

FEBRUARY

At midnight the gale from the north-west, the Barque was no longer able to hold to windward and was blown off a distance of some 30 miles. At this time, six of the crew were badly frost-bitten and the captain, mate and two seamen were all that were left able to hoist and reef the sails. On Monday morning at 11 o'clock standing in shore, they made the southern end of the woodlands, when she was more round and headed to the north under a close reefed main topsail, reefed foresail, two reefed trysail and forestay sail. At 4 o'clock the next morning, the mate took a cast of the lead and reported to Captain Winslow that he had 15 fathoms water. Supposing from the sounding, as laid down on the chart, that with this depth of water he could still stand on 2 hours longer with safety—the Captain gave orders to that effect, and was the more induced to it, as the crew were in so disabled a state, and the weather so intensely cold, that it was impossible for any one to remain on deck longer than half an hour at a time. This event has shewn that the information given by the mate, as to the depth of water, was incorrect, his error probably arose from the lead line being frozen stiff at the time it was cast. Fifteen minutes afterwards the ship struck the bottom, 26 miles east of Sandy Hook at Hempstead beach, and not more than a cable length from the shore. The scene that ensued on board, we leave to the reader's imagination. For one hour and three quarters she continued thumping heavily without making any water, the sea however breaking continually over her. Her rudder was now knocked off, and the Captain ordered the mainmast to be cut away. The boats were then cleared, the long boat hoisted out and veered away under her bows with a stout hawser, for the purpose of filling it with passengers, letting it drift within reach of the people who crowded the beach, then hauling her back again, and thus saving the unfortunate people on board, but this intention was frustrated by the parting of the hawser, which snapped like a thread, so soon as the boat was exposed to the heaving surf. The yawl was next got alongside, and stove to pieces almost instantly. At 7 o'clock the same morning the ship bilged and filled with water. Orders followed from the captain to cut away the foremast, and every soul on board should come on deck. Inexpressible agony they thus remained until 12 o'clock in the afternoon, when a boat was launched from the beach and succeeded in getting under the bowsprit of the wreck. This boat took off Capt. Winslow and 2 men and succeeded in reaching the shore with them in safety. The attempt, however, was attended with such imminent danger, that none could be induced to repeat it. And now, the horrors of the scene were indescribable. Already had the sufferings of the unhappy beings been such as to surpass belief. At the moment of the disaster they had hung around the Captain, covered with their blankets, and set with ice, imploring his assistance, and asking if hope was still left to them. When they perceived that no further help came from the land their piercing shrieks were heard at a considerable distance, and con-

insured by the Government for 3000 dollars. The freight is insured by the State Marine of this city. The Atlantic office is also on part of her cargo. The cargo consisted of 200 tons bar iron, 100 coal, 200 crates. All consigned to Samuel Thompson. Sixteen of the bodies had drifted ashore when our reporter left the beach, all frozen. It was expected the remainder would drift ashore during the night, the wind and current setting strongly in shore. When off the Hook, the Mexican besides her signal for a pilot, had her flag flying Union down, as a signal of distress in consequence of the frost-bitten state of the crew and the shortness of provisions. She spoke on Sunday the Montreal packet ship, from the Captain of which vessel we learn she was below, and reported her arrival in consequence yesterday morning. Of the fleet of 30 vessels that were off the Hook in company with the Mexico on Sunday, waiting for pilots, not more than one have as yet arrived. The unfortunate passengers were of a very superior class, and had considerable property with them. On the bodies which drifted ashore gold to some amount was found. The wreck-master, Mr. James Smith, the Coroner, Mr. Bergen, agent of the Insurance Companies, and guard of 16 picked men, are on the beach to prevent pillage. We forbear further comment, as the day approaches, and it is necessary that we should go to press. **More Wrecks.**—Packet schooner, Oshello, Captain Osborn, hence for Baltimore with a valuable cargo on board, went ashore on Cape Henlopen on the 2d instant, about 4 o'clock A. M. having parted her bowsprit under the broadwater in a heavy gale from the north-west. The vessel has bilged. By a letter from Henry T. Rodney, Esq. agent of the underwriters of New York, we learn that all her cargo will be saved, but in a wet state, except some sugar in boxes. Schooner, Osipian, with a cargo of flour, she having been in the Delaware in the ice, lost both anchors, and got much cut with the ice. Two brig and three schooners were also driven down the bay, and went to sea, supposed for New York. The schooner Harrison (of Egg Harbor), coal loaded for this port, went ashore on Sunday night in a snow storm, about two miles south of the highlands. **Tax Payers.**—The feelings of this community have been shocked by the repetition of marine disasters at the entrance of our harbor accompanied with unusual suffering and loss of life. From a statement in the Watchman Herald, it appears that the Abolition Lecturer who has been traversing that county, meets with very poor encouragement. **Post Office Department.**—It appears by the annual Report of the Post-Master General that there is a surplus on hand of \$200,000. The present number of Post Offices in the United States is 17,100; miles of Post Road in July last, 2118, 164 miles of annual transportation, 27,375, 020.

houses on the premises. Indians were seen on the occasion, but it was reason to believe that a much greater number were concealed in the swamp. It is not known whether these Indians were of those who still remained in Alabama waiting to be emigrated, or whether they were stragglers returning from Florida. The question presents itself, why are these Indians permitted to remain in the nation? Government has undertaken to remove them and why are they still here? Are there no funds to pay the expenses of emigration? Fifty millions in the Treasury and yet about four thousand Indians remaining in Alabama. Amongst them from five to six hundred warriors. The troops have all been moved, but one little company left at Fort Mitchell, a force entirely inadequate to the defence of the country! This subject should be looked into, and these wanderers emigrated with all possible despatch.

Columbus Herald Ed. inst.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES.

CUMBERLAND, Alabama, Jan. 8, 1837.

Messrs. Editors of the ENQUIRER:—The citizens of Russell county, Alabama, have held a public meeting, in consequence of the late murder and burning that took place at Dr. Battle's plantation, at which they adopted resolutions, requesting Capt. Page, the Indian Agent to remove to some convenient point in the western limits of the Creek nation, so called, all the Indians still remaining within their former territory. This measure the citizens think is absolutely necessary for their own preservation, as well as for the personal safety of the Indians themselves. All, or nearly all, of those warriors, who had been friendly during the late war, are either gone to Arkansas or to Florida; and a majority of those capable of bearing arms now in the several camps have come in subsequently and are uncontrollable sometimes in camp, but most frequently prowling about the country, and well armed. It is believed that such are the Indians who committed the recent outrages at Dr. Battle's. They must be disarmed, and if a military force is necessary to effect this object, the nearer the Indians are encamped to those who shall be called to guard them, the less inconvenience will be felt by the soldiery thus employed. Besides, the Government Agents, for investigating land transactions are resident in that quarter, with whom they may have business, and by considering all the camps, there would be less visiting and revisiting among them; during which visits it not infrequently happens that horses are stolen or other thefts committed. The citizens, from the zeal and industry hitherto manifested by Capt. Page in Indian affairs, and his known urbanity and accommodating disposition, have sanguine hopes that their wishes in this particular will be fully considered. It will be soon, however, by the 4th resolution, that the citizens think of not being trampled upon much longer. The time is fast approaching when their duty

will be distinctly understood. Be it remembered that we are not now discussing the policy or impolicy of a United States Bank, nor the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of Congress in granting such charter to any corporation.—There is no Government Bank now; and this is sufficient upon that head. Nor are we discussing the policy or impolicy of the State permitting Mr. Biddle to establish a branch of his Pennsylvania Bank in Georgia. When Mr. Biddle applies to the proper authority, the representatives of the people of Georgia for such a privilege, it will be time enough to discuss its policy or impolicy. But we solicit the attention and consideration of the reader for a few moments, while we shall endeavor briefly to make a clear exposition of the whole matter. The Insurance Bank of Columbus obtained a charter some years ago from the Legislature of Georgia, for the transaction of usual banking and insurance business in the town of Columbus; by this charter the Bank has also the privilege of establishing branches in any part of the State. This is fact No. 1. After the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States, a renewal of which was refused by Congress, the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, in which the principal United States Bank had been located, for a premium paid to her by the stockholders of this defunct institution of FOUR MILLIONS of dollars, agreed to charter the same body of men, with the same capital, and granting them all their old privileges, so far as one State could confer those privileges upon them. This Pennsylvania, as a sovereign State, had a perfect right to do, and with the propriety or impropriety of the act, we have of course nothing to do. But, as our intelligent reader will at once perceive if this mammoth institution were to be confined in her operations to the limits of one State, the premium of four millions was paying wonderfully dear for the privilege. This was but the first step in the enterprise. She must have branches in the States, and do the business of the people of the United States, or she would be reduced to a simple State institution, her premium given away, and her great-moored capacities rendered comparatively profitless. Her grand object therefore, has been to get a foot hold in the different States of the Union. This she has tried in various ways and has mostly failed in her efforts. She has been resisted in Virginia, in Carolina, Alabama, and would unquestionably have been resisted in Georgia, had she made the attempt. Fearful at least of the latter result, she has not applied to the authorities of this State. Now here is the point. If Mr. Biddle desires that the State of Pennsylvania should do the banking business of Georgia, why

be time enough. We have intruded frequently the name of Mr. Biddle. This we do from no disrespect to that gentleman, but because he was brought forward in the article to which we at first referred, as the individual making the purchase, and because we know him to be the very soul of the institution of which we speak. Much less is this a controversy with the individuals in this State whose names we see connected with the proposed institution. Towards all of them we entertain only the most respectful feelings, towards many of them we are bound by the ties of private friendship. But this journal has always been the advocate of State Rights, and God being our helper, it always shall believe as we do, that the sovereignty and independence of the States is the only palladium of freedom, we cannot permit what we deem a palpable invasion of State Rights to pass unnoticed and unopposed. Let Mr. Biddle apply to the State and obtain her permission to place a branch of his national bank within her limits, and our opposition is ended: until then, we shall oppose with all our might, this, as well as all other infractions of the rights of the people of Georgia.—Sou. Recorder.

MOBILE, Jan. 6.

THE TENNESSEE TROOPS.

The Steamboat MERIDIAN arrived here yesterday from Tampa Bay, with three hundred of the brave and gallant Tennessee Volunteers. The residue of the Brigade took passage from Tampa for New Orleans. The reflection that these troops so gallant, high-spirited, and fine looking, when they were mustered into the United States service, in the Creek Nation last summer, should go to Florida, and there suffer as they have done, and then return looking as they now do—is indeed humbling. We understand that but about two-thirds of the Brigade will ever return to Tennessee! and that of the 500 fine horses they had when they arrived in the Creek Nation, 75 only are left. General Jesup was at Tampa Bay, when the Volunteers left. No further movements of the Army under his command had been made. Sad, sad business, that Florida service!—Adv. The Mobile advertiser of the 13th inst. gives the following, as the latest accounts from Texas. We regret to learn the death of Col. Austin.—Democrat. **LATEST FROM TEXAS.** Information direct from Texas up to the 29th December has been received in this city. All that is of importance is given in the following items:

take her. Thus these two vessels, from which some danger was apprehended, will be rendered harmless. Santa Anna has been sent under guard to the United States to have the treaty he made with Texas ratified, and to get our independence acknowledged by Mexico, which he says he can have done, if permitted to go to Washington. The Senate was opposed to the measure, and I did all in my power to prevent his release under any circumstances as there was no faith to be placed in him, and I believe he will claim his liberty by writ of *habeas corpus*, as soon as he gets to Washington, and he will be discharged under the neutral laws of the United States. And thus all the benefits we expected from his personal custody will be lost. President Houston has great confidence in him and believes he will perform all he has promised; which, if he should do, will increase Houston's popularity greatly. But if he should return to Texas, at the head of another army will have a contrary effect. I fear the consequences very much.

Between three and four hundred families are yet wanting to fill out my colony, which will soon be supplied, as all the unsettled families in Texas will come to me immediately, as this privilege is only extended to my colony and that held by the late Colonel Milan near San Antonio. Tell my Tennessee friends if they want good lands, to come immediately, or the golden opportunity will be lost, as I expect my number will be complete during the course of the ensuing year.

Yours respectfully,
STERLING C. ROBERTSON.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL BRAYO.
The General in Chief of the Army of the North to the forces under his command.
Soldiers! You are destined to form an important part of the army that returns to Texas. Since the grand work of our independence was achieved, our country never called upon its worthy sons in defence of a more sacred cause or to sustain a more just war. In that Texas, where there should only be found people friendly to the Mexicans, and grateful for the generous hospitality granted by them, you but meet with hordes of insolent adventurers who, when our usurped lands are claimed from them, answer by raising the savage cry of war. A trifling success which must be attributed to the contempt with which they were looked upon, and by no means to their own prowess, has filled them with vain glory. They consider the soldiers of our army as cowards and effeminate, though this same army, during twenty years of continual combatting, has never been in danger but

crucifix, and sent after her to re- take her. Thus these two vessels, from which some danger was apprehended, will be rendered harmless. Santa Anna has been sent under guard to the United States to have the treaty he made with Texas ratified, and to get our independence acknowledged by Mexico, which he says he can have done, if permitted to go to Washington. The Senate was opposed to the measure, and I did all in my power to prevent his release under any circumstances as there was no faith to be placed in him, and I believe he will claim his liberty by writ of *habeas corpus*, as soon as he gets to Washington, and he will be discharged under the neutral laws of the United States. And thus all the benefits we expected from his personal custody will be lost. President Houston has great confidence in him and believes he will perform all he has promised; which, if he should do, will increase Houston's popularity greatly. But if he should return to Texas, at the head of another army will have a contrary effect. I fear the consequences very much.

FREEDOM OF THE ELECTIONS.
Mr. Bell wished at this time to make the motion, of which he had given notice some days since, to introduce a bill to provide for securing the freedom of elections.

The Chair ruled that the motion was not then in order, but could only be made when the gentleman had a right to make a motion.

Mr. Bell appealed from that decision, and went on to assign his reasons for differing with the presiding officer, contending that, by the rule prescribing the manner of introducing bills, the motion was in order; and that it was competent for any member to do so. He complained of the harshness of the decision, and appealed to the members on all sides to set it aside.

The Chair gave his reasons at length for this decision, and showed, by a reference to the rules, the inevitable consequence of allowing members to introduce bills, in this way, a motion, which would have the effect of setting aside all other business.

Mr. Mercer suggested to the gentleman to allow the committees to make reports; whereupon Mr. Bell withdrew his appeal.

ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.
Mr. W. B. Shepard, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill giving the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Falmouth and Alexandria Railroad company, passed February 3d, 1846; which, on Mr. S's Motion, was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

FRENCH AWARDS.
Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to correct a clerical error in the awards of the Commissioners with France in 1831; which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT PHILADELPHIA.
Mr. Owens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the following resolution, which was concurred in:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of disposing of the Passunk arsenal, near the city of Philadelphia, the property of the United States.

Mr. Chapman, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of John Jeffers; which was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Russell, from the Committee of Claims, made an adverse report on the claims of William Graham and George Rhodes.

Mr. Bell (the morning hour having elapsed) gave notice that he should renew his motion to-morrow to introduce the bill of which he had given notice.

Mr. Mc Carthy and Mr. Jenifer made ineffectual attempts to introduce resolutions.

Mr. Lewis moved a suspension of the rules, for the purpose of proceeding with the call of the States for resolutions where the house left off at a former day (Kentucky). Mr. L. Made an earnest appeal to the House to give the new States an opportunity of presenting resolutions, of which they had been debarred for the last three weeks.

Mr. Mercer suggested to the gentleman to so modify his motion as to preclude those giving rise to debate.

Mr. Lewis had no objection.

Mr. Bell said he would protest against such a modification for, at that rate, no resolution of an important character would ever be received.

In the aggregate amounting to 11,058,635 acres. And whereas, each of the United States has an equal right to participate in the benefit of the public lands, the common property of the Union, and every wise and good American having agreed in the opinion that the cause of general reduction is indissolubly identified with the cause of general liberty; Therefore, to do equal and exact justice to all the States; to aid in diffusing among the rising generation intelligence enough to comprehend, and spirit enough to defend their rights, and thus to elevate the national character and insure the perpetuity of our free institutions.

Be it resolved, That a select committee, to consist of one member from each State, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the justice and expediency of making to each of the thirteen original American States, together with each of the States of Maine, Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee, such grants of the public lands for the purpose of education, as will correspond in a just proportion with those heretofore made in favor of the first named States, and Territories, and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise. But, to avoid the objection of one State holding land in another, the committee be directed to insert a clause in the bill which they may report, providing that the grants to be made thereby shall be subject to sale under the laws of the General Government now in force, and that the proceeds arising therefrom shall be paid over to the States entitled to the same.

Resolved further, That the said inquiry be extended to all the States.

The following amendment was moved by Mr. Vinton:

That said committee be further instructed to inquire into the expediency of inserting a clause in said bill to pay said new States the value of the improvements made by them on the public lands, or to pay to them the amount the public lands would have been assessed for taxes, if they had been private.

The question pending was the amendment to the amendment moved by Mr. Claiborne of Mississippi, providing that no grant should interfere with the land of any actual settler.

Mr. Lane was entitled to the floor.

Mr. C. Allan said he wished to modify the preamble; by substituting the word, "grant" for "donation"; and gave notice that he would do so when he could obtain the floor.

Mr. Lane addressed the House at some length in opposition to the resolution. The resolution (Mr. L. said) proceeded upon the supposition that nine of the new States, together with one Territory, had received upwards of eleven millions of acres of the public lands as a donation. This proposition was either true or it was untrue. If it was true, he contended it was unequal and unjust, so far as it regarded the new States. If it was untrue, it was an insult offered to those nine States and the suffering and bleeding Territory of Florida, as well as the members who represent those States on this floor. The resolution proposed to give a certain portion of the public lands to the seventeen old States; and this was unjust, because by this proposition, the land was to be meted out to the old States, according to their population at the present time; and when the new States had received their portion, they did not number one-third their present population. According to this apportionment, Maryland, with a population of only half a million, would receive more of these lands than Indiana, with eight hundred thousand citizens, and more than Ohio, with a million and a half. And Kentucky, with a much smaller population, would receive more than Indiana or Ohio. It would be unjust to carry this resolution into effect, because the lands granted to the new States were not only received when the population of the States was small, but when the lands were an unbroken wilderness, when there were no roads, no mills, no meeting-houses, no

votes of those opposed to the reception of these petitions. It was far from his wish to be the means of producing any embarrassment, or throwing any confusion into the House, but that the simple question should at once be taken.

Mr. G. then went on to show, from Jefferson's Manual, that the preliminary question of reception must first be put to the House before the petition could be considered in its possession, and *et cetera* that Mr. Jefferson had contemplated the question of non-reception. [Want of time precludes our writing out Mr. G's argument at length; it will be furnished hereafter.]

Mr. Parks said that, believing discussion upon this subject had never been productive of good, and could not be, but might be productive of harm, he therefore moved that the petition itself, and the objection to its reception, be severally laid on the table.

The Chair said it would be in order to move to lay the question of reception on the table, but not to include the petitions. That motion prevailing, would suspend the motion on the petition itself, and it would remain in the possession of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Glasscock appealed from this decision; but the Chair having stated the grounds of it, and referred to the rules bearing upon the point, Mr. G. withdrew his objection.

Mr. Reed asked for the yeas and nays on the motion to lay on the table, which were ordered.

The question was then taken, & decided in the affirmative—yeas 130, nays 60.

So the preliminary question of reception was laid on the table.

Mr. Adams then rose and said that as he understood by the decision of the Speaker, the petition itself was not laid on the table, but only the motion to receive it, in order to save the time of the House; he gave notice that he should call up the motion for decision, every day as long as he should be permitted to do so by the House. Mr. A. was proceeding further when

Mr. Pinckney rose to a question of order.

The Chair decided under the rules, the notice of motion could not be debated.

Mr. Adams reiterated his notice, and declared his intention to renew it from day to day, until it was decided.

Mr. A. then presented another memorial signed by 228 women of South Weymouth, the wives and daughters, he said, of his immediate constituents, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. A. said, as a part of his speech, he should read the memorial itself, which was very short, and would not consume much time. He was proceeding therein, when

Mr. Pinckney inquired if the doing so was in order?

The Chair said the gentleman had a right under the rule to make a brief statement of its contents, but nothing more. It was not for the Chair to decide whether the gentlemen should make the statement in their own language or in that of the paper itself.

Mr. Adams said he read it as a part of his speech, and was proceeding again to do so, when Mr. Chambers of Kentucky renewed the point of order made by Mr. Pinckney.

The Chair then decided that as the 44th rule declared that a member presenting a petition should confine himself to a brief verbal statement of its contents, and as the *lex non habet auctoritatem*, as given in Jefferson's Manual, laid it down that no member could read any paper to the House without leave; not even his own speech; therefore, as the question had been raised, he decided that the gentleman from Massachusetts could not insist upon reading his memorial.

Mr. Adams appealed from that decision, and after some remarks in support of it from Mr. Paterson and Mr. Chambers, of Ky. and against it by Mr. Briggs and Mr. Harper.

Mr. Adams withdrew his appeal.

The Chair therefore the decision of the Chair is acquiesced in.

Mr. Glasscock then objected to the reception of the petition.

Mr. Adams then presented another memorial signed by 228 women of South Weymouth, the wives and daughters, he said, of his immediate constituents, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. A. said, as a part of his speech, he should read the memorial itself, which was very short, and would not consume much time. He was proceeding therein, when

Mr. Pinckney inquired if the doing so was in order?

The Chair said the gentleman had a right under the rule to make a brief statement of its contents, but nothing more. It was not for the Chair to decide whether the gentlemen should make the statement in their own language or in that of the paper itself.

Mr. Adams said he read it as a part of his speech, and was proceeding again to do so, when Mr. Chambers of Kentucky renewed the point of order made by Mr. Pinckney.

The Chair then decided that as the 44th rule declared that a member presenting a petition should confine himself to a brief verbal statement of its contents, and as the *lex non habet auctoritatem*, as given in Jefferson's Manual, laid it down that no member could read any paper to the House without leave; not even his own speech; therefore, as the question had been raised, he decided that the gentleman from Massachusetts could not insist upon reading his memorial.

Mr. Adams appealed from that decision, and after some remarks in support of it from Mr. Paterson and Mr. Chambers, of Ky. and against it by Mr. Briggs and Mr. Harper.

Mr. Adams withdrew his appeal.

The Chair therefore the decision of the Chair is acquiesced in.

Mr. Glasscock then objected to the reception of the petition.

Mr. G. then went on to show, from Jefferson's Manual, that the preliminary question of reception must first be put to the House before the petition could be considered in its possession, and *et cetera* that Mr. Jefferson had contemplated the question of non-reception. [Want of time precludes our writing out Mr. G's argument at length; it will be furnished hereafter.]

Mr. Parks said that, believing discussion upon this subject had never been productive of good, and could not be, but might be productive of harm, he therefore moved that the petition itself, and the objection to its reception, be severally laid on the table.

The Chair said it would be in order to move to lay the question of reception on the table, but not to include the petitions. That motion prevailing, would suspend the motion on the petition itself, and it would remain in the possession of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Glasscock appealed from this decision; but the Chair having stated the grounds of it, and referred to the rules bearing upon the point, Mr. G. withdrew his objection.

Mr. Reed asked for the yeas and nays on the motion to lay on the table, which were ordered.

The question was then taken, & decided in the affirmative—yeas 130, nays 60.

So the preliminary question of reception was laid on the table.

Mr. Adams then presented another memorial signed by 228 women of South Weymouth, the wives and daughters, he said, of his immediate constituents, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. A. said, as a part of his speech, he should read the memorial itself, which was very short, and would not consume much time. He was proceeding therein, when

Mr. Pinckney inquired if the doing so was in order?

The Chair said the gentleman had a right under the rule to make a brief statement of its contents, but nothing more. It was not for the Chair to decide whether the gentlemen should make the statement in their own language or in that of the paper itself.

Mr. Adams said he read it as a part of his speech, and was proceeding again to do so, when Mr. Chambers of Kentucky renewed the point of order made by Mr. Pinckney.

The Chair then decided that as the 44th rule declared that a member presenting a petition should confine himself to a brief verbal statement of its contents, and as the *lex non habet auctoritatem*, as given in Jefferson's Manual, laid it down that no member could read any paper to the House without leave; not even his own speech; therefore, as the question had been raised, he decided that the gentleman from Massachusetts could not insist upon reading his memorial.

Mr. Adams appealed from that decision, and after some remarks in support of it from Mr. Paterson and Mr. Chambers, of Ky. and against it by Mr. Briggs and Mr. Harper.

Mr. Adams withdrew his appeal.

The Chair therefore the decision of the Chair is acquiesced in.

Mr. Glasscock then objected to the reception of the petition.

Mr. Adams then presented another memorial signed by 228 women of South Weymouth, the wives and daughters, he said, of his immediate constituents, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. A. said, as a part of his speech, he should read the memorial itself, which was very short, and would not consume much time. He was proceeding therein, when

Mr. Pinckney inquired if the doing so was in order?

The Chair said the gentleman had a right under the rule to make a brief statement of its contents, but nothing more. It was not for the Chair to decide whether the gentlemen should make the statement in their own language or in that of the paper itself.

Mr. Adams said he read it as a part of his speech, and was proceeding again to do so, when Mr. Chambers of Kentucky renewed the point of order made by Mr. Pinckney.

The Chair then decided that as the 44th rule declared that a member presenting a petition should confine himself to a brief verbal statement of its contents, and as the *lex non habet auctoritatem*, as given in Jefferson's Manual, laid it down that no member could read any paper to the House without leave; not even his own speech; therefore, as the question had been raised, he decided that the gentleman from Massachusetts could not insist upon reading his memorial.

Mr. Adams appealed from that decision, and after some remarks in support of it from Mr. Paterson and Mr. Chambers, of Ky. and against it by Mr. Briggs and Mr. Harper.

Mr. Adams withdrew his appeal.

The Chair therefore the decision of the Chair is acquiesced in.

Mr. Glasscock then objected to the reception of the petition.

Mr. Adams then presented another memorial signed by 228 women of South Weymouth, the wives and daughters, he said, of his immediate constituents, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. A. said, as a part of his speech, he should read the memorial itself, which was very short, and would not consume much time. He was proceeding therein, when

Mr. Pinckney inquired if the doing so was in order?

The Chair said the gentleman had a right under the rule to make a brief statement of its contents, but nothing more. It was not for the Chair to decide whether the gentlemen should make the statement in their own language or in that of the paper itself.

Mr. Adams said he read it as a part of his speech, and was proceeding again to do so, when Mr. Chambers of Kentucky renewed the point of order made by Mr. Pinckney.

The Chair then decided that as the 44th rule declared that a member presenting a petition should confine himself to a brief verbal statement of its contents, and as the *lex non habet auctoritatem*, as given in Jefferson's Manual, laid it down that no member could read any paper to the House without leave; not even his own speech; therefore, as the question had been raised, he decided that the gentleman from Massachusetts could not insist upon reading his memorial.

Mr. Adams appealed from that decision, and after some remarks in support of it from Mr. Paterson and Mr. Chambers, of Ky. and against it by Mr. Briggs and Mr. Harper.

Mr. Adams withdrew his appeal.

The Chair therefore the decision of the Chair is acquiesced in.

Mr. Glasscock then objected to the reception of the petition.

Mr. Adams then presented another memorial signed by 228 women of South Weymouth, the wives and daughters, he said, of his immediate constituents, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. A. said, as a part of his speech, he should read the memorial itself, which was very short, and would not consume much time. He was proceeding therein, when

Mr. Pinckney inquired if the doing so was in order?

The Chair said the gentleman had a right under the rule to make a brief statement of its contents, but nothing more. It was not for the Chair to decide whether the gentlemen should make the statement in their own language or in that of the paper itself.

Mr. Adams said he read it as a part of his speech, and was proceeding again to do so, when Mr. Chambers of Kentucky renewed the point of order made by Mr. Pinckney.

The Chair then decided that as the 44th rule declared that a member presenting a petition should confine himself to a brief verbal statement of its contents, and as the *lex non habet auctoritatem*, as given in Jefferson's Manual, laid it down that no member could read any paper to the House without leave; not even his own speech; therefore, as the question had been raised, he decided that the gentleman from Massachusetts could not insist upon reading his memorial.

Mr. Adams appealed from that decision, and after some remarks in support of it from Mr. Paterson and Mr. Chambers, of Ky. and against it by Mr. Briggs and Mr. Harper.

Mr. Adams withdrew his appeal.

The Chair therefore the decision of the Chair is acquiesced in.

Mr. Glasscock then objected to the reception of the petition.

Mr. Adams then presented another memorial signed by 228 women of South Weymouth, the wives and daughters, he said, of his immediate constituents, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. A. said, as a part of his speech, he should read the memorial itself, which was very short, and would not consume much time. He was proceeding therein, when

Mr. Pinckney inquired if the doing so was in order?

The Chair said the gentleman had a right under the rule to make a brief statement of its contents, but nothing more. It was not for the Chair to decide whether the gentlemen should make the statement in their own language or in that of the paper itself.

Mr. Adams said he read it as a part of his speech, and was proceeding again to do so, when Mr. Chambers of Kentucky renewed the point of order made by Mr. Pinckney.

The Chair then decided that as the 44th rule declared that a member presenting a petition should confine himself to a brief verbal statement of its contents, and as the *lex non habet auctoritatem*, as given in Jefferson's Manual, laid it down that no member could read any paper to the House without leave; not even his own speech; therefore, as the question had been raised, he decided that the gentleman from Massachusetts could not insist upon reading his memorial.

Mr. Adams appealed from that decision, and after some remarks in support of it from Mr. Paterson and Mr. Chambers, of Ky. and against it by Mr. Briggs and Mr. Harper.

Mr. Adams withdrew his appeal.

The Chair therefore the decision of the Chair is acquiesced in.

Mr. Glasscock then objected to the reception of the petition.

Mr. Adams then presented another memorial signed by 228 women of South Weymouth, the wives and daughters, he said, of his immediate constituents, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. A. said, as a part of his speech, he should read the memorial itself, which was very short, and would not consume much time. He was proceeding therein, when

Mr. Pinckney inquired if the doing so was in order?

The Chair said the gentleman had a right under the rule to make a brief statement of its contents, but nothing more. It was not for the Chair to decide whether the gentlemen should make the statement in their own language or in that of the paper itself.

Mr. Adams said he read it as a part of his speech, and was proceeding again to do so, when Mr. Chambers of Kentucky renewed the point of order made by Mr. Pinckney.

The Chair then decided that as the 44th rule declared that a member presenting a petition should confine himself to a brief verbal statement of its contents, and as the *lex non habet auctoritatem*, as given in Jefferson's Manual, laid it down that no member could read any paper to the House without leave; not even his own speech; therefore, as the question had been raised, he decided that the gentleman from Massachusetts could not insist upon reading his memorial.

Mr. Adams appealed from that decision, and after some remarks in support of it from Mr. Paterson and Mr. Chambers, of Ky. and against it by Mr. Briggs and Mr. Harper.

Mr. Adams withdrew his appeal.

The Chair therefore the decision of the Chair is acquiesced in.

Mr. Glasscock then objected to the reception of the petition.

Mr. Adams then presented another memorial signed by 228 women of South Weymouth, the wives and daughters, he said, of his immediate constituents, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. A. said, as a part of his speech, he should read the memorial itself, which was very short, and would not consume much time. He was proceeding therein, when

Mr. Pinckney inquired if the doing so was in order?

The Chair said the gentleman had a right under the rule to make a brief statement of its contents, but nothing more. It was not for the Chair to decide whether the gentlemen should make the statement in their own language or in that of the paper itself.

Mr. Adams said he read it as a part of his speech, and was proceeding again to do so, when Mr. Chambers of Kentucky renewed the point of order made by Mr. Pinckney.

The Chair then decided that as the 44th rule declared that a member presenting a petition should confine himself to a brief verbal statement of its contents, and as the *lex non habet auctoritatem*, as given in Jefferson's Manual, laid it down that no member could read any paper to the House without leave; not even his own speech; therefore, as the question had been raised, he decided that the gentleman from Massachusetts could not insist upon reading his memorial.

Mr. Adams appealed from that decision, and after some remarks in support of it from Mr. Paterson and Mr. Chambers, of Ky. and against it by Mr. Briggs and Mr. Harper.

Mr. Adams withdrew his appeal.

The Chair therefore the decision of the Chair is acquiesced in.

Mr. Glasscock then objected to the reception of the petition.

Mr. Adams then presented another memorial signed by 228 women of South Weymouth, the wives and daughters, he said, of his immediate constituents, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. A. said, as a part of his speech, he should read the memorial itself, which was very short, and would not consume much time. He was proceeding therein, when

Mr. Pinckney inquired if the doing so was in order?

The Chair said the gentleman had a right under the rule to make a brief statement of its contents, but nothing more. It was not for the Chair to decide whether the gentlemen should make the statement in their own language or in that of the paper itself.

Mr. Adams said he read it as a part of his speech, and was proceeding again to do so, when Mr. Chambers of Kentucky renewed the point of order made by Mr. Pinckney.

