain the tariff, so injurious to the interests of their constituents, and directly in favor of the NORTHERN NATIONAL BANK—a policy suicidal to the prosperity of the South—calculated to keep us forever, notwithstanding our numerous advantages, in a state of abject poverty and to rivet, still closer, the chains of our dependence upon the North.

The Tennessee members who voted against these Northern monopolies, were Messrs. POLK, TURNEY, and McCLELLAN, (a noble trio) in the House of Representatives, and Messrs. WHITE and GRUNDY, in the Senate. The men, when the excitement of party feeling shall have subsided, will be hailed as the real Representatives of Tennessee interests—the protectors of Southern rights.

Southern Commerce.—In reply to a remark of the New York Star, that by the efforts to induce a Southern importing trade, the South is endeavoring to weaken the money and banking facilities of the North, the Richmond Compiler makes the following observations:—"They take no thought, or derive no measures, with a view to the injury of the North. They move in the matter because prompted by a duty to themselves. Their interests demand of them to proceed—and if they succeed in becoming their own importers of the foreign articles they consume, it is what they ought to be allowed to do without being charged with wronging upon the money and banking facilities of the North. Nothing is more unfair than to upbraid the South thus."

"You may reason if you will about her ability to carry out her purpose; but you cannot deny that she ought to be permitted to do so if she can, without incurring the displeasure of the North. The North has no more right to complain, if she does, than would the South have to complain that Alder built so large a hotel in New York. "The reasoning of the Star, that the South has two markets for her cotton, and that there has been a great reduction in the price of manufactured cotton goods, through our domestic manufactures, and the inference that national interest dictates a continuance of the old system of trade, can have but little weight with the South. It is no reason at all why the South should not import such foreign articles as come into her consumption. It may be reason for extending such aid as we can to home manufactures; and that we become importers could not lessen our consumption of home manufactures. The South wishes to do that for herself. The North has done for her in the way of importation; and all the arguments which her interest to do so, or that she discovers a want of patriotism in so doing.

"We are much surprised at the tone of the editors, who seem to look upon the movement of the South as calculated to weaken the bonds of Union—that they alienate our feelings—the South from the North. Nothing could be more unfair. The South simply consider the propriety of abandoning our own trade with England, and transacting her business with the United States. What harm is there in that? We have bought potatoes from our neighbor here, and his interest and duty to quit, our neighbor and an honest man, he can indulge no unpleasant feelings towards us for so doing. It is a very simple affair; and there are not the slightest grounds for the complaints of our Northern friends.

"We carry the war into Africa," and shew up the patriotism in the complaints of the North against us? If the bonds of Union exist alone in the trade between us and the profits which they derive from it—if the Union be held to gether by a "Shylock" band—then there must be once accused them of having no community of feeling with us—no friendship for us but to get gold by the sale of the bonds of Union, the sooner they are severed the better for the happiness and prosperity of the South. We cannot tolerate one of these "almighty dollar" bands—away with them!

"But—we feel that there is more liberality at the North. (We mean the whole north,) and that the South may be allowed to proceed in the work she has begun without exciting their hatred. We stand ready to treasure this feeling till some sterner providence is received to obliterate it."

From the Mississippi Democrat. We read the Democrat in our last, whether he considered the recent Senatorial election in Tennessee, such instruction to Mr. Grundy as to require that he should resign his place, and on Saturday we find it standing "mute." We suppose that the right of instruction recognized by that paper, applies only to Whig Senators. What say you, Mr. Democrat?—Argus.

We really overlooked the query of the Argus last week—we can only tell him that if the Legislature of Tennessee should instruct Mr. Grundy to resign or to vote for a particular measure, he ought either to resign or to vote, and one or the other of these courses he will unquestionably pursue. But the election of a different individual, two years in advance, when he, Mr. Grundy, was not a candidate, does not, by any means amount to an instruction. Farther than that, we tell the Argus, and we send him to note it, that the recently elected Senator from Tennessee will be the person instructed to resign, if any one is. Tennessee has only temporarily joined the bank federal party. She will fall back into the democratic ranks within less than eighteen months. 17—Mark it Mr. Argus.

THE POLITICAL ENGINES OF THE FEDERAL PARTY. How baneful in conjunction with the Federal party, may be seen, and to some extent proved, the operations of a democratic administration, during the last years of a federal crusade against the Southern rights. The exploit made by the same party was

under the regime of the first Bank of the United States. Its corrupt interference in elections was made manifest; and with its fall, the character and hopes of the Federal party fell. The reasonable alliance of a remnant of the party with Great Britain in the last war, was but the struggle of desperation to recover by force what had been forfeited by the vilest prostitution. The fatal result of the first attempt to secure party success, through the corrupt influence of a bank of the United States, had a salutary influence in the first years of the late bank. The cause of federalism had been rendered so hopeless by its disastrous connection with the old bank, and afterwards with the foreign enemy, that the managers of that class which held its stock at home and abroad, were willing to steal its way to a renewal of its charter, without direct hostility upon the republicans, contenting itself to advance federalism gradually by immense largesses to its leaders. It made for such men as Clay, Webster, and Calhoun, which in the purer and primitive period of the Republic, would have been considered handsome fortunes. The moment it was perceived, however, that the democratic party was put upon its guard, and that the secret acquisition of a charter, through the artifices of politicians in Congress, against the will of the people, would not be permitted, the war was declared by the moneyed interest, which has harassed the Government for the last eight years. Force and fraud were applied to do the work which the latter alone could not effect.

Then commenced the expansion of the national banks, followed in a second course by renewed over-issues, trading speculation, and Treasury surplus, all tending in the utter derangement of the money affairs of the Government and the catastrophe of the bank suspension. The country is now brought to the point where the whole system of federal policy is open to its observation. Every honest, intelligent man, now sees that the scheme of the federalists had been to disorganize the safe and settled condition of things through the force of their moneyed machines—to throw the blame of the disasters produced by their own indefatigable management upon the administration—to make their way to political power under the pretext of being restorers and conservatives—and thereby combining federal tactics in the public administration with the money power of the domestic corporations, (supported by the foreign connection, which federalists, know but too well, how to bring in aid of its effects,) put down the democratic principle, and engraft a moneyed aristocracy on our institution.—Globe

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TROUBLES IN CANADA. The New York express says:—"The storm we have so long and so frequently predicted seems ready to break forth in almost every nook and corner of the Canada. The news of the riot again to-day. Even the Montreal Herald applicants with a communication, stating that isolated compulsory orders to resign their commissions as Justices of the Peace and Officers of Militia. They are driven in various instances, to the necessity of watching their homes by night, in order to defend them from the threatened attacks of the patriots. Sunday last was appointed for the commencement of a coercive crusade against all those who should refuse to resign their commissions. On that evening a party of brigands paid a visit to Mrs. Nott, Mr. Virgil Titus, Mr. Francois Marchand Mr. Bourgeois and others of St. Johns, and compelled them to give up their commissions in Her Majesty's service."—Balt. American.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA. Events in Lower Canada are fast tending to revolution; blood has already been spilt in a conflict between the soldiers of the Government and the citizens. Numerous arrests of the liberal or "rebel party," were made in Montreal and Quebec, and their names, the week before last, and among the rest a Mr. Morin, director in chief of the sedition and treasonable proceedings of the Permanent and central Committee of Quebec, and chief spy of the Montreal liberals. Also, the publisher of the Liberal, a newspaper printed in Quebec. The most threatening incident which has yet occurred oners taken in St. Johns, and under the charge of a detachment of eighteen of the Royal Montreal Cavalry.

The detachment, with the prisoners in charge, were proceeding on their return to Montreal, on the morning of Friday week, when they were met by two separate parties of armed men—the first The large body, stationed in a field and protected by a high fence, commenced an attack upon the ground, which was immediately put to flight, leaving the prisoner behind in a wagon. A lieutenant of the cavalry, and three privates were wounded.

Great excitement prevailed throughout the province, at the date of the latest accounts; and an armed force had been sent down from Upper Canada, in aid of the Queen's cause. Mr. Papiereau is at the head of the disaffected party.

NEW YORK.—The rascals have surprised themselves in this State. The Journal claims the election of 100 whigs to the House of Representatives, which is composed of 128 members. The Evening Star of the 11th of December asserts that the whigs have elected for the State that the Democrats will have a large majority in the Senate. If the rascals had command of both branches of the Legislature, they would probably renew the refusal to pay the banks, and authorize them to refuse payments in specie as long as they might deem it expedient to do so. As nearly every county has a rag-shop, we should not be surprised to find the estimate of the Star short of the reality.

WM. R. HINTON, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANT, MOBILE. INFORMS his friends and the Planters and Merchants generally, that he will continue the business, and best references will be to those for whom he done business the last season. Oct. 5, 1837.—2m.

BLANK ATTACHMENTS For Sale at this Office.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. ON Monday, the first day of January, 1838, will be sold at the late residence of Mr. Reynolds, deceased, on Canal Street, all the real and personal property of the said Mr. Reynolds, including a Lot of Ground, Sale to continue from day to day, till sold. The terms will be made known at the time of sale. All persons indebted to said Mr. Reynolds, are notified to come forward with their claims, and all persons having claims against the estate, are notified to present them duly authenticated, at the time prescribed by law, or to be barred. ELIJAH LLOYD, Executor. December 7, 1837.—4-6t.

A Teacher Wanted. A GENTLEMAN of good moral character, and of liberal education, can find a situation either of the subscribers, living six miles from Jacksonville, on Canal Street. ZION GOMM, JNO. T. A. CLARK, GUY BENTON, Dec. 7, 1837.—4t.

THE SONGSTER'S COMP. Selection of Hymns and Spirituals, compiled from various authors, BY REV. DAVID BRAY. For Sale at this Office. Cherokee County, Circuit, October Term, 1837. Wiley Bracewell, vs. Agness A. Bracewell. Bill of Divorcement. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is a nonresident of Alabama, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that a Newspaper printed in the County of Cherokee, for eight successive weeks, next Term of this Court, to be held at day after the fourth Monday in March, shall be published, for the purpose of notifying the said Agness A. Bracewell, to appear in person, or by her attorney, to answer, or demur to the Bill of Divorcement, the same shall be taken as confessed, and the Court shall proceed to hear the cause. A true Copy taken from the Minutes of the Court. H. L. SMITH, Clerk. Nov. 2, 1837.—St.—\$9 00.

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Order of the Court, November 1837. WHEREAS, William Little, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Silas Little, deceased, having filed his vouchers and for final settlement on said Estate; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that a public sale be made in the County of St. Clair, for forty days, requiring all persons interested in the settlement of said Estate, to appear before the Judge of the County Court at an Orleans Monday in December next, and show any objections, why said final settlement should not then be made. Copy Test. JOSHUA W. HOOVER, Nov. 9, 1837.—St.—\$7 00.

A NEW WORK. ON THE FIRST OF JULY, 1837, Will be published, beautifully printed, in paper, of an extra large royal octavo, neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first of a new periodical work entitled

The Gentleman's Magazine. EDITED BY WILLIAM E. BURTON, Publisher. To whom all original communications will be addressed. The announcement of a new periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling; but having contemplated an alteration in the very popular, monthly publication, "The Gentleman's Magazine," the proprietors deem it best to present the "perfected arrangements, and produce a work, embodying the most wholesome points of the former, but conducted with sufficient energy, to ensure the success of their new enterprise. To ensure the success of their new enterprise, they have secured a respectable and extensive subscription list, to which this work is designed as a supplement, to which this work is designed as a supplement, to which this work is designed as a supplement.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine, every respect be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary production, as eagles soar, above the ken of man; but we content with merely skimming the surface of the ground, our pages shall not be filled with speculations, nor shall we display the brilliant critical acumen in matters "caviare to the general." In short we do not mean to be profoundly philosophical, or to produce a treatise on metaphysics—a literary mélange, possessing variety, palates and sufficient interest to command attention on the parlor table of every gentleman in the States.

