

burnt will be very cautious how they expose them to the fire again. The lesson, though dearly bought may be, on the whole, a profitable one. For some time at last, after the present is over, business will generally be conducted with prudence and moderation; speculation will be no longer an epidemic; men will not expect to make fortunes in a day, and in matter of living they will keep within their means. Happy days are in reserve for the business community, if only they can be saved from bad legislation and surplus revenues. In spite of both, affairs will adjust themselves in due time, to the required level.—Flor. Gaz.

With all due respect, we ask the Federal Whig Presses, if the veto by President Jackson of the United States Bank charter, if the removal of the Deposites, or any other of the financial measures of the late or present Administration, caused the depressed state of money and business affairs in France, described in the Foreign news which will be found in this day's paper? We further ask our astute cotemporaries, if they have not so long viewed General Jackson as the parent of all the evils of every description which beset the country, that they seriously believe the battle of New Orleans produced the mercantile convulsion in 1819; and his election to the Presidency, the Cholera in 1832! Such results are at least as probable from such causes, as that his measures during the last eight years have brought about the present deranged state of money matters.—American Constitution.

Specie Circular.—If we believe in all the melancholy disasters attributed to the specie circular, it is the most astonishing document ever penned. Its power must have been magical and supernatural. It is producing revolution and civil war in the United States. It has ruined the commerce of England, and paralysed that of France; its influence felt in Copenhagen and St. Petersburg; it has prostrated the trade of Hamburg and all the north of Germany; it has favored the cause of Don Carlos in Spain by preventing a supply of money to pay off the soldiers of the British auxiliary legion; it has created embarrassments in the commerce of the Levant and compelled the Pacha of Egypt and the Grand Sultan to dismiss their ships and printers; it has caused numerous bankruptcies in Bombay and Madras. Its influence is admitted to be incomprehensible, and its operations secret—but if we may credit some of the newspapers and orators of the opposition, it affects every part of the civilized world—and yet dreadfully as are the evils which have flowed from it, we suspect the New York committee will not be able to convince Van Buren that he ought to recall it.—N. O. Bee.

A WIFE IN A THOUSAND.—An old gentleman, somewhat famous for his tremendously tough yarns, broached one during the late pressure, which was amusing enough for its absurdity, as well as for the confident air in which he delivered it. He said he had not been pressed for money during the late years, but he was once when he was doing a large business.—"One day in particular," to use the first person, "I look so terrible grim at breakfast that my wife discovered something was the matter. 'What ails you, my dear?' said she. 'Nothing,' says I.—'But there is,' says she. 'Well,' says I, 'if you will know, I have seventeen thousand dollars to pay to-day, and nothing to do it with.' 'Is that all?' says she. 'And enough too,' says I. With that she says nothing, but whips up stairs, and brings me down seventeen thousand dollars, all in the small change I had given her from time to time, to do her marketing with."

What wise acres are the whigs. They not only insist, that all the panic, pressure and distress which are now upon us, are the consequences of General Jackson's acts, but they kindly volunteered to enlighten the mercantile community of England on the subject of their embarrassments, and to inform them that all the derangement of their business is owing to the mal-administration of public affairs on this side of the water. The merchants of Great Britain, however, have presumed to exercise an opinion in a matter which deeply interests them, and the London press has spoken on a subject which it pretends, at least, to understand. In spite of all the wise councils given them by the Whigs on this side of the water, they insist that the evil which infects the American trade has its origin in Great Britain, and that the conduct of the Government of the United States has had nothing to do with it. They pretend to know a little about their own affairs. They think they understand their own business, and the causes of its prosperity or adversity. But—if the modern whigs in this country are to be believed, the mercantile community of Great Britain are in a state of the most profound ignorance in relation to their business operations, and they must look to this side of the water for instruction on this point. The British press laughs to scorn the idea, that Gen. Jackson has produced exciting embarrassments in that country, and it must look with contempt on the efforts of political and financial carlatans here to create such an impression. It must be a great consolation to an English merchant, to tell him that he does not under-

stand his own business, that he is embarrassed, not on account of the wild spirit of speculation at home, not on account of credit extended beyond all former parallel, and not! General Jackson has issued a specie circular which has had the effect of checking speculation in wild-lands in this country.—N. Y. Times.

GREAT BRAIN AND RUSSIA.

The much talked-of affair of the Vixen, seized by the Russians in the Black Sea, has at length undergone a long discussion in Parliament. The subject is so important as involving the tranquility of Europe, that we have given insertions to several of the principal speeches. These will be read with all the interest they deserve, which is not a little. We have generally been of opinion that the peace of Europe was secure—that no difference existed amongst the great powers of sufficient import to disturb the general harmony that prevailed; and that in addition to a lack of inclination also. But now it would appear even from the admissions of Lord Palmerston himself, who was in the House—that cause does exist for war, and that England cannot much longer put off a day of settlement with Russia, without sustaining a loss of national honor. This is a painful conclusion to arrive at, and would induce us to accede to the farther delay, created for by the foreign Secretary, in the hope that the Northern Autocrat will give such explanations, and put the trade of Circassia on such a footing as will satisfy the British grounds—for an alleged violation of the Russian revenue-laws, and for attempting to break a blockade. Now these two allegations appear to refute each other, for if Russia exercised the legitimate sovereignty over Circassia, why should she establish a blockade, for it would not surely be necessary to blockade her own ports. If on the other hand, Russia only considered herself at war with Circassia, and was attempting to impose revenue regulations would be illegal, until the conquest was consummated. A blockade then, and revenue jurisdiction seem in this case to be incompatible. But Russia in reality claims the sovereignty of Circassia, and derives her doubtful title from Turkey, which latter power ceded it to Russia, in the Treaty of Adrianople. Now Turkey had no right to make such a cession, because Circassia formed no part of the Turkish empire, but had on all occasions resisted the Ottoman assumption and maintained its independence. Russia moreover agreed with England and France, not to acquire any territory of the Porte; this treaty she broke by accepting Circassia, or rather by signing the treaty which conveyed its pretended cession. In strict honor and good faith Turkey could not give, nor Russia receive, the territory in question; and yet upon this doubtful title, with Circassia herself in arms asserting independence; is the British flag violated, British property confiscated, and Englishmen incarcerated in Muscovite dungeons.

The full enormity of the case is ably set forth in the speech of Lord Dudley Stuart, who, without reserve, branded Lord Palmerston with his want of spirit, and with scandalously trifling with the honor of England. The English spirit however is roused, and both Tories and Radicals spoke out; for their impatience is only restrained with the hope that Russia will concede to negotiation and remonstrance, what she has heretofore denied to justice.

We regret that we must conclude this article as we began it, by saying—that if Russia does not accede from her high pretensions, war must ensue, or the honor of England will be tarnished.

FROM THE DECATUR OBSERVER TO THE PUBLIC.

The President of the Branch of the Bank at Decatur, having felt it his duty to instruct the Teller of said Bank to discontinue the redemption of the notes of said Bank in specie, he has it due to himself and to the institution to state distinctly the causes which have produced this determination. The unprecedented pecuniary embarrassment that pervades every section of our hitherto prosperous and flourishing country, the total destruction of confidence, produced thereby, and the unexpected nature of the crash that came without notice and against every expectation and anticipation, which had been or could have been formed upon the subject, would alone be reasons sufficient and satisfactory to justify this step. But he is not willing to acknowledge the simple and unassisted operation of these causes, powerful as they are, could alone have effected this that surrounded this Bank and its local position, exposed it so greatly to heavy runs for specie both from our neighboring States and our citizens at home. In a few weeks the land sales at Pontiac commenced and this is the nearest Bank to that point of any out of the State of Mississippi, and not only of cities of our own State but others have made arrangements to engage in that trade which they could not do without specie, and which they found most convenient to demand at the counter of this Bank, which they have done

for the last few weeks to a large and heavy amount. These heavy calls for the land sales and the necessity of having money that would do to carry or send out of the State, for which purpose also much specie has been taken away, have produced distrust and want of confidence ever where, the ability of this Bank to sustain itself, and has greatly increased the demand for specie and is increasing at every day, until a total suspension was ascertained to be inevitable, and the only alternative left was to stop at once and to secure the Bank and the people as far as could be done, or to delay until a appalling necessity compelled this unwelcome course. Under present circumstances the total practicality of obtaining specie at this point must be and is well known to all persons in the least acquainted with the facts and had the almost entire failure of the dealers in it, to meet their engagements, would have placed beyond its power the means to command enough properly to have sustained itself. Those who hold paper of the Bank need not be apprehensive that any loss will arise thereby, for the bank will soon it is hoped be able to resume the redemption of its paper and its friends generally may rest fully satisfied that no Bank in the State or out of is in a more safe and solvent condition.

H. GREENE, Pres't.

The directors of the branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur referring to the letter of the President, state to the Public that by a resolution of their Board, this day adopted, they approve of his course and the reasons contained therein, for in said letter and add their testimony to his; that the Bank is in a solvent condition and that no fears need be entertained of the final ability of the Bank to redeem all its paper and resume successfully its operations. It is also their hope and belief that the time is not far distant when confidence will be restored and the Bank relieved from the pressure of its embarrassments. Decatur, May 17th. 1837.

MOBILE, May 12.

The Public meeting held on Wednesday afternoon, was by no means an unanimous one. It was about equally divided on the subject of recommending our banks to suspend specie payment. After some animated remarks, pro and con, the question was put and decided in the affirmative. The meeting which was numerously attended, then adjourned; but the minority remained, organized, discussed, and finally adopted the following resolutions, which we had not yesterday time to insert:

- 1st. Resolved, That we will deeply regret any necessity which shall induce any Bank in the State, to suspend specie payment.
2d. Resolved, That a suspension of specie payment by any bank whose Charter is thereby subjected to forfeiture, is, in contemplation of law, a fraud upon the individual rights of the citizens of this state.
3d. Resolved, That the course which the Banks have pursued, in pressing collections and instituting suits against the citizens of the State, does not entitle them to the sympathies of this community only so far as is required by the general interest of the State.
4th. Resolved, That the charters of both the Mobile Bank and the Planters and Merchants Bank, would be subjected to forfeiture by a suspension of specie payment.
5th. Resolved, That the State Bank, any of its Branches would justly be subjected, by a suspension of specie payment, to damages; to the holders of their bills protested for no-payment. And that we shall consider a suspension of specie payment by any one of the Banks in this city, as an evidence that other than legitimate objects have been pursued in its course of business.
W. J. VANDEGRAFF, Ch'n.
W. J. JONES, Sec'y.

CRIMINAL COURT—SUICIDE.

The trial of Reynolds, accused of killing a man named Barre, which has been pending for some days, terminated yesterday by the young man shooting himself with a pistol in prison. The coroner, having been called to inspect the body, convened a jury of six citizens, assisted by Doctors Lutzenberger and E. Ker. The medical gentlemen, having examined the body, declared that the ball had pierced the root of the head and the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased had voluntarily accomplished his death in this manner. The coroner's proceedings, having been transmitted to the criminal court, the verdict was recorded in its journal.

The news of the suicide spread through the city, and collected a large concourse of people in the vicinity of the jail. A strange rumor was circulated for a time among the crowd, and found some minds weak enough to receive it. "This suicide (it was said) is just a trick to snatch a culprit from man belonging to a rich and respectable family—the body ought to be identified to be 'dead or alive.' Several voices cried out, 'let us see the body! let us see the body!' But the sheriff knew the nature and extent of his duties, and properly refused to gratify such a misplaced curiosity. He directed the corps to be put into a carriage and conveyed to the house of the

suspensions of the crowd. No act of outrage or insult, however, was offered to the public. But during the whole forenoon, the clamor continued, and the multitude concluded that because they had not been permitted by the civil power; and this some of them persisted in believing, notwithstanding the character of the sheriff and his officers, notwithstanding two respectable physicians, the coroner and six reputable citizens had all declared, after a rigid investigation, the nature of the case, and notwithstanding the mother of the deceased had appeared among the crowd in all the anguish that her situation would naturally occasion, making her way through the mass to the prison where she fell down and fainted on the dead body of her son!!

The multitude finally dispersed in quietness.—N. O. Bee.

Another suicide.—One of the most esteemed

of the power and authority in me vested in the Constitution, as Governor of the State of Alabama, I do hereby convene the Legislature of the State, and require the Members thereof to assemble at the Capitol, in Tuscaloosa, on the MONDAY IN JUNE NEXT, then and there to deliberate, and act upon such matters and in their wisdom, may deem necessary for the public welfare.

A Proclamation.

By Clement C. Clay, Governor of Alabama.

WHEREAS, The commercial and pecuniary distress, now prevailing in this State, and tending to the ruin of its inhabitants; and, whereas, it appears from a portion of the good citizens of this State, that a Constitutional remedy for the same may be devised and enacted; and, whereas, it is believed, that undue efforts are still being made, to impair the value of our Banks, and depreciate the value of the circulating medium, which it is hoped may be remedied, or counteracted, by Legislative intervention; Now, therefore, be it known, That I, C. C. Clay, Governor of the State of Alabama, do hereby convene the Legislature of the State, and require the Members thereof to assemble at the Capitol, in Tuscaloosa, on the MONDAY IN JUNE NEXT, then and there to deliberate, and act upon such matters and in their wisdom, may deem necessary for the public welfare.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the State to be affixed, at Tuscaloosa, this 10th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

By the Governor, C. C. Clay. T. B. TUNSTALL, Secretary of State.

MEXICO.

The latest advices from this unhappy country leave the affairs of its government in an unsettled state. The Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs has drawn up, and caused to be published, an official note to our government, in which he complains of the recognition of the independence of Texas by the United States.—It is

From the Louisville Journal.

Received from a respectable traveller the particulars of one of the most atrocious and horrible crimes that ever disgraced the annals of humanity, whose name we did not learn, settled a few years ago on the Mississippi, a short distance below Randolph, on the Tennessee side. He succeeded in passing property to the value of about \$14,000, and like most of the settlers, made a good thing out of the war. This he sold at \$20 a cord, while his neighbors asked \$35. One of them came to remonstrate against his law, Clark in which he was beaten. He then turned out legal process against Clark, and refused to pay the debt. Clark, and a deputy sheriff, attended by a posse of desperadoes, when they arrived at the house of Clark, he was seated amongst his children, and the instantly fired on him, wounding him through his body, and putting two or three of his children down; in the midst of his cries for mercy, one of the villains fired a pistol in his mouth, killing him instantly.—They then required the settlers to sell their property to them and otherwise take his life, sold them his valuable property for \$200, and departed with his family. The sheriff was one of the purchasers.