The Chair then decided that as the 44th rule declared that a member presenting a petition should confine himself to a brief verbal statement of its contents, and as the *lex non habet auctoritatem*, as given in Jefferson's Manual, laid it down that no member could read any paper to the House without leave; not even his own speech; therefore, as the question had been raised, he decided that the gentleman from Massachusetts could not insist upon reading his memorial.

Mr. Adams appealed from that decision, and after some remarks in support of it from Mr. Paterson and Mr. Chambers, of Ky. and against it by Mr. Briggs and Mr. Harper.

Mr. Adams withdrew his appeal.

The Chair therefore the decision of the Chair is acquiesced in.

Mr. Glasscock then objected to the reception of the petition.

Mr. Adams then presented another memorial signed by 228 women of South Weymouth, the wives and daughters, he said, of his immediate constituents, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. A. said, as a part of his speech, he should read the memorial itself, which was very short, and would not consume much time. He was proceeding therein, when

Mr. Pinckney inquired if the doing so was in order?

The Chair said the gentleman had a right under the rule to make a brief statement of its contents, but nothing more. It was not for the Chair to decide whether the gentlemen should make the statement in their own language or in that of the paper itself.

Mr. Adams said he read it as a part of his speech, and was proceeding again to do so, when Mr. Chambers of Kentucky renewed the point of order made by Mr. Pinckney.

The Chair then decided that as the 44th rule declared that a member presenting a petition should confine himself to a brief verbal statement of its contents, and as the *lex non habet auctoritatem*, as given in Jefferson's Manual, laid it down that no member could read any paper to the House without leave; not even his own speech; therefore, as the question had been raised, he decided that the gentleman from Massachusetts could not insist upon reading his memorial.

Mr. Adams appealed from that decision, and after some remarks in support of it from Mr. Paterson and Mr. Chambers, of Ky. and against it by Mr. Briggs and Mr. Harper.

Mr. Adams withdrew his appeal.

The Chair therefore the decision of the Chair is acquiesced in.

Mr. Glasscock then objected to the reception of the petition.

THE REPUBLICAN

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., FEBRUARY 23, 1837.

We learn from Washington papers, that the granting of a preemption right to cotton...

It will be perceived by an advertisement in another column, that the long and tedious...

Those who subscribe after this date, and wish to be furnished with the back numbers...

By the letter of Col. Stearns C. Robertson, published in to-day's paper, it will be seen...

MOBILE BLOWN "SKY HIGH."

That our readers may see how the New Yorkers talk about our city, merchants, banks, &c., we copy the following...

Mobile in trouble. Our merchants and manufacturers have had a trying and perilous time of it this winter...

The preceding is an gross exaggeration to say the least of it, our contemporary has been misinformed...

The State Branch Bank at Mobile is as solvent as any Bank in the Union. The holders of its notes will find them as negotiable in Wall street...

OUR MONEY MARKET.

Yesterday was an important day in the money market and money affairs of Mobile. About two millions of dollars fell due at our three Banks...

The highest credit upon our mercantile and business men. A short notice of the late...

The question on the Bank matter connected with the Citizens and Charleston Bank Company was lost in the Senate of America...

More Creek Hostilities. We understand that the fresh eruption of the Creek Indians has broken out. Two plantations, twenty miles below Columbus...

Capt. King, of the steam packet Charleston arrived here yesterday from Savannah, informing that on Tuesday evening...

The New York Express of Thursday last says that the money market is getting relieved slowly. The great pressure has passed away without any distress...

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1837.

The opposition yesterday in the Senate proposed a debate upon the admission of Michigan, notwithstanding they could muster only ten votes to reject it...

It is impossible to see how these discomfited enemies of the people beaten in the elections, beaten in argument, beaten in the votes of the Senate...

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Rives advocated in a powerful speech, his substitute for Mr. Ewing's proposition to rescind the

of the late war. It is distinguished by its eloquence. Mr. Hamer, in the House yesterday, vindicated the memory of the opposition...

The question on the Bank matter connected with the Citizens and Charleston Bank Company was lost in the Senate of America...

More Creek Hostilities. We understand that the fresh eruption of the Creek Indians has broken out. Two plantations, twenty miles below Columbus...

Capt. King, of the steam packet Charleston arrived here yesterday from Savannah, informing that on Tuesday evening...

The New York Express of Thursday last says that the money market is getting relieved slowly. The great pressure has passed away without any distress...

Late accounts from Florida, state that General Jessop had gone with his original force and the Tennessee Militia to Tampa...

Bank Dividends. The United States Bank has declared a dividend of 4 per cent for last six months. The Bank of Charleston, \$5 per share...

A second Convention in Michigan, have convened unanimously and unconditionally to the terms of admission into the Union...

The Queen of Spain has recalled the Governor of St. Jago de Cuba, to take command of a division of the Spanish army in the peninsula...

The State Rights Sentinel and the Augusta Chronicle have been united, under the editorial management of William E. Jones, Esq.

The trial of White, for burning the Treasury building at Washington, has been postponed in consequence of the withdrawal of a Juror...

Two children of this city have voluntarily devoted their Christmas money to the funds of the Ladies Fuel Society...

T. Tupper, Esq. has been elected President of the South Carolina Rail Road Company.

Arrangements have been made to commence immediately on Great Hotel, upon the plan proposed by Mr. Reichard, the architect.

Gen. Clinch is proposed as the next Governor of Florida.

The overseer of Mr. Hamilton Fripp and two boat hands, were frozen to death in Coosaw river a few days ago...

The great cathedral in Montreal, cost more than a million sterling, and is capable of accommodating ten thousand souls.

The city of Mexico is supplied with water by an aqueduct 12 miles long.

Two million pairs of shoes were made last year at Lynn.

In a town in Connecticut all the people make tubs, except the parson, who makes churns.

In London, a child born blind has lately been restored to sight.

In Egypt, there is one blind person in every 300; in the United States, one in every 2,663. Fine particles of sand are supposed to cause the prevalence of blindness in Egypt.

Estimate of the National Debt of Great Britain. If a man was employed to count the National Debt, supposing he reckoned 100 pieces every minute for 12 hours each day...

of the late war. It is distinguished by its eloquence. Mr. Hamer, in the House yesterday, vindicated the memory of the opposition...

The question on the Bank matter connected with the Citizens and Charleston Bank Company was lost in the Senate of America...

More Creek Hostilities. We understand that the fresh eruption of the Creek Indians has broken out. Two plantations, twenty miles below Columbus...

Capt. King, of the steam packet Charleston arrived here yesterday from Savannah, informing that on Tuesday evening...

The New York Express of Thursday last says that the money market is getting relieved slowly. The great pressure has passed away without any distress...

Late accounts from Florida, state that General Jessop had gone with his original force and the Tennessee Militia to Tampa...

Bank Dividends. The United States Bank has declared a dividend of 4 per cent for last six months. The Bank of Charleston, \$5 per share...

A second Convention in Michigan, have convened unanimously and unconditionally to the terms of admission into the Union...

The Queen of Spain has recalled the Governor of St. Jago de Cuba, to take command of a division of the Spanish army in the peninsula...

The State Rights Sentinel and the Augusta Chronicle have been united, under the editorial management of William E. Jones, Esq.

The trial of White, for burning the Treasury building at Washington, has been postponed in consequence of the withdrawal of a Juror...

Two children of this city have voluntarily devoted their Christmas money to the funds of the Ladies Fuel Society...

T. Tupper, Esq. has been elected President of the South Carolina Rail Road Company.

Arrangements have been made to commence immediately on Great Hotel, upon the plan proposed by Mr. Reichard, the architect.

Gen. Clinch is proposed as the next Governor of Florida.

The overseer of Mr. Hamilton Fripp and two boat hands, were frozen to death in Coosaw river a few days ago...

The great cathedral in Montreal, cost more than a million sterling, and is capable of accommodating ten thousand souls.

The city of Mexico is supplied with water by an aqueduct 12 miles long.

Two million pairs of shoes were made last year at Lynn.

In a town in Connecticut all the people make tubs, except the parson, who makes churns.

In London, a child born blind has lately been restored to sight.

In Egypt, there is one blind person in every 300; in the United States, one in every 2,663. Fine particles of sand are supposed to cause the prevalence of blindness in Egypt.

Estimate of the National Debt of Great Britain. If a man was employed to count the National Debt, supposing he reckoned 100 pieces every minute for 12 hours each day...

of the late war. It is distinguished by its eloquence. Mr. Hamer, in the House yesterday, vindicated the memory of the opposition...

The question on the Bank matter connected with the Citizens and Charleston Bank Company was lost in the Senate of America...

More Creek Hostilities. We understand that the fresh eruption of the Creek Indians has broken out. Two plantations, twenty miles below Columbus...

Capt. King, of the steam packet Charleston arrived here yesterday from Savannah, informing that on Tuesday evening...

The New York Express of Thursday last says that the money market is getting relieved slowly. The great pressure has passed away without any distress...

Late accounts from Florida, state that General Jessop had gone with his original force and the Tennessee Militia to Tampa...

Bank Dividends. The United States Bank has declared a dividend of 4 per cent for last six months. The Bank of Charleston, \$5 per share...

A second Convention in Michigan, have convened unanimously and unconditionally to the terms of admission into the Union...

The Queen of Spain has recalled the Governor of St. Jago de Cuba, to take command of a division of the Spanish army in the peninsula...

The State Rights Sentinel and the Augusta Chronicle have been united, under the editorial management of William E. Jones, Esq.

The trial of White, for burning the Treasury building at Washington, has been postponed in consequence of the withdrawal of a Juror...

Two children of this city have voluntarily devoted their Christmas money to the funds of the Ladies Fuel Society...

T. Tupper, Esq. has been elected President of the South Carolina Rail Road Company.

Arrangements have been made to commence immediately on Great Hotel, upon the plan proposed by Mr. Reichard, the architect.

Gen. Clinch is proposed as the next Governor of Florida.

The overseer of Mr. Hamilton Fripp and two boat hands, were frozen to death in Coosaw river a few days ago...

The great cathedral in Montreal, cost more than a million sterling, and is capable of accommodating ten thousand souls.

The city of Mexico is supplied with water by an aqueduct 12 miles long.

Two million pairs of shoes were made last year at Lynn.

In a town in Connecticut all the people make tubs, except the parson, who makes churns.

In London, a child born blind has lately been restored to sight.

In Egypt, there is one blind person in every 300; in the United States, one in every 2,663. Fine particles of sand are supposed to cause the prevalence of blindness in Egypt.

Estimate of the National Debt of Great Britain. If a man was employed to count the National Debt, supposing he reckoned 100 pieces every minute for 12 hours each day...

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMBUS.

Waldie's Literary Ombus is one of the great objects of the Library to make good reading...

Waldie's Literary Ombus will be issued every Friday morning...

PARING INTERVIEW WITH EMMENT

The evening before his death, the work was done with the scythe, a young lad who was fondly loved, and who had now come to his father's grave...

Of old is the grave where he slumbered. Where he slumbered but the wild wind...

O, sweet be his rest, while in sorrow we wait. And mourn o'er his fate in our tremulous wail...

That shade, with their foliage, his mouldering urn. Bedewed with the tear drop that bathes his cold pillow...

With naught but the verdure that decks his cold bosom. And springs thro' the damp sod that covers his breast...

Oh! long shall his name be recorded in story. Green Island of songs, as thy patriot son.

A SMALL MATRIMONIAL DURESS.—Arms, Pat, and why did I marry you, just tell me that...

Homebred.—Where's the squire? Wilkins.—Find out! would you have me tell you all I know?

Homebred.—Well, I guess that wouldn't take you long! Wilks.—You grow impertinent, if you don't leave I shall kick you, sir.

Homebred.—Kick me, will you? well, talking is talking, but do you think you could keep it?

The Privateer

There are on these beautiful days which all who have seen the sea have often experienced with the breeze from the water, and was slowly...

The Englishman had not yet taken in any of his canvas, and was consequently rapidly nearing the Rover. It was the usual desire of the command...

"Starboard," shouted Buntline to the man at the wheel, as he beheld the bows of his adversary sweep gracefully to port.

"Starboard, sir," answered the quartermaster, and the Rover's bows were brought parallel to that of the Englishman, while at the same time...

"The dogs shall have less cause for merriment before nightfall!" muttered Buntline, as another shout came down from the Englishman...

"My lads," said Buntline, addressing his hundred bold followers, "it is fit that you should be acquainted with the fact of my being the bearer of a message from the French Admiral of the West India station...

"The plan was then revealed, and when Buntline had done speaking, three hearty cheers evinced the readiness with which the crew entered into it.

"Men," resumed Buntline, the signal will be Liberty! and when I give it forth, let every one of you do as I have directed, now, my lads, don't forget the word Liberty!

"Why are you positive about her being a Baltimore built, Bobstay?" asked the commander. "Because, sir," answered the tar, "there's a nend to the sticks them fellows put in their crafts...

"Ay, sir, two such fellows, and two more in thirty minutes afterwards." "Go to your duty," said the commander, good humoredly.

THE PRIVATEER

At midnight the English brig was some six or seven miles in advance of the headmost ship of the squadron, and not more than two miles from the chase. Although Captain Buntline had determined on shifting her, he still continued under a press of sail for the purpose of drawing his adversary at such a distance from the main body...

"Ay, sir," was the reply, and the loud roll of the drum was heard summoning every man from the depths and heights of the vessel to their respective stations. In a few minutes, the order to cast loose the guns followed, and every man commenced getting the iron matches ready for the work of death, with an alacrity and good humor peculiar to a sailor, and with an expedition and regularity that was the result of much previous experience in like matters.

The Englishman had not yet taken in any of his canvas, and was consequently rapidly nearing the Rover. It was the usual desire of the command that their vessels should be brought into close proximity before the squadron could be closed.

"Starboard, sir," answered the quartermaster, and the Rover's bows were brought parallel to that of the Englishman, while at the same time the stars and the stripes ascended with a graceful flutter to her main-pole.

"The dogs shall have less cause for merriment before nightfall!" muttered Buntline, as another shout came down from the Englishman, who had also filled away, and was now crowding all sail in chase.

"My lads," said Buntline, addressing his hundred bold followers, "it is fit that you should be acquainted with the fact of my being the bearer of a message from the French Admiral of the West India station, to the government of the United States, which, my men, is of vital importance to the interest of our country."

"The plan was then revealed, and when Buntline had done speaking, three hearty cheers evinced the readiness with which the crew entered into it. The Rover once more resumed the course she had steered during the morning.

"Men," resumed Buntline, the signal will be Liberty! and when I give it forth, let every one of you do as I have directed, now, my lads, don't forget the word Liberty!

"Why are you positive about her being a Baltimore built, Bobstay?" asked the commander. "Because, sir," answered the tar, "there's a nend to the sticks them fellows put in their crafts, and besides, if ye'll observe, she hasn't half the beam of them ten-gun tubs; her yards are square too, and she's no roach to her sails."

"Ay, sir, two such fellows, and two more in thirty minutes afterwards." "Go to your duty," said the commander, good humoredly.

THE PRIVATEER

At midnight the English brig was some six or seven miles in advance of the headmost ship of the squadron, and not more than two miles from the chase. Although Captain Buntline had determined on shifting her, he still continued under a press of sail for the purpose of drawing his adversary at such a distance from the main body...

"Starboard," shouted Buntline to the man at the wheel, as he beheld the bows of his adversary sweep gracefully to port.

"Starboard, sir," answered the quartermaster, and the Rover's bows were brought parallel to that of the Englishman, while at the same time the stars and the stripes ascended with a graceful flutter to her main-pole.

"The dogs shall have less cause for merriment before nightfall!" muttered Buntline, as another shout came down from the Englishman, who had also filled away, and was now crowding all sail in chase.

"My lads," said Buntline, addressing his hundred bold followers, "it is fit that you should be acquainted with the fact of my being the bearer of a message from the French Admiral of the West India station, to the government of the United States, which, my men, is of vital importance to the interest of our country."

"The plan was then revealed, and when Buntline had done speaking, three hearty cheers evinced the readiness with which the crew entered into it. The Rover once more resumed the course she had steered during the morning.

"Men," resumed Buntline, the signal will be Liberty! and when I give it forth, let every one of you do as I have directed, now, my lads, don't forget the word Liberty!

"Why are you positive about her being a Baltimore built, Bobstay?" asked the commander. "Because, sir," answered the tar, "there's a nend to the sticks them fellows put in their crafts, and besides, if ye'll observe, she hasn't half the beam of them ten-gun tubs; her yards are square too, and she's no roach to her sails."

"Ay, sir, two such fellows, and two more in thirty minutes afterwards." "Go to your duty," said the commander, good humoredly.

"Go to your duty," said the commander, good humoredly.

A GREAT INDUCEMENT

To Speculators, Warehousemen, Merchants and others. The property of the late W. Wetumpka's...

The following papers will copy this advertisement until the 1st day of March, and send their bills to me for payment before the 1st of April 1837.

DAVID HUBBARD, Publisher. In Equity. Wm. McCLELLAN, et al.

Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1836. On motion of the complainants by their counsel and fully appearing...

A true copy from the minutes. Attest JAMES CROW, Clk. Jan. 21, 1837—6t—\$10.50.

PROSPECTUS

Circumstances having rendered it impracticable to continue the publication of the Jacksonville Register, the undersigned has determined to continue the business in this place, by publishing a Political and Miscellaneous Newspaper of the above title...

A candid avowal of the future political course of the paper now proposed, will of course be expected by those disposed to patronize it...

With respect to State policy, this paper will, upon all suitable occasions, advocate the important interests of education and internal improvement...

Temperate and well written communications, favoring any political doctrine, will be cheerfully inserted in the paper, at the same time its columns will be vigilantly guarded against personal invective and abuse.

The publisher is sensible of the difficulties to be encountered in an undertaking in which he must endeavor to please such a variety of tastes...

The Jacksonville Republican, will be published every Saturday, on a large imperial sheet, at two Dollars and fifty cents in advance.

JOHN M. CROOK, Executor. December 3d, 1836—80—6t.

SCHOOL LAND FOR SALE

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Saturday the 4th day of March next, the North half of Section twenty four, Township fourteenth, and Range 7th East in the Coosa Land District.

J. CUNNINGHAM, Sheriff. H. SHERRARD, J. M. L. BARR.

NOTICE

Committed to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on Saturday the 21st day of January 1837, a negro man, who calls his name Tom, about 40 or 45 years of age...

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 SANCHO...

NOTICE

Committed to the Jail of St. Clair County, Alabama, about the first of August last, a negro boy, supposed to be twenty five years old...

Wanted Immediately

The Subscriber having disposed of his entire stock of Goods, wishes all those having unsettled accounts, to call and close them by cash or note.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Under signed, having on the 25th day of October, 1836, before the Judge of the County Court for the County of Benton, Ala. qualified as Executor of James Rice deceased...

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH neatness, accuracy and dispatch. AT THIS OFFICE.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1857.

NO. 4.

VOL. I.

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY J. F. GRANT.

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 22 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion & 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden and charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Recognition of Texas.

Mr. Walker of Mississippi has made the first move in the Senate of the United States. The news which he has just received from Mexico convinces him that their troops are about to be dispersed, and that the independence of Texas dusts her power; he declared on introducing his resolution, that he had full information (we quote from the Telegraph) which warranted him in saying that the threatened invasion of Texas had failed entirely—and he moreover said, that his resolution expressed the views and opinions of the President.

The same number of the Telegraph refers to Mr. W's resolution—and adds, "we are pleased to hear that the proposition meets the entire concurrence of the President of the United States. We hail the proceeding with great pleasure. It is due to Texas; it is due to our own high character; that this gallant people should take their stand, as a free, sovereign, and independent member of this great family of nations. The resolution will, we trust, meet the hearty concurrence of the Congress of the United States.

We ourselves understand, that it will be favorably received—that many of our friends will support it—and that there is good reason to believe that nothing would be more acceptable to the President than its adoption by the two Houses.

In the mean time, where is Santa Anna? The following interesting article from the last N. Intelligencer, relates his movements, and is prophetic of the result which may await him at Washington:

"We are authorized to state that a letter was received yesterday by Mr. Pinkney, of South Carolina, dated the 2d instant, at Lexington, (Kentucky), from Bernard E. Bee, Esq. one of the Texian escort of Santa Anna, in which the writer informs him of the arrival of the General at that place, on his way to the Seat of Government of the United States. He is represented as having suffered from serious indisposition on his journey. His lungs are said to have been affected by the transition from a warm cabin to the coldness of travelling on horseback, which he was obliged to do in crossing the country. On his arrival at Lexington, medical aid was immediately procured. His physician (Dr. Dudley) at the date of the letter considered him convalescent, and it was expected he would be able to resume his journey on the 5th. The party accompanying the General were anxious to reach Washington with all possible rapidity, in the confident expectation that "great good will result from the move he has made." What that "move" is, he does not state. No explanation is given of the specific object for which he has undertaken this visit to our Government. General Bravo's proclamation caused no mischief in Texas. Doubtless preparations are making by Mexico for another struggle, but the Mexicans cannot stand a winter campaign, and the writer has no doubt, that before the spring all will be well. Santa Anna travels in an accommodation stage, as he would be unable to sustain the severity of travelling at night. He is said to be courteous, intelligent and dignified, considerable inconvenience has arisen from the necessity of conversing with him by means of an interpreter.—But it was remedied, as far as possible by Almonte, who is said to manage intercourse between the General and his escort tolerably well.—Enquirer.

From The Mobile Register.

We published yesterday an account of the arrival at Pensacola, of Mr. Ellis from Mexico, leaving the relations between that country and the United States in a state that bodes no peaceful results. Between us and the Government of Mexico, when in the most solid condition it has ever known, the contest would be very unequal, torn as it is by factions and distracted by domestic insurrections, we should have little trouble to expect from merely Mexican hostilities, but the great peril would be in the license it would give to foreign adventurers to cruise under Mexican colors, and plunder the commerce of the Gulf. No doubt but such a warfare would distress us most severely. Until, however, the report of Mr. Ellis is known we shall not know what to expect from the course things have taken. That man, immediately on landing at Pensacola, started for Washington City. The owner Watchman arrived on Sunday at New Orleans from Tampico, with

papers to the 28th December. She did not bring this account of Mr. Ellis' departure, but the political condition of things in Mexico, rendered such a step probable. On the same day the schooner Independence arrived at New Orleans in four days from Tebasco, with the American Consul on board, who left in consequence of the existing relations between Mexico and the United States.

The three parties in Mexico, favorable to Santa Anna, Bustamante, and to Bravo, are much embittered against each other. The Californian insurrection has added greater excitement to their domestic disputes, and the arrival of Santa Anna would, it is supposed, bring on an immediate civil war.

The Watchman brought \$60,000 in specie.

Mobile, Jan. 15.

The CHAMPION from Pensacola this morning, brings the important intelligence of the arrival there of Judge ELLIS, the American Minister to Mexico, in the ship Boston.

The report is, that he had demanded his passports from the Mexican Government and they were refused. He accordingly took the responsibility of returning without them. Of the course of things in Mexico which led to this result, we are unadvised.

Mobile Patriot.

In addition to the above, we have the following from the N. Orleans True American of yesterday morning:

IMPOTANT NEWS.

Prospect of a war with Mexico—Independence of California.

The United States sloop of war Boston, having on Board our Minister near the Government of Mexico, touched at the Balize on the 12th inst., on her way to Pensacola. Gorostiza had arrived in the city of Mexico. After his arrival, Judge Ellis demanded his passports and left the city on the 22d ultimo.

A letter under date Jan. 5, from Vera Cruz, states that California has declared her independence of Mexico.

Bustamante was about to be elected to the Presidency.

It was not positively known at Vera Cruz, whether Santa Anna had been released. His return to Mexico was expected to produce a tremendous revolution. The strongest apprehensions were entertained of war with the United States. The Boston left Vera Cruz on the 3d January. Every thing wore the indication of approaching trouble.

Important movement on the subject of the Tariff.—The House Committee of Ways and Means, by a vote of 6 to 3, have determined to recommend an immediate abolition of the duties on foreign coal and salt, and that the reduction, contemplated by the compromise Act shall take effect from the first Sept. next, and the two succeeding periods of six months thereafter, thus anticipating those reductions, three, three years and a half.

JACKSON, MISS.—Jan. 20.

The New Orleans and Nashville railroad bill passed the House of Representatives to day, only three of the members present voting against it, viz: Messrs. J. Ellis, Green and Vanerson.—Mississippian.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

Extract of a letter from a friend to a member of Congress from N. York: TROY, (N. Y.) Monday Morning Jan. 2. The lower part of our city has become a modern Pompeii. Last evening about 7 o'clock, the hill at the Lower part of the city slid down covering up houses, barns &c. with men, women and children with them. It has covered up every thing half way to the river, passing over sixth, fifth and fourth streets to third street.

Never was there greater consternation. The whole city is alive and on the spot, with thousands from other places, digging out the dead. They have found eight dead bodies and 19 horses. It is impossible to say how many lives are lost. I have just come from the place, and I saw them dig out two little children, lying in a trundle bed, sleeping the sleep of death, without a bruise upon them, probably smothered.

Where Fourth street was, the earth is at least sixty feet high. There not many houses upon the spot, but what were are buried. It is calculated, that seven buildings, each occupied by two or three families, are destroyed. There was a house upon the hill which has not been destroyed.

I was sitting in my house, and heard a rumbling noise, like distant thunder, and went to the door, and saw a light in the South and a cloud coming over the city, and some gravel fell like hail. soon the bells commenced ringing, and I went to the spot immediately. The brick-kiln was carried a hundred rods, and was on fire. It gave light enough to see the horrible and novel scene.

To add to the dreadful sublime, the water came foaming down the hill in a torrent. It is now evident that the earth about here is volcanic, or that the water comes from the mountains east of us.—The swamp that is

not filled up with earth, is filled with water. It is a melancholy day with us. Yours, &c.

From the Arkansas Gazette.

Port Gibson, Dec. 10, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: Ye-poth-la-ho-lo has arrived at this place, and there is to be no war, nor rumors of war. The two chieftains, Ye-poth-la-ho-lo and Rolly McIntosh, with their principal men, met yesterday—all was pacific. The pipe of peace was puffed, and a glass of urye, (perhaps new corn) kindly drank by all to commemorate their union. The emigrating people will remain here until all the stragglers have arrive, [3 or 10 gangs] when they will separate and select for themselves, each their favorite portions of their new country and occupy it without a murmur—unless there should be a deficiency in the supplies promised them by the Government, which I do not anticipate.

We expect the first Regiment of Arkansas volunteers here in a few days. They will necessarily be compelled to occupy tents during their stay, which will be until the expiration of their term of service (6 months). The companies now at this place appear quite at home; in fact, I think they would be satisfied for much longer time than their present term of service, particularly the officers, many of whom are very clever fellows; and I feel particularly gratified that the officers of the regular army at this post, treat them with much attention.

Eagletown, Choctaw Nation,

Dec. 23, 1856.

Dear Sir—On Monday last, one of my hunters arrived here, from the Cross Timbers, who informed me, as a fact, that he was told by the Caches, that a party of the Camanches killed and scalped a white man, in the prairies near the Cross Timbers. A hunting party of the Choctaws received farther information from the same band of the Caches, that all the different tribes of Indians in the west, were uniting with a view to declare a war against the U. States. The war against Texas was already declared. The Caches stated, also, that the Mexicans were their close friends and would act in their behalf; and further stated, that then all the chiefs of different nations were busy in holding councils, to effect a union of all the tribes in the west. The Caches gave strong hints to the Choctaws to join them.

"I give you this brief account, just as it was told to me, thinking it is for the interest of our country, and to give you information of the plans adopted by the wild Indians against our peace. I think the Mexicans at the head of it. The plan of a union of the different tribes, is a policy too deep for wild Indians to study out and adopt."—Ib

TROOPS FOR FLORIDA.

A Battalion of drafted troops, from the Southern portion of this State, sailed from Mobile on the 6th instant for Tampa Bay Florida, to join the army under General Jess-up. They are under the command of Lieut. Colonel Arrington, a volunteer from Butler county. Before they left, a splendid sword was presented to Col. Arrington, by Col. Joseph Bates, Jr. of Mobile. This Battalion was composed principally of substitutes, hired by citizens of Mobile who were drafted, and who found it impossible to leave their business at this season.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives of Missouri, to expel the Agencies of the Bank of the U. States, and of the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, from that State. The Agency of the U. S. Bank is required to discontinue its business immediately after the passage of the act, but the Commercial Agency is allowed to continue business until the 4th of July next, and until the 1st of April, 1858, to close its transactions. A letter from Jefferson City, published in the St. Louis Bulletin says "it was believed no material change in the bill would be made in the Senate."

From the Commercial Transcript of Jan. 21.

LOSS OF THE STEAM BOAT CUMBERLAND.

We regret to report the stranding of the Steam Boat Cumberland, Captain Irwin, of this port, on a sand bar in the Mississippi, above and near Memphis on the night of the 12th instant, which will probably result in the entire loss of the boat, if not the cargo. A letter from Captain Irwin to his agent in this place says: that the Cumberland was driven aground by a sudden snow storm, at about 8 o'clock on Wednesday night, (12th), and although every effort was made to get her off, and to keep her clear of water, she filled on the following Friday night. No blame can be attached to the pilot or crew. The tackle, furniture and cargo, consisting of Cotton, Corn and Pork may possibly be saved, but with considerable danger. The boat was bound for N. Orleans.

Latest from Texas.—Extract of a letter from General Felix Houston, commanding the army of Texas, to a gentleman of this city, dated:

Head Quarters, December 20.

The army is in good health and spirits, and improving in discipline. By a messenger from Matamoras, I learn that General Bravo left the city of Mexico about fifty days ago, with a large force destined for Texas. He has a long march, and I expect is about this time at Matamoras. The Mexican fleet was daily expected at that place. I know not whether Bravo will delay there, or come on directly. In any case, we will be ready for him, but you may rest assured that this will be a hardly contested campaign. Unless Santa Anna shall effect something, all our friends must stand by us.—Natchez Courier.

The following Act, passed by the last Legislature has been handed to us by a gentleman of the bar, for publication. As it makes some material changes in issuing and serving process, &c., it will be found useful to lawyers, and to the officers of the Courts of this State.

It is somewhat singular, and very much regretted by many persons, that the Legislature, made no provision for the immediate publication of laws of this character.

State Intel.

AN ACT.

To amend the Laws regulating Judiciary proceedings:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That thereafter all original, mesne and final process, issued from the Clerk's office of any court in this State, shall be directed to any Sheriff in the State of Alabama, and it shall be the duty of any sheriff, (or coroner, if the case requires it) in the State, in whose hands any such process shall be placed for service, to execute and return, or to return if it cannot be executed, the same as required by law when process is directed specially to him; provided, that no bail writ or ca. sa. shall be executed on any defendant, who is a freeholder in the State, or out of the county of permanent residence or any adjoining county, unless the plaintiff, his agent or attorney, shall first make affidavit, that the defendant has left the county of his residence for the purpose of avoiding service of such process in the proper county.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever it becomes necessary to give notice of the taking of a disposition, or of any other purpose, in any cause, pending in law or equity in this State, and the opposite party resides out of the county in which such cause is pending, and has no known agent in said county, nor attorney of record in the cause, it shall be held sufficient service of such notice to file the same with the clerk of the court in which such cause is pending.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all deputy clerks of any of the clerks of this State, shall have full power and authority to transact all business in the absence of the principal, which the principal could do were he present and performed the same himself first taking an oath to support the constitution and laws of the State, and faithfully to discharge the duties of deputy clerk of the court in which he acts.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—On Monday evening last, about dusk, Mr. R. S. Miller, a citizen of this place, was shot by J. D. Huguenin, late of Savannah, Georgia, and shortly after expired. The ball was shot from a pistol, entered the pit of his stomach, and came out immediately opposite on the right of the spine. Mr. M. being near his residence, was able to reach it, but died in about three quarters of an hour after the occurrence. Mr. Huguenin was led to the commission of the deed, from some expressions of Mr. Miller implicating his honor. An inquest was held over the body of the deceased, and a verdict of *wilful murder* brought in against Mr. Huguenin and his supposed accomplice, Mr. Kachler. They have been fully committed.

Tallahassee paper.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Daily Advertiser. Extract of a letter received by a gentleman of this city, from a member of the South Carolina Legislature:

Our State Legislature has granted to the Rail Road Company a bank charter. Capital 12 millions. The funds are provided. Yesterday our Senate appropriated all their share of the surplus revenue as a subscription to stock on the part of the State, which measure, no doubt, will be concurred in this day by the Lower House. These funds, thus provided, will not be permitted to be scattered, but be applied to communications with the west somewhere. Now, if we are not met favorably, the attention of the seaboard will very naturally be directed to the Muscle shoals, long since a popular project, or to some other point.—Cincinnati Gazette.