In the varied and ample page of contents to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, articles will be found from some of the most distinguished writers of the day—essays humorous and graphic delineations of men and manners—spirited translations of the higher portions of literature of continental Europe. A series of biographical notices of the principal statesmen of the hemisphere. The current literature reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from the most valuable works. An original copy will not otherwise be obtained, will be given in music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine, will contain two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns, forming at the close of the year, two large volumes of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight columns, each column containing one thousand and one hundred and fifty words, or an octavo page of average proportions. The proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names, immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducement for Clubbing, the advantage of which proposition can remain in force for a few months. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, for a single copy, will be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a five dollar subscription will produce two copies to the same direct club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles and Alienian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention. Editors occasionally inserting this proposition, forwarding a marked paper, will be entitled to a change.

Dear Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the publication of the Gentleman's Magazine, and in reply to inform you that the same will be published on the 1st of July next. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Wm. E. Burton, Publisher.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. DECEMBER 14, 1837.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN A. FINLEY, as a candidate for of Benton County. Nov. 30, 1837.

ough no more than we anticipated, yet we regret to learn, by one of our letters Tuscaloosa, that the petition forwarded from here, met with opposition from members from the counties therein named. We do not regret it so much on account of the probability of this particular measure, as we do of the effect this want of union and concord will have, on every measure proposed to advance the interests of this great State. In fact, while this state of division exists, the representatives from the up country, so zealous and diligent they may be for the interests of their constituents, will do little more than beat the bushes, whilst others gather the

whigs have been constantly echoing, victory, glorious victory, great whig triumph for the last six years; and now, when "as one of the whig papers expresses it, they really obtained a victory in New York, it is for them to make many of their partisans believe it. Like the boy in the fable, they tried wolf, wolf, so often, that they are not when they really do tell the truth. We think this difficulty, from the extraordinary means used by the whigs to manifest their joy on occasion—such as, feasting, illuminations, fires on the summit of the mountains, flags, firing of cannons; and some even go so far, as to charter a thunder cloud to its artillery in honor of the glorious event. It is strange, that a party which has been so used for a number of years past, should be so joyful at the gain of a few counties in New England. Already are some of the whig papers to hold conventions to nominate a suitable successor Mr. Van Buren, or rather, kind inform the people three years before hand, Mr. Webster, Clay or Harrison is to be their President. We would advise them not to be in a great hurry in making their president, as the Tennessee whigs in electing their "Senators at the appointed time, the republican of the union should elect another man over and their favorite come out second best. The caucus and convention proposition, coming the whig party, is a good comment on the tenacity of parties. It is an undeniable fact, the party will loudly condemn in another the same measures which they themselves will when it is their own purpose.

understand that the individual to whom was the contract for carrying the mail three weeks in stages, from this place to Huntsville, has determined, from some cause unknown, to quit his contract. If we are rightly informed, there is no penalty attached to the forfeiture of a contract. For several reasons, we think this is a loss in the contract arrangements of the Post Department. For instance, how easy would it be for a man who had reason to believe that an individual designed to bid for a route, to put in a bid lower than he himself would be willing to take it, in order to defeat him; and the person interested be disappointed in their just expectations of mail facilities. In this particular, the consequence will probably be, that the interested in the route from here to Huntsville, if they get any mail at all, the ensuing winter will be put off with a horse man's care.

Letters published to-day from Tuscaloosa, will find all the legislative news of interest, and expressed perhaps in a way more understood, than by the regular reported proceedings. The information contained in the from Tuscaloosa, published to-day, verbally, that the bill introduced by Mr. St. Clair, to attach a portion of Benton to Cherokee, and a portion to St. Clair, passed in the committee. We also learn, that the bill, incorporating the Town of Huntsville. The bill is understood to vary in details, from the act of incorporation which passed at the call session, but of its particulars we have no knowledge.

Bill for the better regulation of trade in the city of Mobile, passed the house on the 4th inst. in the copy published in to-day's paper.

Tuscaloosa, Nov. 19th, 1837. Dear Sir, I embrace this opportunity of writing to you some of the proceedings of the Legislature. A bill has been introduced to appropriate of the three per cent fund to the obstructions of the Coosa river; my expectation that we will get at least fifty thousand dollars for that purpose—several measures of importance now before this body, but whether they will be matured into laws, or if so, modifications they may undergo previously, is not yet foretold. The banks constitute an engrossing interest, some change may be made in their appointment &c.—the bill proposed, but four, and allow them an annual salary of not more than \$1000. It is not enough however, that the banks should receive such aid as may enable them to increase the embarrassments of the country as early a day as possible to relieve the payments. To bring about this relief, I conceive it to be important that the amount of specie in the banks should be increased, to enable the banks to resume their operations, and to enable them to resume withdrawing their own paper from circulation, the amount of specie now on hand sufficient for the redemption of their

ills, would augment the distresses of the people to a fearful extent. The measures now before the Legislature with a view to the redemption of the specie of the time of redemption on the State Bank, so as to make them negotiable for specie, and authorizing of the banks to discount bills, and the shipment of cotton, which will amount to a considerable advantage to the merchant and farmer, and secure the banks, which measure I am inclined to believe to be good.

There is a bill in progress to stay the payment of debts, where there has been a tender of the paper of the State, and a refusal to receive. Motionally adopted, that it would be very acceptable. I introduced a resolution accompanied with a petition on the subject of an agency of the Bank at Jacksonville, which was referred to a committee of which I am chairman; the committee have acted upon it as yet; but will next week. The measure is very uncertain, as there is opposition from some of the counties named in the petition. There are many places wanting banks, all cannot be granted, some must go wanting. Uniting exertions will be used in the promotion of a measure which I consider of so much importance and interest to my constituents.

Mr. Cobb of St. Clair county, has introduced a bill to take a portion of our county, and attach to Cherokee—he has a long petition on the subject—I have succeeded in getting the matter laid over until the representative from Benton arrives, it will to a considerable degree depend on what he may take, whether the bill will pass or not, but I think it will be defeated in the Legislature. As soon as I have an opportunity, you shall be advised.

WILLIAM BRADSHAW, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TUSCALOOSA, Dec. 2, 1837. Dear Sir—I was anxious when I entered upon the discharge of my public duties to have been enabled, from time to time, to send to my constituents, such of the proceedings of the Legislature as would have placed them in the possession of all the business before it. In this, however, I have been disappointed. Members are not even furnished with the ordinary newspapers of the city, unless they are subscribers. I state these facts to show to the citizens of our county, that of them I am not unmindful.

Much business of great importance, is now being investigated by appropriate committees in both branches of the General Assembly; and upon the report of those committees, I will be enabled to furnish you, with what will probably be the final action of the Legislature. Our Banks—their condition—and management are subjects of Legislative action taking the lead of all others, in point of interest and excitement. Many, and various propositions offering in their character, have been made, in relation to these subjects—all of which have been referred to appropriate committees, no Report from any, however, has yet been made.

An act to regulate trade in the city of Mobile has engrossed the attention of the House of Representatives this week. The Bill provides that hereafter commission merchants in that city, shall before they exercise that profession present to the Judge of the County court a certificate of good moral character—enter into Bond and Security in the sum of \$20,000 for the faithful sale and accounting for, of all cotton or other commodities which may be consigned them for sale, and take an oath not to purchase, or be interested in, the purchase directly or indirectly of any such commodity so consigned. And making a violation of this act an indictable offence punishable with fine and imprisonment. It has already been debated at great length and I think will pass.

Bills are also before appropriate committees making appropriations, to make several Rivers therein named navigable, and especially to make the downward navigation of the Coosa River secure. Also, one, making a loan of one hundred Dollars to the Coosa and Wetumpka Rail Road Company. These are all subjects of vital interest to our section of the State, and for their fate I have deep solicitude,—no energy of mine, is inactive, no means within my reach, unused to effect the passage of the Bills.

I am as yet wholly unable to predict the fate of our favorite object the Bank agency. It is indeed here, a delicate subject. I have written these few lines in great haste, to give through your paper the information which they contain, the only means to which I could at this time resort.

I am sir respectfully, Your fellow-citizen, W. B. MARTIN. Tuscaloosa, Ala. Dec. 2d, 1837. Mr. J. F. GRANT—Dear Sir—The dull monotony of private legislation, consisting of introducing and passing, in succession to the second and third reading, Bills to incorporate Academies, "Jockey Clubs, Villages, Cross roads, &c. and to authorize the erection of bridges, gates &c. &c. was succeeded about a week ago, by the bustle and anxiety, which is sure to attend the discussion of any measure, so vitally affecting the interest of the whole community of the Planters of South Alabama, and the whole fraternity of commission merchants in the city of Mobile, as the Bill introduced some time since by the Hon. C. W. Lee, of Perry Co., referred, and reported back to the House—to regulate trade in the city of Mobile. A copy of the same was sent you a few days since, but lest you should not receive it, I will remark in reference to its provisions, for the information of your readers, that the business of commission merchants in the city of Mobile, or elsewhere in this State, and that before any person, shall engage in the business of Commission Merchant, in the City of Mobile, he shall produce to the Judge of the County Court of that (Mobile) county, satisfactory evidences of good moral character, and moreover, enter into bond with approved security in the sum of Twenty thousand Dollars, to the Judge of the county court, and to his successors in office, well and faithfully to discharge his duty as commission merchant, and to pay over, and account for, all monies received, for any person, by virtue of his engagements as aforesaid, which bond may be sued on as often as forfeited, either in Mobile, or the county in which the defendant or defendants reside; in summer, it further requires the party to take and subscribe an oath that he will in no wise be concerned in the purchase of any goods, wares, or merchandise, or other thing consigned to him for sale—and that he will well and truly account for all monies received on account of any such consignment. In its more important details, the Bill goes far in protecting the planters, from the impositions heretofore practiced by commission-merchants upon that very meritorious class of community, so much to be pitied. Having been made a special order for last Monday, and the question being generally the best Bill to be engrossed, (which you know is generally the case), in a very lucid and convincing argument, which occupied two hours, in which the bill was brought fully to light, and exposed in all their glaring, corrupt and unwarranted features, (in which I was assisted by the quite expert) the system of materially affecting the interests of the planters, and showing most conclusively, that a reform of these abuses, was loudly called for.

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He was followed by Gen. Baces of Mobile, in opposition to the bill, who also set up a defence of the Mobile merchants in reference to some few objections offered a substitute for the whole bill, changing materially its features. He advocated the provisions of his substitute, and opposed the original bill with much credit to the talents of that gentleman, which are any thing else than ordinary. I understood him as questioning the constitutionality of the measure, which he said would be setting up a monopoly in Mobile, and placing the commission business in the hands of a few, to the exclusion of many meritorious men—besides many other objections (of which I cannot speak) all of which were sustained in a manner creditable to the established reputation of that gentleman.

Mr. Womack of Butler, succeeded in favor of the bill; and in an argument of some length, demolished fairly, the whole fabric of constitutional objections raised by Judge Porter. Mr. Lee replied briefly to the arguments in favor of the substitute. After which Col. Martin, in his maiden speech, advocated the rights and interests of the planters, and exposed the corrupt practices of the Mobile commission-merchants. Nothing was done yesterday in either House, except that the death of the Hon. D. Sullivan, a member from the county of Perry, was announced. Resolutions adopted, as usual on such occasions, and arrangements made to attend his funeral in procession, which was done in the evening. The Rev. D. P. Bester, a member from Greene county, officiating, delivered a very impressive and appropriate discourse.

The day, the debate was continued on the Mobile Bill, by Judge Porter, in reply to Messrs. Lee and Womack, and by Mr. May of Tuscaloosa, who, differing with his colleague, the Judge, advocated the passage of the bill, in one of the enthusiastic, zealous efforts, which characterize the gentleman as a debater. After Mr. May had concluded, Judge Smith of Madison obtained the floor, and in being late, the House adjourned. It is understood that he will advocate the measure, and argue both its constitutionality and expediency.

This measure has gathered interest at every step. An act doors influence has been attempted to be brought to bear by those who dread its provisions, and the cry of proscription has been heard both in and out of the house. But I have little doubt the House will pass the bill, and throw around the agricultural interest of the State, a shield against the corrupt machinations of those who would riot upon the substance of the planter. In relation to the Banks little is doing, except that a joint select committee are progressing in their examinations with a view to a full development of the operations of these institutions. The reports of the commissioners appointed by the Governor, to examine the Banks, have all come in, but are not yet printed—when that shall have been over, and the committee makes their report, we may expect some definite action on the various projects now before the two houses. The first is that of Mr. Erwin of Green, which proposes to reduce the number of Directors to four, and a president, to be elected biennially by the General Assembly—to give them a stated salary in lieu of any bank accommodation, and require of them an oath to the effect that they will not be either directly or indirectly concerned or interested in the discount of any note offered—and proposing further to elect three commissioners to examine the affairs of the Banks twice a year and report, and that the annual statements shall be made of the transactions of the Banks and published for the information of the people.