Dates from Mexico.

At the Merchant Exchange, state that Bustamante, has been unanimously elected President. He has promised the French Admiral, who is here, to every foreign power that feels itself injured or insulted by the late forced loan imposed on complete reformation of the laws of Mexico, without the forces destined for Texas, &c. General Bravo sent despatches to the different Mexican brig of war by the capture of the Mexican and requested the U. S. sloop of war to be sent to the Gulf of Mexico, and requested that all the American vessels should act on this without orders from the gov-

From the above Proclamation, it will be seen, that Gov. Clay has, in compliance with the wishes of a considerable portion of the people of the State, determined to convene a special session of the General Assembly, on the second day of June next. The reasons influencing the Governor to adopt this course, are briefly specified in the Proclamation.—They are as will be seen, first, a supposition that a special session of the Legislature is desired by a large portion of the people of the State; secondly, a belief that some constitutional remedy or relief, for the unprecedented pressure now existing in commercial and financial affairs, may be devised and enacted; and, thirdly, the necessity of the adoption of some measures to relieve our Banking Institutions from the severe and embarrassing situation which they are now placed in. We suppose that the first and third of these reasons, have mainly induced the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature. It will be recollected, that in his letter to the Legislature, he stated that he was not satisfied of the existence of any sufficient reasons to convene a session of the Legislature, but he was satisfied that a majority of the people of the State desired an extraordinary meeting of the Legislature, whatever might be its own opinion of the expediency of such a course, feel bound to convene it." At that time had been but little meetings of the people upon the subject, and then however, there have been several meetings held in different portions of the State; all of which have urged upon the Governor, in the warm terms, the propriety and crying necessity of a called session. These meetings have not been confined to the Southern portion of the State, where the greatest distress is supposed to be prevalent; but have been held in various counties in the middle and north Alabama. Besides these public expressions of opinion, the Governor has received numerous communications from leading men of different sections of the State, insisting on the necessity of a special meeting of the Legislature, and asserting the anxious desire of the people therefor. On the other hand, no expression of public sentiment in opposition to the convention of the Legislature, has been made. Under these circumstances, Gov. Clay has been induced to issue his proclamation for a special session; convinced that if not a majority, a large, respectable and intelligent portion of the people of the State, whose opinions, as yet unexpressed, he felt bound to respect, desire him to adopt that course. One of the principle reasons, which has induced the Governor's course, is we suppose, the embarrassing and alarming situation, in which our Banks of our State are now placed. In consequence of the pressure, all of them have been alarmed, and compelled to contract their circulation, and indeed one of them, the Branch of the State Bank at Montgomery, been forced to stop specie payment. This, in the present circumstances, and the evils necessarily resulting from it, have had, no doubt, a determining influence upon the Governor's course. The constitution of our State provides, that in case any bank neglects or refuses to pay on demand, any bill, note or obligations issued by it, the Governor, according to the promise expressed, it shall pay to the holder interest on the same, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the date of such demand, unless the General Assembly shall sanction such suspension of the payment; and it is also made the duty of the Legislature, to adopt such measures as they may deem proper, to protect, and secure the rights of all concerned, and to declare the charter of the bank forfeited. Our statute also makes it the duty of the Governor to cause a quo warranto to be issued against the Bank, by the solicitor of the Circuit in which it is situated, and to forbid the reception of its notes in payment of any of the public taxes or dues. These important legislative action, have, no doubt, induced the Governor to adopt the course he has taken. We have stated the above to be, most probably, the reasons that have prompted the Governor to issue his proclamation for the convening of the Legislature; and for those reasons, and others of a minor nature and importance, such as the selection of a United States Senator to fill the vacancy produced by the appointment of Mr. McKinley to the Bench of the Circuit Court of the United States, we approve his course. Our readers are aware that we do not believe the Legislature can adopt any measure that will permanently and effectually relieve the pressure in commercial and monetary affairs. We still entertain it. The present evils are not deeply seated for Legislative cure. They originate from causes beyond their control, and we fear, any action of theirs will but tend to aggravate and increase them. The only remedy to be found in the honesty, industry and economy of the people, and in an entire abstinence from speculation and overbanking. We much fear that a greater portion of the time of the called session will be spent in efforts to increase the banking capital of our State—no doubt upon the principle that "the hair of the same dog will cure the bite." We trust that the republican firmness of the Legislature will prevent this, and will save our State from a system whose ruins are now apparent in Mississippi. It will however be time enough to do so, upon this subject when the Legislature assembles.—27th.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JUNE 1, 1837.

We are authorized to announce Anderson Wilkins, Esq. as a candidate for Benton County in the representation of the next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce Hon. Reuben Chapman, as a candidate for to represent this Congressional District Congress of the United States.

From our latest papers that all the Banks of New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and the U. S. Bank, have suspended specie payments.

Public Meeting. Agreeably to public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Benton County was held in the town of Jacksonville, the object of which was to instruct our Senator and Representative in the course they should pursue in the approaching Legislature.

After the object of the meeting was explained in an appropriate manner, Martin offered the following resolutions: The happening of a combination of circumstances, hitherto unknown in our financial relations, followed by an embarrassment in our commercial transactions, threatening ruin and distress on all classes of our worthy citizens, hitherto unfeared by any section of the U. S. has induced our patriotic Executive to convene the Legislature for the relief of the citizens of the State of Alabama.

Therefore Resolved, That our Senator and Representative be and they are hereby instructed to lend their aid to any measure calculated to relieve the people from their present embarrassments, not impairing the credit of our State, its honor and dignity.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting as to the relief which the Legislature can and should afford to the citizens of this State, which were adopted nem. con.

Resolved, That the State should issue her Bonds for Eight Millions, dollars, to draw interest at six per cent per annum, twenty per cent of which to be paid annually, to be loaned to such as give satisfactory evidence of their necessity, by affording payment by the borrower of the Bonds to and secured by a pledge of real estate in double the amount borrowed.

Resolved, That said Bonds be deposited in the State Bank and its branches, to be loaned to the citizens of each county in proportion to population.

Resolved, That our Senator and Representative be instructed to use all proper means to secure the passage by the Legislature of the above measures.

Several other manufacturing establishments in that vicinity, are also suspending operations. From the Cutlery establishment of J. Russell & Co. at Greenfield in that State, fifty workmen have been discharged.

From Connecticut, we have the news of the stoppage of two heavy manufacturing establishments—one at Wilcottsville, the other at West Goshen. The Litchfield paper says that failures and stoppages are taking place in all the manufacturing villages, and many workmen thrown out of employment in an utterly destitute condition.

The rapid and accumulating suspensions astonish all. During the week, as near as we can estimate, 68 large houses have failed or suspended—principally jobbers—for an amount equal to twenty millions of dollars. Their assets are estimated at 30 millions, but many believe; that owing to the derangement of business—the fall fall of goods—the fall of goods—the dullness of the times not two out of ten will ever pay 100 cents on the dollar.

The whole number of failures up to this day, is 303 for N. York alone, of which 93 are jobbers. Now, what amount have these 93 jobbers gone for? We should think about \$20,000,000. Who suffers? The importers. How many importers are in this city? About one hundred. So that would average them how much? Two hundred thousand dollars each. Can they stand this loss? To this question let the future reply.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION. Meetings of the corps editorial have already taken place in several of the States for the purpose of adopting some general regulations appertaining to their business. The subject is also agitated in several papers in this state. It is evident that some arrangement or general understanding should take place among the publishers of newspapers—for as business is now conducted, their earnings are less than those of any other set of men, where the same amount of capital is involved, and the same mental and bodily labor required—and then their earnings, according to the scale of prices fixed, by far exceed their payments.

Resolved, That the State should issue her Bonds for Eight Millions, dollars, to draw interest at six per cent per annum, twenty per cent of which to be paid annually, to be loaned to such as give satisfactory evidence of their necessity, by affording payment by the borrower of the Bonds to and secured by a pledge of real estate in double the amount borrowed.

Resolved, That said Bonds be deposited in the State Bank and its branches, to be loaned to the citizens of each county in proportion to population.

Resolved, That our Senator and Representative be instructed to use all proper means to secure the passage by the Legislature of the above measures.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Jacksonville Republican, and the Editor of the Talladega Register be also requested to publish the same.

Resolved, That the State should issue her Bonds for Eight Millions, dollars, to draw interest at six per cent per annum, twenty per cent of which to be paid annually, to be loaned to such as give satisfactory evidence of their necessity, by affording payment by the borrower of the Bonds to and secured by a pledge of real estate in double the amount borrowed.

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J. FORNEY, just receiving at his Store in Jacksonville, south side of the Public Square, a general assortment of...

DRY GOODS, Hardware & Cutlery, Saddlery, Groceries, Queens-Ware, Books & Stationery, Printing Cloths, &c. &c. &c.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY. TAKEN UP by John Bert living on the foot of Raccoon Mountain, about seven miles from Rawlingsville, one Iron Gray Mare, four years old this Spring, both hind feet white, one of the fore feet white, some saddle spots and a star in his face; no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised by James Grays and Jesse Bynum to fifty-five dollars 6th of May, 1837.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Edmund Berry, living on Muskadine Creek, a SORREL HORSE-MULE, four years old, and appraised to forty dollars before John G. Watkins, Esq. May 6, 1837.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY. TAKEN UP by James Strin, living on the waters of Nance's Creek, a Sorrel Mare, eight years old, near fifteen hands high, both hind feet white, blaze face, and appraised to forty dollars.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Having located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

INVITATION TO TRADE. THE Subscriber would tender his sincere thanks to a liberal community for the patronage he has already received, & would therefore confidently solicit the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen, to examine his new arrival of Merchandise, fresh from the Cities, consisting of...

Dry Goods. Staple, Fancy, Clothing, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c. Hardware & Cutlery. Sickles, Wool Cards, Bells, Brass Kettles, Spurs, Bridle-Bits, Halter Chains, Chisels, Rasps, Files, Patent Butts, &c. &c.

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 observing the proper treatment of various diseases, as well as a thorough acquaintance with the medicines and the compounding or mixing the same.

NOTICE. DURING my absence at the Supreme Court, Wm. M. Montgomery, Esq. will receive any business which may be tendered for my management. He will at all times be found at my office.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Alexander Bratton, one Bay Horse, about 14 hands high, twelve or thirteen years old, a scar on his neck, supposed to be occasioned by the fistula, a lump about the girth place, a scar on his back, a few gray hairs on his hind, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised by John Bert and Jesse Bynum to twenty dollars, 6th of May, 1837.

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

School Notice. We are authorized to state, on the part of those immediately interested, that the Ladies' School of this place, commenced its first course on Monday the 22d inst. And further, we are requested to say, that Miss Thompson, who takes charge of the institution, will consist of a favor, for all those Ladies, who may propose to join the classes, to enter as early in the term, as may be found convenient, as it is deemed important, to have the school fully organized as soon as possible.

To Printers & Publishers. 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 Nonpariel body; Nonpariel, 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, No. 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 ornamental; 6, 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 fine 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 ems long Diamond and Nonpariel 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; Nonpariel, Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Small Pica; Minion, Brevier, 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.

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 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. CONFIDITIONS. THE JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN, will be published every Thursday, 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.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this Office. A FEW COPIES OF GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, For sale at this Office.

AN INCIDENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

There cannot be a more striking illustration of the vast advantages of steam than the astonishing navigation of the Mississippi, the great Father of Waters, since its application by Fulton, to propel vessels. The communication between New Orleans and the upper country, is effected principally by keel-boats, and the crew made up of sailors, oars, and poles, according to circumstances, to urge them on the way. The passage up the river, now performed at ease in a few days, was long, dreary and laborious, and by no means unattended with danger. The banks of the river were not unfrequently infested with bands of hostile savages, or white free-booters, who, excited by preying upon their fellow-men, had committed a dark and bloody deed of piracy which has been committed on these banks, which will never be revealed. Judge Hall, in his sketches of the West, gives the following interesting description of an incident which took place on the Mississippi, at the period to which we allude.

In the spring of 1837, a large barge belonging to Mr. Beausoliel, had started from New Orleans, richly laden with merchandise, for St. Louis. As she approached the Cottonwood creek, a breeze sprung up, and immediately despatched a company of men up the river for the purpose of heading the barge, as it was in the course of heading, on an island, which has since been called Beausoliel's island. The barge had just put a crew to return down. The men were ordered the guards were stationed in every part of the vessel, and she was soon under way. Mr. Beausoliel, himself up to the deck, had spent all his possessions in the purchase of the barge and its cargo, and now that he was to be deprived of them all, he was in agony. The vessel would have shared the fate of many others that had preceded it, but for the heroic daring of a negro, who was one of the crew. Cacasotte, the negro, was a man rather under the ordinary height, very slender in person, but of uncommon strength and activity. The color of his skin and the curl of his hair, alone told of his race, but the peculiar characteristics of his race had given place in him to what might be termed beauty. His forehead was finely moulded, his eyes small, sparkling as those of a serpent, his nose aquiline, his lips of a proper thickness; in fact, the whole appearance of the man, joined to his known character for shrewdness and courage, seemed to indicate that, under better circumstances, he might have become conspicuous in the history of nations. Cacasotte, as barge, began to make every demonstration of the controllable joy. He danced, sang, laughed, and induced his captors to believe that they had liberated him from irksome slavery, and that his actions were the ebullitions of pleasure. His constant attentions to their smallest wants, and his watchful eye on the other prisoners, they permitted him to roam through the vessel unmolested by the negro desired; he seized the first opportunity to speak to Mr. Beausoliel, and beg permission to rid him of the dangerous intruders. He laid his plan before his master, who after a great deal of hesitation, acceded to it. Cacasotte then spoke to two of the crew, likewise negroes, and engaged them in the conspiracy. Cacasotte was cook, and it was agreed between him and his fellow-conspirators, that the signal for dinner should be given. The hour of dinner at length arrived. The robbers assembled in considerable numbers on the deck, and stationed themselves at every rising of the men. Cacasotte went among them with the most unconcerned look and demeanor imaginable. As soon as he perceived that his comrades had taken the stations he had assigned them, he took his position at the bow of the boat, near one of the robbers, a stout, Herculean man, who was armed with a pike. Every thing being arranged to his satisfaction, Cacasotte gave the preconcerted signal, and immediately the robber near him was struggling in the water. With the speed of lightning, he went from one robber to another, and in less than three minutes, he had thrown fourteen of them overboard. Then seizing an oar, he struck on the head those who attempted to save themselves by grappling the running boards, then shot with the muskets that had been dropped on deck, those who swam away. In the mean time the other conspirators were not idle, but did almost as much execution as their leader. The deck was soon cleared, and the robbers, that remained below, were too few in number to offer any resistance.