The above contains a menace worthy of the serious attention of the Legislature and people of Kentucky. The meaning of it is this: South Carolina wishes to make a single line of railroad through Kentucky, from

Cumberland Gap to Cincinnati, and should she be refused that privilege, or an amendment of the charter that will relieve the company from the obligation to construct the Louisville and Maysville branches, she proposes to terminate the great works, the Muscle Shoals, and not permit to enter Kentucky at all.

Most ardently do we hope this threat will be executed. It is precisely what we desire. Too much has been granted to the company; and for that reason, we hope it will never construct a mile of railroad in this State. The single fact, that it is authorized to charge for freight and passengers, as high rates as are charged by stages and wagons running on turnpikes, is sufficient to convince every reflecting man in the country that the Government of this State had better make such railroads as we need, than grant such privileges to an incorporated company. Owning and controlling our railroads, we can reduce the rates of transportation as fast as improvements in the motive power may permit; we can take advantage of the inventions of future ages, and diminish the price of transportation as it may increase in quantity. But should our great arteries of commerce be owned and controlled by incorporations, they will continue to charge as high as their charters will permit, regardless of the public interest or prosperity.

If Kentucky shall consent to any modification of the charter, we trust it will be a simple proposition to make, own, and control all that part of the railroad that may be required within our limits. With such a proposition, the States south of us ought to be perfectly satisfied—and no amendment of any other description should be made with the approbation of the Legislature of this State.

STEAM POWER vs. HORSES.—It is evident that in a few years, steam power will be applied to such a variety of purposes, that the services of the horse, or the ox, will no longer be required. Dr. Lardner, in his excellent treatise on the steam engine, computes that there are above one million of horses engaged in Great Britain, in various ways, in transporting passengers and goods, and that to support each horse requires as much land as would upon an average support eight men. If this quantity of animal power were displaced by steam engines, and the means of transport drawn from the bowels of the earth, instead of being raised upon its surface, then, supposing the above calculation correct, as much land would become available for the support of human beings, as would suffice for an additional population of 8,000,000—or what amounts to the same, would increase the means of support of the present population by about one-third of the present available means. The land which now supports horses would then support men, or produce corn or food.

The Stolen Notes.

We understand, that a pop-shop-keeper in Manchester, by the name of Perkins, was arrested on Thursday evening, under suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of the \$120,000 in Lynchburg notes from the Lynchburg mail. He is the person who surrendered to the Bank of Virginia, some days since \$1200 in those notes, with the singular story of having compelled some negroes, &c., to abandon and drop the notes, by firing his gun at them, in the woods near Manchester. It is not proper, at this moment, to specify all the circumstances which led to suspicion. The banks have also arrested a negro, by the name of Randall, who had a wife at Perkins's house.—The negro has confessed, since his arrest, he having stolen the trunk, in which the notes were deposited, and conveyed it to Perkin's premises, where it was burnt. The iron rib of the trunk was found, a few days since, in a neighboring lot. These two persons are now in jail—but, we understand, that no more money has yet been found.—Enquirer.

NEW STEAM FACKET.—The despatch intended for crossing the Atlantic, (says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser) and built under the direction of Capt. N. Cobb, is nearly ready for launching. Her machinery is on a new principle, with an upright boiler, built under the superintendance of P. Barthol, of Utica, the inventor. The fuel is to be hard coal, and the saving by the use of the new machinery is computed at four fifths.

St. Jago de Cuba has yielded to the force sent against it by Governor Tacon, and General Lorenzo, with some of the principal officers concerned in the late movements, have surrendered and are in confinement. Mobile Register.

The importation of gold and silver coin, and bullion during the year 1856, was \$12,166,372, and the exports \$4,455,815 leaving a balance in the country of \$7,730,557.

Miscellaneous

GERTRUDE.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.
"Do you know, Gertrude, the opinion prevalent in the neighborhood, in regard to our friend Wilton?"
"Mother," said Gertrude, with a forced composure, "I know of nothing of his disadvantage. I know he has enemies here—bitter, insupportable enemies here—who would gladly sacrifice him. I know too that their tongues have not been idle—that defamation in its foulest nature has been bestowed upon a virtuous and high-minded gentleman."

roads that lead to these school-houses, thronged with children of both sexes, saluting the traveller as he passes, in the good old New-England way, with their little courtesy or nod, than gaze upon the ramparts of impregnable fortresses. Aye, for the honor of the thing, I had rather, have it said of me, I was, by choice, the humblest citizen of the state making the best provision for the education of all its children, and that I had the heart to appreciate this blessing, than sit on a throne of ivory and gold, the monarch of an empire on which a sun never sets. Husbandmen, sow the seed of instruction in your sons' and daughters' minds. It will grow up and bear fruit, though the driving storms scatter the blossoms of spring, or untimely frosts overtake the hopes of autumn. Plant the germ of truth in the infant understanding of your children;—sow, sowing, sowing, do any thing but steal, in order to nourish that growth—and it is little, nothing to say, that will flourish when your grave stones crumble into dust, shall mingle with the dust they covered,—it will flourish when that over-arching heaven shall have passed away like a scroll, and the eternal sun which lightens it, shall set in blood!"

TO MAKE HOME HAPPY.

Nature is industrious in adorning her dominions, and man to whom his beauty is addressed, should feel and obey the lesson. Let him too, be industrious in adorning his domain—in making his home—the dwelling of his wife and children, not only convenient and comfortable, but pleasant. Let him, as far as circumstances will permit, be industrious in surrounding it with pleasing objects—in decorating it within and without with things that tend to make home the abode of neatness and order; a place which brings satisfaction to every inmate and which in absence draws back the heart by the fond associations of comfort and content. Let this be done, and this sacred spot will become surely the scene of cheerfulness and peace. Ye parents, who would have your children happy, be industrious to bring them up in the midst of a pleasant, cheerful, happy home. Waste not your time in accumulating wealth for them; but plant their minds and souls, in the way proposed, with the seeds of virtue and prosperity.

SCENE IN A SCHOOL ROOM.—What studies do you intend to pursue?" said an erudite pedagogue one day, as Johnny Raw entered his school room.
"Why, I shall study, read, I suppose, wouldn't ye?"
"Ye will not want to read all the time; are you acquainted with figures?"
"Ye may take your seat, sir," said the master. "Ye may take your seat, sir," said the pupil, "for it's a poor rule that won't work both ways."

EXAMINATION OF A WITNESS.—Judge—what is your business, sir? What do you follow for a livelihood?
Witness.—Nothing particular.
Judge.—You do not appear to be a man of property—how do you get your bread?
Wit.—I sometimes get it of Mr. H. the baker, sir—and sometimes.

Judge.—Stop, sir, understand my question. How do you support yourself?
Wit.—On a chair, sir, in the day time; or a bed at night.
Judge.—I do not sit here to trifle. Are you a merchant?
Wit.—No sir.
What are you then?
Wit.—A Presbyterian, sir.
Judge.—If you do not answer me I will have you taken care of.

Wit.—I would thank your honor to do it, for the times are so hard that I cannot take care of myself.
Judge.—You work around the wharve I suppose?
Wit.—No sir—one can't get around them without a boat, and I don't own any.
Judge.—I believe you are an idle vagabond.
Wit.—Your honor is very slow of belief, or you would have found that out before.
Judge.—What do you know of the case now before the court?
Wit.—Nothing sir.
Judge.—Then why do you stand there?
Wit.—Because I have no chair to sit in.

A characteristic name for a Steam Car.—Two brothers recently from the old country, via Halifax, were lately walking up the Worcester rail road, and their curiosity was somewhat astonished by the iron tracks; but soon the cars loke in sight, and the following dialogue took place:
Michael. Och! brithers, d'ye see that quare crachure a-eomin'?

Patrick. Troth an' I do: what in the name o' the divil an' grandmither does it mane?
Michael. Faith, an' it's not nic that's to tell ye, Pat; but an' ye don't stand out o' the way, ye'll larn quite satisfactory I'm thinkin'. Don't ye min' how hard he brathes; he must have been rummin' righth tighty for a long space.—[the cars whiz by.]
Patrick. Och! Mike, it's completely lost wear; for by me mither's milk it's hell in harness, an' just the sort o' coach I wunst dramed the ould divil took the morning air in?

AMERICAN WOMEN.
The zeal with which the cause of liberty was embraced by the women of America, during the war of our Revolution, has often been mentioned with admiration and praise. The following anecdotes will forcibly illustrate the extent and strength of this patriotic feeling:
To Mrs Pinckney, the wife of Col Charles Pinckney, a British officer once said, "It is impossible not to admire the intrepid firmness of the ladies of your country. Had your men but half their resolution, we might give up the contest,—America would be invincible."

Mrs. Daniel Hall having obtained permission to pay a visit to her mother on John's Island, was on the point of embarking, when an officer stepping forward in the most authoritative manner demanded the key of her trunk.
"What do you expect to find there?" asked the lady.
"I seek for treason," was the reply.
"You may save yourself the trouble of Van Buren?—N. H. Patriot.

search, then," said Mrs. Hall; "you may find plenty of it at my tongue's end."

An officer, distinguished by his inhumanity and constant oppression of the unfortunate, meeting Mrs. Charles Eliot in a garden adorned with a great variety of flowers, asked the name of the camomile, which appeared to flourish with peculiar luxuriance.
"The rebel flower," she replied.
"Why was that name given to it?" asked the officer.

"Because," rejoined the lady, "it thrives most when most trampled upon."

In the indulgence of wanton asperities towards the patriotic fair, the aggressors were not infrequently answered, with a keenness of repartee that left them little cause for triumph. The haughty Tarleton, vaunting his feats of gallantry to the great disparagement of the officers of the continental cavalry said to a lady at Wilmington, "I have a very earnest desire to see your far-famed Col. Washington."

"Your wish, Colonel, might have been fully gratified," she promptly replied, "had you ventured to look behind you at the battle of the Cowpens."—It was in this battle that Washington had wounded Tarleton in the hand, which gave rise to a still more pointed retort. Conversing with Mrs. Wiley Jones, Col. Tarleton observed, "You appear to think very highly of Col. Washington; and yet I have been told that he is so ignorant a fellow that he can hardly write his own name."
"It may be the case she readily replied, "but no man better than yourself, Colonel, can testify that he knows how to make his mark."

THE HORSE—AN INCIDENT.

It is remarkable that a horse will seldom tread upon a prostrate body in its path. Either from feelings of compassion, (and even a horse is accessible to such feelings, though some men are not) or from a fear, a horse will studiously avoid inflicting injury on one thus exposed, unless excited by the spirit of combat. In the latter case, he becomes almost resistless. All his energies are bent on destruction, and he tramples down opposite squadrons as he would the grass beneath his feet. These reflections are drawn from us by an incident which occurred on Thursday afternoon, almost within our sight. As the Germantown stage, drawn by four horses, was passing along Third street above Willow, a small child endeavoured to cross the street in advance of the leaders, apparently without observing the apparent proximity of the latter. One of the leading horses appeared to appreciate the situation of the infant, and made every effort to avoid coming in contact with it. He swerved from the direct line as far as he could, and endeavoured to pass it but being brought up by the rein, was forced against, and prostrated the child. The instant the latter fell, he stopped as if to allow it to escape; being driven forward by the hinder horses and the impetus of the vehicle, he reared himself on his hind legs, and with one bound cleared the body. In doing this, either from design or accident, he threw the child, with his foot, out of the track, so that when the heavy carriage passed on it did not run over it. This may be instinct, but it look as marvelously like reason and feeling.—Pa. Sentinel

Little Rock Ark, Dec. 20.

John Russ, the celebrated Indian Chief, has been, for several weeks past, among the western Cherokees, for the purpose it is said, of getting up a delegation from them to join the delegation from Georgia, to proceed to Washington City, for the purpose of inducing the government to renounce Schemerhorn's Treaty to which it is averred they never gave their consent.—Gazette

Tuck-e-batch-had-jo, with his body of Creeks, 2 or 3000 strong has stopped above Potts, it is said and will go no further until it suits him. He says he is west of the Mississippi and there is no power to compel him to proceed.—Id.

"ILLEGAL ELECTORS."

Were we to believe the federal papers, it would appear that enough illegal votes had been cast for Mr. Van Buren, if rejected, to prevent his election. Eight illegal votes have been discovered in N. York, the electors holding office under the national government. But the Albany Argus has shown that neither of the eight held any office under the general government, and of course their votes were legal.—The Dover Enquirer says:

"Two, if not three, of the New Hampshire Electors, we believe, are government office holders. Isaac Waldron, who headed the ticket, is the Pension Agent of the Government for this State; Ebenezer Carlton of Bath, is the Postmaster of that town, and Mr. Gilmore, of Ackworth, is, we believe, the Postmaster of that town."

But it happens that the Bank, of which Mr. Waldron is President is the Pension Agent, and that he does the pension business in the capacity of a Bank-director, and he receives his compensation from the Bank and not from the government. Mr. Carlton is not a postmaster, nor is Mr. Gilmore, but a son of those gentlemen holds such an office. So the New Hampshire votes are all good. What will be the next expedient to defeat Mr. Van Buren?—N. H. Patriot.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE, THURSDAY, January 10, 1837.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Andrew Jackson, jr. his secretary.

To the Senate of the United States: Immediately after the passage by the Senate, at a former session, of the resolution requesting the President to consider the expediency of opening negotiations with the Governments of other nations, and particularly with the Governments of Central America and new Granada, for the purpose of effectually protecting, by equitable treaty stipulations with them, such individuals or companies as might undertake to open a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by the construction of a ship canal across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and of securing forever, by such stipulations, the free and equal right of navigating such canal to all such nations on the payment of such reasonable tolls as ought to be established to compensate the capitalists who might engage in such undertaking and complete the work, an agent was employed to obtain information in respect to the situation and character of the country through which the line of communication, if established, would necessarily pass, and the state of the projects which were understood to be contemplated for opening such communication by a canal or a railroad. The agent returned to the United States in September last, and although the information collected by him is not as full as could have been desired, yet it is sufficient to show that the probability of an early execution of any of the projects which have been set on foot for the construction of the communication alluded to, is not so great as to render it expedient to open a negotiation at present with any foreign government upon the subject.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, 9th January, 1837.

The Chair announced a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that since his last report on the subject, he had selected, under the provisions of the act of the last session, two more deposit banks, and presenting an exhibit of the names and dates of the selection of both these banks.

Mr. King of Alabama presented a memorial from the Legislature of the State of Alabama, in favor of certain settlers on the public lands, who have been deprived of their right to pre-emption; referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. King of Alabama also presented the memorial of the same praying that indemnity may be made to certain citizens of that State for depredations committed on their property by the Creek Indians.

Mr. Walker, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which had been referred the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the amount of the two per cent. fund reserved for making roads in Alabama, reported the same without amendment.

IN SENATE, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1837.

Mr. Kent presented the credentials of the Hon. John L. Spence, elected by the Legislature of the State of Maryland a Senator from that State, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the Death of the Hon. Mr. Goldsborough, which were read.

The Chair announced a communication from the Treasury Department, transmitting copies of the returns rendered by the several incorporated banks of the District of Columbia, showing the state of their affairs up to the 31st of December last.

Mr. King of Alabama, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which had been referred the memorial of Thomas Cameron of Alabama, reported a bill for his relief; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which had been referred the memorial of the corporate authorities of the town of Mobile, Alabama, praying to be remunerated for advances made by them for the equipment of two companies of volunteers, who served in the late Indian wars, reported a bill making an appropriation for the object; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Walker submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table one day for consideration: Resolved, That the State of Texas having established and maintained an independent Government, capable of performing those duties, foreign and domestic, which appertain to independent Governments, and it appearing that there is no longer any reasonable prospect of the successful prosecution of the war by Mexico against said State, it is expedient and proper, and in perfect conformity with the laws of nations, and the practice of this Government in like cases, that the independent political existence of said State be acknowledged by the Government of the United States.

Mr. Walker said it was not his intention to ask a departure from the rules of the Senate, in order to enter upon the consideration of this resolution at this period. The resolution (Mr. W. stated) he would only say, at this period, was in exact concurrence with the views expressed by the President of the United States in his last message on this subject. In that message, the President declared it as his opinion, that the independence of Texas might be considered as suspended upon the issue of the threatened invasion by the army under the command of Gen. Bravo. Mr. W. said he had this morning received information direct from Vera Cruz, as late as the first of December last, that his invasion had proved entirely abortive; that the army of Bravo had been reduced, by desertion and other causes, to a very small number; that this miserable remnant was unsupported with provisions, and that, in consequence of these events, Gen. Bravo had resigned the command of the army, and that the invasion in all probability would be abandoned. Mr. W. said he was satisfied that full reliance might be placed on the correctness of this information, and that he was fully convinced that, with the knowledge of these facts, the President would cheerfully unite with Congress in recognising the independence of Texas.

The bill from the House to provide payment for horses and other property lost and destroyed in the military service of the United States; and the bill from the House making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, were severally read the third time and passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Ewing's resolution to rescind the Treasury order, designating the funds which shall be received in payment for the public lands; and

Mr. Clay, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the Senate in a speech of considerable length in support of the resolution, and in opposition to the amendment of Mr. Rives.

After some remarks from Mr. Ruggles, Mr. Niles then moved to refer the whole subject to the Committee on Public Lands, accompanying

the motion with some remarks in its support, and in reply to Mr. Clay.

Messrs. Calhoun, Black, Tipton, Webster, and Clay, opposed the motion: Mr. Calhoun, saying that the reference to the Committee on Finance, if a reference was made at all, would be the most appropriate one.

On taking the question, Mr. Niles's motion was adopted, and the resolution and amendment were referred to the Committee on Public Lands, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Dana, Ewing, of Illinois, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, Niles, Page, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Strang, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, White, and Wright—22. Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Moore, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Sevier, Swift, Tipton, Tomlinson, and Webster—19.

On Motion of Mr. Walker, the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business, after which, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1837.

SURPLUS REVENUE. Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report, accompanied by a bill, on the subject of the surplus revenue. The title of the latter was "a bill to reduce the revenues of the United States to the wants of the Government."

Mr. Owing remarked that as this was a very important report, as well as the accompanying bill, he would move that both be read; which was agreed to.

The bill and report were then read by the Clerk. The bill is as follows: A bill to reduce the Revenue of the United States to the wants of the Government.

"Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the 30th day of September next, in all cases where duties are imposed on foreign imports by the act of the 14th July, 1832, entitled 'An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports,' or by any other act, shall exceed twenty per centum on the value thereof, one third part of such excess shall be deducted; from and after the 31st of March, 1838, one half of the residue of such excess shall be deducted; and on the 30th September, 1838, the other half shall be deducted, any thing in the act of 2d of March, 1833, to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the 30th of September next, the duties on salt and coal shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed."

The bill having been twice read, and the reading of the report being concluded, Mr. Cambreleng moved that the bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and that the bill and report be printed.

IN SENATE, THURSDAY, January 12, 1837.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which the memorial on the subject had been referred, reported a bill providing payment for a regiment of Vermont militia who served at the battle of Plattsburg.

Mr. King of Alabama, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, the bill to reward the captors of the privateer Lydia.

Mr. Calhoun moved to postpone the previous order, for the purpose of taking up the bill to renew in part the deposit bill of the last session.

Mr. Grundy observed that the special order of the day was the bill to regulate the sales of the public lands, and it seemed to him that that bill had better be disposed of first, for if it were passed in any shape there would be a great reduction of the public revenue, and no occasion for dividing a surplus. It seemed to him proper to take up and dispose of this bill, or indeed of any other which looked to a reduction of the revenue, and they could then see whether there would be a surplus in the way contemplated by the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. Crittenden offered the following resolution, which was considered and adopted: Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of making compensation to the regiment of Kentucky militia that, during the last summer, were duly called for, and required to engage in the military service of the United States; and, after being at considerable expense, equipped, and prepared for said service, were discharged, by order of the President of the United States, before they had marched for Camp Sabine, the point of their destination.

The resolutions lying on the table were considered and adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to limit the sales of the public lands, except to actual settlers, and in limited quantities, having been announced as the order of the day, Mr. Clay expressed the hope that a bill of this importance would not be taken up at this time.

The bill proposed an entire change in the whole land system of the country; and it so happened that by the organization of a Committee on Public Lands, the only member opposed to the bill was absent. He did not think that the Senate ought to take up a bill of such importance in the absence of a member of the Land Committee who possessed so much valuable information, and was so intimately acquainted with the subject. He believed that the Senate would derive great aid in their deliberations on the subject from the experience of that gentleman; and as other subjects of importance demanded the attention of the Senate, he hoped some one of them would be taken up and the bill for the present postponed.

Mr. C. alluded to the illness of the lady of the Senator from Ohio, as the cause of that gentleman's absence, and stated that, from information lately received by him, he had reason to believe that he would be in his seat in the course of a few days.

Mr. Walker hoped the motion would not prevail. About half of the session had now passed away, and consequently there was no time to lose. This bill was one which would be debated, & opposed at every point; and judging from the sentiments to which the honorable Senator (Mr. Clay) had given utterance, he presumed that there would be no want of opposition to the bill, notwithstanding the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Ewing) might be absent.

There were many gentlemen in that body and the House of Representatives, who were desirous that this subject should be disposed of as speedily as possible; and if the bill should be postponed to this day week, it could not, for want of time, be passed at the present session. He felt the deepest conviction that the subject should be acted upon without delay, and therefore he felt it his duty to oppose the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky.

With regard to the event which had called away the Senator from Ohio, he would state, that he had seen a paragraph in the National Intelligencer of yesterday, stating that that member of the senator's family who was said to be dangerously ill, had entirely re-

covered, and he (Mr. W.) considered that ample time had elapsed since the gentleman left the city for his return to it.

Mr. Benton wished to say to the Senate that there was now one-half of the short session gone, and that it would be impossible for them, if they wished the business to progress, to go on as they had heretofore done.

He would be willing to come early in the morning, and sit late in the evening, but he could not give his consent to the delay of business by taking up a subject, hearing one speech on it, and then laying it over.

Mr. Calhoun remarked, that in case of the opposition, and being desirous of as little delay as possible, still he would tell gentlemen on the other side that he would afford them every opportunity of discussing the subject.

Mr. Walker, after some remarks, then submitted an amendment from the Committee on Public Lands, which was ordered to be printed with the bill; and the further consideration of the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Benton said that he would sit there early and late; and no gentleman should be deprived by his vote of proceeding in the transaction of the public business.

Mr. Walker, after some remarks, then submitted an amendment from the Committee on Public Lands, which was ordered to be printed with the bill; and

The further consideration of the subject was postponed till to-morrow, with the understanding, that after the conclusion of Mr. Walker's speech, it is to be further postponed till Monday next.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Benton, to expunge from the Journals of the Senate the resolution in censure of the President for removing the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, was taken up.

Mr. Crittenden followed in reply, in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Dana then commenced a speech in its support; but, after speaking for about fifteen minutes, without concluding, yielded the floor to

Mr. Grundy, on whose motion The Senate adjourned.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. FEBRUARY 11, 1837.

It will be seen by extracts published in this day's paper, that a war between the United States and Mexico, is by no means unlikely.

In soliciting patronage for our paper we have often met the reply, "I have not time to read." The frequent repetition of this excuse, or whatever it may be called has caused some unpleasant reflections, altogether unconnected with our personal interest in the matter.

We have never been among the number who feared or believed, that this government was in danger of being suddenly overthrown, by the exertions or power of any man however popular; such tirades will only do to be used by designing men to frighten the majority from the support of their favorite men and measures.

It would not do perhaps to assert that persons who say they "have not time to read" are not proud of being constituent parts of this great Republic, or that the name of American citizen raises no pleasing and lofty emotions in their breasts.

the time may possibly come, when such persons will learn too late, that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

From present indications, it is apparent, that Martin Van Buren, should he live to administer the government, will have a rough and stormy sea over which to guide the vessel of State.

Party spirit, so far as it tends to ferret out the abuses and corruptions of men in office, and make them more diligent in the discharge of their duties, exercises a salutary influence upon the body politic; but when it incites men, from feelings of envy and disappointment, to abuse and vilify venerable and self-devoted patriots to the cause of their country, it is to be deprecated.

PENMANSHIP.—The citizens of our Town and vicinity who wish to improve in this beautiful and useful art, are referred to the advertisement of Mr. Longnecker, as such an opportunity is not likely soon again to occur, they would do well to embrace the present.

PROSPERITY OF JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Although this village is situated in the interior of the up country, yet the united advantages of good water, salubrious atmosphere, with an excellent soil in the adjacent country, have induced people of the best character and highest moral worth, to settle the country, and advance the improvement of both it and the village with almost an unparalleled rapidity.

The Town Council will oblige many enquiring persons by having the census of Jacksonville taken, and giving it an insertion in the Jacksonville Republican.

A CITIZEN.

A HINT TO PARENTS.

On first view it appears strange that most parents of fortune, should exercise so much partiality in the education and outset of their sons to the neglect of their daughters.

To the son every preference, every advantage, and in fine, in the dying moment of the father, fortune and all are given to the almost or entire exclusion of the kind, affectionate and ever dutiful daughter.

And why? Because, in the daughter on her intermarriage with other families the name of her father is lost; but the son perpetuates the name of his father, and for this selfish motive alone, the daughter is deprived of her just and equitable right to the estate, while the profligate son, (right or wrong) inherits the whole or greater portion of it.

Ask the father why he acts thus unjustly, and with his last breath he tells you, that his son helped make it most capable of taking care of it; or that his daughter's husband he fears will spend his property!

Shame on such frivolous apologies and inequitable conduct!! PHILANTHROPIST.

OALKAUD, near Cahawba, Ala. 10th January, 1837.

Gentlemen, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your address, of the 2nd instant through the columns of the "Southern Democrat," containing a request to permit my name to be placed before the people as the candidate of the Jackson, Van Buren, democratic party, to succeed the present incumbent in the Southern Congressional District of Alabama.

If there be a point upon which I have not expressed myself, respecting the policy of the general government, I am not apprized of it; but in case there should be any, it will give me great pleasure to confer fully with my fellow citizens respecting it.

try in the world, the civil and religious rights of which are so well secured as those of the United States, and whose citizens enjoy so large a share of prosperity and happiness.

The doctrines of Abolition are so contrary to religion, liberty, and law, and tend so directly to the downfall of our beloved country, that every citizen should use his utmost endeavors to counteract their influence.

To prevent the destruction of republican principles, we must preserve the democratic party. To effect this there must be no division. In that kindness and liberality which has occasioned so respectable a portion of the democratic party of the Southern Congressional District to prefer my services in the national councils, and pronounce me worthy of so great a trust, I feel well convinced that I shall find forgiveness, in declining, for the present, to permit my name to be placed before the citizens as a candidate to represent them in the Congress of the United States.

With great respect, Your obedient servant, JESSE BEENE.

To "MANY VOTERS" of the Southern Congressional District of Alabama.

The Lost Treasury Found.

Every body must recollect what distress the great whig party were in during the year of the panic, because they could not find the Treasury. Mr. Biddle's parasites, the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, and their echoes here, the Boston Atlas and the Committee of Public Safety, were running to and fro, up and down the earth like Peter Rugg, inquiring in the most plaintive and doleful tone, "Where is the Treasury?"

COMMERCIAL.

From Levy's N. Orleans Prices Current Jan. 14. REMARKS.

Business has been rather slack this week in almost every branch; attributable in some measure, no doubt, to the unpropitious state of the weather, so much rain having fallen to prevent out-door affairs from moving on with their accustomed regularity.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 6th inst. of Louisiana and Miss. 16,141 bales, Tenn. & N. Ala. 4511, Arkansas 90, Florida 4, Texas 500; together 21,046 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool 4817 bales, Havre 3,735, Antwerp 373, New York 107, Boston 338, Philadelphia 301, together 9361 bales—making an addition to stock of 11,485, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared on the 12th inst. a stock of 127,025 bales.

In consequence of the reiterated accounts from the European market of the common qualities of Cotton being unsaleable, buyers in this market have lately been to distinguish still more than heretofore between the different kinds offered. Owing to this and the great scarcity this season of what are denominated fine Cottons, prices of those qualities range relatively higher than usual, and in the transactions of the present week, the preference shown there has been particularly observable, fully previous rates having been paid for those descriptions and even as much as 19 cents for one lot, while the middling and ordinary sorts have sustained a decline of 1 to 2 cent.

New Orleans Classification. Choice, 18 a 18 1/2 } Good Prime, 16 1/2 a 17 1/2 } demand Second, 14 a 15 } Inferior, 12 a 12 1/2 }

Copy of a letter to a commercial house of Huntsville, dated

NEW ORLEANS, 18th Jan. 1837.

The stock of Cotton Now here is nearly 150,000 bales, which is upwards of 50,000 more than this time last year. The Presses and Cotton Yards are consequently so crowded, that a great portion of the stock is exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and likely to sustain considerable damage.

We are therefore in favor of realizing the current rates of the Market, and would suggest to our Friends, to remove their limits, and not be too sanguine in holding on for any further improvement.

We remain, respectfully, yours, MAUSEL WHITE & CO.

Table with columns for New Orleans, Jan. 13, SALES YESTERDAY, listing various goods like bales Mississippi, do do, do do, crop, Western Distric, and prices.

Table with columns for Additional Sales of Wednesday, listing bales Mississippi, do do, do do, Alabama, Tennessee, and prices.

Table with columns for New Orleans, Jan. 17, SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY, listing bales Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and prices.

MOBILE MARKET

Daily Report of the Sales of Cotton.

Table with columns for The sales on the 19th January were, listing bales Alabama and prices.

The sales on Wednesday (omitted) were—

Table with columns for bales Alabama and prices, listing various quantities and their corresponding market values.

THE CHARLESTON MARKET, Jan. 18.

A decided improvement has taken place in this article since our last weekly report, in all descriptions of Cotton. The finer qualities still continue in most request, and an advance of from 1-2 to 3-4 of a cent has taken place in this description, caused principally by the scarcity of the article.

The sales of Uplands amount to upwards of 3500 bales, as follows: 33 bales at 15 cents; 8 at 15 1/2; 22 at 15 3/4; 82 at 16; 498 at 15 1/2; 80 at 16; 536 at 16 1/2; 299 at 16 1/2; 433 at 16 3/4; 675 at 17; 88 at 17 1/2; 260 at 17 1/2; 399 at 17 1/2; 33 at 17 3/4; and 95 at 18 cents—the latter price for selections.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, offers his services to the people of Jacksonville and Benton county, to practice medicine on the BOTANIC SYSTEM.

He has put himself to considerable trouble to become fully acquainted with the Thompsonian System of medicine—having spent considerable time with the agency at Louisville, Kentucky, where he had every opportunity of seeing the proper treatment of various diseases, as well as a thorough acquaintance with the medicines and the compounding or mixing the same.

He has now on hand a good assortment of Medicines, and has sent on to the North for a general supply of genuine medicines, he will be able to attend promptly to any call, without laboring under the difficulty that many do.

Feb. 11, 1837.—n4 ff.

NOTICE.

I hereby forwarn all persons from trading for a certain Note of hand, drawn in favor of Mark Pitts, against James B. Russel, for fifty dollars.

JAMES B. RUSSEL.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Jacksonville and the adjoining country, that he has removed his Saddler shop to the South part of the Town, on the East side of broad Street, one door North of the Printing Office.

He will still continue to make and keep on hand a general assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Harness, Whips, &c.

Of superior finish and workmanship. Orders for any work in the line, will be promptly attended to. His terms are cash for Harness and all remaining.

E. CUNNINGHAM.

Feb. 11, 1837.—n4 ff.

PENMANSHIP.

The Subscriber tenders his services to the young Ladies and Gentlemen of Jacksonville and vicinity, in the art of

PENMANSHIP.

He would only say, that he has never failed in succeeding, where the pupil paid equal attention with himself.—The last school he taught was in Mardisville, Talladega county, where his pupils attended well, and he assumes this opportunity to say that he never met with better success in collecting than in that place, and more gratitude in the acknowledgment of his services.

His session will continue twelve days, and perhaps eighteen or twenty-four. Parson Lyle, now holds some testimonials from gentlemen of the first respectability of the above place, where the inquisitive can be satisfied by application.

SAM'L. LONGNECKER.

Feb. 11, 1837.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having filed her petition to the Judge of the Orphans' Court on the first Monday of January 1837, for her dower to be assigned to her other Estate, is represented to be insolvent; therefore, all persons concerned are notified, that her petition will be heard on the first Monday in March 1837.

MARY MCGEE, Widow and Relick of Leven McGee.

February 11th, 1837.—n4 ff.—\$2 50.

Post-Office, Jacksonville, Ala.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS.

Talladega Mail, due every Sunday at 5 P. M. Departs every Monday at 8 A. M.

Van's Valley Mail, due every Saturday at 3 P. M. Departs every Thursday at 8 A. M.

Bellefonte Mail, due every Monday at 6 P. M. Departs every Friday at 4 A. M.

Calhoun Mail, due every Wednesday at 6 P. M. Departs every Saturday at 6 A. M.

All the mails except the Bellefonte mail close half an hour before the contract time of departure.

JNO. D. HOKE, P. M.

Jan. 30, 1837.