This bill was referred on its second reading, to a select committee of two members from each judicial circuit, and will be reported on next week—what its ultimate fate will be, I am unable to say, as there seems a diversity of opinion among the members as to what will be the best disposition of this subject, so very embarrassing, and of such vital interest to the people of this State, who stand pledged by the ultimate redemption of all the responsibility incurred by the State, in the establishing of these banks. All agree that something should be done to allay the anxious fears of the people, and allude the matters of distrust so frequently heard, "that all is not right with the Banks" but steps should be taken to bring about a speedy resumption of specie payments by the Banks, and secure the character of the currency, from the heavy depreciation, which has already come upon, and still threatens it. Yet many seem fearful to risk an experiment, which is new, and which they are not satisfied, will prevent the evils, and secure the benefits in view. Hence I conclude, that of all the various measures proposed, to remedy the present inconveniences, say the bill spoken of above, and several others to fix Directors in every county, to have Committees in each county to recommend notes for discount, &c. &c. little will be done to vary the present arrangements.

The proposition to establish an Agency at Jacksonville, is yet before a committee—what its fate will be I cannot say with certainty, but fear this is a very inauspicious time to accomplish a measure of so much importance to the people of Benton County. Gen. McClellan's bill, proposing to appropriate thirty thousand dollars for the improvement of the Coosa River is reported by the Committee to whom it was referred and will come up in a few days, with (I think) a strong probability of passing. Much credit is due to this gentleman for his lively interest he has taken in this measure, of such substantial interest to all the up country of the State. A resolution was offered this morning by Mr. Williams of Henry, to adjourn on the 16th inst. but was laid on the table—yeas 59, nays 2.

Both houses have been indefatigable in their labors and attention to business, yet I do not think they can get through and adjourn before Christmas. I remain Very respectfully, Yr. obt. servt. G.

Tuscaloosa, Ala. Dec. 6, 1837. Dear Sir—I in my last of 2d inst. you was informed of the proceedings had in the house for the last week, especially in relation to the bill for the better to regulate trade in the City of Mobile, which was under consideration when the house adjourned, on Saturday.

The consideration of the bill was resumed on Monday—and Judge Smith, who had the floor from a previous day, addressed the house at considerable length in support of it. He argued the constitutionality of the measure in a very conclusive manner; and then proceeded in support of its expediency to give a plain statement of what he had seen and heard in Mobile himself, of the actions and doings of commission-merchants. After he had concluded, various maneuvers, in parliamentary tactics were attempted, to evade the main question, which was carried 53 to 49—and the bill passed, in the shape of the copy sent you a few days since.

Yesterday the house took up on its third reading, a bill to establish a board of commissioners for the improvement of the Tombigby river. This bill appropriates Twenty five thousand dollars of the interest of the three per cent fund, to be expended in removing obstructions in the said river. It was advocated by Messrs. Speaker (McClung,) Payne, Shields, Erskine, Baker, and Bester; and opposed by Messrs. McClellan, Scott of (Jackson) Priest and Booker; and passed yeas 57 Nays 21.

When it is recollected that this vote may be taken as a test of the disposition of the house by which they appear willing to expend the interest of this fund to works of internal improvement, and recollect that in the early part of the session Gen. McClellan, the able and assiduous member from Tallapoosa, introduced a Bill to provide for removing the obstructions in the Coosa River, so as to secure at all bottom boats of ordinary tonnage, (which has been neglected and aided onward in its different stages by the attentions of that gentleman—and that as said before, its fate is indicated by the vote taken on yesterday—a knowledge of the advantages that will result, upon the success of such a measure, to the people of the up country generally, in the facilities of their crops, has induced me to communicate, the fact of the passage of these bills, confident as I am of the success of the Coosa measure.

I was happy to observe on the passage of Tombigby bill, on yesterday a spirit of liberality among the members, from the north, generally—and a desire to advocate the great interest of the community at large, without reference to any local or sectional feeling, but while thus liberal and untrammelled by local feeling, was also pleased to see, a strict watch kept against that system of lavish general appropriation for significant objects. It is certainly right the interest at least of this three per cent fund should be disposed of in the manner contemplated by Congress; but in doing so, there are objects of real magnitude—involving interests coextensive with the State, in the accomplishment of which we may see a train of advantages resulting to a series of generations, far surpassing, a general distribution of this fund as has been proposed to the different counties to be squandered away—according to the various notions, or local feelings of the authorities of such counties.

As ever yours &c. G. A BILL to be entitled an act for the better regulation of trade in Mobile. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That from and after the passage of this act, the trade and business of receiving on consignment or otherwise, holding or storing and selling, shipping, forwarding or otherwise disposing of cotton, or other commodity, or goods, wares, and merchandise, of any description whatever, and charging, excepting, on the city of Mobile, or elsewhere in this State, by any person, as commission merchant, factor, broker, or agent for others, shall and is, hereby, declared to be a public and common franchise.

do solemnly swear, that I will honestly and faithfully discharge the business and duties of commission merchant, factor, broker, or agent for others, in the city of Mobile, and that I will not directly or indirectly, either as principal, partner or agent, be interested or concerned, in the purchase of any cotton or other commodity, or any goods, wares and merchandise, that may be consigned, delivered or entrusted to me to sell or dispose of. If any person who may take said oath, shall be interested or concerned in, or any goods, wares and merchandise, that may be consigned or delivered to him, to sell or dispose of, he shall be deemed and taken, to have committed perjury, and shall be liable to be indicted and punished accordingly.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the bond provided to be given by the second section of this act, may be sued upon by any person who may be injured or aggrieved, by the person or persons giving the same, either in the county where the plaintiff or the defendant or defendants, shall or may reside, and a recovery had for the amount of any damage or injury the person suing, may, have sustained: And the said bond shall not become void upon any one or more recoveries, by any person or persons, who may at any time be injured or aggrieved—and a copy of said bond, certified by the clerk of the county of Mobile county, shall be sufficient evidence on the trial for any suit brought on said bond.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, shall be guilty of acting as, or exercising the trade and business of commission merchant, factor, broker, or agent, for others in the city of Mobile, contrary to the provisions of this act, or without first qualifying as herein prescribed, he or they so offending, shall be liable to forfeit and pay for each and every act, he or they may perform and commit the sum of one thousand dollars, to be received by any person who

will sue for the same—one half to the use of the person so suing, and the other half to the use of the State of Alabama. And any such suit may be brought and maintained, either in the county where the plaintiff or defendant, shall or may reside. And in every such suit the burden of proof, shall be on the defendant, so far as a compliance with the provisions of this act may be involved. Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the clerk of the county court of Mobile county, for performing the services required by the second section of this act, shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of five dollars, and the judge of said court shall be entitled to receive for his services, the same amount—to be paid by the person or persons who may require said services to be performed.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. James Duys, Dr. Z. ELLISON to Miss EMILY T. MOORE, all of this county.

SCHOOL LAND FOR SALE. THERE will be offered for sale on the 25th January, 1838, the School Land in Township eighteen, range nine east of the Coosa Land District, lying in Fish-head Valley, Randolph co. Ala. TERMS OF PAYMENT—Four equal annual instalments. Notes with approved security will be required, and at the completion of the last payment there will be a patent issued by the Governor of the State of Alabama to the purchaser. WILLIAM MULALLY, ROBERT CASKEY, WILLIAM RAGAN, } Com'rs. December 14, 1837.—3t.

Administrator's Notice. THE creditors of the estate of John G. Arnold, deceased, are hereby notified to lay in their accounts to me, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. ROBERT BELL, Sheriff & Administrator, by order of the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County. Dec. 14, 1837.—4t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, RANDOLPH COUNTY. CONTROLLED before Andrew M. Cutlers, by John Roads, a dark Brown mare, swined in her left shoulder. Appraised to twelve dollars and fifty cents, by John Ship & Ransom Ship, this Nov. 1837. JEFFERSON FALKNER, CLERK. Dec. 14, 1837.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, ST. CLAIR COUNTY. TAKEN UP and posted by Elcanor Bearden, a Sorrel Mare Poney, with some Saddle Spots on her back, and a star in her forehead, thirteen hands high, sixteen or eighteen years old, and gray headed.—Appraised to fifteen dollars November 16th, 1837, by Moses Dean & N. R. Bradshaw. Test. JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK. c. c. Dec. 14, 1837.—3t.

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY. Special Orphan's Court, No. ON the petition of Jarred, for the sale of Land-

Second, the second, and so on to the true cause of the almost unprovoked destruction of life. Some of the lower houses are covered up to a great depth with the ruins of many others which were above them. From this cause also it occurred that a vast number, who were not instantaneously killed, perished before they could be dug out; and some were taken out five six, and I was told, seven days after the shock, still alive. One solitary man, who had been a husband and a father, told me that he found his wife with one child under her arm, and the babe with the breast still in its mouth. He supposed the babe had not been killed by the falling ruins but had died of hunger, endeavoring to draw nourishment from the breast of its lifeless mother! Parents for Court told me that they heard the above case, and is not an unimportant of this State; Complainant, ordered and decreed that unless the said Ridge shall appear on or before the first day of the next Term of our said Court to be held at the Court House in Cedar Bluff, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, to the above Bill of complaint, that the said Bill will be taken as confessed as to him.

It is further ordered, that this order of publication against the said Ridge, be published for Eight weeks, by weekly insertions in the Jacksonville Republican; and this cause is continued. A true copy of the Minutes. Test. H. L. SMITH, CLK. C. C. Nov. 2, 1837.—St.—\$9 00.

WHITE, HAGER & CO., ARE Agents for the Smith and Rust Printing Presses with which they can furnish their customers at manufacturers' prices; Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per lb. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE & HAGER. 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.



the drawing room  
Gen. & Mrs. O...  
ham, and sen...  
Col. and Mrs. B...  
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positively!—W...  
in a low voice.

tenders his services in the various branches of his profession to the citizens of the adjoining counties. His office is on the west side of the square, at which King's Tavern he may always be found when professionally absent.  
JACKSONVILLE, September 7th, 1837.

**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 SANCHE, and says he belongs to Allsey Pollard, Ga. County, Alabama—about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his eye.—The owner is requested to come for charges and take him away.  
Z. P. SHIRLEY, Sailor.  
July 5th, 1837.—if.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
BENTON COUNTY.  
TAKEN UP by Charles Norman, living on Tallapoosa, one Stray Filly, about 18 months old, a Brown Bay with a white ring on the left hind foot—appraised to fifty-five dollars.  
Nov. 20th, 1837.  
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.  
Nov. 27, 1837.—3c.

**BARGAINS.**  
HOEVER wants bargains from this date may bring the cash, and get them at the lately occupied by Peter Pope, Esqr., in Wetumpka, at new cost and charges.—Merchants wishing to purchase can have them on short credit with good endorsers.  
J. D. WILLIAMS.  
Wetumpka, July 31, 1837.  
The papers in Talladega & Jacksonville, will show the above until ordered to stop.

**LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL ROAD.**  
The usual wages of the country will be paid, and the Company will make payments every day.—The hands will be well fed and clothed.  
Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, at the subscriber's.  
D. H. BINGHAM,  
Chief Engineer, W & C. R. R.  
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—if.

The Jacksonville paper will please publish above if, and forward their account to this Office for collection.

**Neill Michaux & Thomas, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, MOBILE.**  
Oct. 19, 1837.—3m.

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

**JOB PRINTING & BOOK BINDING AT THIS OFFICE.**

"Well," I said, "looking fellow, if that be the fellow you speak of." "I have read the lives of the Buccaneers and most of the modern novels where pirates are commended into generous out-throats, but remember no hero of them all to compare with the picture of this fine fellow Bulwer himself could scarcely have imagined a more magnificent villain."

This was about eighteen months ago, when I was standing on the wharf, observing the vessels that arrived with a fine breeze, and anchored in succession as a breast of the city of Charleston, in South Carolina.