Having got rid of his troublesome visitors, Mr. Beausoliel deemed it prudent to return to New Orleans. This he accordingly did, taking care when he arrived near the Cottonwood creek, to keep the opposite side of the river. He reached New Orleans, and gave an account of his capture and liberation to the governor, who thereupon issued an order, that the boats bound for St. Louis in the following spring, should all go in company, to afford mutual assistance in case of necessity, with swivels, and ten keel boats, each provided with a crew of men, and their respective crews well armed, to destroy, if possible, the nest of robbers. When they neared the Cottonwood creek, the foremost boat perceived several men near the mouth, among the trees. The anchor was dropped, and she waited until the other boats should come up. In a few moments they appeared, and a consultation was held, in which it was determined that a sufficient number of men should remain on board, while the others should proceed on shore to attack the robbers. The boats were rowed to shore in a line, and those appointed for that purpose, landed and began to search the island in quest of the robbers, but in vain. They had disappeared. Three or four flatboats were found in a bend of the creek, laden with all kinds of valuable merchandise—the fruits of their depredations. A long low hut was discovered—the dwelling of the robbers—in which were stored away numerous cases of guns, destined for the fur trade, ammunition, and provisions of all kinds. The greater part of these things were put on board the boats, and restored to their respective owners at St. Louis.

This proceeding had the effect of dispersing the robbers; for they were never after heard of. The arrival of ten barges together at St. Louis, was an unusual spectacle, and the year 1788 has ever since been called the year of the ten boats.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIMENT.

The public are aware that Mr. Andrew Cross has been recently pursuing a series of researches into the process of crystallization by means of his galvanic batteries, and that he has made discoveries which have thrown quite a new light upon science. Some weeks ago he prepared a siliceous fluid for the purpose of crystallization. He water to pulverize it. The siliceous thus reduced, mixture was placed in a jar—a piece of flannel was suspended in it, one end of which extended over the side, and thus, by capillary attraction, the liquor was slowly filtered, fell into a funnel, and Vesuvius, upon which were laid the two wires connected with either pole of the battery. We should state that the iron stone had been previously heated to a white heat, so that no germs of life could have existed upon it. Mr. Cross made his daily observations of the wires to discover the beginning of the process of crystallization. On the 14th day he saw some small white specks upon the iron stone. Four days afterwards they had elongated, they were incipient crystals. He concluded that upon each of these white bodies, still he could not believe that they were living beings. But on the 26th day his surprise was complete; there could be no doubt, they moved, they fed, they were perfect insects. Eighteen or twenty of them have since appeared. Many persons have seen them, but there is no record of such an insect. It is in form like a mite. It has eight legs, four bristly. Its motions are visible to the naked eye—its color is gray—its substance is pulpy. It appears to feed upon the siliceous particles in this phenomenon is the nature of the fluid in which this insect lives and thrives. The acid instantly destroyed every other living being. But a second trial confirmed the fact beyond a doubt. Another portion of siliceous was prepared in the same manner, and reduced to a gelatinous form, but without a coil of silver was suspended in it from one pole of the poles of the battery, and the other pole was immersed, so as to send through the mass an incessant stream of the electric fluid. About three weeks afterwards Mr. Cross examined the poles to search for crystals, and in one of the coils of wire he found one of these strange insects. This proves that it is produced from the siliceous. This from the acid. Mr. Cross, with his usual modesty, has contented himself with stating the fact, without attempting to account for it. He is in correspondence with Professor Buckland upon the explanation, which it will be for future observers, by repeated experiments, to confirm. We should state, that the insects were principally found at the negative pole of the battery. A German naturalist has recently discovered that siliceous and other rocks are chiefly composed of the remains of insects. May not the germs of some of them, released from their prison house, and placed in a position favorable to the development of vitality, have sprung to life after a sleep of thousands of years?

THE MOUNTAIN DOCTOR.—A wealthy farmer much affected with hypochondria, came to Langeby to consult Michael Scrupatch, better known by the appellation of the Mountain Doctor. He has seven devils in my belly, said he. I replied seven. There are more than seven, you will count them right you will find. After questioning the patient concerning his case, he promised to cure him in eight days, during which time he would each day rid him of one of his troublesome inmates at the rate of one lousid'or for each. But, added he, as the last will be more obstinate and difficult to expel than the others, I shall expect two lousid'ors for him. The farmer agreed to these terms, the bargain was struck, and the Doctor impressing upon all present the necessity of secrecy, promised to give the nine lousid'ors to the poor of the parish. Next morning he placed near a kind of machine, which he had never seen before, by which means he received electric shock. The farmer roared out lustily, "There goes one!" said the Doctor with the most gravity. Next day the same operation was repeated; the farmer bellowed as before, and the Doctor coolly remarked, "Another is off!" In this manner he proceeded to the seventh. In the eighth day he was preparing to attack the last, Scrupatch reminded this patient that he now had need of all the courage he could command, for he was the captain of the gang who would make the more obstinate resistance time so strong as to extend the demoniac on this floor. "Now are they gone!" said the Doctor, & ordered the farmer to be put to bed. On recovering himself, the latter declared he was completely cured; he paid the nine lousid'ors with abundant thanks, and returned in the best spirits to the village. —Morning Star.

A CURIOUS ACCIDENT happened on the turnpike in Chelsea, on Saturday. As a large wagon, loaded with chairs, beds and other household furniture, was proceeding on the road, it was observed to be on fire. In a few seconds before even herself, the wagon could extricate flames and danger, and all were enveloped in a time to look on. Before the driver had hard off and thrown the side of the road, commencing rapidly that was found necessary to ring the bells, alarm the inhabitants and get out the engines to put out the fire. It appeared on examination that there were some friction matches, as they are called, in a draw of a bureau of drawers, among the furniture, and the motion of the wagon had produced ignition, and fire was thus communicated to the load. —Gloucester Democrat.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.—On the 4th inst. a child of Mr. John D. Watts of this city, about 4 years old, unknown to any one, fell into a well, over which some boards had been placed. Prividentally, one of the boards fell below the child, into the water, which was seven feet deep. The little sufferer lay on its back, upon this calling for help—and was in the water half an hour before it was discovered by some children. When hausted but was soon restored. —Connecticut Observer.

Many persons ask, "What shall we do with it?" We answer, "Destroy your enemies with it." The remedy much infested with vermin; it resorted to many different methods, but could not destroy them; at length he thought of the effect of arsenic; he had upon his two-legged customers, and he resolved to make an experiment. Accordingly he prepared a pan of black strap and waited the event. The next morning he found fourteen large rats lying dead.

ing helpless round the pan. It is needless to add he pursued this device until his house was cleared of rats and mice.

An old fellow named Jenkins, died lately at Louisville, aged 77. He had lost his mental faculties, and lived for many years upon charity. Among his effects were found \$3485, in U. S. Bank notes.

MR. CALHOUN.—The Washington Reformer is intent on to locate himself in Texas, and says he does not contemplate leaving South Carolina.

The subscription to the "Censor," a small paper published at Vera Cruz, is \$35 per annum.

Extract of a letter dated Lima, Jan. 17th, 1837. "Peru and Chili are on the eve of going to war on account of some political differences, and even now the Chilians have a blockading squadron lying in Callao, but as yet they have not molested neutral vessels, allowing them to enter and depart."

THE PRECIOUS METALS.—We are informed that a manufacturing establishment in this city, during the past year, melted upwards of one hundred thousand dollars worth of silver coin for the manufacture of silver ware. This bears no comparison to the quantity of gold abstracted from the currency for the manufacture of gold ornaments. —N. Y. Trans.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A young woman, named Rebecca Walker, whose parents reside at Crowland, died on the 21st inst. after remaining in a state of asphyxia for nine weeks. She became insensible and apparently dead, and it was only on the closest inspection it could be perceived that she breathed. During this time nothing was administered to her but a spoonful of water occasionally. On a post mortem examination her heart was found to be of the size of a chicken's. —Lincolnshire Chronicle.

Lucy Waller, Complainant, vs. John Waller, Respondent, IN CHANCERY. Came the Complainant by her Attorney in open Court, and it being shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State.—It is ordered by the court that publication be made for four weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, that the defendant plead answer or demurrer by the next term of this court, or this bill will be taken as confessed. A true copy from the minutes. Attest: JAMES CROW, Clerk C. C. May 25, 1837.

Planter's Hotel, WEST WETUMPKA, Alabama.

J. D. HYNPHREYVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the House recently occupied by L. J. Brad Company, either transient or permanent. As his market affords, and his Stables with plenty of provender, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. March 30, 1837.—3m.

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

NOTICE. The Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately settled in Jacksonville, and is now carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS, On the south-east corner of the square, opposite Judge Pennington's Hotel. He pledges himself to keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the North and East, and will shortly be able to wait on his customers at the shortest notice. He has likewise in the front room of his shop, a number of articles for sale containing

FAMILY GROCERIES, Viz: Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Tobacco, Raisins, &c. &c. THOMAS FAYETTE. March 23, 1836.—tf.

LAND FOR SALE. THE undersigned will offer for sale on the 15th of July next at his residence

A Tract of Land containing fifty or sixty acres, twelve of which are cleared and fit for cultivation. The place is well improved, lying on Cane Creek, on the road from Mallory's Mill to Robinson's bridge, 12 miles from Mallory's Mill. At the same time and place he will sell all his stock, consisting of CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit until the first of November next will be given—the purchaser giving bond with approved security. GEORGE W. BAGBY. March 11th, 1837.—n8—6t.

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

Medical School of Flora. Seize upon the truth wherever found, On Christian or on heathen ground, Among your friends among your foes; The plant's divine where'er it grows. As the trees known by its fruit, so is the plant by its cures; our faith has been made strong in Flora's remedies by many years' experience; in curing many that had tried all the wisdom of Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of Medicine, with poisonous remedies, which only served to make them wretched and miserable. There is a growth and grandeur in all the works of the Almighty. The labours of man may perish; for like him, if self, they are often vanity and lies; but the dominion of His hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to nought. At first He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While He continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he led the simple elements of medical knowledge with the results of his own speculation. In this course, he has pursued his way for three thousand years, to his sad disappointment and bitter sorrow; bold to confess, "the results have been fruitful in mischief, and almost barren of good," that the whole "preconception" resolves itself into the "art of conjecture," a "scheme of learned quackery" striking in the dark "the science of guessing" "striking in the Temple unroofed and cracked at the foundation." (See Drs. Abercrombie, Lintaud, Rush, Morgagni, Waterhouse, &c. &c.) In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed Certificates, and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and Eveleigh of South Carolina, Dr. Ripley of New Orleans, Drs. Hershey and Saunders, late Surgeons in the U. S. Army, who "pledge themselves upon all that they hold sacred and valuable in the profession, that the Botanic System has a decided preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell of Ohio, a physician and the learned and venerable Dr. Waterhouse, late professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the University of Cambridge, Massachusetts at Edinburgh, taking the lead in the noble work of rectifying the medical world, in arresting the practice of poisoning the human system, and sending millions of toothless, haggard and mutilated beings, to people the regions of death. Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, remarks:—"Among the number of poisons that have been used for the cure or alleviation of diseases, there are few that possess more active, and of course more dangerous powers than Mercury." Hear the awful list of evils attending its use: "Retchings, impaired vision, denudation of the hair, difficulty of breathing, with nervous agitations, paralysis, incurable mania, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, bones of the face destroyed, and miserable death." "These maladies" continues the doctor, "have embittered life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable that many of the victims of the nervous system, are produced by the mercurial practice. This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern & Western States, where mercury is given in such great abundance. The remains of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, after satisfying every unprejudiced mind, He, after suffering the defects and disasters of Medical Science, consoled himself with the animating prospects of that hope, which he often five, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection, which would be able to remove all the diseases of the human body, not only old age; for such is my confidence, said he, in the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed some lonely weed trampled under foot, might furnish a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the Schools of Physic."

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Dr. ELLISON & BOYS HAVE located in Tarapin Valley, near the Cross Roads, (Hall & Lewis Store) and have associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine, and will treat all cases confided to their care, to the best of their skill and ability. Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power. He has been engaged in the last several years during which he travelled and practised some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the last year he practiced in the City of Columbus, from whom he obtained Dr. L. Durham's invaluable Remedies, together with his mode of treating throughout the State of Georgia; also many valuable Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice, which have been obtained at great expense. Dr. Ellison was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specimen of their success in Practice, a few of the many testimonials that are in their possession are hereunto annexed. Drs. ELLISON & BOYS will keep constantly on hand, at their office in Tarapin Valley, a Large Genuine Botanic Medicine, for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and will give to those who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the Botanic System, the requisite information, and free access to their Library, which contains a large and elegant selection of the best works on Anatomy, Philosophy, Surgery, the Chemistry, Botany, and collection of Dutch and Indian Medicines. Also a full and complete set of the works of the celebrated Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specimen of their success in Practice, a few of the many testimonials that are in their possession are hereunto annexed. Drs. ELLISON & BOYS will keep constantly on hand, at their office in Tarapin Valley, a Large Genuine Botanic Medicine, for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and will give to those who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the Botanic System, the requisite information, and free access to their Library, which contains a large and elegant selection of the best works on Anatomy, Philosophy, Surgery, the Chemistry, Botany, and collection of Dutch and Indian Medicines. Also a full and complete set of the works of the celebrated Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specimen of their success in Practice, a few of the many testimonials that are in their possession are hereunto annexed.

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CERTIFICATES.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County. I do hereby certify, that something was reattacked with what the Regular Physicians called a disease of the Liver, that in a few hours I was in a state of insensibility, and in a few days the seat of the disease was broken up, and two weeks thereafter, I was able to walk the house; and in 2 weeks I was more benefited from Dr. Buys' prescription than I did in six months with the same disease in a former attack, where I was attended by a Regular Physician. JOHN STEPHENS.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County. This may certify to all whom it may concern, that my wife was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side, which condition she lay confined, and in this condition she lay confined, without any relief, until her husband, Dr. Buys, was sent for, who arrived more than a week ago, and in 4 days she was able to walk the house; and in 4 days she was entirely freed from pain and soon in health as formerly. JAMES DIAMOND.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County. I do hereby certify, that my sister was violently attacked with pains, first in her legs, which in a few days became general throughout the whole of her system, and in this condition she lay confined, and in 4 days she was able to walk the house; and in 4 days she was entirely freed from pain and soon in health as formerly. JAMES DIAMOND.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County. For the benefit of the afflicted, I do hereby certify that my brother was afflicted with what the Regular Physicians called Hepatitis, or liver complaint. I attended him in the old school was called Pleurisy, and in this condition he lay confined, and in 4 days he was able to walk the house; and in 4 days he was entirely freed from pain and soon in health as formerly. JOHN STEPHENS.