COUNTING-HOUSE

ALMANAC,

FOR 1837:

BEING THE FIRST AFTER DISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR AND AFTER THE 4TH OF JULY, THE 62ND OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Large table with columns for months (JANUARY to DECEMBER) and days of the week (Sunday to Saturday), listing dates and corresponding numbers for the almanac.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE

SENATE, December 9, 1836. A resolution of the house of representatives was read by the secretary in the following words:—

"Be it resolved, by the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives of the State of Alabama, That his excellency the Governor, be requested to tender to General Jackson, in behalf of the people of Alabama, their high approbation of the firm, consistent, independent and able manner in which he has discharged the important duties of the executive of the United States, during the period of eight years, and that the people of Alabama, through their representatives, tender to him on his retirement to private life, their respect, esteem, and best wishes for his future prosperity."

Mr. Lee moved to strike out the word "consistent." Mr. Beene hoped that the word "consistent" would not be stricken from the resolution, as he felt convinced that it was the decided opinion of the people of this State that Gen. Jackson has administered the affairs of the government, during the time he has been President, "firmly, consistently, independently, and ably," and, therefore, he desired that the resolution should remain as it was, clearly expressing the facts of the case, and the opinions of the people.

Mr. Lee said he was not in favor of taking up the time of the senate by this kind of legislation—it did not form any part of their appropriate duties, and if he was compelled to act in the matter, he wished to express his views and opinions correctly; if this resolution pass, he hoped it would convey, on its face, the truth, and without this amendment, he did not believe that it would do so. He was aware that the gentleman from Dallas (Mr. Beene) was willing to say any thing in favor of General Jackson, and go any length to serve him; but for his part, he was unwilling to do so, and, therefore, he was opposed to a resolution in its present form.

Mr. Oliver, hoped that the gentleman from Perry (Mr. Lee) would withdraw his motion, and permit the resolution to pass in the form it came from the house. Mr. Beene was unwilling for the gentleman, now to withdraw his motion; he knew what the sense of the senate would be, and if gentlemen desired to oppose the resolution, he, for one, was ready to meet them.

Mr. Lee, and one or two others rose, but Mr. Lee obtaining the floor, said, he disregarded the course of the gentleman from Dallas (Mr. Beene) and he was willing at all times to shew his views upon any subject which came before the senate. He was opposed to the resolution, and he had a right, and he was willing to say so. He was unwilling to engage in the worship of any man; he was not willing to obtain popularity by eulogizing Andrew Jackson, or any one else; it was a species of time service degrading to any man. The administration of the present chief magistrate has been any thing but "consistent," and he would never give his consent to support that which he believed to be wrong.

The gentleman from Dallas, (Mr. Beene) is in favor of the resolution, and opposed to any amendment.—At this he was not surprised, as that gentleman is willing, and anxious at all times to engage in the support of the chief magistrate of the U. States, and his administration, kitchen cabinet, and all. He should never follow the gentleman's example—he was the last man whose example he would follow. We find him supporting General Jackson upon his elevation to the presidential chair, for principles which the President then had, and when he changed his principles the gentleman changed with him, and it has made no difference what absurdity the President assumed this gentleman was ready and willing to embrace it; and thus we see him following in the wake of the President, praising alike his virtues and his errors. With all this man-worship the gentleman has, himself, not been consistent. During the Creek controversy, he, Mr. B. was a member of the other branch of the legislature, and there he became the author of a report upon the difficulties in the Creek country, in which he censured the course of the President in no measured terms. This is not all. When Judge White became a candidate for the Presidency, the gentleman from Dallas was his ardent and loud supporter, and was instrumental in bringing him forward and supporting his pretensions, but afterwards thought proper to change and support Mr. Van Buren! Sir, there is a party, who have styled themselves democrats, and impudently set themselves up for perfection, when they have no guide for their actions but the support of certain leaders, whom the gentleman from Dallas has worshipped with a sincerity which is rarely, if ever, equalled. They have pursued a course of proscription and abuse, until a mark [pointing at Mr. Beene, from Dallas,] has been placed upon them, which may be read by all.

Mr. Keener moved the previous question. Mr. Beene was opposed to the previous question being then put, and hoped that the Senate would refuse to grant the motion. The course of the gentlemen resembled the actions of school-boys, who desired to strike the last blow, and scamper off without molestation. (The previous question being refused)

Mr. Beene said that he was sorry, and somewhat surprised at the course of gentlemen upon this subject. When the resolution under consideration reached the Senate, he had hoped that it would be and just in its language, and divested of party spirit, it as much as it is possible for any thing of the kind to be. It is intended as nothing more than an expression of the sense of the people of this State, through their representatives, of the correct course of their chief magistrate—a chief magistrate who has done more for the country than any we have ever had since the days of Washington. To say nothing of his private life, which has been bright and endearing, he has led our armies to victory and glory, and achieved the sacred independence of our country; he filled several of the most important offices in his own State, has been our President for the last eight years, and with a sound and discriminating judgment has placed our country upon a proud eminence, which no other nation has ever equalled. He may be traduced and slandered here by a few foul and discontented tongues, but his fame is written upon the hearts of his countrymen, and will be handed down unsullied, like that of Washington, to the last man. The humble support which I have given to this great and good man, has drawn down upon my head the abuse of his enemies; but in this, as in all other matters upon which I have been called to act, I have been called to act, I have been governed by a conviction of the correctness of my course. So far from taking it unkindly in the opposition in calling me a democrat, and an ardent and uniform supporter of Andrew Jackson, I receive it as an honorable indication, and feel proud to be ranked with those who were engaged in advancing the rights of our country, and correctly administering its affairs.

The gentleman ascribes to me great devotion to the cause of General Jackson, and the principles of the present administration, an honor which I highly appreciate, but he says that even I abandoned his standard in the Creek controversy; and became the author of a report in the other branch

of the legislature censuring his course, in removing our citizens by military force from the Indian territory. It is true, sir, that I did differ with the Secretary of War respecting the power and propriety of removing from the Creek country our white population, by military force, without calling upon the municipal laws of Alabama for redress. After the treaty, our citizens had been permitted by the Secretary of War, to settle in the Creek country. It was understood that all persons were permitted to settle there, like all other public lands, and thirty thousand men, women, and children, took up their residence there, built houses, cleared land, planted their crops, and felt themselves at home. The State of Alabama had divided the country into counties, and organized them by appointing all their officers. All the operations of the government of Alabama, were progressing in those new counties in as full perfection as at the time the order of removal was given by the Secretary of War, as in any of the old counties. The act of Congress authorizing the President to remove intruders by military force, was intended to apply to those persons who settled upon lands in the territories, and unorganized portions of the U. S. & not to any portion of our citizens residing in the limits of the organized counties in any of the States of this Union. The laws of Alabama were in full force in all the counties of the State, at the time, to punish any offender; and it was the province of our courts to do so. The President was misinformed respecting the situation of the country, designing men had represented the population in the Creek country as diminutive, lawless and wicked; that there were no laws to punish them here; and that it was proper for the President to exercise the power granted in such cases of removing by military force. The President, finding that he had been misinformed, sent to this country Francis S. Key, a special agent, and after investigating the facts, the order of removal was withdrawn, and our citizens permitted to remain. Did any person ever hear me censure the President on now is that he had been misinformed, or that the order would never have been issued to remove the citizens by force. I so stated in my remarks before the House of Representatives, at the time; and I part with my undiminished confidence in the President, who I regarded as having done his duty according to the information which he had received.

But, it is said that I once supported the pretensions of Judge White to the Presidency of the U. States, and now I am in favor of another for that office. It is true, that during the second term of General Jackson's administration, in settling upon his successor, my judgment directed me to Judge White. He was an old and respectable citizen of the United States. He had been a democrat in the days of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe; he had been the firm friend of Andrew Jackson, and aided in bringing him into power; after his election; Judge White was the ardent supporter of all his measures, even the proclamation and force bill, measures in which I never wholly concurred; he was opposed to a high discriminating tariff, internal improvements by the general government, the bank of the United States, and, in fine, it was the general understanding that he was the undeviating and unalterable friend of Gen. Jackson, and that if he were elected, he would carry out the democratic principles of his administration. For these principles, and these alone, I gave him my support, and I continued my preference for him, so long as I conceived that he preferred the principles for which I had supported him. When I saw Judge White abuse the President in his Curry speech; when I saw him refuse to allow the President means to meet the unwarranted course of the French Government towards the United States; when I saw him refuse to vote for the nominations of the President; and thereby endeavor to defeat his administration; when I saw him abandon his friendship for the South and West, in regard to the public lands, and support the bill of Mr. Clay of Kentucky to divide the proceeds of the several States, and refuse to support that of Col. Benton to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands, and give to each actual settler one quarter section free of charge, I was unable to give him further support.

After Judge White had abandoned his faith, abused the administration, and turned against the South and West with respect to the public lands, who were his supporters? Did you see him surrounded by the democrats? The friends of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe? No: these were estranged from him. Did you hear the poor but honest settlers of the South and West praise him for abandoning their interests, and refusing to reduce the price of the public lands, and give each settler one quarter section free of charge? No; their spirits sunk under his cold neglect, and their praises were silent. The friends of Judge White changed with his principles, and at the time I ceased to give him my support, he was surrounded in this part of the Union by all those opposed to General Jackson, hoping by the support of Judge White, to prevent Alabama giving her vote to Mr. Van Buren, intending to carry the election into the house of representative, and thereby elect Gen. Harrison.

I have been denounced for supporting Andrew Jackson and his administration—his tyrannical administration, as the opposition are pleased to term it. On this ground I have nothing to regret. I can recollect when the party to which the gentleman from Perry (Mr. Lee) belongs, supported General Jackson with as much ardor, if not with as much sincerity, as any other portion of the citizens of this country. At one time the old friends of the President were scarcely permitted to hold rank in his support; the nullifiers took the lead, and claimed all the honors of the first Jackson men in the country. When, however, in the course of events, it was ascertained that General Jackson did not favor John C. Calhoun, for the Presidency, the great high priest of the heretical doctrines of nullification, he was abused in unmeasured terms by every nullifier in the country, and every effort has been made to break down an administration which they could not control.

The gentleman from Perry (Mr. Lee) and myself have never belonged to the same party. Of this he is well aware. For my course he has called me "impudent." I have, it is true, advocated and supported Andrew Jackson and the doctrines of his administration, while that gentleman has taken his stand by the side of South Carolina, and advocated the doctrines of nullification, understood by the politicians of that State, with a faith and undeviating earnestness. While I have been engaged in advocating the cause of the Union, in supporting the institutions of our country, established by the blood of our forefathers, he has been assisting and strenuously advocating the doctrine that a single State has the power to set aside the laws of Congress, the right to subvert the judicial administration of the United States, and still remain a member of the confederacy! While I have been earnestly engaged in supporting the American flag, with all its stars and all its stripes, displaying its ample folds over the whole United States, animating her prosperous, independent, and happy citizens; producing union at home and respect abroad;—he has been gazing with earnestness, and delight upon the

bloody but diminutive flag of South Carolina, containing a single star and palmetto, with an evil serpent coiled around it, and encircling the root, threatening vengeance and death upon all around who would not bow to a degenerate and fallen sister! While I have been eulogizing the independence of the United States, and expressing my delight at the prosperity of our whole country, that gentleman, (pointing to Mr. Lee) has been eulogizing the independence of a single State, and expressing his delight at her manly resistance. If it be "impudent" to support the present administration, and the institutions of our country—to have admired and supported General Jackson—then, I have been "impudent." If it be "impudent" to have opposed with my whole heart the heretical doctrines of nullification, and advocated the constitutional rights of my country according to the lights before me, then have I been "impudent." If it be "impudent" to have supported the American flag, the emblem of liberty at home and respect abroad, and to denounce with just indignation the bloody flag of nullification with its single star, then have I offended.—(Here Mr. Lee interposed, and said that he did not recollect having used the word "impudent," and that the gentleman from Dallas was mistaken.) Mr. Beene appealed to all the Senators present, and it was stated by several that the word "was used by Mr. Lee." I knew, Mr. President, said Mr. Beene, that I was not mistaken, and I knew equally well the gentleman could not maintain the position which he had assumed. He, like the balance of his party, assumed to himself authority to dictate to the majority, and put down the will of the people. The design, now, is well known, and the projectors of nullification must suffer the same fate. The indignation of the American people is against them, and they must sink down—down, and wither under the contempt of the American people. The doctrine of nullification was conceived and brought forth in South Carolina, and scattered through the country by little retailers in every section of the Southern States; they have operated in days gone by in public and private, but now their influence is prostrated, and they would willingly hide their principles, and the iniquities of their doctrine be forgotten. But, no; this cannot be done, they are known and distinguished every where, and the indignation of an injured country has set a black mark in their forehead, which will be pointed at (pointing at Mr. Lee) with scorn by the friends of our country. (Here was a cry of order, when Mr. Beene said, I do not wish to be out of order, and sat down. The gentleman from Perry was allowed to withdraw his motion to strike out the word "consistent" in the resolution, and the question was then taken, upon its passage, and the vote stood twenty-six for, and four against it, in full senate.

DAVID HUBBARD, et als. } In Equity. vs Wm. B. McCLELLAN, et als. } Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1836. Motion of the Complainants by their counsel and it fully appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard M. Peters, James Peters, Charles Lewis and Mahala his wife, formerly Mahala Peters, heirs of C. W. Peters dec'd. Thos. J. Golightly, Robert Meigs, Warren Harris, A. Patterson, P. Reagan, R. H. Hatchler, Thos. Morgan, B. Smith, John Carmichael, Alfred George, and R. Walker, are not residents of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered by the Court that each and all of the foregoing persons, who are Defts. to the above entitled suit, do appear on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court, to be holden on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, in the said Court there sitting, and there to answer and plead to the said Bill of Compt. filed in the above entitled suit, or on failure thereof, it is ordered that said Bill be taken for confessed against them.

It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Jacksonville-Regis for six weeks successively. A true copy from the minutes. Attest. JAMES CROW, Clk. Jan. 21, 1837.—6t—\$10 50.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Jacksonville Republican. Circumstances having rendered it impracticable to continue the publication of the Jacksonville Register, the undersigned has determined to continue the business in this place, by publishing a Political and Miscellaneous Newspaper of the above title; designed to meet the wants, and advocate and sustain the growing interests of the people of this section of country.

A candid avowal of the future political course of the paper now proposed, will of course be expected by those disposed to patronize it; and from this avowal the publisher feels no disposition to shrink; but as the present is the closing scene of one administration, and the commencement of a new one is near at hand, a brief sketch of his past political principles, will perhaps be a sufficient index to the future. To the leading measures of the present administration he has been uniformly friendly, and voted for the present Chief Magistrate at the only election in which his age entitled him to a vote. At the last Presidential election, he voted for Martin Van Buren, under an honest conviction, that he would not disappoint the expectations he had given his friends reason to entertain; and that he would administer the government upon those republican principles, under which our country has arrived at the present unprecedented state of prosperity. Should these expectations prove to be well founded, he will at all times take pleasure in manifesting his approval of the administration.

With respect to State policy, this paper will, upon all suitable occasions, advocate the important interests of education and internal improvement, and such other topics as may from time to time be proposed, calculated to advance the happiness and prosperity of the State. Temperate and well written communications, favoring any political doctrine, will be cheerfully inserted in the paper; at the same time its columns will be vigilantly guarded against personal invective and abuse. A portion of its columns will be occupied with the news of the day, both foreign and domestic; Agricultural and Commercial information; Essays on literary, scientific, and moral subjects; biographical and historical sketches; the latest improvements in the mechanic arts; and in short, whatever can be procured and published, calculated to amuse, interest or instruct.

The publisher is sensible of the difficulties to be encountered in an undertaking in which he must endeavor to please such a variety of tastes as is to be found in any community, and also his having to rely more on his long practical experience in the printing business, than any uncommon advantages either of talent or education. He hopes, however, that this experience, together with an untiring zeal to promote all the great interests of society, according to his best judgment and ability, will insure him that liberal patronage, which is certainly the individual interest of every good citizen to afford; to a respectable and well conducted printing establishment. J. F. GRANT.

CONDITIONS. THE JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN, will be published every Saturday, on a large imperial sheet, good paper, at Two Dollars and fifty cents in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance. The first number will be issued on the third Saturday in January, 1837.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned, having on the 25th day of October, 1836, before the Judge of the County Court, for the county of Benton, Ala. qualified as Executor of James Ray deceased—hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent to present theirs properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law; otherwise they will be barred. Those indebted to said estate will please make payment to me. JOHN M. CROOK. December 3d, 1836.—n3—6t.

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

A GREAT INDUCEMENT. To Speculators, Warehousemen, Merchants and others.

ON 3d of March, 1837, will be sold to the highest bidder, the most valuable piece of property for size of it, in all the Wetumpka's. The only reason it is offered at present, is in consequence of the necessity of the subscribers being obliged to return to Virginia during Spring. The property alluded to, is the Ware House, known formerly as Fleming's, and recently as Couch's Ware House and Auction Store, and the Post Office, within 100 yards of the Steamboat landing, and in the centre of business of any kind. In the mean time any offers made privately, will be received and attended to. TERMS: One half cash, the balance in six and twelve months, with approved security, Payable in Bank, and carrying interest 8 per cent per annum from date. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, WM. J. COUCH, Auctioneer, Wetumpka, Jan. 5. The following papers will copy this advertisement until the 13th day of March, and send their bills to me for payment, before the 1st of April 1837. (The Argus, Wetumpka; Advertiser and Journal, Montgomery; Mobile Register; Selma Free Press, Columbus Inquirer, Geo.; and the Jacksonville and Talladega papers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. Pursuance of an order of sale, issued to me from the Orphan's Court of Benton County, State of Alabama, I shall sell to the highest bidder, ON THE THIRD MONDAY IN FEBRUARY NEXT, on the premises, the South half of Section Twenty-Eight, In Township 14, Range 7 East. TERMS made known on the day of Sale. JACOB R. GREEN, Administrator of the estate of ERICCO HARRIS, deceased. January 20, 1837.—n3—3t.

CLOTHING. ARE Just receiving at the NEW YORK STORE, a LARGE and SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Ready Made Clothing, viz: Cloaks, Over Coats, Coats, Pantaloon, Vests &c. together with a general assortment of WINTER GOODS. All of which will be disposed of unusually low for cash. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and view our Stock of Goods before they purchase elsewhere. HUDSON & BROCKMAN, December 10th, 1836.—n3—3t.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus. It was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Library," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flew to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto Library, a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of education, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves. The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favorite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week in January, 1837; issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, per also filled with books, the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of novels, tales, voyages, travels, &c. select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enlighten and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the larm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus; which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS. WALDIE'S LIBRARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain: 1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable with newspaper postage. 2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches; notices of books and information from "the world of letters," of every description. 3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America. 4th. Price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibiting paying a discount. Subscribers to the Library or Port Folio, two dollars and a half. Mail remittance to be Post Paid. On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance. As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non-fulfillment can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above. Address; post paid, ADAM WALDIE 46 CARPENTER ST. Philadelphia.

EDITORS throughout the Union, and Canada will confer a favor by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to me up to 1st January 1837, are earnestly requested to come and pay up; as I am compelled to make settlements if I have to do it by Law. J. B. PENDLETON. Jan. 12th, 1837.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to us; by Note or open Account, are hereby requested to come toward and make payment, by the first of February next.—We have indulged our customers for a long time and we can do no longer—money we want, and money we must have; and unless the notes and accounts that are due us are paid, or satisfactorily arranged, before the 1st-February, they will, without exception, be placed in a train for collection. PARKMAN & STRINGFELLOW. December 12, 1836. t. 1j.

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

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1837.

NO. 5.

VOL. I.

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY J. F. GRANT.

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion & 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

To Speculators, Merchants, Merchants and others.

ON 3d of March, 1837, will be sold to the highest bidder, the most valuable piece of property for size of it, in all the Wetumpka's.

The only reason it is offered at present, is in consequence of the necessity of the subscribers being obliged to return to Virginia during Spring.

The property alluded to, is the Ware House, known formerly as Fleming's and recently as Couch's Ware House and Auction Store, and the Post Office; within 100 yards of the Steamboat landing, and in the centre of business of any kind. In the mean time any offers made privately, will be received and attended to.

TERMS—One-half cash, the balance in six and twelve months, with approved security, Payable in Bank, and carrying interest 8 per cent. per annum from date.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber. WM. J. COUCH, Auctioneer.

Wetumpka, Jan. 5. The following papers will copy this advertisement until the 1st day of March, and send their bills to me for payment, before the 1st of April 1837.

The Argus, Wetumpka; Advertiser and Journal, Montgomery; Mobile Register; Selma Free Press, Columbus Inquirer, Geo.; and the Jacksonville and Talladega papers.

DAVID HUBBARD, et al. } In Equity.
vs
Wm. B. McCLELLAN, et al. }

Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1836.

ON motion of the Complainants by their counsel and it fully appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard M. Peters, James Peters weaver and Mary his wife, formerly Mary Peters, Charles Lewis and Mahala his wife, formerly Mahala Peters, heirs of C. W. Peters dec'd. Thos. J. Golithly, Robert Meigs, Warren Harris, A. Patterson, P. Reagan, R. H. Hatcher, Thos. Morgan, B. Smith, John Carmichael, Alfred George, and R. Walker, are not residents of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered by the Court that each and all of the foregoing parties, who are Defts. to the above-entitled suit, do appear on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court, to be holden on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, in the said Court there sitting, and then and there answer and plead to the said Bill of Compt. filed in the above entitled suit, or on failure thereof, it is ordered that said Bill be taken for confessed against them.

It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Jacksonville Register for six weeks successively.

A true copy from the minutes.
Attest. JAMES CROW, Clk.
Jan. 21, 1837.—5t—\$10 50.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of sale, issued to me from the Orphan's Court of Benton County, State of Alabama; I shall sell to the highest bidder, ON THE THIRD MONDAY IN FEBRUARY NEXT, on the premises, the South half of Section Twenty-Eight,

In Township 14, Range 7 East.

TERMS made known on the day of Sale.

JACOB R. GREEN,
Administrator of the estate of
FRISCO HAWK, deceased.

January 20, 1837.—3t—St.

BOATMAN DOCTOR.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, offers his services to the people of Jacksonville and Benton county, to practice medicine on the

BOATMAN SYSTEM.

He has put himself to considerable trouble to become fully acquainted with the Thompsonian System of medicine—having spent considerable time with the agency at Louisville, Kentucky, where he had every opportunity of seeing the proper treatment of various diseases, as well as a thorough acquaintance with the medicines and the compounds or mixing the same. With these advantages, as well as that of practising more or less for the last five years, in different climates, in addition to his general success in the treatment of various diseases, he feels confident he can give general satisfaction to all who may be disposed to make a trial of vegetable medicines; (for no minerals will be used;) being well satisfied that all forms of disease that can be cured by any system of medicine may be cured by this, and many have been cured by this that have been pronounced incurable by the mineral practice, and without any of the evils that often follow the use of Calomel. He would therefore recommend to all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, Asthma, Consumption, Rheumatism, Dysipelas and all chronic diseases or breast complaints, as well as all other forms of disease, to make an early application, as they will find it greatly to their advantage. Relief is generally given and perfect cures have been performed, which little expectation of a recovery remained.

He has now on hand a good assortment of Medicines, and has sent on to the North for a general supply of genuine medicines, he will be able to attend promptly to any call, without laboring under the difficulty that many do, (the want of proper medicines.)

His residence is in the south-western part of the town of Jacksonville, where he may always be found unless necessarily absent. Many certificates might be produced from the most respectable part of the community to shew the efficacy of the medicine, and his general success in using the same; but they are deemed unnecessary.
Feb. 11, 1837.—4t ft.

law, the stage went to the new hotel, and the temperance era wound up the tavern business. Tjerk has got back to the farm, with habits very much altered, and his fortune not a little impaired. Yet he consoles himself, that he is not half so bad off as.

JOE STUBBS, once our master blacksmith, afterwards a merchant, and now a journeyman. Jo was so famous for his edge tools, that people came to him from all parts.

He had his journeyman and his apprentices, and was always present to oversee them, and to be seen by his customers, as all master mechanics ought to be. Joe got rich because he was adapted to his business, and his business adapted to him. Joe thought with Sam Patch, that some things could be done as well as others—and that because every body liked him as a blacksmith, they must like him as any thing else forgetting that it was his trade, and not his mind nor his person, which had brought him into notice.

And as merchant was rather more respectable than mechanic, and withal a more tidy employment, he in fact sank the blacksmith and became a dealer in tapes and sugars. I dined with Joe as it generally does with all who embark in new business, of which they know nothing, after they have arrived at mature manhood. Those who have been bred to the business, proved successful rivals, and the sheriff finally closed his mercantile concerns, by selling the entire effects of a merchant unfortunate in business." Joe insists to this day, that if he had let well enough alone, he might have been as well off as the best of his neighbors.

Time would fail me to narrate half the cases which have come under my observation, men abandoning steady habits & fair prospects of wealth, in the employments in which they had been educated, and in which they were best calculated to succeed, for the very hazardous chance of doing better in business in which they had every thing to learn. The fascinating charms of fashion and show, the ostentatious pride of wealth, and the alluring smiles of office, are as bad as were the sycophants of Calypso, to beguile men from the paths of true happiness. The moderate but certain gains which are the reward of industry and frugality, are the most abiding in their nature, and most benign in their influence. It is the mild, early and latter rains which induce fertility, and cover the earth with fruitfulness; while the tempest and its floods cause waste and desolation. The mushroom grows up in a night, and withers in a day.

The farmer should be the last to be dissatisfied with his condition. Of all classes he is the most independent. He produces with in himself more of the necessaries and comforts of life than any other class. If he does not find the elements of happiness on the farm, his search for them elsewhere, I fear will be in vain. But he must not forget that it is the province of the mind to arrange and combine these elements, and the fit becomes qualified to perform this office in proportion as it is enlightened and cultivated. The mind, like a garden, will yield the most grateful fruits when nurtured with care and few have more opportunities, or are better requited for their labors, in cultivating both, than him who thrives by the plough.—Cultivator.

Miscellaneous.

HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.

On leaving the paternal roof, to seek my fortune in the wide world, when about 18 years of age, my father gave me this parting admonition: "My son, take care always to let well enough alone." The occasion served to impress the advice deeply on my mind, and amid the diversified scenes of the subsequent thirty-five years, it has seldom been forgotten; and I have reason to believe it has had a very salutary influence upon my prosperity and happiness. It has afforded, without something of a standard by which to gauge the indiscretions of others. How often has a disregard, in others, to this maxim, reminded me of the Italian epitaph: "I was well, wished to be better, took physic, and here I am." The true philosophy of happiness is to depend on one's self for the blessing—on the lively exercise of the virtues which can alone confer it. The man who is industrious and frugal, and who scrupulously fulfills the relative and social duties, whatever be his condition or profession, stands the best chance of enjoying a goodly portion of the comforts and pleasures of life and of perpetuating in his children his habits and his virtues. While he who would live by the industry of others, or who expects to find happiness in the frail applause which wealth or ostentation may extort from those around him, seldom succeeds in his desires.

TOM TARE was my schoolmate. Tom had rather high notions from his boyhood; and persuaded his father to put him to a merchant. In due time Tom became the master of a shop of goods, was attentive and fortunate, and acquired a snug estate. Had he let well enough alone, he might now have been the head man of our town. But pride got the better of prudence, and persuaded him that he might do better at New-York. He went there, figured as wholesale merchant, for which neither his capital nor his experience were adequate, for three years, and then came the notice in the state paper for his creditors to show cause, &c.

TJERCK WESSER's farm joined mine. He was one of our best farmers, and understood the value of "come boys," as well as any one. Good luck was so constantly by his side that he considered that any man might get rich who had a mind to.—Yet he could not let well enough alone—he wished to do better. He therefore removed to the village and opened a tavern, and had the promise of the justice courts and of the stage custom: "Go boys," did not improve the farm, and it soon became neglected and unproductive. By and by the courts were removed by

him leave her for any length of time. They kissed the boy, bade the kind hearted and benevolent lady good morning—took their departure, and have not since been heard of.

In the bosom of the little boy's frock was afterwards discovered a large sum of money, with this laconic note: "Be a mother to this child, and Heaven will reward you for it."

If you are ever so sure that you ought to resent an injury, at least put off your resentment till you get cool. You will gain every end better by that means; whereas you may to yourself or your neighbor great mischief by proceeding rashly and hastily.

The consciousness of having acted from principle, and without the praise or privy of any person whatever, is a pleasure superior to all that applause can yield.

Why do you desire riches and grandeur? Because you think they will bring happiness with them. The very thing you want is now in your power—you have only to study contentment.

Don't be frightened if misfortune stalks into your humble habitation. She sometimes takes the liberty of walking in the presence-chamber of Kings.

Are not the great happiest when the most free from the incumbrances of greatness? Is there any happiness in greatness?

If you err to oblige, the person you so oblige will secretly despise you.

If you have a family, it is no more allowable that you squander away your substance than for a steward to embezzle the estate of which he is a manager.

It may not be in your power to excel many people in riches, honours, or abilities; but you may excel thousands in goodness of heart. Hither turn your ambition. Here is an object worthy of it.

The most knowing are the most desirous of knowledge.

The most virtuous are the most desirous of improvement in virtue. On the contrary, the ignorant think themselves wise enough; the vicious are, in their own opinion, good enough.

Accustom yourselves to strict observance of your duty in all respects, and it will in time be as troublesome to omit or violate it, as it is to many people to practice it.

MAXIMS.

I prefer inelegant, or reserved prudence, to iniquitous folly.—Cicero.

Moderate things last long.—Seneca. All the blessings of Providence, all the possessions of this world, may be exhausted by excess, or turned into evils by misapplication or abuse.

Good fortune and bad are equally necessary to man to fit him to meet the contingencies of life.—Franklin. Few men, who have known how to bear them with firmness—are fit to meet them.

"Despise not small honest gains," says some one, "nor risk what you have on the delusive prospect of gaining sudden riches. If you are in a comfortable, thriving way keep it and abide in your own calling rather than run the chance of another."

This is sound, wholesome advice, and there are thousands who, from not observing it, are now suffering the unhappy consequences of its rejection. Once if a good honest profit of six or seven per cent could be made, business men were contented, and by economy and perseverance, accumulated a competence—but now, since the speculating mania has been rife, men have grown tired of the old-fashioned way of getting a living, and in the delusive hope of gaining sudden riches, have ventured all, and in too many instances lost all.—[Portland Times.

A Bill has passed the South Carolina Legislature, authorizing the State to subscribe \$1,000,000 to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.

P. M. Butler has been elected Governor of S. Carolina in place of G McDuffie, without opposition, and Wm. Dubose Lieut. Governor.

From the Washington Sun—SURPLUS REVENUE.

The following letter and statement was transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury on Tuesday last:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
January 3, 1836.

Sir: I seize the earliest opportunity to inform Congress of the measures taken by this Department since the 1st of January in compliance with the 13th section of the act regulating "the deposits of the public money."

The balance in the Treasury on that day, which was subject to be apportioned among the different States, has, on the principles of the act, as construed by the Attorney General, and explained in my last annual report, been ascertained to be \$37,468,859 97.

The division of this sum, in detail, among the several States, may be seen in the document annexed, and, including Michigan,

equals \$127,445 10 to each electoral vote.

In consequence of the proceedings of the last convention in Michigan, and the views expressed concerning them by the President of the United States in his recent message communicating those proceedings to Congress, together with the provisions of the bill now pending in one House on this question, the Department has supposed her situation so far changed since November as to justify the assignment to her of a share of the public deposits, subject, however, entirely to the future decision of Congress upon the propriety of this step.

The payment of the share assigned to Michigan will, therefore, be postponed till some expression of opinion shall be given by Congress, which may either sanction its being made to her in the same manner as to the other states, in addition to the sums which have already been apportioned to them.

Twelve of the States have communicated their acceptance of the terms of the act, and accordingly transfers, equal in amount to the first quarterly deposit required under the law, are now issuing in favor of their respective agents. Which is respectfully submitted.

LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Apportionment among the several States of the Public Money remaining in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1837, excepting five millions of dollars.

| States | No. Electoral votes | Amount to be deposited during the year 1837 |
|----------------|---------------------|---|
| Main | 10 | \$1,274,451 01 |
| New Hampshire | 7 | 892,115 71 |
| Massachusetts | 14 | 1,784,251 43 |
| Rhode Island | 4 | 509,780 41 |
| Vermont | 7 | 892,115 71 |
| Connecticut | 8 | 1,019,560 81 |
| New York | 42 | 5,352,604 28 |
| New Jersey | 8 | 1,019,560 81 |
| Pennsylvania | 30 | 3,823,353 06 |
| Delaware | 3 | 382,353 51 |
| Maryland | 10 | 1,274,451 02 |
| Virginia | 23 | 2,931,237 34 |
| North Carolina | 15 | 1,911,676 53 |
| South Carolina | 11 | 1,401,896 12 |
| Georgia | 11 | 1,401,896 12 |
| Alabama | 7 | 892,115 71 |
| Mississippi | 4 | 509,780 41 |
| Louisiana | 5 | 637,225 51 |
| Missouri | 4 | 509,780 41 |
| Kentucky | 15 | 1,911,676 53 |
| Tennessee | 15 | 1,911,676 53 |
| Ohio | 21 | 2,676,347 14 |
| Indiana | 9 | 1,147,005 92 |
| Illinois | 5 | 637,225 51 |
| Arkansas | 3 | 382,353 51 |
| Michigan | 3 | 382,353 51 |

\$37,468,859 97

LIBERAL SUBSCRIPTION.