A tall and most remarkable person approached the spot where I was standing, and with a single sailor within a few yards was immediately engaged in watching the vessels that moved about the harbor. The stranger appeared to be in the prime of life, though somewhat weather-beaten, and his tall, erect and singularly commanding person, with an inquiring eye, rendered him an object of constant attention. He was in the dress of a seafaring person, with a round jacket, the buttons of which displayed an anchor, and his flowing white trousers and large lava-ana that induced me to suppose that he was a naval officer. He approached the sailor and I overheard the following dialogue:

"Do you want a ship my friend?"  
"I don't know; where is she bound?"  
"Oh! never mind where she is bound, I want six good men, and I'll give an advance of fifty dollars, and fifty dollars a month."

"She carries guns, I suppose?"  
"Why the guns are amongst the ballast till she gets outside—you understand?"  
"Yes; but I think I have seen you before. What's your name, if it's a fair question?"  
"Mitchell is my name."

"Did you ever sail out of Baltimore?"  
"Yes; I commanded a Columbian privateer out of Baltimore."  
"So I thought, I knew you Mitchell, you are a pirate. I got a ball through this arm out of your schooner, when we drove you off the James Taylor, Indiaman. You stood off and on at the mouth of the Chesapeake, waiting for her and I was one of the forty men that the owners sent down in a pilot boat, to see her out of soundings. You had to up stick and run, you know."

"Oh! I see you are a fool."  
"Ah! you want six good men, do you clear out, you villain."  
Thereupon the tall stranger did sidle off and disappeared round the bow of a vessel close by.

I then advanced to the sailor and learned from him that this was the renowned Mitchell, who for years had carried terror to the remotest corner of the Gulf of Mexico. He is in low water now," said the tar, "he has nothing left but a little fine toggery; and I expect he is trying to knock up another gang. He came over passenger in that schooner from Nassau, New Providence, and

with you.

The boat was accordingly Captain of the vessel now perceived, to fall in with the humor of this visitor, the only chance of escaping from a band of twenty well armed pirates. Mitchell accordingly conveyed above to the brig, and entered into an easy conversation with the Captain.

"Well, Captain what sort of a passage have you had from Kingston?"

"Oh, a tolerable passage. How have you been lately, Mr. Mitchell?"

"Very well, indeed; but we are rather short of money now about Cuba."

"Ah! every body is short of that; time never were so hard really."

"Well, I must just borrow those ten thousand dollars you have on board, Captain?"

"My dear sir, I have not ten thousand dollars, in the whole brig."

"Oh, yes now you have; they are in boxes marked J. J. stowed away in the ber room. Bear a hand, and let us have it up because it is growing dark, and my men will be up the brig's side to look for it, if you don't save them the trouble."

Upon this, the boxes were speedily produced, and lowered into the boat; Mitchell saying that he would walk into the cabin and give the Captain a receipt for the money which he was so very kind as to lend him. He declared that he had a very great respect for the captain and would be very sorry if any inconvenience should befall him with his owners for lending the money to a friend; and therefore to clear him from blame, he wrote the following receipt:

"Of Cuba, 18—  
Received of Capt. \_\_\_\_\_ of brig \_\_\_\_\_ the sum of ten thousand dollars, marked J. J. which I have not time to count, but do not doubt but that it will prove correct."  
J. MITCHELL.

He then, as if really concerned for the Captain drew out a purse of one hundred guineas, which he offered to him saying that it would be some recompense if he should lose his berth by this adventure; this the captain refused as a favor to himself, but would be glad to reserve the money for his owners. Mitchell however, said he had no respect for owners, who were always insured above the mark; "but this watch, producing a most splendid one, will perhaps suit you better than the money, Captain." The captain however, would accept neither money nor watch unless to be given up to his owners. Mitchell then shook hands with him wishing the brig a pleasant passage and stepping into the boat with the ten thousand dollars was conveyed to his own party, who were waiting at a little distance, and after a gentlemanly gratuity to the sailors of that brig who rowed him the sixteen oared boat disappeared towards the shore, and the brig proceeded on her way.

second, the second, the next, and so on.

the true cause of the almost unprecedented destruction of life. Some of the lower houses are covered up to a great depth with the ruins of many others which were above them. From this cause also it occurred that a vast number, who were not instantaneously killed, perished before they could be dug out; and some were taken out five six, and on I was told, seven days after the shock, still alive. One solitary man, who had been a husband and a father, told me that he found his wife with one child under her arm, and the babe with the breast still in its mouth. He supposed the babe had not been killed by the falling ruins but had died of hunger, endeavoring to draw nourishment from the breast of its lifeless mother! Parents frequently told me that they heard the voices of their little ones crying papa, papa, mamma, mamma, fainter, and fainter, until flushed in death, while they were either struggling in despair, to find themselves, or laboring to remove the fallen timber and rocks from their children. O God of mercy! what a scene of horror must have been that long black night; which closed upon them in half an hour after the overthrow! without a light, or possibility of getting one, four fifths of the whole population under the ruins, dead or dying with frightful groans, and the earth still trembling and shaking as if terrified with the desolation she had wrought!

What a dismal spectacle! As far as the eye can reach, nothing is seen but one vast chaos of stone and earth, timber and boards, tables, chairs, beds, and clothing, mingled in horrible confusion. Men every where at work worn out and wo-begone uncovering their houses in search of the mangled and putrified bodies of departed friends; while here and there I noticed companies of two or three each, clambering over the ruins, bearing a dreadful load of corruption to the narrow house appointed for all living. I covered my face & passed on through the half living, wretched remnants of Sasset. Some were weeping in despair, and some laughing in callousness still more distressing. Here an old man sat solitary on the wreck of his once crowded house; there a child was at play too young to realize that it had neither father nor mother, brother nor relation in the wide world.

his adventures. Expressing afterwards much surprise at the public appearance of this well known piratical adventure. I was informed that the extreme difficulty of procuring satisfactory evidence, rendered prosecution for piracy, almost always unavailing, and that the passing of the Island of Cuba into the power of a great maritime nation is the only effectual method of suppressing the desperadoes of the Gulf of Mexico. H. F.

The following excerpts, are from the speech of Mr. Brooks, Editor of the Express, delivered at the dinner given to the National Typographical Association:

I have never been struck in all my life with the power of the press and its capacity for multiplying this power as on the late reception of the President's Message in this city; a few very few copies came into our hands at eleven o'clock at night, and in twenty minutes after, full three hundred printers' fingers were upon it.—By morning, such marvellous capacity of multiplication did this city possess, that as we rose with the morning sun, and saw the message in every street at almost every door, hawked about and cried for sale by hundreds of boys—on its way too; as it was, to all points of the compass.—in every mail and every steamboat that diverges from this metropolis—it seem to one in one's fancy, that Divinity had interfered, and the document had been showered down from heaven.

the drawing room  
Gen. & Mrs. O...  
ham, and sen...  
Col. and Mrs. B...  
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and turned...  
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erchief now...  
er manner...  
d—I fear I...  
air opposite to...  
positively!—W...  
in a low voice.

... us, long before  
 reception, and are now actually sheltered in  
 it although it is altogether unfinished. After  
 dark I accompanied the priest, to visit  
 the remainder of the christian population of  
 Safet. They were never numerous, and having  
 lost about one-half of their number, are now  
 crowded into one great tent. Several were  
 wounded; to these we gave medicine. Some  
 were orphans, to whom we gave clothing,  
 and the poor people had their necessities sup-  
 plied as well as our limited means would  
 justify. Amongst the survivors is a worthy  
 man, who has long wished to be connected  
 with us, and in whom we have felt much  
 interest. He applied about a year ago to have  
 his son admitted to our high school, but he  
 was then too young. When I left Beyroot  
 it was my intention to bring this lad with me  
 on my return, should he be alive; but alas!  
 his afflicted father has to mourn not only his  
 death, but that of his mother and all his love-  
 ly family, but one.

The earth continues to tremble and shake.  
 There have been many slight, and some very  
 violent shocks since we arrived. About 5 o'  
 clock to-day while I was on the roof our  
 shanty nailing down boards, we had a tremen-  
 dous shock. A cloud of dust arose a-  
 bove the falling ruins, and the people all  
 rushed out from them in dismay. Many  
 began to pray with loud and lamentable cries;  
 and females beat their bare breasts with all  
 their strength, and tore their garments in  
 despair. The workmen threw down their  
 tools and fled. Soon, however, order was  
 restored, and we proceeded as usual. I did  
 not feel this shock, owing to the fact that the  
 roof of the shanty was shaking all the time.  
 Once, however, the jerk was so sudden and  
 violent as to affect my chest and arms pre-  
 cisely like an electric shock.

**CURRAN.**

When a boy, I was one morning playing  
 at marbles in the village ball alley, with a  
 light heart and a lighter pocket. The game  
 and the jest went gaily round, when suddenly  
 among us appeared a stranger, of a very  
 remarkable and very cheerful aspect; his  
 intrusion was not the least restraint upon  
 our merry little assemblage. He was a be-  
 nevolent creature, and the days of infancy  
 (after all, the happiest we shall ever see) per-  
 ceptibly upon his memory. God bless him!

The Brazzoria (Texas) Star, of the 5th  
 ult., says: "It is a fact connected with  
 the history of our country, that our national  
 emblem in all probability owes its adoption  
 to the fancy of a young lady who resides in  
 Georgia. On the passage of the Georgia  
 battalion through Knoxville, they were pre-  
 sented from the fair hands of Miss Jeanna  
 Troutman with a beautiful flag, the first of the  
 kind ever displayed in Texas, his appropri-  
 ate donation of the Single Starred Banner no  
 doubt suggested its choice as the emblem of  
 our country."

**From the Albany Argus.**  
**HIGHLY IMPORTANT!—CIVIL WAR**  
**IN CANADA.**

The ball of revolution in Canada is in mo-  
 tion. The following letter from our atten-  
 tive correspondent at Burlington, Vermont,  
 with the accompanying extra, from the Free  
 Press office, shows not only that a battle has  
 been fought, and lives lost but that it was  
 probably followed by another and more se-  
 vere engagement. We have had little doubt  
 that such would be the state of things sooner  
 or later; but it has been precipitated, and we  
 may look with great interest, not only for  
 events in that quarter, but for sanguinary  
 results.

"BURLINGTON, November 26, 1837.  
 DEAR SIR: Enclose you in hast an extra  
 from one of our offices, on which you may  
 rely as correct; and further more, it is ex-  
 pected that but a few hours after, there must  
 be on the charge of their duties, to elect

**THE BRITISH PROVINCES.**—A detach-  
 ment of the 43d regiment set out from St.  
 John, N. B. for Quebec, by way of Freder-  
 icton and the Madawaska territory, a few  
 days ago. The New Brunswick papers  
 mention some other movements of the troops.  
 The Bangor Whig mentions a rumor that  
 an express had been sent to Washington  
 from the Provincial Government, to obtain  
 provisions for the transport of 10,000 British  
 troops from Halifax and New Brunswick,  
 through the State of Maine, destined to  
 Quebec and Montreal. This is a much  
 greater number of troops than the British  
 Government has in those provinces; but such  
 a number as they may have occasions to  
 send to Canada at this season might un-  
 doubtedly accomplish the march with much  
 greater ease by the rout of the Kennebec  
 river, through Maine, than by way of the  
 Madawaska. We have not yet heard of the  
 closing of the navigation of the Gulf of St.  
 Lawrence by the ice, but it is probably fro-  
 zen over by this time.

**THE CONFEDERATION OF THE SIX COUN-  
 TIES.** so often alluded to in the accounts  
 from Canada as among the organized revo-  
 lutionary movements of the day, embrace  
 the counties of Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe,  
 Souville, L'Acadie, Chambly, and Vercheres.  
 The object of the confederation is self-gov-  
 ernment, so far at least as to provide for  
 the administration of justice, and for mutual  
 defence, independent of the legal tribunals  
 of the country, and the peace establishment.  
 Albany Argus.

**A BILL,** to be entitled, "An Act to change  
 the manner of electing the President and  
 Directors of the Bank of the State of Ala-  
 bama and the several Branches thereof,  
 and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and  
 House of Representatives of the State of Ala-  
 bama in General Assembly convened.