GEORGIA, Muscogee County. I do hereby certify, that my son, Marion S. Ellison, was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. Army, on the 13th day after he was attacked, a regular physician was called to attend him, who did so regularly, and on the 18th day of his sickness, all the symptoms of the disease were removed, I called the arrival of the Dr. but through the mercy of God, and the use of the means employed, he was perceivedly mending within 24 hours after the arrival of the Dr. Ellison first prescribed for him, and he is now in the enjoyment of comfortable health. WILLIAM CLARK.

Russell County, Ala. Nov. 28th, 1836. This is to certify, that I have recently experienced a severe attack of the disease of the Liver, and in a few days he was able to walk the house; and in 4 days he was entirely freed from pain and soon in health as formerly. WILLIAM D. LUGG.

Georgia, Meriwether County, Oct. 18th, 1836. This may certify that my son aged 17 years, was afflicted with a settled pain and soreness in the breast and head, in so much that he became pale, emaciated, and for the last four years he has been in a state of insensibility, and in 4 days he was able to walk the house; and in 4 days he was entirely freed from pain and soon in health as formerly. WILLIAM D. LUGG.

Meriwether County, Georgia, Dec. 10th, 1836. To all whom it may concern, I take this method of making known to the public, that my son, John, who time I have labored under disease, a settled pain and soreness in the breast and head, in so much that he became pale, emaciated, and for the last four years he has been in a state of insensibility, and in 4 days he was able to walk the house; and in 4 days he was entirely freed from pain and soon in health as formerly. WILLIAM D. LUGG.

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JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1837.

NO. 21.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

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ted that day and the next day night on Gum Creek, as they thought in perfect security. At early dawn on Sunday morning, one of two of them arose and walked a few steps from the encampment, to see after their horses, that were hobbling out in the grass, when a pistol was fired at them, and the war whoop raised, and a volley of twenty-five or thirty guns was poured in upon them, which killed five of them on the spot, the other two were fortunate enough to gain the cover of a neighboring swamp, though one of them was severely wounded and the other's clothes was cut in several places by bullets.

The names of the killed (some of which are no doubt known to you) are, John Michael, Vaughan, Esq. John Porter, Joseph Nelson and Michael Elliott.

Gum-Creek is one of the head branches of Shoal River, and the place where the murder was committed about thirty miles north-east from Alaqua, almost in the centre of Walton County.

Now my dear sir, as you know how sparse and widely spread the population of the country is, and how utterly impossible it is for this country to raise a sufficient force to drive these hell hounds from amongst us, and at the same time leave a sufficient force to protect the women and children, you will desire and receive our lasting gratitude, to exert all your influence with the powers that be, to have a sufficient force sent here to drive these devils away.

The people of this country generally support their families by cultivating a farm with their own hands, and we have barely provisions enough to last until the coming crop ripens, and if we are compelled to erect a fort, (which seems to be the only alternative or submit to the tender mercies of the scalping knife) to secure our families, the whole country will be ruined. No less than twenty children were made fatherless by the murders done by these devils on Sunday morning last.

Indian signs have been seen in several places in this country during the last six weeks, but as they had made no attempt to kill any one, we did hope they were disposed to do no further injury than to destroy our cattle. This hope is now fled, and all more of less.

With great respect,
Your friend, &c.
Since the reception of the foregoing letter, we have heard that a force was organized by the whites, and sent in pursuit of the Indians. They attacked them and killed two of their number. The others fled.

CINCINNATI, May 4.
THE ABDUCTION CASE.
The following paragraph appears in the Gazette of yesterday:

"The abduction case.—The mystery of this affair is explained. The lady retired a few days, for the purpose of residing in the house of a confidential physician. As she wished to be incog. at the time, she gave her friends no special notice. The story told, on her return, is to be carried to the account of mental alienation! so much for popular and judicial gullibility.

"Such an early development of this mystery is unfortunate for book mongers. A most profitable Rebecca Reed and Maria Monk speculation might have been got up. The people were open-mouthed to swallow it."

We are not prepared to concur implicitly with the Gazette in the opinion that the mystery has been explained with reference to this singular case, though we are happy to state that the case has assumed such an aspect as must necessarily exculpate the individuals who were implicated in the alleged abduction. So far as the innocent and persecuted individuals have been identified in this affair, we are disposed to coincide with our neighbor of the Gazette, in the belief that the community has been most shamefully humbugged. The more recent developments, alluded to however, in the foregoing paragraph, have not in our opinion lessened the mystery of the affair. What are these developments? What do they explain? A Dr. —, a disciple of the Homeopathic school of Medicine, an ignoramus according to his own showing, in every thing appertaining to the legitimate Medical professions comes forward after the excitement has subsided—after the lives of innocent individuals have been jeopardized by an infuriated mob—two of them incarcerated, and two others compelled to leave the city by the force of public opinion, and declares he can explain the mystery of the young woman's case. We heard his explanation yesterday, before the examining judges. Except that his testimony went to exonerate innocent individuals, a circumstance at which every friend of humanity must rejoice, we do not know that it lessened the enormity of the case. If any thing, we think it has assumed a more revolting and mysterious aspect. The reader will naturally feel some curiosity to ascertain the particulars of the testimony. We should consider it an outrage upon decency to make the columns of a respectable newspaper a channel for communicating the disgusting developments which the evidence of this "confidential physician" elicited. If his testimony is to be relied upon, he has criminated himself. He has placed himself in a more disgraceful situation than the individuals whose exculpation his evidence has effected, were supposed to be in.—Rep.

From the New York Herald.
Astounding Discovery! Electricity a Motive Power! Steam outside! A Revolution in Mechanical Railroad Cars, and double Cylinders, propelled by Lightning!

Enough of exclamations for the present. We witnessed, yesterday, the greatest discovery of modern times, or any times; a discovery which eclipses those of Galileo, Newton, Hervey, Rulston, and the whole race of Philosophers, from Aristotle downwards.

It is now a decided point that the mysterious principle of Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism—for they are but modifications of the same principle—can be applied to machinery, made to propel steamboats—can be applied to railroad cars—in short every purpose which steam is now applied, and to thousand of others. We have seen the models—witnessed the operation of the mysterious power that moves and regulates the universe, turning a seven inch wheel with the rapidity of lightning; raising a weight with a relative power fifty percent above that of the most perfect steam engines—and propelling a car on a circular railway.

Franklin proved that electricity is lightning—it has since been demonstrated that galvanism is a modification of the same principle. Since then, every year has brought to light some new principle connected with this mysterious agent, that has astonished vanis upon the dead bodies of animals—imparting to them muscular and nervous energy, served to indicate that it was nothing less than the principle of life itself. It was next discovered that magnetism was dependent upon this principle of gravitation, according to the Newtonian theory—the principle which moves the planets, and keeps all creation in order, will shortly be demonstrated to be but the effects of the same sublime discovery.

Every thing in nature is simple when it is once understood. Every body has seen the magnet or loadstone, and witnessed the force with which it attracts iron or another magnet. Every one knows, or ought to know, that every magnet has a North and South Pole—a positive end, and a negative. We wish those to know who do not already, that the most powerful magnets in the world are produced by the action of a Galvanic battery. It should be known that when two magnets are put together, the North and South Poles of each attracts the other, but the North Pole repels the North and the South, though both attract iron. Now we come to the point—Galvanism, applied to pieces of iron in a certain way, gives them a high magnetic power. By means of this power, and those powerful attractions and repulsions, a magnetic wheel is made to revolve within a magnetic circle, with the rapidity of lightning, and the force of a thunderbolt;—yet it can be set in motion, and managed by a child, and the direction changed instantly.

The power can be increased indefinitely, can be applied in any situation, or to any purpose—to wind silk or raise a frigate, and while the machine is so simple as never to get out of order, so free from friction as never to wear out, it will cost at first less than it would take to oil the greasy, smoky, noisy, machines, that have blown so many poor creatures into eternity.

From the New York Evening Post.
AMERICA vs. GREAT BRITAIN.
How long will it be before the people of this country are as monopoly ridden as the people of Great Britain? If the coal speculators, flour monopolizers, and avaricious landlords, wish to see the condition of the people of England, let them look at the following picture, drawn by Lord Brougham's master hand.

"Taxe upon every thing upon earth, and that is put upon the earth—on every thing—taxes on the foot, or covers the heat home, or come from abroad—taxes on raw material—every other value that is added to it—industry of man—taxes on light and shade, on the crumple that decorates the neck and the rope which hangs the criminal and the nail of the coffin, his taxed top—the beardless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle—taxes on the sauce which tempers man's appetite, and the drug which restores him to health—the dying Englishman pours the drug which has paid ten per cent into the spoon which has paid twelve per cent—swallow it, and paid twenty-two per cent—makes his will upon an eight pound stamp, and expires on one hundred pound for the privilege of putting him to death—high charges are demanded for burying him in the chancel—his virtues are handed down to his surviving friends on taxed marble, and he is then buried with his fathers to be taxed no more.

"Electric Telegraph again.—The gentleman alluded to by the Editor of the New York Observer, as the inventor of the Electric Telegraph, is Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, the President of the N. A. D. While on his voyage from Europe several years since, in company with Dr. Charles Jackson, the distinguished geologist of Boston, they often conversed on scientific subjects on board

the ship, particularly on the discoveries in galvanism, magnetism, and electricity. Mr. Morse then suggested the idea of an Electric Telegraph, and during the voyage he elaborated the whole machinery, even down to a set of type to be employed in the process, which he had cast on his arrival home, and which we have seen.

A Comfortable Place for Lunatics.—The "Friends' Asylum" for Lunatics, at Frankfort, near Philadelphia, is in a highly prosperous condition. The mild, pure religion of the Friends, first discovered the true moral key to reach the most awful of human calamities, "a mind diseased." And to begin with their celebrated institution, at York (Eng.) up to the present day, their humane and conciliatory treatment of the once chained and scourged victim of the lunatic cell, has worked on the subject in behalf of philanthropy and medical science, and entire revolution in the cure of insanity.

Hard case.—One sunny day last week, a little boy gave a sixpence, the only one he had, to look for five minutes in a show-box. Just then his friend came along and begged to look just one moment. He could not refuse such a request, and gave up his eye-hole to the other, who looked and looked till the time had expired. This was too much for his philosophy, and his politeness had been stretched beyond its powers of extension. He burst into tears and exclaimed—"You are as bad as Mr. Johnson, that borrows father's paper every morning before he gets a chance to read it."—N. K. Sun.

A BUSY BODY.
A down east editor says—"I have to edit my paper, keep my books for the paper, and other business. Do all my out-door business, put up all orders for goods, do all my correspondence, generally direct my papers, wait upon my customers, have the care of my printing office, saw and split my wood, make my fires, feed my hens, instruct my children, tend the babies, besides other plans and other business. With all this, and rigid economy, I hope to do something, when I get a good start!"

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.
M. Gonon, the inventor of the telegraph system, is now in Washington, and has exhibited models to the President and Heads of departments, by whom he was most favorably received.

The Wisconsin Legislature have chartered a University, to be established at Belmont, Iowa County, west of the Mississippi, to be called the Wisconsin University.

A New York paper estimates that the quantity of gold worn by the people of the United States in ornaments, is not less than 625,000 ounces. Equal to twelve millions five hundred thousand dollars.

A Cincinnati paper states that two lads fought at Louisville a few days since, with Bowie knives. One of them died a few hours after being stabbed.

Wealth of the Potomac.—At a haul of the spacious seine at the Indian Head landing the other day, fished by Geo. H. Smoot, Esq., upwards of seven hundred thousand Herring were taken, besides a large number of Shad, Sturgeon, Rock, Perch, and every description of fish which find a home in this highway of the funny race.

Useful Receipt.—We every day hear complaints about watery potatoes. Put into the pot a piece of lime as large as a hen's egg; and how watery soever the potatoes may have been, when the water is poured off, the potatoes will be perfectly dry and mealy. Some persons use salt—which only hardens potatoes.

A publication made in a late Vera-Cruz paper, believed to have been authorized by Santa Anna, states that his pledges to Gen. Houston, and his de guerre, in the first place to save his life, and subsequently to gain his liberty.

The ball on the spire of St. Paul's London, is hollow and may be entered by a ladder. It is capable of containing eight persons—and from the street looks like a good-sized apple.

Statistics of Pittsburgh.—The city councils of Pittsburgh, are about publishing statistic tables which will exhibit the number and force of the manufacturing establishments in the county of Alleghany. The variety of purposes to which steam power has been applied in Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns, would surprise our Eastern friends as much probably as the number and power of the stationary engines.

A Large Haul.—Fifty thousand Shad were taken on Sunday, near Staten Island.

The Boston Times says the dandies there have a fashion of wearing large locks of hair over their right eyes, making them look as though they had been struck with lightning on one side of their heads.

A Shrike.—A fellow had grown so tall, that he could not stand up out of doors, and said to be so look at him at a time!

FROM THE N. A. BEE.
ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE BEN SHERROD.
The Natchez papers contain further particulars of the deplorable loss of the Ben Sherrod. At the time she took fire she was engaged in a race with the steamer Prairie, and the fire took from the great heat of the boilers, caused by raising her steam to its extreme power. A barrel of whiskey was placed on deck for the use of the hands during the race, who drank to excess and became intoxicated.

At about 12 o'clock at night the furnace became so heated that it communicated fire to the wood of which there was on board about 60 cords. When the crew discovered the fire they all left their posts and ran for the yawl without giving any alarm to the passengers, who were all asleep in their berths. The captain, for a time, attempted to allay the extreme confusion by forbidding that the fire was extinguished. Twice he forbade the lowering of the yawl, which was attempted by the deck hands and passengers. The shrieks of nearly 300 persons on board, now rose wild and dreadful. The cry was to the shore! to the shore! and the boat made for the starboard shore, but did not gain it, as the wheel rope might have given way, or the pilot been driven by the flames from his station. The steam was not let off, and the heat kept on. The scene of horror now began to be described.