We have the satisfaction of announcing that the County Court of Fayette, yesterday, by a unanimous vote, subscribed one hundred thousand dollars to the stock of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Louisville Rail Road Company.—We, in common with our fellow citizens, cannot but feel gratified that the County Court have thus given an earnest of their determination to pursue, on all proper occasions, a liberal and enlightened policy in regard to internal improvements, never refusing their aid to such objects when it is for the interest of the community they represent that it should be extended.

Lexington and Fayette county have now subscribed two hundred thousand dollars to the great work, twice the amount, probably, of the united subscriptions of all other places in Kentucky.—Lexington (Ky.) Intel.

STUDY OF AGRICULTURE.—We select the following paragraphs from an Address delivered before the Middlesex (Mass.) Agricultural Society by Albert H. Nelson, at its anniversary in October last.—The New England Farmer says of this address—

"Much as has been before written and said on the advantages, which practical Agriculture derives from Science and Book Knowledge, we have seen nothing which more clearly, forcibly, and demonstratively inculcates the importance of the union of these principal sources of modern improvements in husbandry."

There is an unwarrantable prejudice existing in the minds of most farmers against what they call "Book farming."

When mentioned, a smile is excited; when one is bold enough to avow his determination to farm in that way, he is greeted with an open laugh. "Experience—experience—you must learn by experience, it is said. That alone is worth any thing; that alone will prevent you from failing or will ensure your success. Your farm must be your book—and your ploughs, your hoes, and your teams, the letters by which you read out your lesson." Now certainly experience is not to be despised; it cannot be too highly praised. But it is put in opposition to scientific husbandry by those who argue in this way; and let us examine what this bugbear may be. We say that a man is a book farmer, when he takes books written on the subject of Agriculture, and farms according to the princi-

ples, and performs the experiments, therein contained.—Book farming: it is an exact description of the art, written down in letters. It is the collected wisdom of the best cultivators of the earth: the detail of theory confirmed. In a word, it is a history of the development of the principles of farming, from the first imperfect effort of ignorant and isolated means up to the present time. Now farming is a science, as much as is geometry, and it is a knowledge of its principles which makes a man a good farmer.—A knowledge of these principles can only be obtained by experience: but this experience can be taught in books, and is so taught. So that, after all, we find that a scientific, or book farmer does practice on experience: save that he takes the experience of the whole world, through all time, instead of taking that of his immediate neighbor: and instead, untaught and ignorant of his own.—

GENESSEE FARMER.

MEMORANDA OF FOREIGN TRAVEL.

BY REV. R. J. BRECKENRIDGE.

Woodstock—Bleaheim.—The corruption of the English aristocracy—Oxford—The University—Professors at Oxford—Lack of Theological Training—Road to London—River Thames—Face of the country—Working classes.

We had diverged to the northward of the main road to London, in our visit to Warwick and its vicinity, and at Woodstock, near Oxford, found ourselves again in the greater line of communication. All the readers of Romance are familiar with the history of this village—famous for the doings of Henry I. and II. during their occasional residence at it—and doubly so, by reason of Fitz-Rosamond's connection with it, and with the last named monarch. In the immediate vicinity, on the right hand of the spacious avenue connecting Woodstock, (whose only present fame is derived from its glove manufactory, and the express of Oxford students)—with Oxford which is but a few miles distant, stands the noble castle of Blenheim. Many English travellers in America have complained that we still celebrate the 4th of July annually as the birth day of our national independence. We may content ourselves to offset the opinions of those who consider our practice objectionable, or the instrument itself still more so, by referring to the extremely opposite views of him, who honored above all men of his day, deemed it the worthiest part of his history to be remembered by his country, and so ordered it to be first written in his simple epitaph, that he had written that paper. But above all mankind, the English are the last people to open their mouths on such subjects. For go where you will, in England—if you find any monument, public or private, in a church, public square, a promenade, or any where—the chances are nine out of ten, that it was set up to record some action of blood. And the more peculiarly the thing was considered British, or the person or state triumphed over considered dishonored, the greater is the certainty of a commemorative stone.

It may, perhaps, be known to all who will glance over those pages, that this magnificent palace was presented by the British nation, about the beginning of the last century to John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough. All may not know that it was for a decisive, and signal victory gained by him, at a village of its own name, some were in Germany; and still fewer may remember, that it was the French and Bavarians whom he overthrew.—I did not visit it, but the view of it from the road is very fine, and the long avenue in front of it, and the noble park of fine trees (amongst which were the only deer I have seen in England) with the column erected by the Dutchess of Marlborough to commemorate the actions of her great consort, visible in the distance—altogether make one imposing spectacle. The present duke is represented to be a poor, and a bad man, having lost the character and squandered the estates of his illustrious family.

It is not, however, fair to permit any one to suppose, that his case is peculiar in these respects. If one-tenth of what every body says about the English aristocracy is true, they are the greatest nuisance in the land, and the higher they are the greater nuisance. There are now depending two suits, by the honorable Mr. Norton, for crimcon, with his wife, who is grand-daughter to Sheridan, and to lord somebody's wife—and the aunt of I don't know who. One of the criminal prosecutions is against lord Melbourne, the present prime minister of England, and the other, which is against an officer in the army, his lordship is the principal witness relied on to prove the honorable lady's guilt. Indeed, it is believed that but for the somewhat too public difficulties between his lordship and captain Campbell, which forced poor Mr. Norton to know, what he did not wish to know, the law courts at least would never have known any thing on the subject. I have asked men of some sense and piety, what effect these things would produce on the prime minister's standing. None, is the uniform answer; or none beyond a week's rustication, under pretence of the gout, or influenza. Effect! how could it be; who is to move in it? Will the King take offence?—Then what will become of his house full of lord, colonel, admiral, and Rev. Fitz Clarences, who were once considered the children of Mrs Jordan,

the actress, but who now figure away with royal dukes and German princes! If lord Wellington should open his mouth, lady A. would slap his ducal face with her fan. And even if lord Lyndhurst should open his plebeian lips, which began life by eating bread in a garret at our Boston, and expounded the destiny of Britain, as her lord high chancellor—and if he should say any thing, it would only remind their lordships that the very same thing, or worse, were told and believed of him, when he not only sat on the wool sack, but kept the conscience of the defender of the Faith—the head of the established, episcopal, apostolic church of England. For the Duke of Marlborough's sake, I have much more that should be said; but I were better out of John Bull's way, perhaps, before more were added.

The chief attraction of Oxfordshire, and one of the most interesting spots in England, is the ancient city of Oxford—to which we came on the day we left Warwick, and where we remained about one day, sorrowing that time was so short, and fully resolving, if Providence permitted, to see the place again.

The town contains about 25,000 souls—exclusive, I suppose, of four or five thousand students, who are usually attached to this renowned university. The place itself, is exceedingly beautiful, situated in a plain, at the junction of two small streams, called the Cherwell and the Isis. The latter is the real Thames, which name it gets at receiving the Thames near Dorchester, some miles below, and which junction and change of name, the people used to justify, by etymology, their strange pronunciation of the word Tems; they say, which is their mode of pronouncing Thames, is Thame, Isis abbreviated. But Oxford, as I have said, is a very fine city. Its old and peculiar looking churches—its elegant dwellings—its fine trees—its numerous and noble edifices,—give altogether and appearance of great stateliness. It might almost say grandeur. Its high street is said to be one of the most picturesque in Europe. I confess it was rather a deformity in my eye, to behold the exceedingly grotesque dresses, and high caps, without any rims, and with great rectangular tops, of the students that paraded it.

The university, which is one of the most ancient and celebrated in Europe, contains twenty-five colleges and hall, all of them connected with circumstances and events, thrilling interest or intense curiosity. Amongst them are those founded by Alfred the Great, by Balin, father of him that was King of Scotland, by archbishop Chicheley, by cardinal Wolsey, by bishop Moton; by queen Elizabeth, and many other patrons of letters. In suitable edifice are the Promeret statues—the Arundelion marbles—and above all, the magnificent books and manuscripts, founded by Duke Humphrey, and restored by Sir Thomas Bodley, after whom it is called the Bodleian library, and which constitutes, perhaps, next to the royal library at Paris, the best collection now existing. The multitude of professors, teachers, official persons, and hangers-on, about the establishments under one appellation or another, is prodigious. The multifarious offices discharged by them, in their various conditions, concern not only the teaching of every branch of human learning, as they say, but relate to matters, which, according to our notions, are utterly inconsistent with their place and calling. Thus is the university, represented by two members in the imperial parliament—some of the officers exercise extensive judicial powers, both of a civil and criminal, as well as of an ecclesiastical kind—while the corporation has no less than 202 rectories, and 112 vicarages in its gift; that is, appoints three hundred and fourteen ministers of the established church, to enjoy all the income attached by law to that number of specified churches or living, without the least regard to the wishes of the people, to whom these presentees are to preach, and who are not only to pay their salaries fixed by statutes, but to receive the most momentous instructions at their hands, or the hands of those appointed by them.

All clergy of the established church are in general required to take their degrees, I will not say be educated at Oxford or Cambridge. In very extraordinary cases, as where great merit is found, without the individuals having passed the university, or where unusual rank and influence are united with rather more than usual ignorance and dullness, the degrees indispensable, in practice, if not by canon, to the getting of church ordination and preferment, are given, by the archbishop in the exercise of plenary power. The opportunities of getting knowledge are necessarily immense, tho' unhappily surrounded by obstructions, which exclude the poor, and by temptations, which overcome too many of those who might enjoy the real advantages of the place. Dissenters of all kinds, are excluded almost entirely from both universities; strictly and absolutely excluded from this. Subscription to the thirty-nine articles, is indispensable to admission into Oxford.

There are no theological schools, in the episcopal church, in England; and the admission is universal, that the training furnished for their ministers, in this important department, bears no comparison with that given in every other. The consequence is, that while the clergy of the establishment as a body are well educated men, good Latin, Greek scholars, well read gentlemen, & so

on, very few of them are learned theologians. Why should this be? They have every thing made to hand, and are solemnly sworn to use nothing but what is so provided! If any one should say their sermons are not so made, I reply, if they be not, the homilies are useless, and the public fame greatly mistaken. A friend told me this story.

He was arguing with a prebendary of the Cathedral of Durham, to convince him that he was mistaken in charging the dissenters with plagiarism, in their preaching. He justified his opinion, by admitting and approving its universality in the establishment, which he illustrated by this anecdote.

The son of a deceased fellow prebend, out of respect to a father's memory, published a volume, containing twelve of his manuscript sermons. Before a great while eleven of them were found in various printed books of other men, nearly verbatim, and by and by, the 12th was found to have been patched up out of three of the very same kind. And the names of all the parties given! But after all, preaching is but the smallest part of the duty of the ministers in the Episcopal church of England. The bishops seldom preach. Hundreds of rectors and vicars never preach at all; very few preach more than once a week—when they do officiate nearly all read, and most of their discourses vary from fifteen to thirty minutes in length. He must be a sad dunce who cannot write a decent moral lecture once a week, which in half an hour can be consumed in reading. If ninety-nine hundredths of the high churchmen, constitute, probably, nine-tenths of the establishment do so much, they are foully benefited.

Amongst the worst features of this lack of theological training in churchmen, is to be found in the proneness to all species of plausible religious error, to which it inclines I should more properly say subjects, the really pious and inquiring portion of the clergy. With hearts alive to religious impressions, and minds awakened keenly to religious contemplations, but really unprovided with proper guides, unskilled in the minute history of error, and destitute of clear, systematic, well digested views of christian doctrine, this most interesting, and I rejoice to add, increasing body of men, is of all others, most liable to be seduced into religious errors of a certain kind. It is undeniable that the follies, they deserve no better name of the late Edward Irving, while they found advocates in any class of dissenters, tinctured most deeply many pious, but untrained minds, in the small evangelical part of the establishment. I state the fact on undeniable authority, and merely to illustrate my meaning. So far from intending offence, I can say with an honest conscience, that there are no men in the world, who, in my judgment, occupy at this moment, a posture more critical, and profoundly interesting, none more doomed my heart is more tenderly gaged, than for these very men, these comparatively few, but increasing ministers of the established church of England, who really love God, and faithfully adhere to the real spirit of their own evangelical creed.

Many of the Kings of England have resided at Oxford; and several parliament have in former times been summoned to meet there. Charles I. held his court here during the whole of the civil wars; and from that day to this it has been in the full possession of the Tory party, and formed one of the seats of high church influence. Several years ago the elite of the aristocracy connected with this University, got together here, with the Duke of Wellington, who is chancellor, or chief magistrate and governor, invested with extensive powers, and nearly went into spasms, from the excess of their demonstrations against the progress of reform. Very lately the corporation has received another shock, in consequence of the appointment, by the prime minister, of a certain Doctor Hamden, late moral philosophical professor. They say he is heterodox—and what is worse still, he is suspected of being a radical. In two meetings, consisting of above five hundred persons each time, they have said and done all manner of contemptuous things about him; still he holds the courts and the politics, out of it, as little becoming the character of the university on the one hand, as the nature of the reverend gentleman is so anxious to occupy, or the venerated name he bears, on the other. The place seems fatal to the name. (I hope he is not of that noble race) for glorious John P. was slain at Chalgrave, near Wallington in 1613, in resisting some attempt of Charles I. After what is said in a preceding page, nothing need be added to illustrate the admirable qualifications of my Lord Melbourn, to select a teacher of divinity, whose duty it is, to train the future preachers of the land. The distance from Oxford to London is about sixty miles. The main road passes down the general course of the Thames, not only through its valley, and crosses it twice first at Henly, upon Thames, to its southern bank, but back again to the north bank at Maidenhead.

Above the former place, you pass through Dorchester, the Thames, before its junction with the Isis, which is a mean, straggling, thatched hamlet, the reverse, in all its respects, of its beautiful and airy namesake, near Boston, Massachusetts.—After leaving Oxfordshire, you pass through one end of Berkshire, (called by the natives Barkshire),

thence thro' one corner of Buckinghamshire, on the opposite side of the Thames; thence into Middlesex, in one corner of which is situated the greatest city in the world. Part of London, however, is in the county of Essex, the S. side of the Thames, as I

In which last mentioned form the said resolve, on the same day and year last mentioned, was adopted by the Senate, and became the act and Judgment of that body, and, as such, now remains upon the journal thereof;

And whereas the said resolve was not warranted by the Constitution, and was irregularly and illegally adopted by the Senate, in violation of the rights of defence which belongs to every citizen, and in subversion of the fundamental principles of law and justice; because President Jackson was thereby adjudged and pronounced to be guilty of an impeachable offence, and a stigma placed upon him as violator of his oath of office, and of the laws and Constitution which he was sworn to preserve, protect, and defend without going through the forms of an impeachment, and without allowing to him the benefits of a trial, or the means of defence.

And whereas the said resolve, in all its various shapes and forms was unfounded and erroneous in point of fact, and therefore unjust and unrighteous, as well as irregular and unauthorized by the Constitution, because the said President Jackson, neither in the act of dismissing Mr. Duane, nor in the appointment of Mr. Taney, as specified in the first form of the resolve; nor in taking upon himself the responsibility of removing the deposits, as specified in the second form of the same resolve; nor in any act which was then, or can now, be specified under the vague and ambiguous terms of the general denunciation contained in the third and last form of the resolve, did do or commit any act in violation or in derogation of the laws and Constitution, or dangerous to the liberties of the people;

And whereas the said resolve, as adopted, was uncertain and ambiguous, containing nothing but a loose and floating charge for derogating from the laws and Constitution, and assuming ungranted power and authority in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue; without specifying what part of the Executive proceedings, or what part of the public revenue was intended to be referred to, or what parts of the laws and Constitution were supposed to have been infringed; or in what part of the Union, or at what period of his administration these late proceedings were supposed to have taken place; thereby putting each Senator at liberty to vote in favor of the resolve upon a separate and secret reason of his own, and leaving the ground of the Senate's judgment to be guessed at by the public, and to be differently and diversely interpreted by individual Senators, according to the private and particular understanding of each: contrary to all the ends of justice, and to all the forms of legal or judicial proceedings; to the great prejudice of the accused, who could not know against what to defend himself; and to the loss of Senatorial responsibility, by shielding Senators from public responsibility for making up a judgment upon grounds which the public cannot know, and which, if known, might prove too insufficient in law, or unfounded in fact.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE,
MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1837.

The hour of one having arrived, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was Mr. Benton's resolution to expunge from the journal of the Senate the resolution of the 23rd March, 1834, censuring the President for having removed the deposits from the Bank of the United States.

Resolution to expunge from the Journal the Resolution of the Senate of March 23, 1834, in relation to President Jackson and the Removal of the Deposits.

Whereas, on the 26th day of December, in the year 1833, the following resolve was moved in the Senate:

Resolved, that, by dismissing the late Secretary of the Treasury because he would not, contrary to his own sense of duty, remove the money of the United States in deposit with the Bank of the United States and its branches, in conformity with the President's opinion, and by appointing his successor to effect such removal, which has been done, the President has assumed the exercise of a power over the Treasury of the United States, not granted him by the Constitution and laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the People."

Which proposed resolve was altered and changed by the mover thereof, on the 28th of March, in the year 1834, so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That, in taking upon himself the responsibility of removing the deposits of the public money from the Bank of the United States, the President of the United States has assumed the exercise of a power over the Treasury of the United States not granted to him by the Constitution and laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the People."

Which resolve, so changed and modified by the mover thereof, on the same day and as to read in these words:

Resolved, That the President, in the late executive proceedings in relation to the revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both;

And whereas the said resolve, in all its various shapes and forms was unfounded and erroneous in point of fact, and therefore unjust and unrighteous, as well as irregular and unauthorized by the Constitution, because the said President Jackson, neither in the act of dismissing Mr. Duane, nor in the appointment of Mr. Taney, as specified in the first form of the resolve; nor in taking upon himself the responsibility of removing the deposits, as specified in the second form of the same resolve; nor in any act which was then, or can now, be specified under the vague and ambiguous terms of the general denunciation contained in the third and last form of the resolve, did do or commit any act in violation or in derogation of the laws and Constitution, or dangerous to the liberties of the people;

And whereas the said resolve, as adopted, was uncertain and ambiguous, containing nothing but a loose and floating charge for derogating from the laws and Constitution, and assuming ungranted power and authority in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue; without specifying what part of the Executive proceedings, or what part of the public revenue was intended to be referred to, or what parts of the laws and Constitution were supposed to have been infringed; or in what part of the Union, or at what period of his administration these late proceedings were supposed to have taken place; thereby putting each Senator at liberty to vote in favor of the resolve upon a separate and secret reason of his own, and leaving the ground of the Senate's judgment to be guessed at by the public, and to be differently and diversely interpreted by individual Senators, according to the private and particular understanding of each: contrary to all the ends of justice, and to all the forms of legal or judicial proceedings; to the great prejudice of the accused, who could not know against what to defend himself; and to the loss of Senatorial responsibility, by shielding Senators from public responsibility for making up a judgment upon grounds which the public cannot know, and which, if known, might prove too insufficient in law, or unfounded in fact.

And whereas the said resolve, as adopted, was uncertain and ambiguous, containing nothing but a loose and floating charge for derogating from the laws and Constitution, and assuming ungranted power and authority in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue; without specifying what part of the Executive proceedings, or what part of the public revenue was intended to be referred to, or what parts of the laws and Constitution were supposed to have been infringed; or in what part of the Union, or at what period of his administration these late proceedings were supposed to have taken place; thereby putting each Senator at liberty to vote in favor of the resolve upon a separate and secret reason of his own, and leaving the ground of the Senate's judgment to be guessed at by the public, and to be differently and diversely interpreted by individual Senators, according to the private and particular understanding of each: contrary to all the ends of justice, and to all the forms of legal or judicial proceedings; to the great prejudice of the accused, who could not know against what to defend himself; and to the loss of Senatorial responsibility, by shielding Senators from public responsibility for making up a judgment upon grounds which the public cannot know, and which, if known, might prove too insufficient in law, or unfounded in fact.

And whereas the specification contained in the first and second forms of the resolve having been objected to in debate, and shown to be insufficient to sustain the charges they were added to support, and it being well believed that no majority could be obtained to vote for the said specifications, and the same having been actually withdrawn by the mover in the face of the whole Senate, in consequence of such objection and belief, and before any vote taken thereupon; the said specifications could not afterwards be admitted by any rule of parliamentary practice, or by any principle of legal implication, secret intendment, or mental reservation, to remain and continue a part of the written and public resolve from which they were thus withdrawn; and if they could be so admitted, they would not be sufficient to sustain the charges therein contained:

And whereas the Senate being the Constitutional tribunal for the trial of the President, charged by the House of Representatives with offences against the laws and the Constitution, the adoption of the said resolve, before any impeachment preferred by the House, was a breach of the privileges of the House; not warranted by the Constitution; a subversion of justice; a prejudication of a question which might legally come before the Senate; and a disqualification of that body to perform its constitutional duty with fairness and impartiality, if the President should thereafter be regularly impeached by the House of Representatives for the same offence.

And whereas the temperate, respectful, and argumentative defence and protest of the President against the aforesaid proceedings of the Senate was rejected and repulsed by that body, and was voted to be a breach of its privileges, and was not permitted to be entered on its journal or be printed among its documents; while all memorial petitions, resolves and remonstrances against the President, however violent or unfounded, and calculated to inflame the people against him, were duly and honorably received, encomiastically commented upon in speeches, read at the table, ordered to be printed with the long list of names attached, referred to the Finance Committee for consideration, fled away among the public archives, and now constitute a part of the public documents of the Senate, to be handed down to the latest posterity:

And whereas the said resolve was introduced, debated, and adopted, at a time and under circumstances which had the effect of co-operating with the Bank of the United States in the paralytic attempt which that institution was then making to produce a panic and pressure into the country; to destroy the confidence of the people in President Jackson, to paralyze his administration; to govern the elections; to bankrupt the State Banks; ruin their currency; fill the whole Union with terror and distress; and thereby to extort from the sufferings and the alarms of the people, the restoration of the deposits and the renewal of its charter.

Resolved, That the said resolve be expunged from the Journal; and, for the purpose, that the Secretary of the Senate, at such time as the Senate may appoint, shall bring the manuscript Journal of the session, 1833-'34 into the Senate, and, in the presence of the Senate draw black lines round the resolve, and write across the face thereof, in strong letters, the following words: "Expunged by order of the Senate, this day of _____, in the year of our Lord, 1837."

Mr. Clay addressed the Senate at great length against the resolution.

The debate was further continued by Mr. Buchanan; and Mr. Dana made a few remarks in reply to what fell from Mr. Preston the other day.

Mr. Bayard next took the floor, and moved an adjournment.

On which motion Mr. Benton asked for the yeas and nays; which were ordered Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Calhoun Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Ohio Kent, Knight, Moore, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster—16 Nays—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Dana, Ewing, of Illinois, Fulton, Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Linn, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Strange, Sevier, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, White, Wright—26. So the motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. Bayard then addressed the Senate and was followed by Messrs. Hendricks, Strange, and Ewing of Ohio.

Mr. Strange moved to amend the preamble to the resolution, by striking out of the last paragraph of the first page, the words "irregularly, illegally, and unconstitutional," and inserting in lieu thereof, "was not warranted by the constitution, and was irregular and illegal."

And in the second page, strike out the word "unconstitutional," and insert the words "unauthorized by the constitution."—And in the third page, strike out "violation of the constitution," and insert "not warranted by the constitution."

Mr. Benton observed that he saw some difference between the words proposed to be inserted, and those already in the preamble; however, he was not, he said, at all tenacious on the subject; and he expressed his willingness to accept the amendments.

The question being then taken on them they were agreed to.

Mr. Webster rose and briefly addressed the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the blank in the resolution was filled by inserting therein the words "19th of January."

The question then returned on agreeing to the resolution, and Mr. Benton having asked for the yeas and nays, they were ordered Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Dana, Ewing of Illinois, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Linn, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Strange, Sevier, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, White—24.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Calhoun Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Hendricks, Kent Knight, Moore, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White—19. So the resolution was agreed to; and:

On motion of Mr. Benton, the Secretary of the Senate brought to the table the Journal of the Senate of 1834, and, in pursuance of the terms of Mr. B.'s resolution, expunged from it the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both.

A SKETCH.

There is nothing perhaps that affords more pleasure to the mind of man when cast abroad upon the perilous ocean of life than the secret satisfaction of knowing he has a home, whose doors will be unfolded on his arrival, and the hearts of its inmates beat with joy. Laden with these reflections, he comes from pole to pole over the unfathomable ocean in peace. Such were the thoughts that revolved in my mind as the wheels of the vehicle settled over the pike that bore me from all that makes life worth possessing, renders this sublunary world "a little heaven below." "How many joys were destroyed yet in embryo!—How many affections—how many joyous eyes dimmed; that a new not sorrow! To the bosom with sensibility, a parting adieu is given to that final adieu which we must and which must be borne—there be-

ing no alternative—for our departure to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns. But as regards the former, there appears a magnet of attraction in the word "HOME." It matters not with a liberal mind, if its possessor should have been "a hewer of wood and drawer of water" in his own land; and should, by some fortuitous circumstances, become a prince from home, still his affections will not be alienated, but directed thitherward either in affluence or poverty.

"Where is the man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said— This is my own my native land."

We may make many strong attachments from home, which in a measure will supply the loss of those we have left behind us, but our home we can never replace. Whilst in the feeble state of infancy, impressions were instilled in our minds, which cannot be obliterated, and we cling to them and to the association of ideas like a child to the bosom of its mother.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. FEBRUARY 18, 1837.

The failure of the mail must be our apology for the want of interest and variety in the present number. The Talladega mail, due here on Sunday evening last at five o'clock, has failed entirely to arrive; from what cause, we are of course unable to say. Were it in the compass of our power to present our readers with a more interesting sheet, we should certainly not fail to do so. But when we are totally nullified, and deprived of all communication with the balance of the world, we have no alternative left, but to throw ourselves upon the mercy of our readers, and hope for better treatment than Napoleon received when he threw himself upon the generosity of the British nation.

The Senate on the 16th of January, by a vote of 24 to 19 passed a resolution to expunge from the Journal of the Senate, the Resolution passed March 25, 1834, charging the President with acting in derogation of the laws and constitution in removing the deposits from the Bank of the United States. The manner and form of expunging may be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Senate on the 16th, published in this paper. It is matter of regret that the Senate should ever have so far forgotten its dignity, as to pass any resolution which ought to be expunged. But as such a resolution did pass, and to use the language of the resolution itself, "in derogation of the laws and constitution," thereby doing wrong and injustice to the President, it would have been greater wrong to suffer it to remain.

VERY LATE FROM TEXAS.

From the New Orleans "True American."

The Hon. M. Hunt, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Republic of Texas to the United States, arrived at the Southwest Pass, Sunday, the 15th instant, in the armed schooner Terrible, on his way to Washington.

Advices from Columbia, are to the effect: Intelligence reached the seat of Government on Sunday, 25th, that the Mexican army was pressing towards the borders of the republic. General Houston was to leave for the army in a few days. His health is rapidly improving. General orders have been issued from the War Department, advising the Public of coming danger, and calling on them to be prepared to meet the invader.

The Indians still continue to commit depredations. A Mr. Harvey, his wife and son, of Robinson's Colony, twenty-five miles above Tenoxtilan, east side of the Brassos, were found dead and scalped in his own house. His daughter, eight or nine years old, was carried off by the Indians. The marauders were mounted on shod horses, as appeared from the tracks, and are supposed to have been engaged in other depredations, from the hat found at the house, and known to belong to a gentleman living 20 or 30 miles farther west.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

- 1 Since first I left my youthful cot, It has been my unhappy lot, By foes abused by friends forgot, Thus I past on; And never cared a single groat, But took my fun.
2 Tho' earth and hell unite and rage, And fiends against me all engage, I'll act my part upon life's stage, Without a sigh. I hope to live a good old age, Then calmly die.
3 Tho' often by misfortune tost, My hope of pleasure's never lost, My share I'll have, tho' dear it cost, Nor mind the throe, If wafed to some foreign coast I'll sport along.
4 What makes man happy from his birth Upon this wicked friendless earth? 'Tis estimating woman's worth, That gives relief, Thus melancholy's turn'd to mirth, Banish'd is all grief.
5 Then while I've one true female friend, My life in happiness I'll spend, On her my pleasures all depend, Be honor given, And when at last our lives shall end, We'll meet in Heaven!

The city council of Louisville have made an appropriation of \$30,000 to erect buildings for the accommodation of the medical

faculty of the Transylvania institution, in the event of their removal from Lexington to Louisville. Four acres of ground had previously been appropriated for the same purpose.

An Irishman was asked how his mother was. My jewel, said he, I am much obliged to ye for your inquiries but I never had a mother. How is that? why, said Paddy, I'm the son of my aunt.

A lively authoress says—A walk by moonlight is a very pleasant thing with a lover, and a lover, too, just beginning to bud into one. A budding lover is a much pleasanter thing than a full one: very often there is so much trouble attendant upon the latter sort.

Look out for sparks. A Mr. Flint has lately been married to a Miss Steel. We all know what a collision between flint and steel will do.—Recorder.

The imperial Majesty of Brazil is having a carriage built in London, at a cost of about \$60,000, to be used at his coronation. It's Royal Highness is nearly ten years old!

The following enviable entry occurs in John Evelyn's diary. "1663, June 19. This day I paid all my debts to a farthing. Oh! blessed day!"

Administrators' Notices.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that Letters of Administration upon the estate of John V. Ingraham, deceased, were duly granted to the undersigned on the 14th day of February, 1837. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward, and make payment. Those having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for payment, within the time limited by law, or the same will be barred.

JOSEPH BROWN, Administrator of the estate of JOHN V. INGRAHAM, dec'd. Feb. 15th, 1837—6t.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and the adjoining country, that he has removed his Saddle shop to the South part of the Town, on the East side of broad Street, one door North of the Printing Office.

He will still continue to make and keep on hand a general assortment of Saddles, Brides, Martingales, Harness, Whips, &c. Of superior finish and workmanship. Orders for any work in his line will be promptly attended to. His terms are cash for Harness and all repairing. E CUNNINGHAM. Feb. 11, 1837—n4—tf.

PENMANSHIP.

The Subscriber tenders his services to the young Ladies and Gentlemen of Jacksonville and vicinity, in the art of PENMANSHIP.

He would only say, that he has never failed in succeeding, where the pupil paid equal attention with himself.—The last school he taught was in Marietta, Talladega county, where his pupils attended well, and he assumes this opportunity to say that he never met with better success in collecting than in that place, and more gratitude in the acknowledgment of his services.

His session will continue twelve days, and perhaps eighteen or twenty-four. Parson Lyle now holds some testimonials from gentlemen of the first respectability of the above place, where the inquisitive can be satisfied by application. SAM'L LONGNECKER. Feb. 11, 1837.

Post-Office, Jacksonville, Ala.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS. Talladega Mail, due every Sunday at 5 P. M. Departs every Monday at 8 A. M. Van's Valley Mail, due every Saturday at 3 P. M. Departs every Thursday at 8 A. M. Bellefonte Mail, due every Monday at 6 P. M. Departs every Friday at 4 A. M. Closes every Thursday at 9 P. M. Bennettsville Mail, due Departs Randolph C. H. Mail, due Departs Cathoon Mail, due every Wednesday at 6 P. M. Departs every Saturday at 6 A. M. All the mails except the Bellefonte mail close half an hour before the contract time of departure. JNO. D. HOKE, P. M.

The POST OFFICE is removed to the Store House formerly Messrs. Green & Lawson's now HOKE & ABERNATHY. Jan. 30, 1837.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having filed her petition to The Judge of the Orphans' Court on the first Monday of January 1837, for her dower to be assigned to her other Estate, is represented to be insolvent; therefore, all persons concerned are notified that her petition will be heard on the first Monday in March 1837.

MARY MCGEE, Widow and Relict of Leven McGee. February 11th, 1837.—n4—tf.—\$2 50.

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 SANCHO, and says he belongs to Alley Pollard of Autauga, County, Alabama—about five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, a scar over his left eye.—The owner is requested to come forward pay charges and take him away. Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor. January 5th, 1837.—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me up to 1st January 1837, are earnestly requested to come and pay up; as I am compelled to make settlements if I have to do it by Law. J. B. PENDLETON. Jan. 12th, 1837.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Jacksonville Republican.

Circumstances having rendered it impracticable to continue the publication of the "Jacksonville Register," the undersigned has determined to continue the business in this place, by publishing a Political and Miscellaneous Newspaper of the above title; designed to meet the wants, and advocate and sustain the growing interests of the people of this section of country.