That from and after the passage of this  
 act, there shall be elected annually, as here-  
 tofore, six Directors, and no more, for the  
 Bank of the State of Alabama, and the several  
 Branches at Huntsville, Decatur, Montgom-  
 ery and Mobile, respectively, any four of  
 which shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the  
 said Directors, before they take their seats  
 shall, in addition to the oaths now required  
 by law, take and subscribe an oath that they  
 will neither directly or indirectly obtain  
 any discount or loan in any manner or  
 form, either in their own name or that  
 of any other person, from either of said  
 Banks.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it  
 shall be the duty of each Board of Directors,  
 immediately after they shall have entered  
 on the discharge of their duties, to elect

... twenty or thirty lives  
 and the shipping in the harbor was  
 damaged or wholly destroyed.

Tuscaloosa, Ala. }  
 Nov. 2d, 1837. }

Mr. J. F. GRANT—DEAR SIR—  
 A few days ago, the Rev. Daniel Bester (of the  
 Baptist order) a Representative from the county  
 of Greene, offered the resolutions enclosed on  
 which occasion he addressed the House substan-  
 tially as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Educa-  
 tion be instructed to enquire whether the  
 laws of this State give that encouragement  
 to Education which is contemplated in the  
 Constitution.

Resolved, That they further enquire what  
 means are best calculated to furnish those  
 Townships in which the school lands are of  
 little value, with a school fund.

Resolved, That they enquire into the expe-  
 diency of framing such laws as are calcula-  
 ted to diffuse the means of instruction through-  
 out the State; that said Committee be in-  
 structed to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. speaker—I am a ware that resolutions  
 proposing enquiry in relation to our schools,  
 have passed this House. They do not how-  
 ever, propose an enquiry so extensive as  
 that contemplated in these resolutions.  
 The Constitution declares that "Schools and  
 the means of Education, shall forever be en-  
 couraged in this State." We, therefore, by  
 the most solemn obligations, are bound to  
 give to education that encouragement requir-  
 ed in our fundamental law.

Our schools are known to be generally  
 unsuccessful. Many which formerly flour-  
 ished, have languished and died. The Uni-  
 versity, and other high schools in the State,  
 are far from that prosperity which they de-  
 serve; and which was anticipated. The  
 disease is not found in one school only; it lies  
 deeper—it pervades the State, and calls  
 loudly for your skillful and experienced  
 hand.

These resolutions call the attention of the  
 committee in our school lands, and the dis-  
 tinguishing advantages, which some of our  
 people enjoy, arising from the value of some  
 of these lands. Many persons, who have  
 settled in those townships where the school  
 lands are valuable, find a public fund suffi-  
 cient to educate all their children; while  
 others, who are located near a sixteenth sec-  
 tion, which is valueless, find no assistance  
 in qualifying their offspring to be intelli-  
 gent members of the community. This discrim-  
 ination is the more unfortunate and odious,  
 because the advantage lies where it is least  
 needed; and the disadvantage where it pro-  
 duces the greatest inconvenience. Those to  
 whom fortune has been most liberal, have  
 purchased near the richest school lands,  
 while the poor, who force a churchy soil,  
 are frequently live near the school lands  
 which are worth little or nothing. We may  
 be informed that the General Government  
 made this provision—we may be told that

week have exceeded former receipts  
 and a good many sales have been effected  
 at 10 per cent lower than last weeks quotat-  
 ions from 7 to 8 cents.  
 The stock of Groceries, and provisions  
 increased since our last, but prices still kept  
 down.

**From the Mobile Register.**  
**REVIEW OF THE MARKET FOR**  
**WEEK ENDING 26th**  
**DAILY NOTICE OF THE COTTON**  
 Nov. 25, 1 p. m.—A little more spirit  
 manifested to-day, and sales reach about 800  
 bales, a reduction on fair downwards compared  
 with yesterday's prices. 11 1/2 was paid to-day for  
 fine; 11 a 11 1/4 for good fair; 10 for fair; 9 for  
 middling; and 7 to 7 1/2 for inferior and ordi-  
 nary. Cotton—Arrived this week 6379 bales,  
 which 115 are Florida, and exported in the  
 period to Liverpool 2414 bales; New York  
 together 4802 bales; leaving the stock on  
 on shipboard, not cleared, 16139 bales,  
 of 194 bales same time last season.

In the early part of the week the cotton  
 quotations; and sales to a fair extent  
 were made; within the last two days however  
 obstacles in the way of passing exchange  
 had materially to impede the course of  
 and check the inquiry. In consequence  
 of scarcity of fine cotton, which is eagerly  
 sought, the sales have been chiefly confined  
 to below good fair, which descriptions have  
 a 1-4 cent since our last. The sales of  
 are reported at 3057 bales at rates ranging  
 from 44 to 11 3/4c. The stock on sale is  
 8000 bales of all qualities.

Quotations of Cotton—Corrected by the  
 Committee of the Board of Cotton Brokers  
 of Liverpool.

Good and fine..... 11 1/2  
 Good fair..... 11  
 Fair..... 10  
 Middling..... 9  
 Ordinary..... 7 to 7 1/2  
 Inferior..... 5 to 6

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**  
 GENERAL REMARKS.—Business continues  
 considerable activity. A better feeling  
 in most branches of trade and transac-  
 tions, more liberal scale. Some variations in  
 prices as compared with the previous week  
 are noticed in their proper places. The  
 from the interior have been quite large in  
 sent state of the rivers, which we regret  
 are very low, and falling. The Bigbee  
 river have been too low to permit of  
 two weeks past; and the Alabama will  
 admit light draught boats. The weather  
 pleasant, with cold frosty nights, but no  
 rain.

Flour—The sales have been fair at  
 large lots of Western's. Stock in first hand  
 arrived this week 1365 bbls.  
 LARD—Dull at wholesale. Retail  
 13 1/4. Receipts 389 kegs.  
 PROVISIONS—Mess. Pork 22 1/2; prime  
 Beef 15; prime 10; Bacon Hams 16;  
 15; Shoulders 10c; Mackerel 8 1/2; Salt  
 20c; Rice 6c; Golden Butter 30c.

MOLASSES—Continues scarce with a fair  
 demand at 30c. Receipts 50 bbls.  
 SUGAR—Demand good, and sales to some  
 at 7 1/2 a 8c. Receipts 172 hhd.  
 SALT—Market well supplied, and but  
 demand 32. Received 500 sacks this week.  
 WHISKY—Moderate inquiry at 54 a 56c.  
 Received 453 bbls.

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

REPUBLICAN.

ALBANY, ALA. DECEMBER 21, 1837.

are authorized to announce Mr. A. FINDLEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of the County, Nov. 30, 1837.

are authorized to announce JAMES BOB as a candidate for Sheriff of the County, Nov. 30, 1837.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The failure of the eastern mail, the message was received too late for publication. It is an able and important document and must be read with pleasure.

The recommendation of the passage of laws, and the gradual reduction of the public lands, will meet the approval of our readers.

of our correspondent "G." should be read in our last paper, but did not come in time.

We understand that this day, Dec. 21st, was agreed upon by the Legislature for the publication of the entire list of acts passed at the last session.

War has actually commenced in Canada. It has been fought at St. Dennis, in which British soldiers were killed and wounded, and Canadian Patriots killed not known.

between the Whigs of 1776 & 1837. In the present like this, where the liberty of speech is at the fullest extent, where the press is not shackled by the fetters of despotism.

These are momentous questions which the free men of our beloved country must answer very soon at the ballot box, in the negative, or they must bid adieu to the Constitution.

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to bring the sons of freedom back into colonial vassalage. The very first duty of a Statesman is to enlighten the minds of the people, and let those who fill high places, set about informing the people of the true ground upon which they stand, and the merits of the true question, which seems to have agitated the American people for the last four years, and when the people are correctly informed, they will do right.

The hero of many battles, (Jackson,) who acts at every step, the God of Heaven seemed to have crowned with success, was the first man who endeavored to raise his voice in earnest, in behalf of the constitution, so far as respects the right of Congress to charter a United States Bank. He foresaw, as all statesmen must see, that that great moneyed aristocracy, calling to their aid foreign stockholders, would in the end undermine our government—the machinations, plans, and schemes, were laid deep; and that there was no express power given to Congress to create any corporation.

Are there any of those modern Whigs at the South, and do they want the Constitution of their country most shamefully violated to gratify these new light Whigs of the North at the head of which is Danl. Webster—Hartford Convention, &c. &c.

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his commanding eloquence—the patriotism he evinced—the purity and classic elegance of his language—and above all the principles he avowed and his fearless determination to discharge the duties which devolved upon him as the Executive of the State, enchain the audience in unbroken silence and admiration.

Yesterday was a proud day for the democracy of Alabama, and well may they rejoice in the elevation of their candidate to the Chief Magistracy of the State. I hesitate not to say that Governor Bagby is one of the most talented and eloquent men in the Union. The vessel of State is secure in his hands.

There is much talent in the present General Assembly—some of whom are distinguished for their learning and eloquence, and are an ornament to the State.

There is much business before the two Houses—and the members are industriously engaged in the discharge of their duties.

From the Talladega Register. DIED, at the residence of Col. William Caldwell, in this county, EDMUND M. GEHEE, aged about 26 years—of a protracted attack of bilious fever.

Our young friend was amongst us but a short time since in all the manly vigor of his youth—but alas! he now sleeps in his grave!

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE In Jacksonville.

ON Monday the 22d January next the undersigned will sell to the highest bidder on the premises between 50 and 100 lots, of various sizes in the town of Jacksonville.

There are on some of the lots first rate and very convenient brick yards and lime kilns. Also some with fine spring water running through them, and many of the large lots well timbered, so that persons wishing situations for mechanical business, private residences, farming or grazing can be supplied.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to H. H. & T. M. Boggess, are respectfully requested to come forward and make payment immediately, as they have sold their entire interest in Jacksonville and must close their business.

CASTINGS.

CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, Andirons, Plough moulds, &c. Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the store of HOKE & ABERNATHY.

A Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN of good moral character, qualified to teach the various branches of an English education, can find a situation by applying to either of the subscribers, living six miles south of Jacksonville, on Cane Creek.

Administrator's Notice.

THE creditors of the estate of John G. Arnold, deceased, are hereby notified to lay in their accounts to me, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ON Monday, the first day of January next, there will be sold at the late residence of John D. McReynolds, deceased, on Cane Creek, Benton Co., all the real and personal property of said deceased, including a LOT OF MERCHANDISE.

SCHOOL LAND FOR SALE.

THERE will be offered for sale on the 25th January, 1838, the School Land in Township eighteen, range nine east of the Coosa Land District, lying in Fish-head Valley, Randolph co. Ala.

STATE OF ALABAMA, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

TAKEN before Andrew M. T. Cullers, by John Roads, a dark Brown mare, swined in her left shoulder—Appraised to twelve dollars and fifty cents, by John Ship & Ransom Ship, this Nov. 1837.

STATE OF ALABAMA, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by Elieanor Bearden, a Sorrel Mare Pony, with some Saddle Spots on her back, and a star in her forehead, thirteen hands high, sixteen or eighteen years old, and gray headed.

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

ON the Petition of James Philips, Administrator of the Estate of Zachariah Philips deceased, for the sale of the following described Tract of Land—the East half of the South-east quarter of Section twenty-three in Township twelve of Range three east, in the Huntsville Land District.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public generally; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business.

Cherokee County, Circuit Court October Term, 1837.

John H. Garrett, vs. John Ridge and William Childress. In Chancery.

Cherokee County, Circuit Court October Term, 1837.

Wiley Bracowell, vs. Agness A. Bracowell. Bill in Chancery for Divorce.

Cherokee County, Circuit Court October Term, 1837.

W. R. HINTON, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANT, MOBILE.

BLANK ATTACHMENTS For Sale at this Office.

SADDLERY.



E. CUNNINGHAM, respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the Saddle and Harness making business, in the new building on main street, first door north of the Printing Office, where he assures all persons who may need articles in his line, that it will be to their interest to purchase, as he uses none but the most durable materials, and is always responsible for the faithful execution of his work.

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court, November 1st, 1837. WHEREAS, William Little, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Silas Crump, deceased, having filed his vouchers and accounts for final settlement on said Estate;

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden from trading for a certain note of hand given by me to John Lowry for one hundred dollars, as I have never received value for said note, and am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

A NEW WORK.