The yawl, which had been filled by the crew, had sunk, drowning some who were in it, and the passengers had no other alternative than to jump overboard without taking even time to dress. There were ten ladies who all went overboard instantly and others clinging to planks—two of the number were finally saved. Some of the passengers are supposed to have burnt up. One man, by the name of Ray, from Louisville, Ky. hung to a yawl of the boat, until taken up by the crew about half an hour after the commencement of the disaster, on her downward passage. Mr. Ray's face and arms were much burnt while clinging to the boat in the above position. He lost \$30,000, in Natchez and United States paper.

The steambot Alton arrived half an hour after the Columbus, but from the carelessness or indiscretion of those on board, was the means of drowning many persons which were floating. She drove into the midst of the exhausted sufferers, who were too weak longer to make exertion, and by the commotion occasioned by her wheels, drowned a large number. A gentleman by the name of Hamilton, from Limestone county, Ala. was floating on a barrel and sustaining a lady, when the Alton drove up and washed them both under. The lady was drowned; but Mr. Hamilton came up and floated the steamer Statesman.

Mr. McDowell attributes the drowning his wife to the indiscretion of the managers of the Alton, as she was floating safely on a plank at that time. Mr. McDowell sustained himself some time against the current, so that he only floated two miles above Fort Adams.

Mr. Ruddle floated down the river ten miles, and was taken up by a flat boat at the mouth of Buffalo creek. He saved his money in his pantaloons pocket, but lost \$1000 worth of freight. Mr. McDowell lost his wife, son, a lady, Miss Francis, and a young man, Mr. M. feels himself under great obligations to Mr. Wm. Stamp's family, for their kind attentions to him in his distress soon after he reached the shore. Mr. Ruddle acknowledged there were 233 persons on board, of which 100 were drowned and seventy-five drowned; including the Captain's three children and his father. His wife was picked up by a flat boat, badly burnt.

The following are the names of some of the ladies lost:—
Mrs. McDowell, of Bellefonte, Ala.
Miss Francis, do.
Mrs. Gamble, and 3 children, of N. O.
Mrs. Smith, of Mobile, saved.
The following are the names of the passengers saved by the Steamer Statesman:
Thompson Duwall, Shelby co. Ia.
M. M. Orme, Natchez.
Thos. W. Blagg, Ala.
J. S. Love, Tenn.
C. W. Andrews, Yates co. N. Y.
C. Macon, Cincinnati.
Wm. Wallace, N. Y.
John Montgomery, Indiana.
James O. Phillips, do.
J. W. Brent, Pecon Point.
John Dushan.
Ed. Dushan.
Ed. H. Burns, Indiana.
John N. Williams, do.
Jno. Blanc, N. O.
John A. Davis, Florence, Ala.
D. Marshall, Moscow, Ia.
E. Grigg, Marietta, Ohio.
A. Randal, Rocky Springs, Mi.
James P. Wilkinson, Richmond, Va.
Ephraim Stanfield, do.
W. T. Gamble and son, N. O.
Rosmond P. Andrews.
A. H. Harley, Arkansas.
John Lowmy, Indiana.
Hugh Simpson, Tenn.
C. Mahon, Ohio.

In addition to the foregoing, Capt. Hard states that he and the man at the wheel discovered the fire of the Ben Sherrod on fire as soon as he entered Fort Adams. Capt. Hard met the Columbus and Alton floating down with the current, for the purpose of picking up the unfortunate sufferers. How many they saved he does not know.

The Ben Sherrod at the moment of the explosion on board, sunk instantly about a mile and a half above Fort Adams, on the right hand. The following statement appears in the Natchez Free Trader, attached to these particulars:—

STATEMENT.
We, the undersigned, part of the passengers saved from the wreck of the steamer Ben Sherrod, on the night of the 9th inst. feel it a duty we owe to the officers of the Steambot Columbus and every friend of humanity for their untiring exertions in rescuing our suffering fellow-passengers, whom they found afloat in the current. Many of the passengers owe their lives to the kindness of the officers of these boats.
We feel it also due to the public to state, and the steambot Alton, Capt. Littleton, passed crying for help, and although within a few feet of even ston her headway until she arrived almost to Fort Adams 10 miles below, where she could have rendered no assistance.
Hugh Simpson, Carlinville, Tenn.
T. Duwall, Shelby co. Ia.

John Blanc, N. O.
Jos. P. Wilkinson, Richmond, Va.
E. S. Field, do.
R. Marshall, Moscow, Ia.
R. P. Andrews, Natchez.
Asa S. Smith, do.
C. W. Wallace, do.
M. M. Orme, do.
Natchez, May 10, 1837.

This awful occurrence should teach the necessity of the immense importance of the character of a steam boat. After the wanton disregard shown by the captain of this boat some were drowned, not a single individual, who had paid for his life, should have ventured on board a steam boat while under such a reckless management. A man who would refuse to bring his life in a race with two hundred passengers on board, fire his boat by the red heat of his boilers, Ben Sherrod had been on fire twice during the race, on that same night previous to the explosion.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER BEN SHERROD.
From the Vicksburg Register, May 10. It is with pain that we stop the press to another of the dreadful disasters so frequently occurring, from various causes, upon our river, melancholy than any on record. Tuesday, at about 3 or 4 o'clock, the steamer Ben Sherrod, Capt. Castleman, on her way down river, when opposite Barker's settlement, below Natchez, and 14 above Fort Adams, fire from wood lying by the boilers on the side of the boat, and was entirely destroyed, every thing on board. Racing with the Statesman, and making very rapid progress, she was instantly enveloped in the flames, the boiler burst off, and the boat unmanageable, the boat in her progress leaving the shore, was confusion and desperation, each one less of every thing else, intent on the preservation of his life. The yawl was filled and sunk. The boat was thrown out, but the headway and from the boat made it almost impossible to get them. There were from two to three hundred passengers on board, twenty-eight of whom were ladies. Only two ladies were saved, one of whom was the wife of the Captain, and the other a child, by HER OWN exertions!

We understand that eight different explosions took place on board the boat, which burnt up barrels of whiskey, brandy, &c., then the boiler blew up with a fearful explosion, and lastly, barrels of gun powder exploded, which sent the surface of the river with fragments.

A large quantity of specie was in the boat, its way to the Tennessee banks, this was lost; a gentleman placed his pocket book, containing 37,000 dollars, under his pillow, and though escaped with life, he lost all his money. A many more persons on board had very large amounts of money with them, the most of which, in the confusion, was lost.

The above details have been hastily collected, and may be in a measure incorrect. We wish to publish in the four quarters of the earth, wish it may not be true, but we have it from a venerable gentleman of the number saved, with numerous others was then struggling for water and imploring assistance. The Steamer Alton passed by without rendering any assistance, and the Prairie passed on, leaving word at landing, that the Sherrod would be there direct if she was not on fire.

The Globe of Friday says "The New York committee delegated to visit this city, lay before the President the complaints of the merchants against the administration, and to seek redress for grievances had audience yesterday. They explained, writing the objects of their mission. The President responded to their address, in a fitting, this morning. The reply, we understand, was brief and explicit.

Some of the Whig papers complain that the President required the communications to be made in writing. They cannot however have forgotten the memorials presented by a certain New York committee of their oral discussions with General Jackson. The President inhibited in this precaution his usual sagacity and prudence. The present committee are sure, would not, as such, intention give any wrong statements, and we congratulate them that circumstances have given out of the power of any possible weakness to circulate incorrect accounts of course and manner of their negotiations. We hear that they are to report proceeds at a meeting to-night, and presume candor will prevent any expression of appointment. They would not have omitted government to get its refusal to within their sordid politics. Unluckily them, their oracle, the Courier & Enquirer admitted in Express phrase on Saturday that rescinding the Treasury order, and could do no possible good, now. It is well as their oracle, know perfectly that it would, as their oracles, know perfectly that it would probably do great harm, they must play their game, and will cry witterly of course at the refusal of their utter.

They were instructed to demand the repeal of the Specie Circular, the immediate convocation of Congress, and the suspension of custom house bonds. They were instructed to make communication in writing, as we understand from them, the Circular inexpedient; that he could not imagine a good that could be effected by a convocation of Congress, but as touching the suspension of bonds, he would take that matter in consideration, and he should find it in power to afford any relief or assistance would gladly do so. The official report probably be published to-morrow, but we hear it is its substance. We would tell if them before they left home, and sufficient to enable one to state what the result would be. The committee themselves knew it; but the answer of the President was necessary to their political schemes, it is necessary also that they shall abuse it.

They will do so to-night; he will... particular monster, a Nero who...

their resources into the hands of Mr. Biddle... in the hope that the mammoth might...

late. The monster too has fallen in the general... wreck of the miserable pittance of 2 or 3 millions...

must stand the shock of over \$130,000... which he would be good enough to make...

INVITATION TO TRADE. THE Subscriber would tender his sincere thanks to a liberal community for the patronage...

THE REPUBLICAN. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JUNE 8, 1837.

We are authorized to announce ANDERSON WILKINS, Esq. as a candidate to represent Benton County in the next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce Hon. REUBEN CHAPMAN, as a candidate for election to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

We are authorized to announce COL. WASHINGTON WILLIAMS, as a candidate to represent Benton County in the next session of the Legislature of Alabama.

The banks throughout the whole Union, at with very few exceptions, from the latest...

The President has issued his proclamation to the Congress on the first Monday in September...

Additional particulars are inserted to-day... dreadful calamity and loss of life occasioned...

For the Republican. GRANT: Having understood that Colonel William...

S. BANK.—In the general "giving of the ghost" among the Philadelphia...

PROCLAMATION. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States...

By the President: JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

By the Governor of the State of Virginia, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in the opinion of the Executive, the interests of the Commonwealth render it expedient that the Governor shall exercise the authority...

DAVID CAMPBELL. To allay uneasiness, and to guard against...

From the Enquirer. GREAT STRUGGLE! The Whigs were seizing eagerly upon their present...

THE WHIGS were seizing eagerly upon their present... embarrasments, to carry out their favorite...

THE WHIGS were seizing eagerly upon their present... embarrasments, to carry out their favorite...

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LIABILITIES. Notes in circulation, 991,468 00

MEANS. Bills of Exchange, 1,080,103 95

SPecie PAYMENTS-POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. Lest the present state of things should...

THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. It is pretended by the friends of this institution...

NOTICE. DURING my absence at the Supreme Court, business which may be tendered for my management...

SCHOOL NOTICE. We are authorized to state, on the part of those immediately interested...

STATE OF ALABAMA. DEKALB COUNTY. TAKEN UP by John Bert living at the foot of Racoon...

STATE OF ALABAMA. BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP by James Strin, living on the waters of Nance's Creek...

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THE EX-PRESIDENT. It is really painful to witness the many slanders and calumnies that continue to be...

TROUBLE-SOME TIMES. "Those who have cash, have trouble about it; those that have none, have trouble without it."

DISOLUTION. THE Copartnership heretofore existing between...

STABLE & SADDLERY GOODS. Together with every other article usually kept in retail stores...

LAST NOTICE. ALL those indebted to Walter Arnold, deceased, are respectfully requested to come forward...

NOTICE. DURING my absence at the Supreme Court, business which may be tendered for my management...

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STATE OF ALABAMA. BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP by James Strin, living on the waters of Nance's Creek...

STATE OF ALABAMA. BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Edmund Berry, living on Muskadine Creek...

STATE OF ALABAMA. BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP by James Strin, living on the waters of Nance's Creek...

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Having located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton.

To Printers & Publishers. THE Subscribers have just connected their new Specimen Book of light faced Book and Job...

CONNER & COOKE. Corner of Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y. Proprietors of newspapers printed in any part of the United States...

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

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

WETUMPKA. D. H. WETUMPKA, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Hotel...

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EDWARD SAVILE

BY CHARLES WELLS.

The doctor tells me I must take wine. — Pshaw! It is not that which mingles into my brain, and some of these fancies. One bottle more of sober claret, & I shall be able to finish before midnight the brief sketch of my life which I promised Travers long ago.

men, that it almost appeared like a profound knowledge of mankind. Isabella was pleased with his society, and after she had retired to the drawing-room, beauty and elegance, and above all, upon the good sense which characterized her. I need hardly say that hands for the night, Lequid had hugged the man for his glowing eulogy. I almost loved every one who admired her. I was too weak, too weak.

head, asked him if he would not give me a kiss. As I lifted his face, and looked up at me—that look! His very mother was gazing through these eyes! A sudden faintness possessed me. I lifted the child gently from my face, and motioned the housekeeper to take him from my sight. I did not see him again.

ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to nought. At first He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While he continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the simple elements of medical knowledge with the results of his own speculation.

GEORGIA, DeKalb Co. I do hereby certify, that some time in the month of September, 1834, my wife was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side, very dry cough, with a very high fever, and in a few days she became general throughout the whole of her system, and in two weeks she was unable to rise from her bed, and in a few days she was unable to attend her business as usual. Given under my hand and seal, this 22d day of December, 1836.

When the play was over, I framed a miserable excuse, which I thought at the time a most ingenious one to my friend for not accompanying him home to supper, as I had promised; and hastening after my mother and her mother, who had left the box, was just in time to see them enter a coach. I contrived to keep house in a small private street near Portman Square.

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A FAIR HIT.

—an industrious son of the land a few evening ago to a person who is by no means the handsomest man in town. As far as paint, varnish, and looking glass front, go, the clock was passable; but, as a whole, it was rather an ugly piece of furniture.

Old Francis, late of the Chesnut street Theatre was a wag, and one of the best of his kind in the city, when contents of his snuff-box he emptied the "Francis" they exclaim, "are you?" "I like them that way," was his answer.

A voter, sadly deficient in personal beauty, said to Sheridan, "Sir, I mean to withdraw my countenance from you." Many thanks for the favor," replied the candidate, "for it is the ugliest I ever saw."

Lucy Waller, Complainant, vs. John Waller, Respondent, } JAMES CHANCERY. Court and it being shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered by the court that publication be made for four weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, that the defendant plead answer or demurrer by the next term of this court, or this bill will be taken as confessed.

Attest: JAMES CROW, Clerk C. C. May 25, 1837.

Planter's Hotel. WEST WETUMPKA, Alabama. J. D. HYPHREVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the House recently occupied by L. J. Bradford, Esq., and fitted it up for the reception of Larder will always be stored with the best provisions, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. — March 30, 1837.—3m.

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

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

J. FORNEY, is just receiving at his Store in Jacksonville, south side of the Public Square, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, Hardware & Cutlery, Saddlery, Hats & Shoes, Groceries, Books & Stationery, Boots & Shoes, &c. &c. &c. Carefully selected in the Northern markets, and well adapted to the wants of this section of country. For the patronage heretofore received he tender his grateful acknowledgements, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same. He respectfully invites his old friends and customers, and the public generally to call and examine for themselves. Jacksonville, Ala. June 1st, 1837.