A candid avowal of the future political course of the paper now proposed, will of course be expected by those disposed to patronize it; and from this avowal the publisher feels no disposition to shrink; but as the present is the closing scene of one administration, and the commencement of a new one is near at hand, a brief sketch of his past political principles, will perhaps be a sufficient index to the future. To the leading measures of the present administration he has been uniformly friendly, and voted for the present Chief Magistrate at the only election in which his age entitled him to a vote. At the last Presidential election, he voted for Martin Van Buren, under an honest conviction, that he would not disappoint the expectations he had given his friends reason to entertain; and that he would administer the government upon those republican principles, under which our country has arrived at the present unprecedented state of prosperity.

Should these expectations prove to be well founded, he will at all times take pleasure in manifesting his approval of the administration.

With respect to State policy, this paper will, upon all suitable occasions, advocate the important interests of education and internal improvement, and such other topics as may from time to time be proposed, calculated to advance the happiness and prosperity of the State.

Temperate and well written communications, favoring any political doctrine, will be cheerfully inserted in the paper; at the same time its columns will be vigilantly guarded against personal invective and abuse. A portion of its columns will be occupied with the news of the day, both foreign and domestic; Agricultural and Commercial information; Essays on literary, scientific, and moral subjects; biographical and historical sketches; the latest improvements in the mechanic arts; and in short, whatever can be procured and published, calculated to amuse, interest or instruct.

The publisher is sensible of the difficulties to be encountered in an undertaking in which he must endeavor to please such a variety of tastes as is to be found in any community, and also his having to rely more on his long practical experience in the printing business, than any uncommon advantages either of talent or education. He hopes, however, that this experience, together with an untiring zeal to promote all the great interests of society, according to his best judgment and ability, will insure him that liberal patronage, which it is certainly the individual interest of every good citizen to afford, to a respectable and well conducted printing establishment.

J. F. GRANT.

CONDITIONS.

THE JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN, will be published every Saturday, on a large imperial sheet, good paper, at Two Dollars and fifty cents in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance. The first number will be issued on the third Saturday in January, 1837.

SCHOOL LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Saturday the 4th day of March next, the North half of Section twenty four, Township fourteenth, and Range 7th East in the Coosa Land District.

The purchaser to give bond with approved security, and the purchase money to be paid in four equal annual instalments, bearing interest at 6 per cent from the date.

J. CUNNINGHAM, H. SHRADER, M. L. BARR, } Com. January 21, 1837.—n1—4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having on the 25th day of October, 1836, before the Judge of the County Court, for the county of Benton, Ala. qualified as Executor of James Ray deceased—hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent to present their property authenticated within the time prescribed by law; otherwise they will be barred. Those indebted to said estate will please make payment to me. JOHN M. CROOK. December 3d, 1836.—n80—6t.

COMMITTED TO THE Jail of St. Clair County, Alabama, about the first of August last, a negro boy, supposed to be twenty-five years old of dark complexion, five feet high, and calls his name JOHN, who says he belongs to Doct. John Edward of St. James Parish, South Carolina, in the town of Summerville, about twenty miles from the city of Charleston. The owner is requested to prove property or he will be dealt with according to law. Oct. 13th, 1836.

L. LEWIS CUNNINGHAM, Sheriff. Oct. 15, 1836.—tf.

NOTICE.

Committed to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County Alabama, on Saturday the 21st day of January 1837, a negro man, who calls his name Tom, about 40 or 45 years of age, and says he belongs to a man by the name of Samuel Puckett; he has two fore teeth out below, and his upper fore teeth very wide apart, about five feet high and stout built; dark complexion, though not very black. He says his master bought him of a Mr. Thompson of Bedford County Virginia, and he left him while on his way to Mississippi. The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. W. M. SMITH, Jailor. January 28, 1836.—n2—tf.

JOB PRINTING.

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

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us, by Note or open Account, are hereby requested to come forward and make payment, by the first of February next.—We have indulged our customers for a long time and we can do no longer—money we want, and money we must have; and unless the notes and accounts that are due us are paid, or satisfactorily arranged, before the 1st February, they will, without exception, be placed in a train for collection.

PARKMAN & STRINGFELLOW. December 12, 1836. t. 1j.

Wanted Immediately.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Entire Stock of Goods, wishes all those having unsettled accounts, to call and close them by cash or note.

NATHAN GREGG. Jacksonville, December 3, 1836.—n80—tf

A GREAT INDUCEMENT.

To Speculators, Warehousemen, Merchants and others.

ON 3d of March, 1837, will be sold to the highest bidder, the most valuable piece of property for size of it, in all the Wetumpka's.

The only reason it is offered at present, is in consequence of the necessity of the subscribers being obliged to return to Virginia during Spring.

The property alluded to, is the Ware House, known formerly as Fleming's and recently as Couch's Ware House and Auction Store, and the Post Office; within 100 yards of the Steamboat landing, and in the centre of business of any kind. In the mean time any offers made privately, will be received and attended to.

TERMS—One half cash, the balance in six and twelve months, with approved security, Payable in Bank, and carrying interest 8 per cent. per annum from date.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber. W. M. J. COUCH, Auctioneer. Wetumpka, Jan. 5. 1 tm.

The following papers will copy this advertisement until the 1st day of March, and send their bills to me for payment, before the 1st of April 1837.

The Argus, Wetumpka; Advertiser and Journal, Montgomery; Mobile Register; Selma Free Press, Columbus Inquirer, Geo.; and the Jacksonville and Talladega papers.

DAVID HUBBARD, et als. } In Equity. Wm. B. McCLELLAN, et als. }

Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1836.

ON motion of the Complainants by their counsel and it fully appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard M. Peters; James Peters weaver and Mary his wife, formerly Mary Peters, Charles Lewis and Mahala his wife, formerly Mahala Peters, heirs of C. W. Peters dec'd. Thos. J. Golithly, Robert Meigs, Warren Harris, A. Patterson, P. Reagan, R. H. Hatcher, Thos. Morgan, B. Smith, John Carmichael, Alfred George, and R. Walker, are not residents of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered by the Court that each and all of the foregoing persons, who are Defts. to the above entitled suit, do appear on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court, to be holden on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, in the said Court there sitting, and then and there to answer and plead to the said Bill of Complt. filed in the above entitled suit, or on failure thereof, it is ordered that said Bill be taken for confessed against them.

It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Jacksonville Regis for six weeks successively.

A true copy from the minutes. Attest. JAMES CROW, Clk. Jan. 21, 1837—6t—\$10 50.

Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of sale, issued to me from the Orphan's Court of Benton County, State of Alabama: I shall sell to the highest bidder, ON THE THIRD MONDAY IN FEBRUARY NEXT, on the premises, the South half of Section Twenty-Eight,

In Township 14, Range 7 East. TERMS made known on the day of Sale. JACOB R. GREEN, Administrator of the estate of FISCO HARRIS, deceased. January 20, 1837.—n3—5t.

To Printers & Publishers.

THE Subscribers have just connected their new Specimen Book of light faced Book and Job Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond; Pearl, No. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos. 1 2 & 3; Agate on Nonpareil body; Nonpareil, Nos. 1 2 3 & 4; Minion, Nos. 1 2 3 & 4; Minion on Brevier body; Brevier on Minion body, Nos. 1 2 3 & 4; Brevier on Bourgeois body; Brevier on Long Primer body; Bourgeois on Brevier body; Bourgeois, Nos. 1 2 3 & 4; Bourgeois on Long Primer body; Long Primer Nos. 1 2 3 & 4; Long Primer on Small Pica body; Small Pica, Nos. 1 & 2; Pica on Small Pica Body; Pica Nos. 1 2 & 3; Pica on English body; English No. 1 & 2; Great Primer; Paragon; Double English; Double Paragon; Cannon; Five lines Pica to twenty, 5, 7, 9 & 10 lines Pica ornaments; G, 7, 9, 12 & 15 lines Pica shaded; 8, 10, 12 & 16 lines Antique shaded.

Also a large and beautiful collection of flowers from Pearl to seven line Pica, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental dashes; a variety of card borders; near two hundred thousand metal ornaments; brass rule; leads of various thickness; Astronomical, Mathematical, and physical signs; metal braces and dashes three to thirty cms long Diamond and Nonpareil music of various kinds; Great Primer and double Pica scripts on inclined body; Antiques; light and heavy two line letters, full face roman and italics; Nonpareil, Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Small Pica; Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Pica and other blacks, Nonpareil, Minion, and Brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order; together with every other article made use of in the Printing business, all of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

CONNER & COOKE, Corner of Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y.

Proprietors of newspapers printed in any part of the United States, or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement—times, and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any Type cast at our Foundry, provided they take twice their amount of bill in type.

From Friendship's Offering. THE LAW SUIT.

It was on the first market-day after I had commenced practice as a solicitor in a town in the west of England, that as I was sitting in my office, poring over the learned Essay of Fearn on Contingent Remainders, and prepared to receive those who might honor me with their confidence, I heard a knock at the door, and a slow heavy step upon the stairs. All who have felt the interest and anxiety with which a young professional man receives the announcement of business, will understand my emotions when the approach of a visitor diverted my thoughts from the abstruse doctrines of Fearn, though not my eyes from its closely printed page; for I deemed that a law book before me, would not at all diminish the confidence of my new client, if, indeed, such the new comer should prove.

grass, long and rank, tufted it all over. A wilderness of flowers waved on the banks on either side of me, and the long branches of the eglantine, entwining overhead, formed a shady and cool verandah for the greater portion of my journey. From this lane, I emerged abruptly upon an extensive prospect, bounded by the hills, and immediately on my right, perched upon a gentle swell of the earth, was the retreat I sought. The little hill on whose summit I stood, was planted over with flowering shrubs and evergreens. A neat row of poplar trees towered at its foot, and a few firs and larches gave the whole an air of gentility seldom seen in the exterior adornments of the residence of the English yeoman. I entered this sweet plantation, and by a path that wound through a multitude of mazes, gained the house itself. It was a substantial stone building of an ancient date, and upon the trellis work with which it was encompassed, were trained the trumpet and the passion flowers, and a magnificent monthly rose, now in its full bloom. A clean and closely shaven grass-plot surrounded it. The view on all sides was perfectly panoramic, and, at this time, inspired feelings which will be understood by all who have ever gazed from a neighboring height on the rich vale of Taunton, in its luxury of corn fields, and elm groves, and green meadows. But I had not long to feast my eyes on this vision of plenty; for the appearance of my client himself, followed by two of his little ones, diverted my attention. He welcomed me with that cordial hospitality which is common to those who dwell in the country. I was speedily introduced to the home which he had praised from his heart in his interview with me at my office. He had expected my arrival, and the family were all assembled in the parlour.

The being whose good taste was impressed upon every thing around me, was a mild and lady-like matron, somewhat more advanced in years than her husband. The daughter of whom he had spoken to me with tears, was a lovely girl, full of animation and intelligence; but I saw the hectic hue of that blight of youth and beauty, consumption. I sighed as I looked at her. The father perceived my thoughts, and turned to the window. The decorations of the room were simple and elegant—most of them the productions of the various members of the family. Some exquisite paintings in water-color adorned the walls, a bookcase presented the works of our choicest authors, with an excellent selection from modern literature, while a piano-forte, and a flute, showed that the delicate pleasures of music were among the amusements of this interesting family.

A moment revert his eyes from them, and so motionless did he sit, that a stanger would have said that he was an unconcerned spectator of the scene. But I was so close to him, that I could see that his hand grasped the knob of a stout ash stick so convulsively that the nails were driven into the flesh. The suspense did not long continue, the jury turned again. I looked at the old man at this moment. He did not move. His breathing was deep and regular as ever. The associate had left his seat so that the jury could not deliver their verdict until he returned, and there was an anxious pause for a moment or two. I could scarcely conceal my anxiety, but my client did not move a muscle. At length, a verdict FOR THE PLAINTIFF, damages forty shillings, was returned; the counsel coolly took their briefs to endorse them; the associate called on another cause; the judge cat a bun; none seemed to know or reflect that the fortunes and happiness of a whole family had been blighted by that verdict.

children on the grass-plot, or a human form moving among the shrubs. The door was open, and as I paused, I heard the sound of angry voices, and of weeping without; I entered without ceremony, and was instantly attracted, by the continued noise, to the parlour. There the whole family were assembled, and among them two strangers, in whom I instantly recognised the sheriff's officers; The old man had thrown himself into a favorite arm chair, his face pale with rage, and his eyes flashing indignation; one of his legs was contracted, the other extended in the attitude of defiance. His wife, kneeling behind him, had flung her arms about his neck, and was sobbing bitterly; the two youngest children, crying also, clung to his knees. The dying Julia supported in the arms of her brother, gazed at the passing scene with glassy and terrified eyes, her wasted limbs trembling with terror, and that awful nervousness which often attends consumption. The other children were standing around them, sobs as if their little hearts would burst. My entrance was scarcely noticed. "Come, sir," said one of the officers civilly enough, "we must do our duty. Don't be obstinate." "Duty!" exclaimed the father, raising himself in the chair, and looking at the speaker with a frown of contempt; "duty, indeed! Is it your duty to turn an honest man out of house and home, and to send a whole family to the parish? In what page of the bible do you find that duty written? From this spot I will not stir: earth nor hell shall move me!"

CLOTHING. ARE JUST receiving at the NEW YORK STORE, a LARGE and SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Ready Made Clothing, viz: Cloaks, Over Coats, Coats, Pantalons, Vests &c. together with a general assortment of WINTER GOODS. All of which will be disposed of unusually low for cash. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and view our Stock of Goods before they purchase elsewhere. HUDSON & BROCKMAN, December 16th, 1836.—81—3t. Waidie's Literary Omnibus.

IT was one of the great objects of "Waidie's Library," to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door. That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto Library, a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of education, and we feel that there is still very enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favorite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week in January, 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, and also filled with books, the new and most entertaining, though in their several departments of novels, tales, voyages, travels, &c. select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enlighten and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the larn the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." No book which appears in Waidie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus, which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

WALDIE'S LIBRARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain: 1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable with newspaper postage. 2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches; notices of books and information from "the world of letters," of every description. 3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America. The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibiting paying a discount. Subscribers to the Library of Port Folio, two dollars and a half. Mail remittance to be Post Paid. On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance. As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the fulfillment can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Reed's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above. Address, post paid, 46 CARPENTER STREET, Philadelphia. ADAM WALDIE, Editor throughout the Union, and Canada will confer a favor by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation. J. B. PENDLETON. Jan. 12th, 1837. NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to me up to 1st January 1837, are earnestly requested to come and pay up; as I am compelled to make settlements if I have to do it by Law. J. B. PENDLETON. Feb. 11, 1837.—3t

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. I.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1837.

NO. 6.

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY J. F. GRANT.

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion & 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden and charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Post-Office, Jacksonville, Ala.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAIL.
Tallahassee Mail, due every Sunday at 5 P. M.
Departs every Monday at 8 A. M.
Van's Valley Mail, due every Saturday at 3 P. M.
Departs every Thursday at 8 A. M.
Bellefonte Mail, due every Monday at 6 P. M.
Departs every Friday at 4 A. M.
Bennettsville Mail, due every Thursday at 9 P. M.
Departs
Randolph C. H. Mail, due
Departs
Cathoun Mail, due every Wednesday at 6 P. M.
Departs every Saturday at 6 P. M.
All the mails except the Bellefonte mail half an hour before the contract time of ture.
J. D. H. H. H. H.
The POST OFFICE is removed to Store House formerly Messrs Lawson's now HOKE & ABERNATHY Jan. 30, 1837.

Administrator's Notice

ALL persons are hereby notified, that of Administration upon the estate of V. Ingraham, deceased, were duly undersigned on the 14th day of January 1837, and are indebted to said estate and

Feb. 15th, 1837—C.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Jacksonville Republican.

Circumstances having rendered it impracticable to continue the publication of the "Jacksonville Register," the undersigned has determined to continue the business in this place, by publishing a Political and Miscellaneous Newspaper of the above title, designed to meet the wants, and advocate and sustain the growing interests of the people of this section of country.

A candid avowal of the future political course of the paper now proposed, will of course be expected by those disposed to patronize it; and from this avowal the publisher feels no disposition to shrink; but as the present is the closing scene of one administration, and the commencement of a new one is near at hand, a brief sketch of his past political principles, will perhaps be a sufficient index to the future. To the leading measures of the present administration he has been uniformly friendly, and voted for the present Chief Magistrate at the only election in which his age entitled him to a vote. At the last Presidential election, he voted for Martin Van Buren, under an honest conviction, that he would not disappoint the expectations he had given his friends reason to entertain; and that he would administer the government upon those republican principles, under which our country has arrived at the present unprecedented state of prosperity. Should these expectations prove to be well founded, he will at all times take pleasure in manifesting his approval of the administration.

With respect to State policy, this paper will, upon all suitable occasions, advocate the important interests of education and internal improvement, and such other topics as may from time to time be proposed, calculated to advance the happiness and prosperity of the State.

Temperate and well written communications, favoring any political doctrine, will be cheerfully inserted in the paper; at the same time its columns will be vigilantly guarded against personal invective and abuse. A portion of its columns will be occupied with the news of the day, both foreign and domestic; Agricultural and Commercial information; Essays on literary, scientific, and moral subjects; biographical and historical sketches; the latest improvements in the mechanic arts; and in short, whatever can be procured and published, calculated to amuse, interest or instruct.

The publisher is sensible of the difficulties to be encountered in an undertaking in which he must endeavor to please such a variety of tastes as is to be found in any community, and also his having to rely more on his long practical experience in the printing business, than any uncommon advantages either of talent or education. He hopes, however, that this experience, together with an untiring zeal to promote all the great interests of society, according to his best judgment and ability, will insure him that liberal patronage, which it is certainly the individual interest of every good citizen to afford, to a respectable and well conducted printing establishment.

J. F. GRANT.

CONDITIONS.
THE JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN, will be published every Saturday, on a large imperial sheet, good paper, at Two Dollars and fifty cents in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance. The first number will be issued on the third Saturday in January, 1837.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

These fanatics are foiled both in Congress and in the Legislature of New York. In former their ordinary petitions are mailed on the table. In vain does Mr. J. Q. Adams present them, and press them upon the floor. He is become, in this respect, a species of public nuisance; attempting to throw Congress and the country into confusion; but foiled by the good sense and the love of Union, which inspire the great body of the Representatives of the People. It is with much pain that we confess there is so much injustice in the position drawn of him by the New York Times. "That unhappy J. Q. Adams, is doing more in public life than he has ever done to do good. Instead of remaining a dignified retirement as his predecessor had done, he has had to do as his Representatives, where one single measure of the or value during the years member. If he can lay that normal are brand, it seems to delight his soul to find it where it will excite the disturbance and may do the most harm, except when he does find one, he is invariably silent. With legitimate public business, he will have nothing to do; the interests of the country he leaves the care of others. You never hear of him except to interrupt and thwart business, provoke ill feeling and disturb the House. He wasted weeks of the last session in forcing quarrels about Abolition petitions, even after the House had established a fixed rule not to listen to them; he has begun the same course this session—and such are the peculiarities of his mind, the quality of his organization rises without inducing a credit to a delibe-

one of their champions (the N. Y. American) at this rejection.

The Right of Petition.—The fruits of the bargain whereby Mr. Van Buren obtained the votes of several of the slave holding States, begin to manifest themselves, &c. The object aimed at in the petition may be right or may be wrong—may be expedient or may be inexpedient—of this, however, no heed was taken—but the direct outrageous and unconstitutional course was resorted to of virtually denying the sacred right of petition.

We publish the ayes and noes on this question, to the end, that the cravens who have thus for base party purposes, abandoned and contemned one of the fundamental principles of freedom, may be gibbeted on high objects of scorn to all who disdain to bow down before the dark idol slavery. And if this be one "of the fruits" that we have gained from Mr. Van Buren's Election, we hail it with delight—and may we live to see many more of them.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress to a Member of the Legislature, [by Express Mail.] dated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. "I hope you will not complain of the introduction which I give you to the Express Mail, when it bears you possibly the earliest intelligence of the adoption of the Expanding Resolutions by a vote of 24 to 19. The vote was taken at a late hour last night after an animated and protracted debate, and the order contemplated in the resolution forthwith executed.

"As might have been expected from the vindictive and revolutionary speeches and appeals to popular passion, which some of the very orderly and decent Whig Senators made up to the moment of the vote, some disorder occurred in the gallery, which after we arrested, was passed over without calling for any further order in the matter."

EXPUNGING PROCESS.

... might before last, be ...

... them we may ... who is confined to his bed ... of pleurisy; Mr. Cuthbert, of Georgia ... has not yet reached this city and is probably detained by sickness; The two Michigan Senators, Messrs. Norvell and Lyon, who were excluded from a vote by the Senate bill admitting them not having gone through the formulas of the House; General McKean of Pennsylvania, was absent from sickness. The vacant seats of Louisiana, Delaware and Maryland, in the Senate, have not yet been filled. Mr. King of Georgia, who, it is understood, was in favor of the object of the preamble and resolution, but opposed to the phraseology or mode of executing it, did not vote. If the whole Senate had been present, and had voted simply upon the act of the Senate condemning the President for the removal of the deposits, without regard to forms, the vote would have been probably thirty to twenty against the panic proceedings—on the supposition that Mr. Hendricks, who voted against it originally, was not prepared to express the same opinions against it in this estimate we give up Judge White, who although at one time willing to rescind, refused from the beginning to agree to the preamble declaring the wrong it was intended to repair.

The Intelligencer opened the day on which Mr. Clay was to make his final struggle to maintain the wanton and unconstitutional sentence which, with the Bank of the United States, he procured to be placed on the journal of the Senate, with many of the topics in which Mr. Clay enlarged in his speech. The Intelligencer closed its long columns of counsel to the Senate with the following most affecting appeal:

We believe that no question before Congress has ever been viewed with so solemn and painful a feeling by the thinking public, as the proposition which there is so much reason to fear is about to be adopted by the Senate. For our own part, we declare in all sincerity, that we look upon it with more oppressed feelings than we should upon a proposition heedlessly to involve the nation in the calamities of war. We shall look upon its passage with a more painful emotion than we experienced, when, many years ago, we saw the Capitol in flames, and our own individual property committed to the torch of an invading enemy. Time can obliterate the evils of war, and industry repair its ravages. But what time can heal a wound inflicted by the Senate on its own honor? It savors, we know, of arrogance, to interpose our humble voice in a question upon which the greatest minds of our country are exercising their powers. But in the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh; and it is not without the hope of inducing some of the more considerate gentlemen who are conscientiously approaching this act as an act of duty, to pause and reflect whether there are not more sacrifices too fearful to be yielded

to the vindictive exactions of party, or of vindictive party leaders, that we have said thus much. There is indeed scarcely a personal sacrifice which we would not make to avert the impending calamity; and God knows that the sacrifice would be made by us with feelings unattained by party influence, and with the sole and only earthly motive of saving the constitution of our country from a wound, and the Senate of that country from dishonor, which we have no surety that the Senate itself would long survive.

From this it would seem that the honor of the Senate is not safe in its own hands: it is necessary to commit it to the custody of the most virtuous, discreetest, and best keeping in the world—that of the honest editor, who it is known has given his all, real and personal, to that excellent man, Nicholas Biddle to keep! What personal sacrifice could this worthy man make to save the Senate of our country "from a dishonor" which he has "no surety that would long survive" except such personal sacrifice as Mr. Biddle will vouchsafe to permit? This distressed patriot should have shed his tears and pressed his intercession at an earlier date. He remembers well when Mr. Biddle compelled the whole country to cry out under the enforcement of "the petite forte and dure"—the weight accumulating by calls at the rate of \$2,000,000 a month. He remembers the ruthless ruin under which thousands were crushed, the great bank breaking its debtors, and forcing the local banks to urge the same destruction on village victims; to raise the notes of panic in the remotest parts of the country. He remembers the walls of petitions which were every morning for months unfurled, and stretched from one side of the Senate to the other covered with names calling upon that body to sentence the Chief Magistrate as AN USURPER. He remembers the country was then flung into "the midst of a revolution"—the Senate impeaching, and, seeking in defiance alike of the forms and spirit of the constitution, to degrade the head of the Government, and put it under the foot of the master of a corsair who looked to his alliance with the

... of establishing his char- ... and of

... the power ... have proposed his measur- ... or of the Senate. After the prop- ... United States, and the Legislatures of the several States, had for three successive years taken the subject under consideration, and had in every form from that of resolutions in primary popular meetings to that of anxious and grave deliberations, consummated by Legislative enactments, sanctioned the course just adopted to save "the Senate from dishonor," we think the personal interference of master Joseph Surface is something like supererogation, and his proposed "personal sacrifices" altogether unnecessary.

Of the speech of Mr. Clay, and the reply of Mr. Buchanan, and the protest of Mr. Webster, which concluded the argument, we shall hereafter take some notice. We have hardly room now to mark the catastrophe. While the process of expunging was in fact, the great body of the opposition ascended. Two or three remained to witness the effect which the two or three hissers, placed in the crowded galleries, would be able to produce on the Senate. When the attempt was made, the President Col. King, ordered the galleries to be cleared. Col. Benton moved that the ruffian offenders should be brought to the bar of the House. He said, that "the reign of the Bank was over then, and that the scenes which had disgraced the chamber during the panic session, should not be re-enacted. The respectable auditory ought not to be removed for the disorderly intruder." The sergeant at Arms brought in one of those who had offered contempt, a lawyer from the west. After he was brought to the gaze of the public, he was discharged as worthy of no further notice.

Globe.

The good of the whole community is the good of every individual.

There is scarcely a principle so important to be inculcated, as the one we here quote. The well-being of a state, or of a community, does not so much depend upon its aggregate wealth, as upon the fair distribution of this wealth among the different classes and individuals who make up its population—not so much upon the learning and wisdom of a few, as upon the intelligence and good habits of the mass. He who seeks, therefore, to instruct the public mind in useful knowledge, to inculcate moral and industrious habits; and to promote the good of others,—fulfills one of the first duties of life, and pursues the course best adapted to promote his individual good. The pleasures of the mind, resulting from the conscious performance of acts of good will to man; far exceed those which spring from the indulgence of our animal appetites. This principle holds good; not only as regards our mental enjoy-

ments, but the pecuniary prosperity, and general intelligence of a community, serve to promote the good of every individual, in a pecuniary, political, and moral point of view,—by promoting industry and social order, and multiplying the courtesies and comforts of life.

Wealth and knowledge are but the means of happiness. It is the mode of applying them that renders them a blessing to the community, and a source of genuine happiness to the individual.—Where they are employed to administer to bad passions,—to pamper fashionable vices; or to oppress and degrade the ignorant and the weak,—they then serve to contaminate public morals, and to inflict on society the most calamitous evils.—But where on the other hand, they are employed in furthering public improvements,—to strengthen and encourage the weak,—to instruct the ignorant,—to teach, by example as well as precept, exemplary habits,—when, in fine, they are applied, as philanthropy and christianity admonish us they should be, in furthering the happiness of a community—of a state—of the human family—then they become truly both public and private blessings.

We seldom stop to enquire, how greatly we are dependent upon others for the enjoyments of life. Take, by way of illustrating our dependence upon others, the case of the merchant. He depends, for the sale of his goods, and the profits of his business, upon the custom of the farmer, mechanic and manufacturer, who make up most of the population of his neighborhood. If these are poor, from habits of indolence, from a want of competent knowledge to manage their affairs with profit, or from indulgence in extravagance or dissipation, his business must be limited, and his profits trifling. But transform his community into intelligent, industrious and sober men, and how soon and how greatly his prospects change. Every thriving neighbor adds to his business, and increases the means of his enjoyment. How deep an interest, then, should the merchant feel, in promoting the prosperity of all around him—in diffusing useful knowledge, and in inculcating good habits. The same dependence exists throughout all the classes of society. Each class, and each individual, therefore, best promote his own good, by promoting the good of others.

Cultivator.

Extract of a letter from the Intelligencer Jan. 6, 1837.

"The expedition surveying expedition to the Gulf of Mexico and South seas, authorized by the Congress of the last session, will be owing to the cause of literature, commerce and science throughout the world. You are aware, that the President has selected to command this expedition, Capt. Ab. Catesby Jones, of the American Navy. Jones was with the *Old General*, as you recollect when a very young officer, at *New Orleans*, in 1814, and acted a most distinguished part upon Lake Borgne, as commander of our Gun-boats upon that station. He kept the British squadron at bay for two weeks upon that Lake, with his five Gun-boats and 180 men, at a most important crisis, immediately preceding the landing of the British army, on the 25th Dec. 1814. He could not be approached by the British in their frigates, & they hesitated to attack him in open boats.—The attack was, however, finally made in boats, manned by 1200 men, whom Jones fought for two hours. With his 180 men, he killed and wounded 400 of the British. The boat he commanded was 30 minutes engaged in nearly close quarters, and maintained her colors, until he himself was shot down, and nearly every man on board killed or wounded. He was taken under the *Hatches* when taken, where he was nearly suffocated with smoke, and afterwards suffered greatly with his wounds, on board the enemy's squadron. Such is the man the President has selected with a full knowledge of his character, to command this important expedition.—You know Capt. Jones, and his whole race in Virginia. He is the nephew of Meriether and Skelton Jones formerly of Richmond Virginia—so well known, for their chivalry of character, and superior intellectual endowments. Of the first, the celebrated John Randolph said, that he was at once the spear and the shield of the Republican party, in the darkest hour of the American Government.

"May success and fame attend the exploring expedition of Capt. Jones. He is really a gallant and meritorious officer, of chivalry and enterprise. He is devoted to his country and his friends. He is a true hero of the *Globe*."

FROM FLORIDA. Charleston, Jan. 23. The Schooner George & Mary, Capt. WILLEX, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon, from Jacksonville. We are indebted to Capt. W. for the following extra-Office of the Courier, JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 18. THE ARMY.

Mr. Kerr was arrived at this place last Tuesday from Fort Drane, gives us the following information: On Thursday of last week, he met an express from Gen. Jesup, bearing orders for all the wagons at Black Creek to be sent with provisions to Fort Drane. The express left the army under Gen. Jesup, not far from Dade's battle ground, on the march from Tampa to Fort Drane, where the army has arrived before this.

The hostile Indians had not been fallen by with by the army. Jim Boy, of the Creeks has, however, been successful in taking sixty-prisoners, near the Ocklawaha. These negroes, said to be Indian negroes, were armed and made resistance, but were so completely surprised, that they were secured with only two wounded of the friendly Creeks. But few Indians were with the negroes. Of these few two or three, it is said were killed. Among the negroes taken, is Primus, who belonged to the unfortunate Rogers, killed last winter at the same time with Gen. Thompson. It will be recollected that this Primus was sent twice to the hostiles, by Gen. Gaines. The first time he returned but being sent a second time he joined the Seminoles, instead of having been killed by them as was supposed. Primus is now in no enviable situation. He must turn traitor to the Indians now, or he must die. It is said that Gen. Jesup demands of him to point out to him where the hostile Indians and their families are, and told him that he has till next Saturday to give the information required, but that if he then refused to give it and do as required, he should die the death of a traitor—that he should be hung. Valuable information respecting the location of the hostiles will, it is quite probable, nay, almost certain, be drawn from the negro prisoners. The next move of Gen. Jesup will, of course, we should think, be upon that point where he shall be informed the Indians are collected—perhaps their last strong hold.

In addition to the above, we learn from a passenger Capt GARDNER arrived at Jacksonville on the 18th inst. from Tallahassee, who stated that the Indians had killed a Mr. JESSE BANDY, and wounded a Mr. SEETRUNK, residing about twenty miles from Suwannee Spring, and had, also fired into

that their design was known, if not aided in by those from whom they received their supplies. The arms taken were in good condition, as well as their ammunition, and to the unexpected nature of the attack, are we alone indebted in escaping without injury. I take great pleasure in reporting the efficient and zealous aid, which was offered by every man under my command. I am, Sir respectfully, your obedient servant. J. M. Hanson, Cap. F. M.

FROM FLORIDA. St. Augustine, Jan. 21.

Capt. Hanson, commanding the detachment sent out on the 18th inst. in pursuit of the Indians who had attacked the Sentinel on the 16th, makes the following report: SIR:—In obedience to the order of Col Crane, commanding, I proceeded to trace the party who fired upon the Sentinel at my plantation, on the night of the 16th. On the morning of the 18th, we took their trail at Moultrie, leading southwardly, keeping the King's road for 16 miles, and thence striking into a swamp, until they reappeared on the road, a short distance from Potters Creek. This movement was evidently made in order to deceive as to their route, which impression was confirmed on reaching the bridge from its partial destruction. Repairing the bridge in order to its passage, we advanced, and found Hewlett's House on fire, with signs numerous and fresh, all tending to the South. Following the trail, which was circuitous, and very intricate, by the advice of Mr. A. Pellicier, whose knowledge of the country enabled him to form a correct estimate of the probable move of the enemy. We came near them before night, when it was thought advisable to delay our attack until they should have encamped. Awaiting at Long's two hours, we proceeded onward to Williams, when a fire discovered in an adjoining swamp indicated their camp.