ON THE FIRST OF JULY, 1837. Will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal octavo size, and neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work entitled

The Gentleman's Magazine.

EDITED BY WILLIAM E. BURTON, PHILADELPHIA. To whom all original communications will be addressed.

The announcement of a new periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Album," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise on the proprietors.

Cherokee County, Circuit Court October Term, 1837.

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BLANK ATTACHMENTS For Sale at this Office.

WHITE, HAGER & CO.

ARE Agents for the Smith and Rust Printing Presses with which they can furnish their customers at manufacturers' prices; Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per lb.

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.

The Destroyer.

Passages from the diary of a London Physician.

I directed a servant to show me to the room...

"Oh, wretch!" exclaimed Mrs. Ogilvie, observing my eye fixed upon it...

"My brother! my brave and noble-hearted brother!" sobbed Mrs. Ogilvie, and sunk, overpowered by her feelings, into a seat...

"My sweet Emma! Still two thousand miles are between us! Oh that I had an angel's wings to fly to you in a moment!

"Unless something extraordinary should happen, you will see me in about a week after you get this letter—

"I returned this letter to Mrs. Ogilvie in silence, who, with a heavy sigh, replaced it in her bosom."

"I suppose you have heard some of the many painful rumors as to the conduct of Mrs. St. Helen lately?"

"Alas, I fear her heart has been long corrupted." She shook her head and sobbed.

"Oh, many, many worse things than that have come to our knowledge since we returned from the Continent!"

mediately upon her entering the house, the above letter from Colonel St. Helen was placed in her hands.

"In most of the Monday morning's newspapers appeared the ordinary kind of paragraph announcing the 'Elopement in fashionable life'—

"My dear St. Helen!" commenced the General, his agitation apparent. A mighty sigh burst from himself to be drawn into his suffering breast.

"What's all this?" he inquired, in a hoarse, hard-whisper, as General Ogilvie shut the door.

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sound that met my ear prepared me for the worst. Colonel St. Helen was in a fit of apoplexy.

"Sad sights have I seen in my time, but when one is so sad as this, my swelling heart overpowers me!"

"And then, Alverley, come either thou for a moment, slayer of the peace and honor of thy brave brother, soldier!"

"I therefore recommended opening the arterial temporal artery—which was done—and a large to the extremities—

"I wish it—thought—otherwise? What hopeless anguish would be spared him were he never to awake to a consciousness of the tremendous calamity that had befallen him!"

"For nearly a fortnight he lay in a kind of lethargy, never once speaking, or apparently taking any notice of what was passing about him."

"I promised, Doctor, if you could contrive to do so, to be present, but that as Mrs. Ogilvie and the children, and so it was decided to return from visiting a patient in the neighborhood of Mrs. Ogilvie's residence."

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"Yes, my love, we are going to take you to see papa. No, no, I shall not go there! I don't like my papa."

"I don't know my papa," said the child, pouting, and sliding away from us.

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outrage he had committed, commanding again to enter his presence.

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WARE-HOUSE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. The subscribers have purchased the warehouse...

NOTICE. Turner, deceased, will please come and make settlement. His individual partnership concern of Turner & Ellison is closed.



ces, during the current year; a period which, for the amount of public moneys disbursed and deposited with the States, as well as the financial difficulties encountered and overcome, has few parallels in our history.

Your attention was at the last session, invited to the necessity of additional legislative provisions in respect to the collection, safe-keeping, and transfer of the public money. No law having been then matured, and not understanding the proceedings of Congress as intended to be final, it becomes my duty again to bring the subject to your notice.

On that occasion, three modes of performing this branch of the public service were presented for consideration. These were, the creation of a National Bank; the re-vesting, with modifications, of the deposit system established by the act of the 23d of June, 1836, permitting the use of the public moneys by the banks; and the discontinuance of the use of such institutions for the purposes referred to, with suitable provisions for their accomplishment through the agency of public officers.

Considering the opinions of both Houses of Congress on the two first propositions as expressed in the negative, in which I entirely concur, it is unnecessary for me again to recur to them. In respect to the last, you have had an opportunity since your adjournment, not only to test still further the expediency of the measure, by the continued practical operation of such parts of it as are now in force, but also to discover what should ever be sought for and regarded with the utmost deference—the opinion and wishes of the people.

The national will is the supreme law of the Republic, and on all subjects within the limits of his constitutional powers, should be faithfully obeyed by the public servant. Since the measure in question was submitted to your consideration, most of you have enjoyed the advantage of personal communication with your constituents. For one State only has an election been held for the Federal Government; but the early day at which it took place, deprives the measure under consideration of much of the support it might have otherwise derived from the result.

Local elections for State officers have however, been held in several of the States, at which the expediency of the plan proposed by the Executive has been more or less discussed. You will, I am confident, yield to their results the respect due to every expression of the public voice.

Desiring, however, to arrive at the truth and a just view of the subject in all its bearings, you will at the same time remember that questions of far deeper and more immediate local interest, than the fiscal plans of the National Treasury, were involved in those elections. Above all, we cannot overlook the striking fact, that there were at the same time in those States more than one hundred and sixty millions of banking capital, of which large portions were subject to actual forfeiture—other large portions upheld only by special and limited legislative indulgences—and most of it, if not all, to a greater or less extent, dependent for its continuance of its corporate existence upon the will of the State Legislatures to be then chosen.

Apprised of this circumstance, you will judge, whether it is not most probable that the peculiar condition of that vast interest in these respects, the extent to which it has been spread through all the ramifications of society, its direct connections with the then pending elections, and the feelings increased a far greater influence over the result, than any which could possibly have been produced by a conflict of opinion in respect to a question in the administration of the General Government, more remote and far less important in its bearings upon that interest.

I have found no reason to change my opinion as to the expediency of adopting the system proposed, being perfectly satisfied that there will be neither stability nor safety, either in the fiscal affairs of the Government, or in the pecuniary transactions of individuals and corporations, so long as a past, offers such strong inducements to make them the subjects of political agitation. Indeed, I am more than ever convinced of the dangers to which the free and unbiased exercise of political opinion—the only sure foundation and safeguard of republican government—would be exposed to any further increase of the already overgrown influence of corporate authorities. I cannot, therefore, consistently with my views of duty, advise a renewal of a connection which circumstances have dissolved.

The discontinuance of the use of State banks for fiscal purposes ought not to be regarded as a measure of hostility to these institutions. Banks, properly established and conducted, are highly useful to the business of the country, and will doubtless continue to exist in the States, so long as they conform to their laws, and are found to be safe and beneficial. How they should be created; what privileges they should enjoy, under what responsibilities they should act, and to what restrictions they should be subject, are questions which, as observed on a previous occasion, belong to the States to decide. Upon their rights or the exercise of them, the general Government can have no motive to encroach. Its duty towards them is not performed, when it refrains from legislation which would violate the spirit of the Constitution, and be unjust to other interests; when it takes no steps to impair their usefulness, but so manages its own affairs as to make it the interest of those institutions to strengthen and improve their condition for the security and welfare of the community at large. They have no right to insist on a connection with the Federal Government, nor on the use of the public money for their own benefit.

The object of the measure under consideration is, to avoid for the future a compulsory connection of this kind. It proposes to place the General Government in safekeeping and transfer of the public money, in a situation which shall relieve it, from all dependence on the will of irresponsible individuals or corporations, to withdraw those moneys from the uses of private trade, and to confide them to agents constitutionally selected and controlled by law; to abstain from improper interference with the industry of the people, and withhold inducements to improvident dealings on the part of individuals; to give stability to the part of individuals; to preserve the concerns of the Government from the unavoidable reproaches that flow from such a connection, and the banks themselves from the injurious effects of a supposed participation in the political conflicts of the day—escape.

These are my views upon this important subject, formed after careful reflection, and with no desire but to arrive at what is most likely to promote the public interest. They are now, as they were before, submitted with unfeigned deference to the opinions of others. It was hardly to be hoped that changes so important, on a subject so interesting, could be made without producing a serious diversity of opinion; but so long as those conflicting views are kept above the influence of individual or local interest; so long as they pursue only the general good, and are discussed with moderation and candor; such diversity is a benefit, not an injury. If a majority of Congress see the public welfare in a different light; and more especially if they should

be satisfied that the measure proposed would not be acceptable to the people; I shall look to their wisdom to substitute such as may be more conducive to the one, and more satisfactory to the other. In any event, they may confidently rely on my hearty co-operation to the fullest extent, which my views of the Constitution and my sense of duty will permit.

It is obviously important to this branch of the public service, and to the business and quiet of the country, that the whole subject should in some way be settled and regulated by law; and, if possible, at your present session. Besides the plan above referred to, I am not aware that any other has been suggested, except that of keeping the public money in the State banks in special deposit. This plan is, to some extent, in accordance with the practice of the Government, and with the present arrangement of the Treasury Department; which, except perhaps, during the operation of the late deposit acts, has always been allowed, even during the existence of a National Bank, to make a temporary use of the State banks, in particular places, for the safekeeping of portions of the revenue. This discretionary power might be continued, if Congress deem it desirable; whatever general system may be adopted. So long as the connection is voluntary, we need never apprehend a few of those difficulties, and little that dependence, on the banks, which must attend every such connection when compulsory in its nature, and when so arranged as to make the banks a fixed part of the machinery of Government. It is undoubtedly in the power of Congress to regulate and guard it as to prevent the public money from being applied to the use, or intermingled with the affairs, of individuals. This arrangement that entire control over its own funds which I desire to secure to it by the plan I have proposed, it would, it must be admitted, in a great degree, accomplish one of the objects which I recommended that plan to my judgment—the separation of the fiscal concerns of the Government from those of individuals or corporations. With these observations, I recommend the whole matter to your dispassionate reflection; confidently hoping that some conclusion may be reached by your deliberations, which, on the one hand, shall give safety and stability to the fiscal operations of the Government, and be consistent, on the other, with the genius of our institutions, and with the interests and wishes of the great mass of our constituents.

It was my hope that nothing would occur to make necessary, on this occasion, any allusion to the late National Bank. There are circumstances, however, connected with the present state of its affairs that bear so directly on the character of the Government and the welfare of the citizen, that I should not feel myself excused in neglecting to notice them. The charter which terminated its banking privileges on the fourth of March, 1836, continued its powers two years more, for the sole purpose of closing its affairs, with authority to use the corporate name, style and capacity, for the purpose of suits for a final settlement and liquidation of the affairs and acts of the corporation, and personal and disposal of their estate, real, any other manner whatever. Just before the banking privileges ceased, its effects were transferred by the bank to a new State institution then recently incorporated, in trust, for the discharge of its debts and the settlement of its affairs. With this was subsequently made of the large interest which the Government had in the stock of the institution. The manner in which a trust unexpectedly created upon the act granting the charter, and involving such great public interests, has been executed, of inquiry; but much more does it deserve your attention, when it embraces the redemption of obligations to which the authority and credit of the United States have given value. The two years allowed are now nearly at an end. It is well understood that the trustee has not redeemed and cancelled the outstanding notes of the bank, but has re-issued, and is actually re-issuing, since the 3rd of March, 1836, the notes which have been received by it to a vast amount. According to its own official statement, so late as the first of October last, nineteen months after the banking privileges given by the charter had expired, it had under its control uncancelled notes of the Bank of the U. S. to the amount of twenty-seven millions five hundred and sixty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars, of which six millions one hundred and seventy-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-one dollars were in actual circulation, one million four hundred and sixty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars of State bank agencies, ninety dollars in transit; thus showing that upwards of ten millions and a half of the notes of the old bank were then still kept outstanding. The propriety of this procedure is obvious: it being the duty of the trustee to cancel and not to put forth the notes of an institution, whose concerns it had undertaken to wind up. If the trustee has a right to re-issue these notes now, I can see no reason why it may not continue to do so after the expiration of the two years. As no one could have anticipated a course so extraordinary, the prohibitory clause of the charter above quoted was not action for enforcing it; nor have we any general law for the prevention of similar acts in future.

But it is not in this view of the subject alone that your interposition is required. The United States, withdrew their funds from their former direct liability to the creditors of the old bank yet notes of that institution continue to be sent forth in its name and apparently upon the authority of the U. S. States. The transactions connected with the employment of the bills of the old bank are of vast extent; and individuals may be deeply compromised, the interests of undertakings to decide how far or in what form, if which contain no obligation on its part, or the old bank, for such are put in circulation after the expiration of its charter, and without its authority; the question still presses itself upon your consideration, whether it is consistent with duty and good faith on the part of the government, to witness this proceeding without a single effort to resist it.

The reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury, will show how the affairs of that office have been conducted for the past year. The disposition of the public lands is one of the most important trusts confided to Congress. The practicality of retaining the title and control of such extensive domains in the General Government, embracing them into the Federal Union as doubtless by many of our wisest statesmen, is feared that they would become a source of discord and many carried their apprehensions so far as to see in them the seeds of a future dissolution of the Confederacy. But happily our experiences have already been sufficient to quiet, in great degree,

all such apprehensions. The position, at one time assumed—that the admission of new States into the Union, on the same footing with the original States was incompatible with a right of soil in the United States, and operated as a surrender thereof, notwithstanding the terms of the compact by which their admission was designed to be regulated—has been wisely abandoned. Whether in the new or the old States, all now agree that the right of soil to the public lands remains in the Federal Government; and that these lands constitute a common benefit of all the States, old and new. Acquiescence in this just principle by the people of the new States has naturally promoted a disposition to adopt the most liberal policy in the sale of the public lands. A policy which should be limited to the mere object of selling the lands for the greatest possible sum of money, without regard to higher considerations, finds few advocates. On the contrary, it is generally conceded, that whilst the mode of disposal adopted by the Government, should always be a prudent one, yet its leading object ought to be the early settlement and cultivation of the lands sold; and that it should discountenance, if it cannot prevent, accumulation of large tracts in the same hands, which must necessarily retard the growth of the new States or entail upon them a dependent tenantry, and its attendant evils.

A question embracing such important interests, and so well calculated to enlist the feelings of the people in every quarter of the Union, has very naturally given rise numerous plans for the improvement of the existing system. The distinctive features of the policy that has hitherto prevailed, are to dispose of the public lands at moderate prices, thus enabling a greater number to enter into competition for their purchase, and to accomplish a double object of promoting their rapid settlement by the purchasers, and at the same time increasing the receipts of the Treasury to self for cash, thereby preventing the disturbing influence of a large mass of private citizens indebted to the Government which they have a voice in controlling; to bring them into market no faster than good lands are supposed to be wanted for improvements, thereby preventing the accumulation of large tracts in few hands and to apply the proceeds of the sales to the general purposes of the Government; thus diminishing the amount to be raised from the people of the States by taxation, and giving each State its portion of the benefits to be derived from this common fund in a manner the most quiet, and at the same time, perhaps the most equitable, that can be devised. These provisions, with occasional enactments in behalf of special interests entitled to the favor of the Government, have, in their execution produced results as beneficial upon the whole as could reasonably be expected in a matter so vast, so complicated, and so exciting. Upwards of seventy millions of acres have been sold, the greater part of which is believed to have been purchased for actual settlement. The population of the new States and territories created out of the public domain, increased between 1800 and 1830 from three hundred thousand souls, constituting at the latter period, about one fifth of the whole people of the United States. The increase since cannot be accurately known, but the whole may now be safely estimated at over three and a half millions of souls, composing nine States, the representatives of which constitute above one-third of the Senate, and over one-sixth of the House of Representatives.

Thus has been formed a body of free and independent land holders, with a rapidly unequalled in the history of mankind; and this great result has been produced without leaving any thing for future adjustment between the government and its citizens. The system under which so much has been accomplished cannot be intrinsically bad, and adapt it to changes of circumstances, may I think, be safely trusted for the future. There is, much virtue in stability; and although great and obvious improvements should not be declined, examination, and the clearest demonstration of its practical utility. In the history of the past, we have an assurance that this safe rule of action will not be departed from in relation to the public lands, nor is it believed that any necessity exists for interfering in the fundamental principles of the system, or that the public mind, even in the new States, is desirous of any radical alterations. On the contrary, such modifications and additions only as will more effectually carry out the original policy of the filling out new States and Territories with an industrious and independent population.

The modification most pressingly pressed upon Congress, which has occupied so much of its time for years past, and will probably do so for a long time to come, if not sooner satisfactorily adjusted, is a reduction in the cost of such portions of the public lands as are ascertained to be unsalable at the rate now established by law, and a graduation according to the relative value, of prices at which they may hereafter be sold. It is worthy of consideration whether their justice may not be done to every interest in this matter, and a vexed question settled, perhaps forever, by a reasonable compromise of conflicting opinions. Hitherto after being offered at public sale, lands have been disposed of at one uniform price, whatever difference there might be in their intrinsic value. The leading considerations urged in favor of the measure referred to, are that in almost all the land districts, and particularly in those in which the lands have been long surveyed and exposed to sale, there are still remaining numerous and large tracts of every gradation of value, from the not be purchased at the government price, so long as amount; that there are large tracts which even to that price; and that the present uniform price, combined with their irregular value, operates to prevent desirable compactness of settlement in the new policy on which our land system is founded, to the injury not only of the several States where the lands lie, but of the United States as a whole.

The remedy proposed has been a reduction of price in market, without reference to any other circumstances. The certainty that the effect of time would not always in such cases, and perhaps not even generally, furnish a true criterion of value, and would postpone purchases they would otherwise make, for the purpose of availing themselves of the lower price, with other considerations of a similar character, have hitherto been successfully urged to prevent the graduation upon time.

May not all reasonable desires upon this subject be satisfied without encountering any of these objections? All will concede the abstract principle that the price of the public lands should be proportioned to their relative value, so far as that can be accomplished without departing from the rule, heretofore observed, requiring fixed prices in case of private sales. The difficulty of the subject seems to be in the mode of ascertaining what that value is. Would not the safest plan be that which has been adopted by many of the States as the basis of taxation—an actual valuation of lands and classification of them into dif-

ferent rates. Would it not be practicable and expedient to cause the relative value of the public lands in the several districts, which have been for a certain length of time in market, to be appraised, and classed into more rates below the present minimum price, and to employ in this branch of the public service, or in any other mode deemed preferable, and to make those prices permanent, if upon the coming in of the report they shall prove satisfactory to Congress? Cannot all the objects of graduation be accomplished in this way, and the objections seem to me that such a step, with a restriction of quantity to limited quantities, and for actual improvement would be free from all just exception.

By the full exposition of the value of the lands thus furnished and extensively promulgated; persons living at a distance would be informed of their true condition, and enabled to enter into competition with those residing in the vicinity; the means of acquiring an independent home, would be brought within the reach of many who are unable to purchase at present prices; the population of the new States would be more compact and numerous; and not only would the land be brought within the means of a larger number of purchasers, but many persons possessed of greater means would be content to settle on a larger quantity of well improved lands, rather than emigrate, further west. Such a measure would also seem to be more consistent with the policy of the existing cultivated farms owned by their occupants. That a policy of converting the public domain into small farms is not best promoted by sending emigrants to occupy in groups the best spots of land, leaving immense wastes behind them, and thus rendering it difficult for the government to afford adequate protection, and to encourage industry by reasonable denseness, the tendency of the compact front which it presents to the Indian tribes. Many of you will bring the local knowledge and greater experience, and all positions of every disturbing question in regard to this important interest. If these suggestions shall in any degree contribute to the accomplishment of so important a result, it will afford me sincere satisfaction.

In some sections of the country most of the public lands have been sold, and the registers and receivers have very little to do. It is a subject worthy of inquiry whether, in many cases, two or more districts may not be consolidated, and the number of persons employed in this business considerably reduced. Indeed, the time will come when it will be the true policy of the General Government, as to some of the States, to transfer use of unsold lands, and to withdraw the machinery of the federal land offices altogether. All systems and believe that one of its greatest excellences consists in interfering as little as possible with the internal concerns of the States, looking forward with great interest to this result.

A modification of the existing laws in respect to the sales of the public lands, might also have a favorable influence on the legislation of Congress, in relation to another branch of the subject. Many who have not the ability to buy at present prices, settle on their lands, with the hope of accumulating under pre-emption laws, from time to time passed by Congress. For this encroachment themselves under the plea of their own necessities, the fact that they dispossess nobody, and only encroach upon the waste domain; that they give additional value to the public lands, in their vicinity, and their intention ultimately to pay the Government price. So much weight has from time to time been attached to these considerations, that Congress have passed laws giving actual settlers the tracts occupied by them at the minimum price. These laws have in all instances been retroactive in their operation; but in a few years have been found on the public lands, for similar reasons, with the same privileges. This course of legislation tends to impair public respect for the laws of the country. Either the laws to prevent intrusion upon the public lands should be executed, or, if should be modified or repealed, they should be repealed. If the public lands are to be considered as open to be occupied by any, they should, by law, be thrown open to all. That which is intended, in all instances, to those who are disposed to conform to the laws, that they enjoy at least equal privileges with those who are not. But it is not believed to be the disposition of Congress to open the public lands to occupancy without regular entries and payment of the Government price, as such a course must tend to worse evils than to abolish, which it was found to be the part of wisdom and sound policy to reduce as far as practicable, the causes which produce intrusions upon the public lands, and then to take efficient steps to prevent them in future. Would any single measure be so effectual in reducing all possible grounds for these intrusions as a short period of price already suggested? A law of our country would enable the poorest citizen to accumulate the means to buy him a home at the lowest prices, and leave him without apology for such intrusions, he would enlist no sympathy in his favor; and the laws would be readily executed, without doing violence to public opinion.

A large portion of our citizens have secured themselves on the public lands, without authority; how ask the enactment of another law, to enable them to retain the lands occupied, upon payment of the minimum Government price? They ask that the future may be judged of by the past, little by yielding to their request. Upon a critical examination, it is found that the lands sold at the minimum price since 1820, have produced, on an average, the net revenue of only six cents an acre more than the minimum Government price.—There is no reason to suppose that future sales will be more productive. The Government, therefore, has no adequate pecuniary interest to induce it to drive these people from the lands they occupy, to drive purpose of selling them to others.

Entertaining these views, I recommend the passage of a pre-emption law for their benefit, in connection with the preparatory steps towards the graduation of the price of the public lands; and further and more effectual provisions to prevent intrusions hereafter. Indulgence to those who have settled on these lands with expectations that pre-emption would be made a rule for the future, and at the same time removing the most plausible ground on which intrusions are excused, and

adopting more efficient means to prevent hereafter, appears to me the most judicious position which can be made of this difficult subject. The limitations and restrictions to pre-emption, in the execution of a pre-emption law, necessarily attract the careful attention of the executive to authorize no circumstances which they have been heretofore claiming to be hereafter, most prolific sources of oppression, and instead of operating to the advantage of the Government on industry, are often used only to minister to a spirit of class.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War, will bring to your view the state of the various subjects confided to his department, and the principal part of the Army must be concentrated in Florida, with a view, and a prospect, of bringing the war in that quarter to a speedy close. The necessity of concentrating the Army in Florida, for the purpose of holding an army of less than four thousand men, would seem to indicate the necessity of our regular forces, and the superior well, as greatly diminished, the expense of one of economy as well as of expeditions to the report for the reasons which the Secretary of War, to urge the reduction of the ordnance corps, in which fully the people to maintain, in time of peace, an army adequate to the defence of our frontiers. In periods of danger, and must rely principally upon a well-ordered militia; and some general arrangement long been a subject of anxious solicitude, recommended to the first Congress of Washington, and has been since strongly urged by my immediate predecessors. The provision in the Constitution that it necessary to adopt a uniform system of organization for the militia throughout the United States, presents an insuperable obstacle to the arrangement by the classification of the militia, and I invite your attention to the organization of volunteer corps, and the organization of militia officers, as more practicable; if not equally advantageous, general arrangement of the whole militia of the United States.

A moderate increase of the corps, both in number and topographical engineers, has been recommended by my predecessors, and my conviction of the propriety, not to perform the various and important duties assigned upon them, induces me to repeat the recommendation. The Military Academy continues to furnish the purposes of its establishment, and serves to diffuse throughout the masses of individuals possessed of military knowledge, and the scientific attainments of military engineering. At present, the cadet is bound to serve five years from the period of his enlistment, unless sooner discharged. As only one year's service in the Army after education is completed. This does not appear sufficient. Government ought to consider for a longer period the services of those educated at the public expense; and I recommend that the time of enlistment be extended to five years, and the terms of the engagement enforced.