Medical School of Florida. Seize upon the truth wherever found, On Christian or on heathen ground, Among your friends among your foes; The plant's divine, where'er it grows. As the trees known by its fruit, so is the plant Florida's remedies by many years' experience, in curing many that had tried all the wisdom of Medical Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of medicine, with poisonous remedies, which only served to make them wretched and miserable. There is growth and grandeur in all the works of the All-wise, the labours of man may perish; for like him, they are often vanity and lies; but the do-

DRS. ELLISON & BUYS,

HAVE located in Tarapin Valley, near the Cross Roads, (Hall & Lewis Store), and have associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine, on a liberal and extensive scale, and will treat all cases of disease with skill and success. Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power. He has been Agent for the last several years during which he travelled and practised some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the year he practised in the City of Columbus, from whom he obtained Dr. B. R. Thomas' valuable Remedies, together with his mode of treating chronic diseases, which are so highly celebrated throughout the State of Georgia; also many valuable Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice, which have been obtained at great expense. Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specimen of their success in Practice, a few of the malerious annexed.

Genuine Botanic Medicine, will give to all curable chronic diseases; and acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the Botanic System, the requisite information, and free and elegant selection of the best works on Anatomy, Philosophy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and Collection of Dutch and Indian Medicines. Also for the accommodation of those living at a distance, Dr. Ellison or Buys will meet them in the several counties on the following days, viz: first day of May, June, July, August, September, and October; and on the second day of each of the above months; and on the third day of each of the above months at the house of Richmond Hammonds in the Rev. Henry Cox's, St. Clair County; and on the fourth day at the fifth at Wm. Cross's, St. Clair County; and on the sixth day, at Jesse Benton's in Shelby County; and on the seventh, at Robert S. Diggins' Monticello; and on the eighth day at the Shelby Springs; and on the ninth day at the Columbiana; and on the tenth day, at John Cottingham's, Wilsonville, Shelby Harpersville; and on the eleventh, at John W. Kidd's, McLeroy's, in Talladega County; and on the twelfth day, at W. E. Sawyer's, Mardisville; and on the thirteenth day, at Gideon Riddle's, Talladega on the sixteenth, at Francis Self's, Benton Co. and on the seventeenth day, at Col. John Turner's, at Williamson's Fodds, with medicines prepared in the best manner, calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all cases will be moderate.

Those living at a distance, that desire the benefits of this practice, and cannot attend personally, will please send the symptoms of their disease in writing. All letters addressed, to receive attention, must be post paid, and directed to Ladiga P. O. Tarapin Valley, Benton County, Ala. Fits, Cancers, Ulcers, &c. of every description will be undertaken. No cure—No pay. The patient must board convenient to their office.

DR. ELLISON'S REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALL CURABLE CHRONIC DISEASES; and acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the Botanic System, the requisite information, and free and elegant selection of the best works on Anatomy, Philosophy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and Collection of Dutch and Indian Medicines. Also for the accommodation of those living at a distance, Dr. Ellison or Buys will meet them in the several counties on the following days, viz: first day of May, June, July, August, September, and October; and on the second day of each of the above months; and on the third day of each of the above months at the house of Richmond Hammonds in the Rev. Henry Cox's, St. Clair County; and on the fourth day at the fifth at Wm. Cross's, St. Clair County; and on the sixth day, at Jesse Benton's in Shelby County; and on the seventh, at Robert S. Diggins' Monticello; and on the eighth day at the Shelby Springs; and on the ninth day at the Columbiana; and on the tenth day, at John Cottingham's, Wilsonville, Shelby Harpersville; and on the eleventh, at John W. Kidd's, McLeroy's, in Talladega County; and on the twelfth day, at W. E. Sawyer's, Mardisville; and on the thirteenth day, at Gideon Riddle's, Talladega on the sixteenth, at Francis Self's, Benton Co. and on the seventeenth day, at Col. John Turner's, at Williamson's Fodds, with medicines prepared in the best manner, calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all cases will be moderate.

REUBEN PHILLIPS, S. PHILLIPS' husband. This may certify that in the summer of 1836, my family were suddenly and violently attacked with bilious fever, in so much, that three days from commencement, there were six of my family (my wife) prostrated by it, at which time I called on Dr. Z. Ellison, who relieved them all in a few days, and they all recovered speedily, except one child, that lingered for a while, but finally recovered.

JOHN VALENTINE. In addition to the above statement, I further certify that Valentine Nix lived at my Ferry, near the mouth of Willis Creek, and I visited them during their illness, and know that theirs were confirmed bilious fever and that they were relieved by Dr. Z. Ellison as above stated &c. PETER WAGNER. I do hereby certify that my wife has been for several years, subject to a severe pain in her back, extending to her shoulders, and about the middle of December 1835, Dr. Z. Ellison spent a night with me, and prescribed for the pain in her back and neck, which had been unusually severe for the last few weeks, but by following his directions, she has entirely recovered.

J. R. CULPEPPER. This is to certify that in the fall of 1834, I was attacked with Rheumatism, in the back and hips, which I was unable to turn in the bed for eight days, at which time Dr. Z. Ellison called on me, and proposed administering medicine, and applying steam or vapour-bath, according to the botanical Thomsonian system, and though I much dreaded from perspiration to cold water, my pain was soothed, and the operation, and was truly astonishing, and was able to attend to my business, and what was surprising to me, was the sensations I so much dreaded were of the most pleasant nature. Given under my hand this 5th day of February, 1836. THOMAS WILSON. March 23d, 1836.—6.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this Office.

To establish such intercourse with friendly nations as will induce them to seek our market, with their manufactures and commodities, and receive from us in exchange our productions, will become our most imperative duty.

Texas, with her superior natural advantages, become a point of attraction, and the policy of establishing with her the earliest relations of friendship and commerce, will not escape the eye of statesmen.

England has not regarded our situation thus far, nor can we believe, from indications already manifested by her, that she is to regard our prosperity with unkind feelings of suspicion or indifference.

Should our resources be regulated by a wise and politic system of legislation, we must remain an independent and become a prosperous people.

Our relations to Mexico, since the last session of congress, have undergone no important change, nor have overtures been made by either nation.

Congress will no doubt find it necessary to revise the laws of the republic, and to direct that a digest be made of those of Coahuila and Texas so far as they may be useful to the establishment of rights acquired under them.

It will be seen that the adoption of the common law of England, with the modifications adapted to our situation, is required by the provisions of the constitution.

Nothing can conduce more to the order and stability of a government than the simplicity of laws, the proper definition of rights, and their impartial and consistent administration.

TEXAS.—Yesterday we received the Houston (Texas) Telegraph of the 2d inst. which although not as late as our previous accounts from that place, contains some items that may prove interesting to our readers.

The Telegraph in commenting on the large sums invested in the public works, banks, state credits, and institutions of the United States, by Great Britain, remarks that it wishes that only a twentieth of that amount was invested in Texas as that Republic would soon be enabled to release Racetracks and California from Mexican misrule, and leave the United States to calculate the expense of the annexation.

Emigrants are now entitled to 640 acres of land if single men, and to 1280 if married. With such inducements all who value their interests should avail themselves of it.

Provisions of all kinds were high, and so were rents. Flour on the 2d inst. was selling at \$15 a 20 per barrel; sugar, coffee, and tea at about two or three times the prices in New Orleans; corn two dollars per bushel; the price of board ranges from 25 to 55 dollars per month; mechanics obtain from three to eight dollars per day, rooms 20 or 50 feet square, rent at 40 a 50 dollars per month, common pine board at 100 a 150 per thousand—town lots at 500 a 5,000 and upwards—in short every thing is exceedingly high.

Of Mr. Crawford, the British agent to Texas, the Telegraph thus speaks:—"To the report of this gentleman we shall look forward with pride confident that his known candor will promulgate truth alone at the court of St. James."—N. O. 25th.

Mississippi.—The Legislature adjourned on the 15th inst. having created ten or fifteen new banks with various amounts of capital—one at Holly's Springs with about two millions—one in Yalobusha &c. A law passed to authorize the Banks to issue Post Notes, to double the amount of Stock paid in, and provides that damages shall be taken from Foreign Exchange and imposed five per cent on domestic bills, and accommodation paper, if the same has twelve months to run. The resolution to invite a Branch of the United States Bank into the State, was defeated in the House of Representatives by a vote of 35 to 25.—Flor. Gaz.

Capt. D. of the United States' navy, just returned from Mexico, describes the interior of Mexico as a paradise, so far as climate and natural advantages of country are concerned.—The thermometer ranges between 75 and 85 through the year. There are no fevers;—the people live to advanced age, and aside from the precious metals, have one of the richest countries on the globe. On the high grounds off from the coast, pines of different sorts, and on the coast hard woods grow to a great size. But the people are held in vassalage under the same superstitious as in Cuba. In one cathedral, about forty miles from Mexico, the captain says there is a massive silver image of the virgin Mary;—a solid golden ball representing the sun, with the richest brilliants;—and one chandelier that cost one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The ornament in all cost half a million of dollars.

The "Courier des Etats Unis," of Saturday, contains a letter, of which the substance is in substance a translation, addressed to the editor, by the Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, son of the Prince de Camille, who arrived in New York, a few days after his cousin Prince Louis Napoleon:

New York, May 5, 1837.

Monieur, Editor.—While confined in the dungeons of St. Angelo, I had not the power to rebut the calumnies of which I have been the object. Now that my feet are on a soil of liberty, I hold it a duty to explain to my countrymen the infamous outrage of which I was the victim.

The Papal Government, uneasy at seeing me traverse, with my brother, the plains of Rome, in the enjoyment of these, conceived the design of arresting me. But the agents of the Holy Father dared not meet me face to face. One day as I was passing through the village of Camino, on a hunting excursion, an officer of gendarmery, accompanied me in a friendly manner—he was conversing familiarly with me, when of a sudden some thirty soldiers appeared from the adjoining streets, and one of them presented a pistol at me. It missed fire—and with my contenance do-chasse I gave him a serious wound. The officer had raised his arm to cut me down, but I laid him dead upon the ground, and disabled another soldier. The others drew back, & fired several shots at me, one of which took effect upon my head, and I fell. As I lay upon the ground I received several bayonet wounds. In this condition and bound, I was dragged to the castle of St. Angelo. But for the wound, which stunned me, I would have put them to flight, or died like a Frenchman and a soldier, defending myself to the last. I was tried by a special tribunal. My sentence was decreed before-hand. The Court of Rome sought to wreak upon me the hatred it bears my race. I should have undergone an ignominious death, but for the intervention of my family, and particularly of the Cardinal Esch, who represented strongly to the Pope the abominable conduct of his agents. The Pope confessed himself that he had been deceived by false reports. After nine months imprisonment, I am again at liberty, and my first care is to defend my honor.

Curious Trial.—The southern correspondent of the New York Star writes that a strange circumstance which is the source of some excitement, is about to undergo investigation in Jones county, Ga. It appears that some eighteen years ago, a lad of that county, about eighteen years of age, left his home; his father died and left a large estate was divided, and his share, some thirty thousand dollars, distributed among those left. Within a few months he has appeared and laid claim to his property; his mother denies him and says he is an impostor, as the real person died, some time ago in New Orleans, and she paid his funeral expenses. He is to be tried as an impostor. Opinion is equally divided in regard to his identity, some avow he is the man, and others as decidedly contend he is not. He has the same marks as the supposed dead individual; a scar on one of his legs and a joint of one of his fingers amputated. He relates numerous circumstances connected with his leaving and early youth, and there are many he cannot remember.

Gen. Guadalupe Victoria has been appointed military commandant of the department of Vera Cruz.

Gen. Vincento Filisola arrived at Matamoros on the 5th inst., and will have a command in the expedition against Texas.

The American vessels which had been detained at Brassos St. Jago, under pretence of the acts of the sloop of war Natchez, received permission from the commander of the army of the north to proceed to sea.

The Journal of Matamoros remarks on this subject:—"This permission was granted in consequence of the disappearance of that sloop of war from our coast, and the injuries experienced by our commerce by the detention of the vessels, the causes which have thus occasioned detention having ceased." The same paper says:—"An American frigate afterwards appeared at the mouth of the Brassos, in consequence of the tempestuous weather that seemed to be approaching, put to sea before they were able to learn her name or the object of her visit."

The commander in chief had visited the line of defence on the coast.

The Mercurio Matamoros of the 5th May states, that a body of Texans had suddenly fallen upon the town of Bexar in order to carry off the Mexican families residing there, and the latter having made resistance, several persons were killed. On retiring, the Texans set fire to the town and embarked in their vessels.

The Gazette of Tampico of 29th April contains the following details relative to the capture of the Texian Schooner Independence. Last evening arrived and anchored off the Brassos St. Jago, the brig of war Libertador and Vincedor de Alaimon, under the orders of the commander of the squadron, with their prize the Texian schooner of 50 before she was taken, her captain severely wounded by a ball in the abdomen. In this vessel was made prisoner Mr. William H. Wharton, who was proceeding to the United States as Minister Plenipotentiary. Among the Cannons found on board the Texian schooner was one eight pounder, lost somewhere since at San Jacinto. It was considered by the Texans as one of their chief trophies. The prisoners have been treated with generosity by the express order of his excellency the commander in chief, who directed that the wounded captain and Wharton should be carried to head quarters.

By the arrival of the Schooner Lady Hope, from Matamoros, we have received a confirmation of the above news relative to the capture of the Independence after six Mexican brig. We learn also that the merchant schooner Julius Caesar, and American vessel was captured, and that the passengers and crews of the two crews were condemned to death as pirates by the Mexican authorities.

On the 1st May, Captain Miguel Andrade, having learned that some depredations had been committed in the neighborhood of Anahuac, they found the savages to the number of 600, was most sanguinary—the Indians lost many of their men; The loss of Mexicans was 31 killed and some wounded.—Captain Andrade received 12 wounds and Lieut. Castiel received intelligence of the affair, in ordered Colonel Rafael Tasquez to pursue with a body of troops. The Indians having turned with his soldiers.

The intelligence from Mexico is calculated in some measure to calm the public mind. The capture of the American schooner Julius Caesar was probably made through mistake, as there is a Texian vessel of the same name and description. But if it be true that her passengers and crew are sentenced

to death as pirates, should that sentence be carried into effect, should a single individual found on board that vessel, lose his life by a Mexican execution, the vengeance that will be taken on Mexico, will form one of the most memorable passages in her history.