Proceeding to within a short distance of their camp, we halted, dismounting 16 men with Lieut. Ferreira, I proceeded to within a short distance of their fire, and fired upon them. They dispersed immediately, leaving three dead, and abandoning every thing, so that we took six muskets, two rifles, all their camp equipage, and several other articles, as tobacco, calico, thread, needles &c. It then being ten o'clock, it was deemed prudent to await until morning, when we resumed our march to this post. Among the slain, two were Indian negroes, and the other a free colored person named Merritt of this place, whose supposed loss by drowning, sometime back, called forth the sympathies of the people here, much in his favor. The possession of the articles enumerated above, led to but one of two conclusions:—negroes have been in the town themselves, or in conjunction with some of the non-salutary influences of such

FROM FLORIDA. St. Augustine, Jan. 21. Capt. Hanson, commanding the detachment sent out on the 18th inst. in pursuit of the Indians who had attacked the Sentinel on the 16th, makes the following report: SIR:—In obedience to the order of Col Crane, commanding, I proceeded to trace the party who fired upon the Sentinel at my plantation, on the night of the 16th. On the morning of the 18th, we took their trail at Moultrie, leading southwardly, keeping the King's road for 16 miles, and thence striking into a swamp, until they reappeared on the road, a short distance from Potters Creek. This movement was evidently made in order to deceive as to their route, which impression was confirmed on reaching the bridge from its partial destruction. Repairing the bridge in order to its passage, we advanced, and found Hewlett's House on fire, with signs numerous and fresh, all tending to the South. Following the trail, which was circuitous, and very intricate, by the advice of Mr. A. Pellicier, whose knowledge of the country enabled him to form a correct estimate of the probable move of the enemy. We came near them before night, when it was thought advisable to delay our attack until they should have encamped. Awaiting at Long's two hours, we proceeded onward to Williams, when a fire discovered in an adjoining swamp indicated their camp.

Proceeding to within a short distance of their camp, we halted, dismounting 16 men with Lieut. Ferreira, I proceeded to within a short distance of their fire, and fired upon them. They dispersed immediately, leaving three dead, and abandoning every thing, so that we took six muskets, two rifles, all their camp equipage, and several other articles, as tobacco, calico, thread, needles &c. It then being ten o'clock, it was deemed prudent to await until morning, when we resumed our march to this post. Among the slain, two were Indian negroes, and the other a free colored person named Merritt of this place, whose supposed loss by drowning, sometime back, called forth the sympathies of the people here, much in his favor. The possession of the articles enumerated above, led to but one of two conclusions:—negroes have been in the town themselves, or in conjunction with some of the non-salutary influences of such

that their design was known, if not aided in by those from whom they received their supplies. The arms taken were in good condition, as well as their ammunition, and to the unexpected nature of the attack, are we alone indebted in escaping without injury. I take great pleasure in reporting the efficient and zealous aid, which was offered by every man under my command. I am, Sir respectfully, your obedient servant. J. M. Hanson, Cap. F. M.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The schooner Watchman, arrived last evening from Tampico, brings us the papers of that city up to the 23rd December, inclusive. They contain nothing of much importance relative to the political situation of the country. An editorial article in the Lima, published in the city of Mexico, represents the country as being divided into three parties—one being in favor of Santa Anna, a second for Bustamante, and the third for Bravo. The editor of the Lima has the following upon the subject:—

Mexico, Dec. 15. Three parties now exist in the Republic—the violent partisans of the democracy—the sincere friends of liberty—and the admirers of the ancient regime.—To these three parties belong indirectly the Scotch and Yorkianes, and are now the only three which are endeavoring to govern the nation each according to their own method—unusquisque in viam declinat. General Santa Anna, Bustamante and even Corro, count upon the one or the other of the factions, to conduct the Republic as they may think proper. Which of these aspirants desire the welfare of the country? Which one of them is capable of securing it? We shall recur to these questions in our next.

The situation of our relations with Mexico, is certainly critical, and will give exercise to all the tact and talent of the Van Buren Administration. The ignorance and obstinacy of the Mexican government, are more difficult to treat with than all the civilized cabinets. We cannot imagine that the Mexican chiefs will have the madness to declare war unless they are bought up by some other power, and cannot conceive how it could be the interest of such power to involve the two countries in a war, which could not terminate otherwise than fatally to Mexico. In twelve months the American flag would wave over the magnificent capital of that republic, and would probably continue to wave with the consent of the inhabitants. We are not anxious, however, for the accomplishment of such an event and we fervently hope that hostilities will be averted by the good sense and moderation of our own government.—N. O. Bee.

It will be recollected by some of our readers, that a few weeks since information was received here, that a party of Creek Indians, under their Chief, Tuck-i-bath-i-hard-jah had made a stand a few miles west of Potts—and after remaining there a longer time than was necessary for them to recruit, were ordered away on their march, by Mr. Potts which they promptly refused—saying they were west of the Mississippi, and it was not in the power of any one to compel them to go on. They said the threats of the whites might alarm little boys—but they were men! Intelligence being conveyed to Col. Teevant, commandant of the Perry county militia, of the audacious language held by this chief, he, by authority of two proclamations issued by the Governor of this State on the 22nd October and 6th December, made a requisition, dated December 26 on the companies of his regiment, for a armed force; and in two or three days, upwards of 100 mounted men under arms for a forcible expulsion. But they were needed—the Indians getting wind of the movement, decamped in the night about the 1st of January, and made a precipitate flight.

This circumstance, (unimportant of itself) has been noticed by us, merely for the example it affords—and as affording another proof of the promptness of our militia, when called to duty.—Arkansas Gazette.

Antidote to Poisons.—The fact that ground mustard proves a sure remedy in all cases where vegetable, and in nearly all where mineral poisons are taken into the stomach either by mistake or design, if given immediately after such deleterious substances have been received, is a circumstance that should be universally known. We are led to make these remarks, in consequence of two cases of accidental poisoning having come under our observation within the last few weeks, one from Oxalic Acid, the other from Nitrate of Potash; in both cases they were taken supposing them to be Nitrate of Magnesia, or "Salts." The did its deadly office, by reason of its

victim's living at a distance from medical aid, and being ignorant of the fact that ground mustard taken in a dose of a table spoonful, mixed in water, is an instantaneous and powerful, emetic, the other one availed himself of this remedy upon the spur of the moment, and no ill effects from the poison have since arisen.—Bunker Hill, Aurora

the United States is hereby pledged to all persons who may settle on the public lands, according to the provisions of this section, that no disposition shall, at any time, be granted to any individual from complying with the substantial conditions herein prescribed. And, if due proof of settlement, cultivation, and citizenship, as here required, be not made within one year next after the expiration of said five years, the said land shall again be subject to entry at private sale, and belonging to the United States. And if two more persons, entitled under this act to the privileges of actual settlers, shall apply for the same parcel of land, then the register and receiver shall immediately decide the right of preference between them, according to priority of settlement and other equitable circumstances, and where these are equal by lot.

the United States is hereby pledged to all persons who may settle on the public lands, according to the provisions of this section, that no disposition shall, at any time, be granted to any individual from complying with the substantial conditions herein prescribed. And, if due proof of settlement, cultivation, and citizenship, as here required, be not made within one year next after the expiration of said five years, the said land shall again be subject to entry at private sale, and belonging to the United States. And if two more persons, entitled under this act to the privileges of actual settlers, shall apply for the same parcel of land, then the register and receiver shall immediately decide the right of preference between them, according to priority of settlement and other equitable circumstances, and where these are equal by lot.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

IN SENATE. THURSDAY, January 24, 1837.

The Chair announced a communication from the War Department, transmitting a report from the Chief Engineer, and a report from the Topographical Bureau, in compliance with the resolution of the 14th July last. Mr. Robinson, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill to give greater security to correspondence between the United States and foreign nations; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the bill to extend jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States for the District of Arkansas, was taken up and considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. Mr. Preston offered the following resolution, which was considered and adopted: Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the construction put upon the act of 30th of June, 1834, regulating the pay of the marine corps by the Fourth Auditor, and into the propriety of any further legislation thereon.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Senate then took up the bill to prohibit the sales of the public lands, except to actual settlers, and in limited quantities. The question pending was on Mr. Tipton's amendment, offered yesterday to the first section of the bill, "that all lands that have been in the market ten years, and remain unsold, shall be sold for seventy-five cents an acre; and all that have five years, shall be disposed of at one dollar; provided that not more than one hundred and sixty acres be sold to one purchaser." Mr. Ewing concluded his remarks. He said that the provisions of the bill did not obviate the objections of gentlemen to it, who were desirous that one should pass to limit the sales of the public lands to actual settlers. He contended that the effect of the provision in regard to granting patents, would be to increase the actual amount of profits made by speculating in the public lands. Had Congress any right to say that persons holding property shall not be liable to a State law where the property is, but to a law of Congress? He had no doubt as to how the Supreme Court of the United States would decide, if the question should come before it. The provision, then, was wholly ineffectual.

He next adverted to the pre-emption clause, and complained that it did not define clearly what was "occupancy," and argued that should be adopted, violence and bloodshed would inevitably be the consequence. He produced a paper containing the rules and regulations of a society of purchasers of public lands residing in the West, in regard to what they deem their rights; and he averred, that at the auction sales a person or persons were deputed to attend, and they exercised an undue influence, and were prepared and armed to obtain what they wished. In conclusion, he remarked, that he objected to the bill in all its details, as not being calculated to effect what gentlemen desired.

Mr. Clay could see no earthly motive in still further reducing the price of the public lands, as if they were not already low enough. He adverted to the fact of the new States having increased in population beyond all calculation, and said the argument of gentlemen could not be that the Western States were not selling fast enough. Mr. Dana was glad to see that, with some few exceptions, a disposition was evinced by Senators to legislate so as to diminish the revenue of the Government. He thought it was the duty of Congress to pass some law which would have the effect of putting a stop to the speculations now going on in respect to the purchase of public lands. Now, he knew not whether the present bill would do this to the fullest extent. If, however, it was found to answer the purpose intended by it, then unquestionably a great good would have been accomplished. He argued that it was the duty of Congress to do every thing in their power to encourage emigration to the West, and to induce men purchasing lands there to become actual settlers.

Mr. Tipton replied to the Senator from Kentucky, and also to the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Ewing.) He said that, although he had lived at the West for thirty years, he had never heard of speculations being carried into any thing like the extent which the gentleman from Ohio had stated; and he contended that there was nothing to justify the assertion made by the Senator, that persons connected with the land companies, who attended the auction sales, would either shoot or knock down those who might come in competition with them. He strenuously urged the adoption of his amendment; as being what the people of the West had long desired to become a law.

After a few words from Mr. Clay, in reply, The question was then taken on the amendment by yeas and nays, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Black, Dana, Ewing of Illinois, Fulton, Hendricks, King of Alabama, Linn, Moore, Morris, Nicholas, Rives, Robinson, Sevier, Strange, Tipton, Walker, and White—18. Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Brown, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Hubbard, Kent, King of Georgia, Knight, Niles, Page, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Swift, and Tallmadge—19.

So the amendment was lost. Mr. Benton then offered the following amendment: That it shall and may be lawful for any head of a family, young man over the age of eighteen years, or widow, not having received a donation of land from the United States, and wishing to become an actual settler on any parcel of public land which shall have remained five years unsold after having been offered at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and not exceeding in quantity the amount of one quarter section, to demand and receive, from the proper register and receiver, and written permission to settle on the same, upon payment, to be made to the proper receiver, of the sum of seventy-five cents per acre; and if such person, so applying and receiving such permission, shall forthwith settle on the said land, and he or she, or his or her heirs or legal representatives, shall cultivate the same for five successive years, and shall be a citizen or citizens of the United States at the end of that time, then, on proper proof being made before the register and receiver, of such settlement, cultivation, and citizenship, a patent shall issue for the said land to the person who received such permission, or his or her heirs or legal representatives. And the faith of

the United States is hereby pledged to all persons who may settle on the public lands, according to the provisions of this section, that no disposition shall, at any time, be granted to any individual from complying with the substantial conditions herein prescribed. And, if due proof of settlement, cultivation, and citizenship, as here required, be not made within one year next after the expiration of said five years, the said land shall again be subject to entry at private sale, and belonging to the United States. And if two more persons, entitled under this act to the privileges of actual settlers, shall apply for the same parcel of land, then the register and receiver shall immediately decide the right of preference between them, according to priority of settlement and other equitable circumstances, and where these are equal by lot.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

IN SENATE. THURSDAY, January 24, 1837.

The Chair announced a communication from the War Department, transmitting a report from the Chief Engineer, and a report from the Topographical Bureau, in compliance with the resolution of the 14th July last. Mr. Robinson, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill to give greater security to correspondence between the United States and foreign nations; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the bill to extend jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States for the District of Arkansas, was taken up and considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. Mr. Preston offered the following resolution, which was considered and adopted: Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the construction put upon the act of 30th of June, 1834, regulating the pay of the marine corps by the Fourth Auditor, and into the propriety of any further legislation thereon.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Senate then took up the bill to prohibit the sales of the public lands, except to actual settlers, and in limited quantities. The question pending was on Mr. Tipton's amendment, offered yesterday to the first section of the bill, "that all lands that have been in the market ten years, and remain unsold, shall be sold for seventy-five cents an acre; and all that have five years, shall be disposed of at one dollar; provided that not more than one hundred and sixty acres be sold to one purchaser." Mr. Ewing concluded his remarks. He said that the provisions of the bill did not obviate the objections of gentlemen to it, who were desirous that one should pass to limit the sales of the public lands to actual settlers. He contended that the effect of the provision in regard to granting patents, would be to increase the actual amount of profits made by speculating in the public lands. Had Congress any right to say that persons holding property shall not be liable to a State law where the property is, but to a law of Congress? He had no doubt as to how the Supreme Court of the United States would decide, if the question should come before it. The provision, then, was wholly ineffectual.

He next adverted to the pre-emption clause, and complained that it did not define clearly what was "occupancy," and argued that should be adopted, violence and bloodshed would inevitably be the consequence. He produced a paper containing the rules and regulations of a society of purchasers of public lands residing in the West, in regard to what they deem their rights; and he averred, that at the auction sales a person or persons were deputed to attend, and they exercised an undue influence, and were prepared and armed to obtain what they wished. In conclusion, he remarked, that he objected to the bill in all its details, as not being calculated to effect what gentlemen desired.

Mr. Clay could see no earthly motive in still further reducing the price of the public lands, as if they were not already low enough. He adverted to the fact of the new States having increased in population beyond all calculation, and said the argument of gentlemen could not be that the Western States were not selling fast enough. Mr. Dana was glad to see that, with some few exceptions, a disposition was evinced by Senators to legislate so as to diminish the revenue of the Government. He thought it was the duty of Congress to pass some law which would have the effect of putting a stop to the speculations now going on in respect to the purchase of public lands. Now, he knew not whether the present bill would do this to the fullest extent. If, however, it was found to answer the purpose intended by it, then unquestionably a great good would have been accomplished. He argued that it was the duty of Congress to do every thing in their power to encourage emigration to the West, and to induce men purchasing lands there to become actual settlers.

Mr. Tipton replied to the Senator from Kentucky, and also to the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Ewing.) He said that, although he had lived at the West for thirty years, he had never heard of speculations being carried into any thing like the extent which the gentleman from Ohio had stated; and he contended that there was nothing to justify the assertion made by the Senator, that persons connected with the land companies, who attended the auction sales, would either shoot or knock down those who might come in competition with them. He strenuously urged the adoption of his amendment; as being what the people of the West had long desired to become a law.

After a few words from Mr. Clay, in reply, The question was then taken on the amendment by yeas and nays, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Black, Dana, Ewing of Illinois, Fulton, Hendricks, King of Alabama, Linn, Moore, Morris, Nicholas, Rives, Robinson, Sevier, Strange, Tipton, Walker, and White—18. Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Brown, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Hubbard, Kent, King of Georgia, Knight, Niles, Page, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Swift, and Tallmadge—19.

So the amendment was lost. Mr. Benton then offered the following amendment: That it shall and may be lawful for any head of a family, young man over the age of eighteen years, or widow, not having received a donation of land from the United States, and wishing to become an actual settler on any parcel of public land which shall have remained five years unsold after having been offered at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and not exceeding in quantity the amount of one quarter section, to demand and receive, from the proper register and receiver, and written permission to settle on the same, upon payment, to be made to the proper receiver, of the sum of seventy-five cents per acre; and if such person, so applying and receiving such permission, shall forthwith settle on the said land, and he or she, or his or her heirs or legal representatives, shall cultivate the same for five successive years, and shall be a citizen or citizens of the United States at the end of that time, then, on proper proof being made before the register and receiver, of such settlement, cultivation, and citizenship, a patent shall issue for the said land to the person who received such permission, or his or her heirs or legal representatives. And the faith of

Post Office and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Morris rose, and said that it would be collected by the Senate, that a few days since, when the memorial from the grand jury of the District of Columbia was presented, he then told the Senate that he was in possession of a great number of abolition petitions. Now he would give notice that to-morrow he should take the opportunity of presenting them.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill to prohibit the sales of the public lands, except to actual settlers, and in limited quantities, was taken up as the special order of the day. Mr. Walker moved an amendment to except from the operations of the bill, and from pre-emptions, all lands occupied under the authority of the United States, and that have been, or may be, reserved by law for any special purpose, or for town lots; which amendment was agreed to. After some remarks from Mr. Ruggles, On motion of Mr. Walker, the amendment was further amended, by inserting a proviso that no written or verbal contract, mortgage, or other incumbrance, made with a view to evade the provisions of this act, shall be binding.

Mr. White moved an amendment, striking out the provision permitting a purchaser of the public lands at any time within five years to relinquish the land purchased and received back the purchase money. After some remarks in support of this amendment, by Messrs. White, Linn, Grundy, and Clay, it was adopted.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Senate then took up the bill to prohibit the sales of the public lands except to actual settlers and in limited quantities; the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Morris, to strike out the pre-emption principle. Mr. Morris said, that as it was too late in the day for him to address the Senate at length on his amendment, he would suggest to the chairman whether it would not be advisable for him to offer such amendments as he proposed to render the pre-emption section as little objectionable as possible. Mr. M. said he did not wish to take any advantage, (as he thought it probable his motion would be sustained by the Senate,) and therefore was willing that the chairman should put his section in whatever shape he pleased before taking the question on striking it out. Mr. Walker then offered an amendment, restricting from sale or from the operation of pre-emptions, all town lots or sites that have been, or may hereafter be, reserved by law for any special purpose.

Mr. Robinson made some remarks in reference to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Mississippi, but in so low a tone of voice as not to be heard by the reporter. He took occasion to allude to some insinuations or innuendoes which he conceived the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Ewing) to have thrown out in his speech on his bill, in regard to members of Congress, officers employed in the various departments of the Government, Land Registers, &c. being concerned in speculating in the public lands. Mr. R. repelled such insinuations as unjust and uncalled for. Why, he asked, does not the gentleman point out, and name those who have been engaged in defrauding the Government? Let the gentleman speak out. If there were any persons employed in the land offices, engaged in speculating, or in any other manner abusing their offices, and robbing the Government, let them be removed. He vindicated the conduct of Mr. Whitelock, the receiver of public lands, from the aspersions attempted to be cast upon it by the Senator from Ohio. That gentleman was totally incapable of doing any thing dishonest or dishonorable.

[Here Mr. Benton inquired whether the gentleman in question was the same Mr. Whitelock who had served in the army last war? if so, he was as honorable a man as any living.] Mr. Robinson replied that he did not know, and proceeded to say that the Senator from Ohio had no right to make insinuations as to members in the other House, and his being concerned in speculations. There might be members in that Senate implicated in them, but why not make the charge at once, and point at the individual, or individuals, sitting here? and not cast censure upon the whole Senate, as it was in fact doing, when he made a general charge.

[Here Mr. Ewing said, he did not say that any member of either House was guilty of speculating in lands.] Mr. R. continued. Let the gentleman put his finger on an individual, and he (Mr. R.) would go hand in hand with him and ferret the man out. But let the gentleman not charge any officer of the State of Illinois, or the representatives of the people here, with being guilty of mal-practices. Mr. R. did not believe that there was an officer in his State, who was concerned in defrauding the Government in the manner charged. If any such rogues existed in Illinois, as was said by the Senator from Ohio, they came from other States.

Mr. R. remarked that there never did exist, nor does there now exist, a man more honest and honorable than James C. Whitelock. He defended the character of his fellow-citizens living in the mining district of Illinois, against the insinuations made in regard to them. They were as far above a dishonest act as virtue is above vice: they would scorn, yes scorn, to take an inch of land without paying for it. Yet, these men were to be called repeatedly here, with ascer—"Squatters—Squatters."

Mr. R. concluded by saying, that although he boasted much of having the freest Government on earth—yes, the freest—yet it was the only nation which was grinding her citizens into poverty, and depriving the poor man of his hard earned dollar—his daily bread—and reducing his wife and children to starvation. Oh, shame! shame! on the country that would do this! On motion of Mr. Benton, the Senate went into the consideration of Executive Business, and when the doors were re-opened, Adjourned.

IN SENATE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1837. The Chair presented a communication from the Adjutant General, transmitting a certain number of copies of the Army Register; which on motion of Mr. Grundy, was referred to the committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Davis presented the petition of H. Quimby, asking the assistance of Congress to test the utility of an apparatus invented by him, by which the quantity of water in a steam boiler may be better ascertained than at present. Mr. Wright presented the petition of Samuel C. Reeve; recommending telegraphic communications, which was referred to the Committee on the

der to prevent a public good from being converted into a public evil; but he could not, representing as he did, an agricultural community, many members of which were frequently going west with their children, whose welfare was of some importance, forego this opportunity of proposing this amendment.

Mr. Linn suggested to the Senator from Pennsylvania, that his amendment, as it stood now, would be more likely to receive the vote of the majority than if modified. Mr. L. said that if the amendment should prevail, it would be at variance with the whole object of the bill.

Mr. Morris contended that if the amendment should prevail, the title of the bill should be changed. It ought to be entitled "A bill to encourage the settlement of the public lands by law." He repeated that if the amendment should be adopted, it would entirely destroy the bill and open wide the flood-gates of speculation.

Mr. Bayard remarked, that the effect of the bill, as it is presented, was to confine its benefits entirely to the inhabitants of the neighborhood, the exclusion, in fact, of those living at a distance. He maintained that the right of entering lands should be given to the families of children, and also to guardians as well as fathers and grandfathers, in behalf of the child or children, whose parents may be dead.

Mr. Morris hoped the amendment, or substitute, for the original bill, as reported by the Committee on Public Lands, and amended, together with the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania, might be printed, and the further consideration of the subject postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Walker hoped that the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania prevailed, he would have no objection to postponing the further consideration of the bill till to-morrow.

Mr. Linn wanted the bill to be what it purport to confine the sales of the public lands to actual settlers. That was all he desired.

Mr. Buchanan observed, that with all the favorable feelings he had for the interests of the West, he did not know that he could vote for this bill, unless it contained some such provision as the one he had submitted. Was this amendment to open the flood-gates of speculation? What would be in it to authorize such a practice? He would speculation possibly be practised under the gentlemen thought the quantity of lands to be sold, he cared not if they reduce it below a acre, so far as his constituents were concerned, he did not believe that one in a hundred of them ever purchased more than a quarter of a section.

Mr. King of Alabama made some observations in favor of the motion of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Morris.) He wished to see the bill in print in the shape in which it now stood, in order to thoroughly understand it before voting, or agreeing to it as amended in committee. It was not now the bill as it came from the Committee on Public Lands, for it had undergone many amendments, and though a number of them were said to be verbal, yet he apprehended that they had materially changed the character of the original bill.

The gentleman from Ohio said the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buchanan) would change the whole character of the bill, and if so he could not vote for it; for the principal object which he had in view, was to check speculation, lessen the great amount of the land sales, and thus diminish a too redundant revenue.

After some remarks from Mr. Walker in opposition to the postponement— The question was taken on Mr. Morris's motion, and the bill was postponed till to-morrow, and the amendments of the committee, with the amendment proposed by Mr. Buchanan, were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Walker the Senate took up the bill to designate and limit the funds which shall be received for the public revenue: year 32, says Mr. Rives submitted an amendment, that from and after the 30th Dec. 1841, the notes of no bank shall be received for the public dues which issue out of a less donation than twenty dollars.

After a debate, which Messrs. Rives, Morris, Walker, Ewing of Ohio, and Bayard, took part in, Mr. Rives's amendment was adopted—year 25, 1841. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a second reading.

The bill from the House to change the title of certain officers of the Marine Corps, was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The Senate then adjourned.

The fate of Mr. Edward Gould who was engaged in the battle of Dunlawton, on the 18th of June last, is thus announced in the St. Augustine Herald: Having swam to an Island after the battle was over, he was taken by the Indians, and carried to their camp. He was wounded in the thigh, and they bound up his wound, and otherwise treated him kindly. At sunset they stripped him of his clothing, and told him to go, that he was too young to kill and they would not hurt him. He started from the camp, and had not proceeded more than about fifty yards, when, at a preconcerted signal, he fell before their treacherous rifles; twelve balls were lodged in his body, and he died without a groan!—Georgia Courier.

ANOTHER MELANCHOLLY WARNING: A little girl about four years old, daughter of Mr. G. G. Morgan of Livingston, New York, was accidentally shot by a boy about ten years old, on Sunday the 25th ult. The girl went up stairs, after her father had gone to church, to find her kitten, and the boy followed her. In a few minutes the mother of the girl heard a noise which she thought was occasioned by something falling on the chamber floor, and immediately afterwards the boy came down stairs, bringing the lifeless body of the girl in his arms. The boy says he took up the gun (a double barreled shot gun) and the girl asked him to map it—and he did so. The charge entered her cheek just below the eye and lodged in the back part of her head, and must have killed her instantly. The boy is the son of one of Mr. Morgan's neighbors. Never leave a gun loaded where children can get hold of it.—Trans.

THE REPUBLICAN. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. FEBRUARY 25, 1837.

The Legislature of Mississippi adjourned on the 21st January, to meet again in May next. The Nashville and New Orleans Rail Road Bill, and the Union Bank Bill both passed.

Late accounts represent the Lower Creeks in a hostile attitude. A number of them it is said have deserted Lieut. Sloan's camp, and numbers are also daily returning from Florida and other parts to the Creek Nation. If these accounts are true, more trouble may be expected this ensuing Spring.

A large meeting was recently held in Cincinnati, Ohio, of gentlemen who had attended the debate between Mr. Campbell and Bishop Purcell on the 24th Jan. last. It was unanimously resolved as the opinion of the meeting, that Mr. Campbell had fully sustained the cause of Protestantism, and that the objections against the errors of Episcopacy had not been met. It was also resolved, as the opinion of the meeting, that the principles of Romanism are inconsistent with our free institutions. The debate is shortly to be published.

Philander R. Broad, whose trial was noticed some time since, has been sentenced to be hung at Mobile on the first Friday in March, for inciting the Creek Indians to attack the U. S. Mail Stage, while passing through the Indian territory.

HIWASSEE RAILROAD.—We learn from E. Tennessee papers, that Gen. Jacobs, President of the Hiwassee Rail Road Company, has lately returned from the North having engaged the services of competent Engineers to survey and locate the route forthwith.

On Thursday morning last, Mr. John G. Arnold, formerly of this place, was drowned, about two miles and a half north-west of Jacksonville. Himself and another man were upon Mr. Wm. Gregg's mill dam, engaged in getting off some timber which had lodged against it, when the dam broke and all gave way, and they were precipitated into the mass of floating timber some distance down the stream. The person who was with him narrowly escaped with his life. In endeavoring to get upon a log across the stream below the dam, one of his feet was caught by the timber, at which time he heard Arnold call for help; upon looking round he observed him wedged between the timbers with his feet up, and found it utterly impossible to render him any assistance until it was too late. When taken from the water he was found a good deal bruised. One or two others who were in the mill at the time, also narrowly escaped.

Mr. Arnold's death is much regretted by his friends and acquaintances in this place, among whom, so far as we know, he had uniformly borne the character of an honest, industrious and peaceable citizen. By this melancholy casualty, a wife and several children are left to mourn his premature death.

The New Year Courier and Enquirer, takes the following appropriate notice of Dr. Channing, the Abolitionist.

"Dr. Channing has written a letter of some length to the Abolitionist, Birney, of Cincinnati, or somewhere near there, on the subject now agitating the country.—The letter is of course an able one, so far as style and language go, and is without just chiding enough to give it some semblance of a claim to impartiality and disinterestedness, among the wretched tribe of fanatics for whose benefit it will be trumpeted to the country, and for the furtherance of whose cause it was no doubt written. The flimsy gauze attempted to be thrown over its intentions, is of too frail a texture to catch even gulls, we can tell the learned, and eloquent doctor. He attempts to deceive the public into the belief that he really disapproves of some of the practices of the incendiaries, to be sure—he even administers a little of that kind of rebuke with which a fond parent sometimes punishes his children—it was naughty to do so and so—but you are a good boy nevertheless, and here is a Christmas present for you.—The Doctor scolds his pupils just kindly enough to make them mind him, the better during the next quarter, and he praises their good qualities precisely in the form to make them think that he means nothing at all by his censure. This is the character of Dr. Channing's letter, but we do trust that it will be received by the people of the United States, at its true price. It was not a letter called for by a request from the party written to—it was by no means an answer, sometimes forced from a writer by the impertinence of a correspondent; but it was volunteered—a letter volunteered to I. G. Birney! the poor "Persecuted" Birney—written expressly to give that mischievous individual currency, and to endorse all the enormities he is causing in the country. Doctor Channing had much better mind his own theology. Unitarianism is not yet so firmly grounded in the United States as to require no further nursing, and we deem it dangerous for the Doctor to abandon one suckling for another. Let us not be misunderstood—we have nothing to say against the Doctor's religion—it may be the best in the world, and at any rate it is no part of our business to meddle with it; but we have the right to advise him to see to its interests, in preference to writing letters calculated to give countenance and encouragement to a set of miscreants, who have undertaken to overturn the only free and rational government on the face of the earth.

MONEY AT LEGAL INTEREST. It is with great pleasure we have noticed the honorable determination of many capitalists in different portions of the country, to let their money at legal interest during the severe money pressure. In Boston, several of the largest capitalists made public the fact that they would loan their money on good notes, at six per centum, the legal rate in Massachusetts, and the same course has been pursued in many other places.

There is not a large commercial place in our country, where much of the present pressure for money might not be relieved, by a judicious step of this kind, among the rich men. Public opinion would accord to them so much praise and respect, and the small fry of note shavers, and the herd's of speculators, would find themselves more and more the recipients of that public contempt which might finally force them into a more honest conduct—and one, who know any thing of this tribe of Shylocks, will question their being proper subjects for reform and improvement.

It is for the interest of all classes of a community that money should be plenty. The benevolent capitalist, therefore, who loans his money freely, does something with his wealth to benefit society, and set in motion the springs of industry and enterprise, in the community whence he has drawn

his wealth. It is plainly his bounden duty to do this, and it ought indeed to be his pleasure also. The fickle goddess has not showered into his treasures that they may remain locked up, to deaden the energies of the less favoured. He only answers the true purpose of his riches, who studies their disengagement into the most useful, productive and beneficial channels for the whole community in which he lives—and he that hoards them to rust, is neither a friend to himself nor his fellow men, but hangs a dead weight on the very vitals of the body politic.—Philadelphia Mirror.

CHOLERA INSECTS. It is said that an eminent French physician, who has been observing the cholera for several years in Africa, is about to publish the result of his investigations. He adopts the notion that the cause of the cholera is the existence of millions of little insects in the human system, so minute as to be invisible to the eye, which finally produce disease, and sweep away its victims as with the besom of destruction. Whatever credit may be given to this idea, it is plain enough that no disease ever yet appeared and played its fearful ravages, with such entire disregard of all known law, as the cholera—and none has so completely baffled the investigations of philosophic and able minds in the medical profession.—Id.

Summary. GEN. JESPE, by the last accounts from Florida, had taken between 50 and 60 prisoners, and had routed Osceola from the swamp, and driven him into the Pine-wood. His force amounts now to 1000, besides 30 friendly Indians.—Pelumpka Sentinel.

Almost all the members of the Bonaparte family, says the Presse, are preparing to leave Europe and remove to the United States of America, in consequence of the advice of certain sovereigns who have constantly given them marks of their good will, and of the greater part of their friends in France.—Id.

It is stated in a New Orleans paper, that the Mexican authorities have declared SANTA ANNA, an outlaw, and all citizens of Mexican States are called on to shoot him, if he appears within the limits of any of the Mexican States or Territories. Gen. Bustamante, has been invited to the head of Affairs.—Id.

Pensacola.—The sale of Lots in Pensacola, last week, went off with great spirit. The lots were bought by bona fide purchasers, mostly from New Orleans, Mobile, and the Atlantic commercial cities. About one-eighth of the lots were offered, and produced upwards of half a million.—Id.