The creation of a national foundry for the use of the service of the Army of the United States, has been heretofore recommended, and appears to be required to place our ordnance on an equal footing with that of other countries, and to enable that of the service to control the prices of the articles, and graduate the supplies to the wants of Government, as well as to regulate their manufacture, and ensure their uniformity. The same foundry, I recommend the erection of a factory of gunpowder, to be under the management of the Ordnance office. The establishment of a national foundry, upon the plan proposed by the Secretary of War, will contribute to extend the establishments of a similar description, in the Atlantic States, and tend to a more economical distribution of the armament required in the territory of our Union.

The system of removing our Indians from the Mississippi, commenced by Mr. Jefferson in 1804, has been steadily persevered in by succeeding Presidents, and may be considered as the settled policy of the country. Unconnected with any well defined system for the improvement, the inducements held out to the Indians were confined to the greater abundance of game to be found in the West; but when the fiscal efforts of their removal were made, a more philanthropic and enlightened policy was adopted, in purchasing their lands east of the Mississippi. Liberal prices were given, and visions inserted in all the treaties with the application of the funds they received, change, to such purposes as were best calculated to promote their present welfare, and their future civilization. These measures have been attended thus far with the happiest results.

It will be seen, by referring to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the sanguine expectations of the friends and patrons of this system have been realized. The laws, Cherokee, and other tribes have been granted beyond the Mississippi, that, for the part, abandoned the hunter state, and cultivated of the soil. The improvement in condition has been rapid, and it is believed they are now fitted to enjoy the advantages of a simple form of government, which has been submitted to them and received their sanction, cannot too strongly urge this subject upon the attention of Congress.

Stipulations have been made with all the tribes to remove them beyond the Mountains in New York, the Menomonees, Miami and St. Croixes, in Wisconsin, and Miami and Indiana. With all but the Menomonees, it is expected that arrangements for their removal will be completed the present year. The removal, which has been opposed to their removal by some of the tribes, even after treaties made with them to that effect, has arisen from various causes, operating differently on the different parts. In some instances they have been induced to resistance by persons to whom they were important, and the acquisition of their lands was important; and in some by the influence of interested Chiefs. These obstacles must be overcome; for the Government cannot relinquish the execution of this policy without

ant interests, and abandoning the tribes  
of the Mississippi to certain destruc-  
tion. The increase in number of the tribes within the  
States and Territories has been most  
rapidly removed, they can be protected  
from associations and evil practices which exert  
a destructive influence over their des-  
tiny. They can be induced to labor, and to acquire  
the acquisition will inspire them with a  
dependence. Their minds can be culti-  
vated, they can be taught the value of salu-  
tary laws, and be made sensible of the bless-  
ings of government, and capable of enjoying its  
benefits. In the possession of property, knowl-  
edge, good Government, free to give what dis-  
pleases to their labor, and sharers in the  
profits of their industry, they are to be protected, and secured, they  
never present conviction of the importance  
of peace among themselves, and of the  
importance of amicable relations with us. The in-  
crease of the United States would also be greatly  
facilitated by the relations between the Gen-  
eral Government, from what has proved a  
massing incumbrance, by a satisfactory ad-  
justment of conflicting titles to lands, caused by the  
of the Indians, and by causing the resour-  
ces of the country to be developed by the popu-  
late and General Governments, and impro-  
vement of a white population.  
connected with this subject is the obliga-  
Government to fulfill its treaty stipulations,  
see the Indians thus assembled, at their  
places from all interruptions and disturbances  
their tribes, or nations of Indians, or from  
person or persons whatsoever, and the ob-  
ligation to guard from Indian hostility  
settlements, stretching along a line of  
one thousand miles. To enable the Gov-  
ernment to redeem this pledge to the Indians, and to  
adequate protection to its citizens, will require  
the presence of a continued regular force on  
the frontier, and the establishment of a chain of perma-  
nent fortifications. Examinations of the country are now ma-  
king a view to decide on the most suitable points  
of fortresses and under works of de-  
fense, the results of which will be presented to you by  
the Secretary of War at an early day, together with  
the effectual protection of the frontier,  
and the permanent defence of the frontier.

I therefore recommend, in a  
such suggestions presented by the  
departments as you may think  
general provision, that all officers  
in, or in the Civil Department,  
with the receipt or payment of public money,  
and whose term of service is either unlimited  
or for a longer time than 4 years, be requir-  
ed to give bonds, with good and sufficient  
security, at the expiration of every such  
period.  
A change in the period of terminating the  
fiscal year, from the first of October till the  
first of April, has been frequently recommen-  
ded, and appears to be desirable.  
The distressing casualties in steam-boats,  
which have so frequently happened during  
the year, seem to evince the necessity of  
attempting to prevent them, by means of  
severe provisions, connected with their cus-  
tom house papers. This subject was sub-  
mitted to the attention of Congress by the  
Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual  
report, and will be again noticed at the pre-  
sent session, with additional details. It will  
doubtless receive that early and careful  
consideration which its pressing importance  
appears to require.  
Your attention has heretofore been fre-  
quently called to the affairs of the District  
of Columbia, and I should not again ask it  
did not their entire dependence on Congress  
give them a constant claim upon its notice.  
Separated by the Constitution from  
of the Union, limited in exte-  
no Legislature of its own  
be a spot where a wise  
of local government is  
adopted. This Dis-  
trict, naturally, has been  
of the Union; it  
are not only  
of po-  
law  
in

individuals of this village. And the girls  
are preparing a standard to present to them.  
Messengers are frequently passing to and  
from Canada. The people of Missisquoi bay,  
who, by the by, are all Tories, keep a guard  
on all the roads leading through or near that  
place, and stop and examine all suspicious  
persons. They are, in my opinion, taking a  
very foolish course, for the government is in  
no condition to send troops there, to assist  
them; and should the radicals obtain posses-  
sion of St. Johns, which I have no doubt  
they will do in a few weeks, they will then  
be in hot water. And indeed I believe the  
radicals now on this side of the line will  
make a dash upon them when they have  
here.  
Sir John Colburn, the commander-in-  
Chief of Canada, has issued a proclamation,  
offering a large bounty to all who will enlist  
for a term of years, or during the war.  
The radicals are concentrating their forces  
at St. Charles and St. Zerevecs, and  
have commenced fortifying the first mention-  
ed place. It is expected that a Declaration  
of Independence will be issued by the Can-  
adians in a few days, and it  
will 'make tracks' for  
ninety-ninth of the  
crisis has ar-  
rived. The  
revolution  
feelings  
pre-

WE are sincere  
customers for  
have extended to us  
to request them to  
make payments. We  
comply promptly with  
anxious to make early c  
W.H.H.  
Jacksonville, Decs 28.



left hind foot by  
thirty dollars.

Dec. 27

PN

that, after all he it to become Lady Helen should take divorce? Horror—

that reached Lord of pressing entreaties of his lamented uncle, that he would lose no as there were many immediate attention. He s accompanied with one of his intimate friend, opened it, and read

Of course I con- des. Don't cut your ish chiefly to say— excitement of the That d—d un- but I hear he's time. Would d the coast is

TER."

As soon as the bustle of his arrival was over, and while the emptied chaise was being led away from the door, a groom, who might have been observed loitering about the street, stepped up, gently pulled the area- bell, and inquired if that was Lord Seckington who had arrived? He was rather tartly answered in the affirmative by a bustling servant. The groom saun- tered carelessly down the street, but as soon as he had turned the corner, he ran as if a pack of beagles had been at his heels, and scarce ever stopped till he reached General Ogilvie's.

About seven o'clock the same evening a gentleman knocked at the door of Lord Seckington's house. Having been informed that his lordship was very par- ticularly engaged, the stranger desired to be shown into the library, where he would wait his Lordship's leisure, as he had a very pressing engagement with him. The servant accordingly ushered him into the library, and took up to Lord Seckington the card of "Major Darnley." He had not long to wait; for in- less than five minutes the door was opened, and Lord Seckington entered in his dressing gown.

"Major Darnley, I presume?" he inquired, politely advancing towards his visitor, who rose and bowed. "I need only mention the name of Colonel St. Hel- en, my Lord," said Major Darnley, in a low tone, "to apprise your Lordship of the painful nature of my er- rand."

"Certainly—I perfectly understand," replied Lord Seckington, rather hastily.

"Of course, my Lord, the sooner this affair is set- tled the better!"

"—means," replied Lord Seckington, calmly. "that my friend, Capt. Leicester, town, will act with you imme-

favor me with a line mating the nature

ton; and sit- ed effect,

Fi— hundred a-year. liberal, certainly. Would she speak to me at Paris? Lord Seckington made no rply, but, with his arms folded, kept walking to and fro, heaving heavy sighs.

Take my advice, Seckington—make a brave effort, and throw it all off your mind.

You know, Leicester, it is not death that I care for, come how or when it may, said he, I'm a little above that, I should hope.

Don't fear Bogy, then, eh? interrupted Capt. Lei- cester, with a smile.

Pshaw! But, by the way, what am I to do? How often am I to receive his fire?

Ah, I've been considering that point, a little. Why think twice.

And I— Fire wide the first time, of course—

But I don't think it is quite such a matter of course Leicester.

Oh, nonsense, it's clear as daylight—trust me. Really it's devilish hard—he'll try to take my life.

It's throwing away my only chance. It's going out to be clean murdered!

Seckington, put yourself in my place. You know that what I say is the correct thing. It must be so, or I am not responsible. If nothing happens, of course he'll demand another shot; and then you may perhaps—hem—I don't say what you ought to do, but I think I know what I should do. And the same if a third is asked for.

Why the devil does not the fellow announce din- ner? exclaimed Lord Seckington, violently pulling the bell.

Hush—don't be so feverish. He announced it five minutes ago—I've been on the move ever since—I've now only a quarter of an hour.

Here the servant made his appearance, and Lord Seckington in silence followed his companion to the dining-room.

The first time you have ever done the honors here, Capt. Leicester, as he took his seat.

he last thought Lord Seckington.

have given at that moment to re—to have begun nothing of considered the end—never to

ome of his brave brother- mortal thralldom he was he been calm enough; ht have recurred to nsuing morning!

the meeting

asting mor-

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paring for her; and beheld the Lord Seckington in the act of being

the carriage, his head covered with

ted white handkerchief. She rushed

down the steps, when one of the

either designedly or accidentally

exclaiming at the same time, "Get

you d—d—!" and she fell

upon the corner of one of the steps

insensible and disregarded till Lord

been carried in, when the hall door

about ten o'clock, and found him in

similar circumstances to those in

been placed by her—formerly attend

that the present was a far more seri-

On the Saturday evening after his

Lord Seckington, I was returning on

visit to a distant patient. When within

the house, I overtook two men carry-

their backs. I stopped my horse

were right—they opened the General

up to the house. So it was at length

broken-hearted St. Helen, victim of

wife of your bosom,—of the villain

soldier, your sorrows were at length

Ogilvie met me at the door, and with

rrible in his countenance and maner-

vent had taken place. "He lay," said

the same state in which you left

last, in a dull stupor. Mrs. Ogilvie

wishes—seeing her excessive

room I had a little before insisted on

resumed her seat on the bed-side. The

seemed to rouse him slightly from

slowly opened his eyes—the first

ness—looked dully at her; I think

them, I think I heard the word

move, and on bending my ear till it

sun; back upon the pillow, he breath-

moment or two, and St. Helen was

that such a polluted being should

last thoughts! Yet there seemed no

in his manner—if it had any charac-

one of forgiveness!"

He bequeathed his fortune to his

leaving Gen. & Mrs. Ogilvie their

also empowered to allow Mrs. St. He-

ever require it, such a sum as would

th reach of destitution. The will was

day before that on which he fought,

I regret to have to mention that

dismiss it briefly and forever. It would

been mercy had Col. St. Helen's ball

brain and deprived him of life on the

cluded intolerable agony for many

wound; and when at length, through

of one of his attendants, he suddenly

ment he had sustained drove him

He gnashed his teeth, and yelled the

solemnous imprecation; and, in short,

ny was he driven by it, that it was

place him for some time under

by violent hands upon him

the strictness of their sur-

ards, the event was

as follows—On the

the Right Hon-

Comma's

of it, 22