And yet the permission given to the American vessels to leave the Mexican ports, particularly those laden with specie, of which a very considerable quantity has been received here, shews the wisdom and prudence which direct the views of the new President: for there is no doubt that permission for those vessels to depart was given by his command. We hope that mutual concession on the part of two republics, heretofore friendly, will revive former relations of amity and good will, which ought never to have been disturbed.

The appointments to the cabinet exhibit the moderation of the President. The ministers whom he has chosen will not be opposed to the restoration of confidence in foreign nations.—Nothing could be better calculated to give a high idea of the justice of the cabinet, than the employment of Gen. Filisola, who is certainly an upright man.

FROM FLORIDA. JACKSONVILLE, May 11. We have no late particular advice from Tampa Bay. From Fort Mellon, at Lake Monroe, the intelligence is cheering.

By the arrival on Thursday last, of the Steamer Charleston, information contained in a letter from our correspondent at Black Creek, contained in to-day's paper, is confirmed.—The Indians occupy two camps, seven and the other five miles from Fort Mellon. Of the two thousand at those camps, it is said that fifteen hundred are warriors.—This however, seems to us to be a large proportion and too large an estimate. Osceola has surrendered. It is said he commands 480 warriors, 400 of whom are now with him in camp. He occupies a marquee, and his warriors have their tent around him, which occupies the centre. He says that he never was whipped nor wounded.—It appears that Osceola is not an unimportant character among the warriors—no outcast, after as he says for his wife. It is thought by some that it is for him young Philip mourns.

He commanded the daring little band that made the attack on the house of Mr. Higginbotham, so near Jacksonville, and in open John and set his house on fire.—shot and scalped Mrs. Johns leaving her for dead. A bold and bloody youth is he.

An acquaintance of ours told us, he had seen Osceola and shaken hands with him. We mention this circumstance merely as confirmatory of the information, that the real and typical to some, and terrible to others, a name, pronounced by innumerable lips has gone abroad through the world—at last has come forward, holding in his hand the olive branch of peace!—Courier.

Steamboat Accidents.—The following communication in a New Orleans paper, contains a hint of more importance doubtless on the branch every where.

The recent melancholy loss of lives resulting from the conflagration of the Bervery steam boat, has suggested to me a very simple contrivance, within the reach of every man, and generally at hand. It is a kerchief, having the tie under his brim, and downwards, the air contained in the hat would be sufficient to buoy up one unable to swim at least six hours, and oftentimes doubtless, and many lives saved from an untimely death. An English paper, to which it has in several instances been attended with entire success.

While on this subject, permit me to urge upon proprietors of Steamboats generally, the importance of procuring for each berth, a mattress made of ground or rasped cork, efficient and accessible Life Preserver in case of need, by night as well as by day. These mattresses, I have seen by the passengers of New York, where they are manufactured, are getting into high repute among steamboats.

FILE TRUE SOURCE OF THE PRESIDENT DIFFICULTIES. We copy the following from the Richmond Compiler.—Constellation.

"The packet to sail from N. Y. on the 17th it was said would carry out \$500,000 in specie to Liverpool."

We are confirmed, by the above, in the opinion which we have expressed in relation to the present panic, and hence the rational can now see the deep laid scheme to drain the country of its specie. It was by "Old Nick" himself in Philadelphia every day will, more and more, bring to light the character of the great FINANCIAL CRIER.

FARMING.—The storms by which the commercial world is convulsed, are calculated to recon- patient at the contrast presented between their certain means of comfortable independence & the

apparent riches suddenly resulting from speculations. Sun never shone upon men possessing more fully all the good of social happiness and solid progress. Agriculturalists of this Republic, and God are lavished vainly; indeed upon imaginary happiness within the grasp, acquired by the thousand gambling whose pernicious effects have temporalized the business of the country.

The prices of provisions in the falling to a low point. We learn from the Cincinnati Post that on the 29th of sales were made there of well cured Flour at 62 cents; Whiskey at 18.

The Boston Herald says:—"The laws, as to entitle every soldier, duty, to \$4 per day."

Information is hereby given that the continuance of the present suspension of specie payments by the banks, the Treasury department continue to issue warrants, for the of which drafts or checks will be given the Treasurer on banks or officers in neighborhood where the creditor resides according to former practice, be issued separately from the warrants, and amounts as may be convenient.

The Treasurer will draw these only on ample funds to meet them, therefore hoped that they will be paid in a manner satisfactory to the collectors of customs, and the of the public lands, will be instructed to deem them in behalf of the Treasury, ceiving them for duties and land.

If they are not paid in either of modes, and notice of the fact is communicated to the Department, no reasonable will be spared to preserve the public inviolate, and to cause them to be or its equivalent, as the existing laws and if returned to the Department and unpaid till the next session of Congress, it will feel bound earnestly to authority for early means to satisfy them in a manner acceptable to the holders.

Circulars to the proper officers, containing particular instructions on this subject will be prepared and published in a few days. LEVI WOODBURY, Secy of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, May 15th 1837.

From the New York Evening Post of May FIVE DAYS LATER ENGLAND.

The packet ship South America, Capt. Barstow, sailed from Liverpool on the 1st of April, arrived this morning, bringing us Liverpool and London papers to Saturday April 15th, both inclusive.

The pecuniary embarrassments in England subsist without abatement. The market remains in the same state of depression. According to the last accounts from Paris, the King had succeeded at length in making up a cabinet. The Spanish Government, it appears, is involved in general difficulties, and not only has been obliged to postpone the payment of the debt, but it is likely to fail in the payment of the foreign debt due in London and London.

ENGLAND. The state of the money market in England, which is now the subject of great interest in the intelligence from that country, does not appear to have undergone any improvement. There are not however any accounts of new failures in London. An application has been made to the Bank of England in behalf of the Liverpool merchants of April says:

"We shall, as soon as the proper subject of the application by the Liverpool merchants to the Bank of England for a remark, that there is no analogy whatever between the assistance afforded to the American houses, and that required by the bank, being provided against all risk, loss, undertaken to support the one, she merely show their ignorance of every connected with the matter."

STATE OF TRADE.—MANCHESTER, April 12.—(From a correspondent.)—At the change here, and among manufacturers of the first class, anxiety and uncertainty are palpable and distressing. One sees them standing in little groups of threes and fours, holding deep consultations, with the most earnest and depressed looks. Some are scarcely capable of attending to business, and are in a state of mental agitation, but go to and fro, seeking for intelligence and comfort, but finding none. I am assured that among the upper classes the suffering at present is more severe than in 1825-6; for the system of bolstering up, which has been resorted to, has produced a general feeling of uncertainty that has no limits. No body knows how many individuals may or may not ultimately weather the storm, and as the greatest capitalists are most involved; no man, in looking at his ledger, can tell on whom he can depend for punctual fulfillment of his engagements.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JUNE 15, 1837.

We are authorized to announce ANTHONY WILKINS, Esq., as a candidate for the next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce Hon. REUBEN CHAPMAN, as a candidate for the next Congress of the United States.

We are authorized to announce Col. WASHINGTON WILLIAMS, as a candidate for the next Legislature of Alabama.

It is stated, that the President of the State has been invited to meet on the Saturday previous to the Legislature. The object was to afford relief through the banks, and thereby to give the Legislature a full view of the state of the country.

It is stated, that the steamship, engaged in the trade above the Muscogee, was sunk a short time since near the mouth of the river. She was engaged in a race with the "Guide," when she struck a rock and went to the bottom. The Guide immediately started and took off the passengers and the freight. No lives were lost.

But few events in the history of this State have furnished so broad a basis for discussion, and have so loudly called for the sober and dispassionate investigation of the politician and Statesman, as those which have led to the general election of our fiscal character as a nation. But since the nations of Europe were called upon to witness the prodigy of a people governed by freedom, throw off the yoke of an onerous nation, with an overflowing treasury, and by wise and judicious internal improvement, a vast sum of surplus.

What will those nations answer to the experiment of self-government? Will they, however, to know, derangement is not a correction for the present and adverse occurrences are essentially incorporated, and seem necessarily to grow out of, the real interests of community.

Unprecedented prodigality in speculation in the real and planting departments, has contributed to produce the present state of things, as recurring over the action of trade in these departments, and unequivocally evince to every impartial observer of the times. We are free to confess the possibility of a more favorable action of the government monetary concerns of the country; but when the general action of legislation to special interests in a community like our own, it results in the creation of an interest of equal importance belonging to another class entitled to equal privileges.

Our commerce has involved her interest by reaction in trade with foreign relations, and stands to discharge her obligations in such acceptance, which has heretofore done, we give it as our decision, much can be done by the commerce of our country, for the rescue of the planter from the state of utter ruin which seems to cloud his future. Foreign importers will not only deprive our citizens from their pecuniary obligations, but they will have the cash, and as cotton is the best substitute in the world, they will take it at a small discount in the hard struggle, by which means the price of cotton will advance, the hopes and prospects of the once more revive, and much money be saved.

It is impossible that the present suspension and non-payment may have been got up by intriguing political and eastern dealers for the purpose of selling the people of these United States with a Nation for no chain of circumstances since our objection of men and things seem to be so aptly adapted to the serious hour equally upon all classes, and therefore opposed to such an institution upon the now warm advocates of one on the score of the principles upon which we are interested in the community to base such a question. We are pleased to learn there are a few spirits in this Nation above price who have an opinion principle relative to this subject, well as others.

are favorable to constituting a Bank upon principles of consolidation, by which we understand, Congress has the power to create a Bank, a kind of Mother Bank, and locate branches in each State in the United States, and to their respective commercial demands. We are consistent with the rights of State. Has Congress power to create Banks under the Federal Constitution in its present shape? No. The Constitution for this purpose without the aid of a more imperious necessity, would be to give sacred things, and launching on an object tossed, to waft a feather or to drown a man.

monied Institution can be constructed on principles independent of any violation of national prohibitions, and it shall be one in which the Federal and State Governments, as well as individual holders shall hold rights and privileges agreeable to the federal and state constitutions. Long since, an institution have been shedding its influence over the best interests of this Republic, the withering influence of a moon-struck speculation on the base of human society (selfishness) has labored to copy despotic governments, and to monopolize to benefit the few, at the expense of the many.

For the Republican. GRANT: Having seen a publication in your issue of last week over the signature of A. Voter, and Col. Washington Williams to give a full outline of his political principles, the kind

of state policy, he would be disposed to advocate the adoption of a system of mutual interest, which should be adopted for the promotion of mutual interest, and the ultimate success. I do not hesitate to vouch that all here promised will receive due attention, when the South fully appreciates her interest in these measures. But, Sir, where has been the market for the products of the northwestern States for years gone by, including a great portion of Kentucky and Tennessee? New Orleans. That market, however fruitful in demand and active in exportation in former times, now finds competition in the location of other markets originating in the rapid population of the South and West, among which are embraced South Alabama and Western Georgia. The deep solicitude, felt for improving the interests of the latter sections of country by railroads and steam navigation, speaks much for their population. The location of Rome at the head of the Coosa is one of a commanding character, as it is in contemplation to navigate that river by steam the ensuing fall, and a rail road is also in progress which will pass at that point.

One other consideration should prompt the citizens of Western Georgia and South Alabama to secure a commercial depot at Rome. The rail roads from the South to the Tennessee river at Ross Landing and other points on that river will concentrate trade to Rome from western Georgia and south Alabama. I am not jealous of a monopoly in that quarter, but observation has satisfied my mind that, although some objection is made at certain points may elicit general attention for a time, yet it does not invariably secure the aggregate of capital. Such a circumstance in this case would not be the interest of Western Georgia, when by a change of position in locality she would be entitled to participate more upon principles of equality.

For the Republican. Mr. Editor: In compliance with a request I see in your paper, over the signature of a voter, I cheerfully comply; therefore I send you this for as early an insertion as possible in your Journal, by which you will confer a favor on a friend.

I am a democratic republican, according to the precepts and principles given by George Washington in his Farewell Address, and other valuable documents bequeathed by our national Father.

I was favorable to Andrew Jackson's administration. In fact, I have such a high opinion of him, that although his heart may, in common with all mankind, err, yet his heart never indulged a wish, aside from the good of his country.

I am a union man, and had the honor of having the soundness of my faith tested by the nullification mania that pervaded South Carolina in 1833.

I am in favor of the present call session of the Legislature extending some relief to its citizens, by means of issues, predicated on the deposit and two per cent. fund, to be loaned on good and sufficient indemnities.

I am in favor of internal improvements because their benefits are incalculable to any community.

I am opposed to the present mitigation of the penal statute. I think if it was made more rigorous, it would be just so much the better; because at the same time it would give greater energy and confidence to the worthy citizen, it would strike terror the deeper into the minds of the malicious and rapacious.

I am opposed to stop laws, which only serve to impair public confidence; because after all that can be said about Banks, and their facilities, public confidence is the surest step-stone to a prosperous commerce.

I am opposed to electing Commission Merchants, or other speculators, Presidents or Directors of the State Bank or any of its branches; but the selection ought to be made from among the Farmers, the honest and sterling supporters of the State; and then we would not present the humiliating spectacle of the proud farmer of Alabama, having to crouch and succumb to a Commission Merchant, no matter how unwillingly, and to deposit in his hands his best interest and pay him in the bargain; no, but I think the honest farmer shall have the management of money matters, that the money will be equitably dealt out to all classes who can give the necessary securities, without any peculiar privileges to any, that we shall be enabled to draw honest cotton speculators to our markets, who will buy the cotton directly from the farmer, and thereby enable him to exercise his own judgment, whether he will sell his own crop, or entrust it in the hands of others.

I disavow any zeal for the county seat question, and am willing to concur in the will of the majority and lay that question at rest.

With these remarks, I shall conclude by observing, that if there is any other point on which any voter may wish to see my sentiments, if he will let it be known I will cheerfully comply.

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS. For the Republican. Mr. Editor: Permit me through the columns of your useful Journal to call public attention to an object of the first importance to the interests of this section of Alabama, and that portion of Georgia, bordering on, and embracing the head waters of the Coosa river; I refer to the improvement of the navigation of that stream from the falls in the vicinity of Wetumpka, to the flourishing town of Rome situated directly at the head of that river. The importance of improving the Coosa navigation will at once be obvious; when the improvements for extending inland commerce, east, west, north and south of this district, and also of that portion of country lying in the lately acquired territory bounding the head waters of that channel.