The products of the Manufactories of Pittsburgh, for the present year, are estimated at more than \$2,500,000.—Id.

The income of the Girard Estate this year, is \$418,000. The greater portion appropriated to the endowment of a College.—Id.

A Bird's-eye View of the Universe.—Suppose the earth to be a ball of one foot in diameter; on that scale of proportion, the sun would be one hundred feet in diameter, and the moon three inches. The sun would be two miles from us.—The moon thirty feet.—Jupiter ten miles from the sun, and the shell forty miles. The loftiest mountain upon the face of the earth, would be one eighth of an inch in height.—Id.

The President has notified the Senators of the United States to convene on the 4th March next, in Washington, for the purpose of holding an extra session, to take into consideration such matters as may then be submitted to them.—Id.

New-York, Dec. 19. BEGINNING OF TROUBLE.—The Harpers discharged on Saturday, thirty five journeyman printers, all going as a reason the impossibility to get money to pay wages during the present pressure. We fear many similar discharges will take place ere long.—The general reduction of price in every article of value is only beginning. The approach of winter begets alarm, and justly so.

MELANCHOLLY OCCURENCE.—On Tuesday or last week, about 10 o'clock, A. M., six of the laborers on section 26 of the Georgia Rail Road, were killed while excavating, by the falling in of the ground over their heads. A tunnel of about 20 feet had been dug out, they were working at the arched point, and so sudden was the fall, that no time for escape was allowed. Six were killed instantly, and two others dangerously injured. A horse-cart standing at or near the entrance of the tunnel, was also crushed by the mass of earth; the horse escaping unhurt.—Augusta Chron.

A citizen of North Carolina a few years since petitioned the legislature of that State for exemption from taxes, because his wife then living, had borne him 29 children, most of whom he had educated. One other case has been reported in the country, in which a married pair had thirty children.

Hon. Geo. Poindexter.—The Natchez Courier of Dec. 5th, states that this gentleman is recovering from the effects of his wounds. A report of his death is now going the rounds of the newspapers.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, states that the extent of the gold mining operations in Virginia is such, that by the middle of the coming summer, the products of the mines will be at the rate of five hundred thousand dollars per annum.

RENTS IN NEW ORLEANS.—The "Standard" says it is very difficult for a single gentleman to find furnished rooms of any respectability, for less than \$25 per month; this is exclusive of boarding, washing, and other terms; rents are in consequence very high. A common store brings \$2,500 to 3,000 annually for merchants, and private houses command heavy rents, as there are very few in number to the demand for them.

ANECDOTE OF COL. BURR.—The following anecdote showing the promptitude and tact of Col. Burr, in repaying an unintentional discourtesy in conversation, is from the first volume of Davis's Life of Burr, recently published: On his return from Europe in 1812, Col. Burr was mistaken for a madman in Broadway, whom he had not

seen for some time, and who in the interim had become considerably advanced in years. In passing she exclaimed to a gentleman with whom she was walking, "Colonel Burr?" On hearing his name she suddenly stopped and looked her in the face. "Colonel," said she, "you do not recollect me?" "I do not, madam," was the reply. "What?" said he—"Miss K. yet?" The lady, somewhat piqued and reiterated "Yes sir, Miss K. yet?" Feeling his error, and not at all embarrassed by it, he extracted a compliment even from this accidental *gautherie*. Taking her hand gently, he remarked with emphasis—"Well, madam, then I venture to assert it to not the fault of my sex." A more adroit mode of extraction from such a dilemma could hardly be imagined.

COMMERCIAL. Liverpool, Dec. 3, 1836. Our last circular, 26th ult. advised of some improvement in the demand for Cotton, and for some days subsequently a fair extent of business was done, and mostly at an advance of 1/2 to 3/4 per lb. for all descriptions, but in the last two days the demand has again become languid and the improvement in the lower qualities is less, or nearly so. The middling and good qualities, from their great scarcity, are firm at relatively high rates—say all of the value of 9 and up wards, particularly if free from blemishes. The sales for the week ended last evening amounted to 2,440 bales of which 830 were Upland at 7 a 11 3/4; 573 Orleans at 7 a 12 1/2; 250 Arabian and Mozambique at 5 1/2 a 11 and 1 1/2 Sea Island at 19 a 24 2/3 per lb. About 2,000 bales were taken on speculation, mostly in the earlier part of the week. The business today is estimated at about 200 bales. Sea Island has advanced to 1 1/2 per lb. from the late nominal price. Brazil continues dull at Manchester, and all the cotton markets at present are still at a stand, there are also some fears that the tur-out may extend to other towns.

Dec. 10.—The packets having been detained, we are enabled to give particulars of the sales of Cotton for the week ending last evening amounting to 13,120 bales, of which 6120 were Upland at 1 a 11 3/8; 2330 Orleans at 6 1/4 a 11 1/2; and 1930 Arabian and Mozambique at 5 1/2 a 11 3/8. The business today is estimated at 2500 bales. There has been a moderate steady demand for the middle and good qualities, the latter have declined 1/2 to 1/4 per pound, in consequence of the appearance of a greater quantity of new Upland in the market, which has been rather pressed upon it at 10 a 11 1/4; middling qualities are steadily, but low and inferior continue weak.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Dec. 19. We have experienced a good demand for cotton, and a decided improvement in the tone of the market this week. Surats and Pernams continue to be taken more freely, and an advance of 3d per lb. is readily obtained. Common Egyptian and ordinary American are more favorable at improving prices, but new Bowed and Orleans are offered freely at 3d per lb. decline. Speculators have taken 1000 and 500 bales of Surat, and exporters 600 Surat, 80 Bengal, and 500 American. 400 Bahias are declared for auction on Friday next. The imports are, 13,540 from the United States, 715 from Egypt, total 15,255 bales. The total sales of the week are, 26,396 bags, namely:—9 Sea Island 20 to 33, 30-stained do 9 to 12, 9900 Upland 7 to 11, 1430 Arabian 5 5/8 to 11 1/2, 5160 Orleans 6 to 12, 2670 Pernams 10 1/8 to 13, 510 Bahias 10 to 11 1/2, 520 Maranhams 9 3/4 to 12 1/2, 1230 Egyptians 10 1/2 to 16 1/2, 300 Barbadoes 10 1/2 to 0, 60 Lagaras 10 to 10 1/2, 350 West India 9 3/8 to 0, 60 Catinagens 0 to 0, 3960 Surats 3 1/2 to 7 1/2 Bengal 3 1/2 to 4.

From Leary's N. O. Prices Current, Jan. 24. REMARKS. We do not perceive any change in the situation of the market that can be communicated in a general observation, since our previous report; business continues to move on at a steady, though rather a slow pace. It would be fair to presume, however, that more business will be manifested from this time forward, such having been the course of trade in preceding years; though it is not probable that business will grow very active until intercourse is again resumed with the whole extent of country above us, from a large and important section of which (that watered by the upper Mississippi, and its tributaries) we are at present completely cut out by ice and even with the ordinary snowing on the Ohio, trade is a considerable degree suspended. The weather has been variable this week, our during most of the time favorable to our door case.

COTTON.—The market was very dull and inactive until the middle of the week, and prices of all qualities from far down underwent a decline of 1/2 to 3/5 of a cent on previous quotations; good fair and fine qualities remaining firm. As soon as this reduction was fairly established, buyers began to operate extensively and with spirit, the sales since Wednesday morning alone amounting to 2,000 bales, and for the week to fully 25,000 bales. These large transactions have re-levated the market very much, as the stock on hand had begun to accumulate considerably; owing to the light business done of late.

New Orleans Classfication. Choice 13 a 18 1/2 Prime 16 a 17 1/2 Second 14 a 14 1/2 Inferior — a 12 Sales.

To Cotton Growers: AND OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY. THE undersigned has purchased an interest in Messrs Clark and Peters extensive Warehouse in this place, after our services as RECEIVING & FORWARDING AGENTS for our country friends, and shall share in partnership. They will be happy to receive for the country Cotton planters, and in connection with any of the Southern States, and with the least expense, and in the most expeditious manner, to forward and insure, on a share, a price of confidence.

NICHOLS, POOR & HALL. Jan. 28, 1837. The Talladega and Jacksonville papers will give the above four insertions, and forward them accordingly.

NOTICE. Committed to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County Alabama, on Saturday the 21st day of January 1837, a negro man, who calls his name Tom, about 40 or 45 years of age, and says he belongs to a man by the name of Samuel Puckett; he has two fore teeth out below, and his upper fore teeth very wide apart, about five feet high and stout built; dark complexion, though not very black. He says his master bought him of a Mr. Thompson of Bedford County Virginia, and he left him while on his way to Mississippi. The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. WM. SMITH, Jailor.

January 28, 1836.—n2.—lf. JOB PRINTING, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DISPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

BOTANIC DOCTOR. JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, offers his services to the people of Jacksonville and Benton county, to practice medicine on the

BOTANIC SYSTEM. He has put himself to considerable trouble to become fully acquainted with the Thompsonian System of medicine—having spent considerable time with the agency at Louisville, Kentucky, where he had every opportunity of seeing the proper treatment of various diseases, and as a thorough acquaintance with the nature and the compounding or mixing the same. With these advantages, as well as that of practicing more or less for the last five years, in different climates, in addition to his general success in the treatment of various diseases, he feels confident he can give general satisfaction to all who may be disposed to make a trial of vegetable medicines; (for no minerals will be used.) being well satisfied that all forms of disease that can be cured by any system of medicine may be cured by this, and many have been cured by this that have been pronounced incurable by the mineral practice, and without any of the evils that often follow the use of Calomel. He would therefore recommend to all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, Asthma, Consumption, Rheumatism, Erysipelas and all chronic diseases or breast complaints, as well as all other forms of disease, to make an early application, as they will find it greatly to their advantage. Relief is generally given and perfect cures have been performed, when little expectation of a recovery remained.

He is now on hand a good assortment of Medicines, and has sent one to the North for a general supply of genuine medicine, he will be able to attend promptly to any call, without laboring under the difficulty that many do, (the want of proper medicines.) His residence is in the south-western part of the town of Jacksonville, where he may always be found unless necessarily absent. Many certificates might be produced from the most respectable part of the community to show the efficacy of the medicine, and his general success in using the same; but they are deemed unnecessary.

Feb. 11, 1836.—n4lf.

NOTICE. I hereby furnish all persons from trading for a certain Note of hand, drawn in favor of Mark Pitts, against James B. Russel, for fifty dollars. As the consideration for which said Note was given has never been complied with, I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law. JAMES B. RUSSEL.

Feb. 11, 1837.—34 THE Subscribers have just connected their new Specimen Book of light faced Book and Job Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given. Diamond; Pearl, No. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Agate on Nonpareil body; Nonpareil, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Minion, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Minion on Brevier body; Brevier on Minion body, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Brevier on Bargeis body; Brevier on Long Primer body; Bargeis on Brevier body; Bargeis on Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Bargeis on Long Primer body; Long Primer Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Long Primer on Small Pica body; Small Pica, Nos. 1 & 2; Pica on Small Pica body; Pica Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Pica on English body; English Nos. 1 & 2; Great Primer; Paragon; Double English; Double Paragon; Cannon; Five Lines Pica by twenty, 5, 7, 9 & 10 lines Pica—emphatical, 6, 7, 9, 12 & 15 lines Pica shaded; 8, 10, 12 & 15 lines Emphatical shaded.

Also a large and beautiful collection of flowers from Peard's seven new types, many of which are not to be found elsewhere. The assortment is new and complete, and includes a variety of ornaments, brass rubs; heads of various types; Astronomical, Mathematical, and physical signs; metal braces and dashes three to thirty ems long; Diamond and Nonpareil music of various kinds; Great Primer and double Pica scripts on inclined body; Antiques; light and heavy two line letters, full face roman and italics; Nonpareil, Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Small Pica; Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Pica and other blacks, Nonpareil, Minion, and Brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order; together with every other article made use of in the Printing business, all of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

CONNER & COOKE, Corner of Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y. Proprietors of newspapers printed in any part of the United States, or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement—times, and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any Type cast at our Foundry, provided they take twice their amount of bill in type.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. THE undersigned, having on the 25th day of October, 1836, before the Judge of the County Court, for the county of Benton, Ala. qualified as Executor of James Ray deceased—hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent to present their properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law; otherwise they will be barred. Those indebted to said estate will please make payment to me. JOHN M. CROOK.

December 31, 1836.—n6c—6c.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to us, by Note or open Account, are hereby requested to come forward and make payment, by the first of February next.—We have indulged our customers for some time and we can do it no longer—money we want, and money we must have; and unless the notes and accounts that are due us are paid, or satisfactorily arranged, before the 1st February, they will, without exception, be placed in a train for collection. PARKMAN & STRINGFELLOW. December 12, 1836. t. 1j.

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.

POETRY.

HUSBANDRY HONORABLE.

BY T. S. FESSENDEN, EDITOR N. E. FARMER.

"Hate not laborious work, neither husbandry, which the most high hath ordained."—Eccles. Apoc.

Although some men, with pride elate, Can't condescend to cultivate The life supporting soil, The highest husbandry ordained, Nor can the produce be sustained Without the plow and toil.

If Adam, in his sinless state, Was well employed to cultivate The ground which gave him birth, Truly his fall, degenerate race, Should not esteem it a disgrace To till the fruitful earth.

Yet many a hale and brawny lout Won't stoop to set himself about So noble an employment! In doing mischief—doing nought, And doing nothing which he ought, Is placed his whole enjoyment.

Some dolt, as stupid as a stump, Have had the happiness to thump Their pates against a College; Can construe, possibly, *quid agas*, And therefore think themselves great sages, Quite prodigies of knowledge.

Others, perhaps still greater horses, Have learned the odds in merchants' stores 'Twixt muslin and molasses; But still for manners, means and mind, Rank with those brutes he used to find, Who sought his father's ass.

Yet, being *gentleman by trade*, They will not touch an axe or spade; But useful labor shunning, They lounge about in lazy bands, Thronging tipping shops and tavern lands, Like rattle snakes a sunning.

And some the learned profession crowd, Whose shallow pates are not allowed To grapple two ideas; Their feeble wits for years they task, Ere pride will suffer them to ask What nature's fixed decree is.

All these, a poor mistaken race, Think husbandry a great disgrace, Though Washington thought not; And hands which empire's rod could wield Have been employed to till the field, And blest their happy lot.

Now, these our lays are not designed To undervalue men of mind, Nor fruits of intellect; The learn'd professions we would fill With men of science, sense and skill, Most worthy high respect.

Still these professions 'tis allowed Are sadly cumbered with a crowd, A nice but greedy train, Obligated to tax their brains with double A laborer's toil and trouble, A livelihood to gain.

Merchants are useful in their places, But if Society embraces Too many of their caste, As sure as man's to trouble born, Cut through the small end of the horn, Some must be squeezed at last.

Reader, I don't pretend to say But what your enmity may Be blest with parts uncommon; A better head and heart, perhaps, Than commonly since Adam's lapse, Are owned by man or woman.

It does not follow thence, however, Your hands so delicate must never Perform laborious work; That you may loiter life away, And vegetate from day to day, As lazy as a Turk.

You are, perhaps, by mother wit, As well as education, fit Some famous part to act; But it is possible there may Be other great men in your way Equal to you, in fact.

And if you've reason to suspect The higher toils of intellect, Are not for you decreed, Your hands in useful labor plied, May with God's blessing still provide For every real need.

Then swing the axe or ply the spade, Or work at that mechanic trade; Which suits your genius best; Be travelling tinker, rather than A mischievous or idle man, A nuisance or a pest.

Miscellaneous.

THE VENTRILOQUIST.—Mons Rossignole was the most wonderful of all the species which in my experience have flooded the stage. His ability lay not in simply imitating the human voice, (the common province of human ventriloquists, and the most attainable) but those of all birds and beasts, and all noises whether natural or mechanical. It was difficult to say which was to be admired in his organ—its astounding power, or its minute liquidity; for he could give you as correct an idea of the sawing of a huge piece of timber, as of the song of a linnet. His entertainment was divided into three parts with two appropriate scenes which he carried with him; the first represented an avairy and menagerie, in which he personated the keeper, and as he approached, every animal or bird gave its distinct growl or whistle; the next was the interior of a workshop, in which he pretended to be making a box and imitating the sounds of all the implements employed. These were rendered characteristic by his dress, and somewhat humorous by his broken English exclamation. But the third and most ordinary scene was his performance on a violin without strings of a variety of difficult music. Here the allusion exceeds conjecture; and what to me was most delightful, all Plymouth came to partake in it.

Rossignole was a fellow of very numerous ideas, he had met with adventures in all quarters of Europe, which it was his sole amusement to recount. Among the number, one that occurred to him on the road from Exeter to Plymouth was not the least whimsical.

He had taken his place in the night coach but by a mistake or connivance was expelled to the outside. The night was very dark—soon after the coach set off it began to rain, which in regard to Devonshire is to say that the water came down like a cataract. Being neither provided with great

coat or umbrella, he naturally envied the situation of those who sat under him. To desire their comfort, was but another throeb with him to endeavor to obtain it; and in the depth of his cogery therefore as well as distress, he resolved upon the following expedient: He was the only passenger out side, and his location being the dicky, the coachman at the other extremity of the vehicle, was incapable of "peeping through the blanket of the dark," at his doings.

He pretended to hug and hush a child in his arms, whose fretful whine he commenced and increased; till it cut the drums of the other passengers' ears like a razor. Two of these persons happened to be females, one of whom was a mother and the other expected to be. They instantly exclaimed "Dear me! there's a poor child on the roof in this rain, let's take it in."

The males, as gentlemen and christians, were compelled to acquiesce, so down went the sash and out went a lady's head, and shoulders to address Rossignole.

"Here my good woman, give me the child." "No, no," said the latter mimicking the voice of a female, "mine little dear Adolphin sal net go from her mamma," and then he commenced another series of soprano notes (interspersed with an abundance of basso hash-a-byes) more intolerable than the former.

"Good-heavens!" said the humane female to her companion, "it's a barbarous French woman! she'll kill the poor little thing!" "Then leaning out of the window again, she said, 'give me the child good woman, will you? it will catch its death!' Here coachman, stop, stop!" "Stop, ma'am!" said Jehu, "bless your soul! did you ever hear of such a thing in such a rain as this? And if I did stop, the young one on the dicky would frighten the cattle."

Rossignole now pretended to go into a passion with the child and scold it; at which the women opened upon him; the gentlemen swore—and between the squalling, screaming, and threatening, a delightful tumult ensued. The dialogue as he described it, then ran in the following manner: "Child squalling.—'Ya ya!'" "Woman within.—'Hush, hush, child, child.'" "Woman within.—'Don't use it so good woman!'"

Child.—'Ya ya ya?' (a crescendo.) "Rossignole.—'You von little devil; you cry so much.'" "Woman within.—'There's a brute Mr. Wiggins.'" "Gentleman.—'All owing to the French revolution!'"

Child.—'Ya, ya, ya, ya!'" "Coachman.—'Steady, Betty, steady!'" "Rossignole.—'You are one damn child.'" "Woman.—'Only hear the French monster!'" "Rossignole.—'I will trow you into de mud!'" "Woman.—'What does she say?'" "Child.—'Ya, ya, ya!'"

Rossignole.—'Dare den cot damu! he in de podde!'"

Here suiting the action to the word he made a noise as if he had actually deposited the infant in a ditch, the cries of which grew fainter as the coach passed on. The uproar that now ensued in the vehicle would have done credit to St. Giles' watch house on St. Patrick's day. The women yelled and the men thumped the roof, with their sticks, and swore out of the windows.

"Stop coachman, stop, murder! dear, she's killed the child; she threw it into the ditch; will you stop, coachman." "In three minutes' marm," he replied 'to change horses.'"

"But there's a child lying on the road!" "I'll send some one from the inn to pick it up, marm; I mustn't lose time between the stage." The torrent of abuse now turned on the coachman, and one of the passengers, who was a lawyer, swore that if the child died he would prosecute the former for manslaughter and the mother for murder.

On arriving at the inn, Rossignole jumped down and ran into the kitchen to dry himself. The horse was thrown instantly into confusion; the French woman was ordered to be seized; lanterns were lighted, and a party set off to retrace the road, headed by the humane lawyer. No infant, however, was to be found; and after groping about till they all were thoroughly drenched, they were then told that the French woman had made her escape, and that another man had taken his place in the coach which was now out of sight.

GREAT CURIOSITY, AND WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF THE EXPANSION OF WATER BY FREEZING.

The attention of many of our curious and scientific citizens was yesterday very pleasingly arrested by an occurrence at the iron foundry of Messrs Harkness, Voorhees & Co. in this city, exhibiting a specimen of extraordinary power of the expansion of water by freezing.

An immensely large iron anvil, weighing between three and four tons, and measuring nearly three feet in diameter, had been left lying by the door of the furnace, exposed to the atmosphere. The anvil was perfectly solid, with the exception of a very small crack or crevice in the centre of one of the sides, about five inches long, and about four inches in depth, which from the rain had become filled with water. The quantity of water which the crevice contained could not have exceeded half a gill. In the course of the 20th December, this water became frozen, and extraordinary as it may appear, its expansion completely severed in two parts the immense mass of solid iron, and so great was its expansive power, that when the separation took place, a large log of wood which lay on the top of the anvil, was drawn to a distance of several feet.

Had the crevice been filled with powder, and the powder ignited, the effect would not have been a thousandth part as great.

We doubt not that this interesting fact will be noticed with interest by the scientific curious throughout the United States.

Cincinnati Whig.

The tremendous expansive power of freezing water has been proved, by a number of experiments, no less remarkable than the incident above described. We remember reading and account of one made at Woolwich, in England, several years ago, which gave an amazing proof of the power in question. An iron thirty-two pounder was prepared with an iron plug, or tompon, twelve inches long, made to screw into the mouth of the piece with a very close and deep-cut worm, (or spiral groove), the cannon was filled with water, the plug screwed

in and moreover fastened with strong chains and ropes to the axles; and thus charged, it was exposed to the cold of a severe winter night. In the morning the chains and ropes were found broken, the worm destroyed, and the plug driven bodily out, while a cylinder of ice occupied half the space it had previously filled.

In Norway it is a constant practice with the millstone quarriers to avail themselves of this irresistible expansive force. They quarry out large cylinders of stone, long enough to make six or eight millstones of the usual thickness; then drill a number of holes, about six inches deep, in the circumference of the cylinder, so as to girdle it by rings of holes, at the proper distances. These holes are driven wooden plugs, perfectly saturated with water and the frost soon splits the cylinder into as many blocks as there are circles.—New York Commercial.

THE NAPOLEON CHILD.—The following singular fact was observed some time back, in a child, in Oxford street London, which for its extraordinary character, is worth notice. The child is an engaging little girl, about three years old. The color of her eyes is pale blue, and on the iris, or circle around the pupil, these inscriptions are seen:—

Left eye. NAPOLEON. Right eye. EMPEREUR. NAPOLEON.

These are traced in the above sized letters, although all the letters, are not equally visible, the commencement of NAP and EMP being most distinct. The color of the letters is almost white, and at first sight of the child, they appear like rays, which make the eyes appear vivacious and sparkling. The accuracy of the inscription, is much assisted by the stillness of the eye on its being directed upwards, as to an object on the ceiling of the room, &c., and with this aid the several letters may be traced with the naked eye. This effect was accounted for by the child's mother earnestly looking at a France piece of Napoleon's. It was given to her by her brother, previous to a long absence; and this operating upon her mind at a particular time in her life, has produced the appearance in question. It was visible at the child's birth, and has increased with her growth.

AGRICULTURAL AXIOMS. Benjamin F. Station, Esq. in a letter to the editor of the Farmer's Register, says: "I am pleased that, in connection with others, you have succeeded in establishing some highly important truths which were formerly not known, or entirely disregarded. (It is lamentable that many should still be so slow as not to embrace them,) but are now received among the more intelligent among the cultivators of the soil, as agricultural axioms, about which all doubt and discussion may cease: axioms that may be expressed in few words, and on the correctness of which any one who chooses, may immediately and safely proceed to act. A few of these are:—

That deep ploughing never need be dreaded.

A small farm well conducted is a source of greater revenue, than a large one indifferently managed.

It would be a vast amount of saving to the whole community, if every private owner were required to keep his stock from committing depredations on his neighbors, instead of imposing this enormous burden upon them.

The profits of agriculture (other things being equal) are in proportion to the attention paid to manuring; that is, as is the extent of the latter, so will be that of the former.

The corn crop, with the stalk cut up from the ground entire, at a much earlier period than has usually been practiced, is worth about double what it is when gathered in the old way.

Prepared food of some kinds, and for some animals, will go nearly, if not quite, twice as far as that which is given in a raw and natural state.

The raising of tobacco need not impoverish the land, but it is only to the undue and disproportionate space that is allotted to this staple commodity that the mischief it is said to have produced, is attributable."

From the New England Farmer. POTATOES USED IN BREAD. Mr. Fessenden: I have often seen in your most valuable paper, potatoes recommended as an ingredient for bread, and in corroboration of the same, I can assure your readers and the public that while a resident for ten years in one of the West India Islands, I was in the constant habit of using wheat bread, one-third potatoes, (the same as we raise in this country) as the person, my next door neighbor, assured me in confidence, and so much was it preferred, that it was taken at the oven, as last as it was finished in preference to that furnished at the door by the regular bakers.

There would certainly be a great saving in the use of them, as a barrel of potatoes is not one sixth that of flour in price, and they would not bear more than that proportion in weight to bread. I have no doubt that any baker in Boston would make that kind of bread, and sell it as readily for such, he would have a general preference. The proper mode is, to boil them, and to make them into past before they cool.

Chickens are selling in New Orleans for \$2 a pair—Beef 37 1/2 cents per pound—Butter 75 cents, and Eggs 75 cents per dozen.—N. Y. Review.

COFFEE IMPROVED.—Cut the nut meats into pieces about the size of coffee grains, roast and grind them with the coffee in equal proportions, and the drink will altogether be better than ordinary coffee. A black powder is now sold in Paris, under the name of "Coffee Flowers" imported from America, a pinch of which imparts to the coffee a very agreeable flavor. This is found to be sugar almost entirely charred. Caramel produces the same effects.

It is a common remark that those men talk most who think least; just as frogs cease their quaking when a person brings a light to the water-side.

TO THE LADIES.—It is said if you fill flower pots about half full of quick lime, cover over this a good mould, and the flowers may thus be obtained in a very short time and at all seasons. The earth should be kept slightly moistened and pressed down, whenever it rises by the swelling of the lime.

COMICAL COMPARISON.—Examination of a witness during a late trial. Judge. "Were you travelling on that night this affair took place?" Witness. "I should say I was, sir."

J. "What kind of night was it—was it a rainy?" W. "It was so dark I could not see it raining—I felt it dropping though."

J. "How dark was it?" W. "I had no way of telling—but it was not light by a jug full."

J. "Can't you compare it to something?" W. "Yes—if I was going to compare it to anything, I should say it was about as dark as a stack of black cats."

An old woman that sold ale being at church fell asleep during the sermon, and unluckily let her old-fashioned clasped bible fall, which making a great noise, she exclaimed half awake, there you jade! there's another jug broke.

When a young man has acquired a love of reading and of course a relish for intellectual pleasures, he has one of the best preservatives against dissipation. A fondness for low company and noisy and intemperate pleasure, is generally the consequence of ignorance and want of taste. A plain and short road to a good destiny.

Be studious, and you will be learned. Be industrious and frugal, and you will be rich. Be sober and temperate, and you will be healthy. Be virtuous, and you will be happy. American Presbyterian.

NOTICE. THE undersigned having filed her petition to the Judge of the Orphans' Court on the first Monday of January 1837, for her dower to be assigned to her other Estate, is represented to be insolvent; therefore, all persons concerned are notified that her petition will be heard on the first Monday in March 1837.

MARY MCGEE, Widow and Relict of Leven McGee. February 11th, 1837.—n4—t—\$2 50c.

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 Alsey Pollard of Autauga County, Alabama—about five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, a scar over his left eye.—The owner is requested to come forward pay charges and take him away. Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor. January 5th, 1837.—t.

A GREAT INDUCEMENT. To Speculators, Warehousemen, Merchants and others. ON the 3d of March, 1837, will be sold to the highest bidder, the most valuable piece of property for size of it, in all the Wetumpka's.

The only reason it is offered at present, is in consequence of the necessity of the subscribers being obliged to return to Virginia during Spring.

The property alluded to is the Ware House, known formerly as Fleming's, and recently as Couch's Ware House and Auction Store, and the Post Office; within 100 yards of the Steamboat landing, and in the centre of business of any kind.

In the mean time any offers made privately, will be received and attended to.

TERMS—One-half cash, the balance in six and twelve months, with approved security. Payable in Bank, and carrying interest 8 per cent per annum from date.

For further particulars, apply to the subscriber. WM. J. COUCH, Auctioneer. Wetumpka, Jan. 23rd 1837.

The following papers will copy this advertisement until the 1st day of March, and send their bills to me for payment, before the 1st of April 1837.

The Argus, Wetumpka; Advertiser and Journal, Montgomery; Mobile Register; Selma Free Press; Columbus Inquirer, Geo.; and the Jacksonville and Talladega papers.

DAVID HUBBARD, et als. vs Wm. B. McCLELLAN, et als. In Equity. Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1836.

ON motion of the Complainants by their counsel, and it fully appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard M. Peters, James Peters, Charles Lewis and Mahala his wife, formerly Mahala Peters, heirs of C. W. Peters dec'd. Thos. J. Goughly, Robert Meigs, Warren Harris, A. Patterson, P. Reagan, R. H. Thatcher, Thos. Morgan, B. Smith, John Carmichael, Alfred George, and R. Walker, are not residents of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered by the Court that each and all of the foregoing persons, who are Defts. to the above entitled suit, do appear on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court, to be holden on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, in the said Court there sitting, and then and there to answer and plead to the said Bill of Compt. filed in the above entitled suit, or on failure thereof, it is ordered that said Bill be taken for confessed against them.

It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Jacksonville Regis for six weeks successively. A true copy from the minutes. Attest. JAMES CROW, Ck. Jan. 21, 1837.—6t—\$10 50.

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

REMOVAL.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville; and the adjoining country; that he has removed his Saddle shop on the South part of the Town on the East side of Broad Street, one door North of the Printing Office.

He will still continue to make and keep on hand a general assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Harnesses, Trappings, &c. Of superior finish and workmanship. Orders for any work in his line will be promptly attended to. His terms are cash for Harness and all repairs. E. CUNNINGHAM.

Feb. 11, 1837.—n4—t.

Administrators Sale. IN pursuance of an order of sale, issued to me from the Orphans' Court of Benton County State of Alabama, I shall sell to the highest bidder, ON THE THIRD MONDAY IN FEBRUARY NEXT, of the premises, the South half of Section Twenty.

In Township 14, Range 7, East. Terms made known on the day of Sale. JACOB R. GREEN, Administrator of the estate of TRIGO HARJO, deceased. January 20, 1837.—n3—t.

SCHOOL LAND FOR SALE. WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Saturday the 4th day of March next, the North half of Section Twenty four, Township fourteenth, as Range 7th East in the Coosa Land District.

The purchaser to give bond with approved security, and the purchase money to be paid in four equal annual instalments, bearing interest at 6 per cent, for the date.

J. CUNNINGHAM, H. SHRADER, M. L. BARR, } Co. January 21, 1837.—n1—t.

COMMITTED to the Jail of St. Clair County, Alabama, about the first of August last, a negro boy, supposed to be twenty-five years old, dark complexion, five feet high, and calls his name JOHN, who says he belongs to Dect. John Edward of St. James Parish, South Carolina, in the town of Summerville, about twenty miles from the city of Charleston. The owner is requested to prove property or he will be dealt with according to law. Oct. 13th, 1836.

LEWIS CUNNINGHAM, Sheriff. Oct. 15, 1836.—t.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus. IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Library," to make good reading cheap, and to bring literature to every man's door. The object has been accomplished; we have given books wings, and they have flew to the utmost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the Quarto Library, a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than ten cents a week; and to add as a piquant seasoning the dish a few columns of shorter literary matter and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of education, and we feel that there is still vigor enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever a great favorite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week in January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the large newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, and filled with books, the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments novels, tales, voyages, travels, &c. select in the character, joined with reading such as usual should fill a weekly newspaper. By this means we hope to accomplish a great good; to enlighten and enlighten the family circle, and to give to an expense which shall be no consideration any, a mass of reading that in book form would harm the arm the pockets of the prudent, and do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can't farther go." No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus, which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS. WALDIE'S LIBRARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain.

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London decimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, pieces of books and information from "the world's letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibiting paying a discount. Subscribers to the Library or Port Folio, two dollars and half. Mail remittance to be Post Paid.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non-fulfillment can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Reed's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above. Address, post paid.

ADAM WALDIE 46 CARPENTER ST. Philadelphia.

Editors throughout the Union, and Correspondents, will confer a favor by giving the above one or more conspicuous sections, and accepting the price a year as compensation.