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cause the capital now vested in the Bank monopolies of the country, which gives us an unsafe currency, to be vested in the works of internal improvement, to build steam boats, to open rivers & canals, to build rail roads and rear up splendid manufactures from the bowels of the earth, and encourage industry in every branch of occupation. Such a system would give par money to the community from Maine to New Orleans, and to the extent of commerce, and could not as the old U. S. Bank did, become the creature of a party. A bank entirely under the control and for the interests of the Government could have no such object, no such tendency. Look for example at the State Bank of Alabama, where the stock is entirely owned by the State, and is it not the best system we have experienced? It only wanted checks upon too large issues from its specie bonus, yet it is a safe bank, and has supplied the State with finances for a term of years, without any material perversion from the interests of the citizens of the State.

For a government to be sustained almost free from taxation by a system of Banking would be equally beneficial to the citizens, from the man who pays a poll tax to the most wealthy of the country, and doubtless would avert the necessity of a direct tax, or a high tariff after the public resources are exhausted. A system of banking that would sustain the government, would be far preferable to an indirect tax on any other system that can be devised; and it is inevitable that either an indirect tax in some way, at no distant period, or it does appear that more could be effected for our country by such a system, with less liability to pernicious tendency than any system on earth. In no system could there be more equal interest to the country, and upon such a system, the very interest we now pay to support company bank monopolies, which fills our country with trash and distress, would pay the tax we owe to the government, and produce the many advantages we have enumerated.

Now, sir, in this hasty view of this important matter, we have only glanced at some of the leading features of the subject, therefore if we have erred we hope it may inspire the exertions of some more competent scriber.

DEMOCRACY. P. S. Mr. Editor, I will request you to cause the foregoing to appear in your columns, whether it agrees with your views on the subject or not.

From the Democrat. Mr. Editor: As the greatest and most extensive panic ever known in the history of the commercial world is now existing, and seriously felt by every citizen, it matters not how remote, I beg leave, with due deference, to assign a few reasons for the cause of this great pecuniary distress.

The opposition prints are liberal in their epithets, and vehement in their abuse, which they heap on the head of the old hero, who has just retired from the Presidential chair, and are particularly careful in attributing this universal distress to the acts of this great and good man, such as the specie order, removal of the deposits, &c. All must be constrained to acknowledge this one fact, that he has retired from office, more popular than any of his distinguished predecessors; and that he had, while in their service, the interests of his country and the welfare of its citizens nearest his heart. Some uncharitable partisans, have even been so illiberal as to wish, that the knell of his popularity would one day be sounded in his ears.

There are among us, demagogues and aspirants, who wish the honest yeomanry, the bone and sinew of the country, to believe, that this toil-worn and time honored patriot, has produced this universal bankruptcy. In justice to the character of General Jackson, I will merely state what I believe to be the cause of this wide spread ruin, and I appeal to the candor and consideration of every honest man, to testify to the truth of my remarks.

One cause, (this is generally acknowledged) is an inordinate desire in the people for ease and luxury, without using the slow and sure process of labor, rushing heedlessly into speculation, and buying property without any visible means of paying for it, and have builded on the hope, the false, delusive hope, that their property could be sold for much more, than they are bound to pay for it.

property has depreciated, fallen as far below its intrinsic value, as it has been above it, and hence this ponderous weight of debt and distress is left on their hands. This distress, some have really been unreasonable enough, sir to attribute to the specie circular, and removal of the deposits, when in fact as little connection exists between them, as exists between the bright, shining clouds of prosperity, and the dark, dismal clouds of adversity.

Another great cause is, the Legislatures of all the States have acted unwisely, and with little regard for the soundness of the currency, they have actually crowded the States with Banks, and flooded the country with enormous and dangerous amounts of paper issues, without any solid basis to support or justify such expansions. It is lamentably true, that every little village, it to be unable to protect and defend a Bank, must have a million, or half a million of dollars for their accommodation. It is the wantonness of indiscretion of our State Legislatures, sir, that has caused this alarming panic, and the cries and groans of millions of oppressed freemen, and groans of millions of the fact;—and yet, the ruin and consternation that has followed, is to be visited on the head of Gen. Jackson, who has not unfrequently warned them of the danger and imprudence of such a course.

These few facts, I submit, and if you think them worthy an insertion in your valuable journal, I would be glad that you would let them appear.

PUBLIUS.

MARRIED. On the evening of the 6th inst. by the Rev. Christopher Kelly, JOHN C. CATHEY to Miss ELIZABETH RODEN; both of this county. STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Isaac Young, living on Chickolocco, two miles below White Plains, two strays, one Black mare, 7 years old, 13 hands 1 inch high. Also one Black Stud Mule colt, two years old. June 3rd, 1837. M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK. June 15, 1837.—3t.

INVITATION TO TRADE. THE Subscriber would tender his sincere thanks to a liberal community for the patronage he has already received, & would therefore confidently solicit the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen, to examine his new arrival of Merchandise, fresh from the Cities, consisting of Dry Goods. Staple, Fancy, Clothing, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c. Hard-ware & Cutlery. Sickles, Wool Cards, Bells, Brass Kettles, Spurs, Bridle-Bits, Halter Chains, Chisels, Rasps, Files, Patent Butts, &c. &c. Saddlery, Medicines, Shoes and Boots, Fine China Ware, Tuscan & Fir Bonnets Sugar & Coffee, Hats and Caps, Tobacco & Candles, Powder & Shot, Guns, &c. &c. With many articles well adapted to the wants of the community, all of which I will sell on liberal terms for cash, or to punctual dealers on time. J. M. MITCHELL. Jacksonville, May 11, 1837.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Edmund Berry, living on Muskadine Creek, a Sorrel Horse Mule, four years old, and appraised to forty dollars before John G. Watkins, Esq. May 6, 1837. M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK. May 11, 1837.—3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP by James Sturin, living on the waters of Nance's Creek, a Sorrel Mare, eight years old, near fifteen hands high, both hind feet white, blaze face, and appraised to forty dollars. M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK. May 25, 1837.—3t.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Having located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to. April 27, 1837.—4t.

School Notice. We are authorized to state, on the part of those immediately interested, that the Ladies' School of this place, commenced its first course on Monday the 22d inst. And further, we are requested to say, that Miss THOMPSON, who takes charge of the institution, will consider it a favor, for all those Ladies, who may propose to join the classes, to enter as early in the term, as may be found convenient; as it is deemed important, to have the school fully organized as soon as possible.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY. TAKEN UP by John Bert living at the foot of Raccoon Mountain, about seven miles from Rawlingsville, one Iron Gray Mare mixed with roan hairs, near 15 hands high, about four years old this Spring, both hind feet white, & one of the fore feet white, some saddle spots and a star in his face, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised by James Gray and Jesse Bynum to fifty-five dollars 6th or May, 1837. ANDREW WILSON, J.P. June 1st, 1837.

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 Nonpariel body; Nonpariel, 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, No. 1 & 2; 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; 6, 7, 9, 12 & 15 lines Pica shaded; 8, 10, 12 & 16 lines Antique shaded. Also a large and beautiful collection of flowers 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; Mathematical, and physical signs; Diamond and Nonpariel 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; Nonpariel, Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Small Pica; Minion, Brevier, 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, or as good quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

CORNER & 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.

EDWARD SAVILLE.

BY CHARLES WHITEHEAD. (Concluded.)

I went forth one evening, and with much difficulty discovered the public house from which I had seen him emerging on that night. From the land-lord I obtained every particular. I required to know—Hastings had, it seems, changed his name—it was now Harris. He resided in one of the small rooms on the first floor of a house in a filthy court-yard; that is, if he had not left the neighborhood, for the man had not seen him for a month past.

Let Dr. Herbert be sent for immediately. You must take care of her. See that she wants nothing. 'Gracious God! it is my mistress!' said the woman, as she raised her head upon her knee. 'You will let her remain in the house, Mr. Saville—in one of the upper rooms.' 'In her own room, Mrs. Martin. I commit her to you. When she recovers, we can make other arrangements.'

WOMAN'S BLUSH. The apple blossoms' shower of pearl, The pear tree's rosier hue, Are beautiful as woman's blush— As evanescent, too.

DISSOLUTION. THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of ARNOLD & CROW, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS. Together with every other article usually kept in retail stores. His Goods are new and well selected in the city of New York; they were bought as Goods of the same quality have been by any other person, consequently will be sold as low.

Last Notice. ALL those indebted to Walter S. Daniel deceased and make immediate payment, or they will most positively find their notes and accounts placed in the hands of an officer for collection, this being the last notice, as I am necessarily compelled to leave the country in a short time.

NOTICE. DURING my absence at the Supreme Court, business which may be tendered for my management. He will at all times be found at my office.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Having settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

Planter's Hotel. WEST WETUMPKA, Alabama. J. D. HYPHREYVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has forded, Esq., and fitted it up for the reception of Larder will always be stored with the best provisions, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

J. FORNEY, Hardware & Cutlery, Saddlery, Groceries, Grocers-Ware, Boots & Shoes, Bolted Cloths, &c. &c. &c.

Medical School of Flora. 'Seize upon the truth wherever found, On Christian or on heathen ground, Among your friends among your foes; The plant's divine where'er it grows.'

ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to naught. At first He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While he continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the simple elements of medical knowledge with the results of his own speculation.

DRS. ELLISON & BUYS. HAVE located in Tarapin Valley, near the Cross Roads, (Hall & Lewis Store,) and have associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine, on the Botanic System, and will treat all cases confided to their care; to the best of their skill and ability.

DR. ELLISON & BUYS. This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern & Western States, where mercury is given in such great abundance.

Genuine Botanic Medicine, for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and will give to those who wish to become thoroughly Botanic Physicians, the requisite information, and free access to their Library, which contains a large and elegant selection of the best works on Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and collection of Dutch and Indian Medical works.

DR. ELLISON & BUYS. I do hereby certify, that my sister was attacked with pains, first in her legs, which soon became general throughout the whole system. She was a case of the most inveterate acute Rheumatism.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County. I do hereby certify, that sometimes in the month of August, 1834, my wife was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side; very dry cough, with a very high fever, and in this condition she lay confined, without any relief, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, who attended her in a few hours, and the third day she was able to walk the house; and in 4 days she was entirely freed from pain and soon in health as formerly.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County. This may certify to all whom it may concern, that my wife was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side; very dry cough, with a very high fever, and in this condition she lay confined, without any relief, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, who attended her in a few hours, and the third day she was able to walk the house; and in 4 days she was entirely freed from pain and soon in health as formerly.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County. For the benefit of the afflicted, I do hereby certify, that my brother was afflicted with what the Doctors called Hepatitis, or liver complaint. An eminent Physician of the old school was called in, and attended him, regularly for several months, under whose treatment he continued to worsen, and in this condition he was carried to Georgia, (living in S. C.) having heard of Dr. J. Buys, who was much swollen, and without the colour of his face, but in a short time he was perfectly cured, his face, as good health as any man. Given under my hand, this 10th day of May, 1835.

GEORGIA, Muscogee County. I do hereby certify, that my son, Marion S. Z. Ellison, was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. on the 13th day after he was attacked, a regular doctor was called to attend him, who did so regularly 4 days, but he continued to grow worse so regularly, and on the 18th day of his sickness, I called Dr. Ellison, when I very little expected him to survive the arrival of the Dr. but through the mercy of God and the use of the means employed, he yet remained in his life, and he has since recovered his health, and is now in the enjoyment of comfortable health.

GEORGIA, Meriwether County, Oct. 18th, 1835. This is to certify, that I have recently employed Dr. Z. Ellison in my family in a case of a long standing ulcer on the leg, and he has made a perfect cure of it, and he has since recovered his health, and is now in the enjoyment of comfortable health.

GEORGIA, Meriwether County, Dec. 10th, 1835. To all whom it may concern, I take this opportunity to make known for the benefit of the afflicted, that which time I have labored under disease a variety of dressing and complicated form, 1st under the name of Protrusion uteri, and periodical obstruction of the bowels, with its train of disagreeable symptoms, an affection of the liver, and during my affliction, I was attended by Dr. Adams of Zebulon Pike County, who prescribed for me about three months. 2d Dr. Phillips of this county about the same length of time. 3d Dr. Tinsley of Greenville about three months, all of which afforded any thing like permanent relief.

GEORGIA, Pike County. I do hereby certify that my wife has been afflicted with Rheumatism, in the back and limbs, which I was unable to turn in the bed for eight days, at which time Dr. Z. Ellison called on me, and proposed administering medicine, and applying Thomsonian system, and though I much dreaded from perspiration to cold water, my pain was so relieved, and was truly astonished, and was able to attend to my business, and what was more surprising to me, was the sensations I so much dreaded were of the most pleasant nature. Given under my hand this 5th day of February, 1836.

GEORGIA, Burke County. This is to certify that in the fall of 1834, I was afflicted with Rheumatism, in the back and limbs, which I was unable to turn in the bed for eight days, at which time Dr. Z. Ellison called on me, and proposed administering medicine, and applying Thomsonian system, and though I much dreaded from perspiration to cold water, my pain was so relieved, and was truly astonished, and was able to attend to my business, and what was more surprising to me, was the sensations I so much dreaded were of the most pleasant nature. Given under my hand this 5th day of February, 1836.

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BLANK DEEDS For sale at this Office.

losses. The private deposits were probably a hundred millions, so that a loss of TEN MILLIONS was thrown upon them also.

Thus the losses of merchants and speculators, to the amount of TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, were thrown on their own shoulders, and forced upon those members of the community who had no concern in their wild schemes of fortune-hunting.

The speculators are now attempting to force a part of their losses on the creditors of the Government. The merchants have brought in goods, and sold them for specie or its equivalent. They were allowed credit for the duties, and now they refuse to pay them "in specie or its equivalent." They insist that the Government shall receive in payment a currency ten per cent. below par, and in this currency pay off the public creditors. Every officer of the army and navy, soldier and sailor, every mechanic and laborer employed upon the public works, every clerk who writes for his daily bread, is to lose ten per cent. of his just and legal compensation, to help merchants and speculators to pay off their debts!

They now urge the stopped banks to increase their notes in circulation, and are pressing the issue of corporation and other change tickets, in all directions, so as to increase the paper in circulation, and cause it to depreciate down to fifteen, twenty, or fifty per cent. below specie. Every one per cent. of depreciation is a tax of a MILLION OF DOLLARS on the people who hold the notes, which goes to aid the speculators out of their difficulties. —Globe.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Such of the banks in the commercial cities as are really solvent may be made to resume specie payments, and with no great delay.

The merchants owe the banks. The banks are indebted to those who have made deposits with them, and to the holders of their notes. The merchants have various commodities for sale. Let those who have claims on the banks purchase commodities from the merchants, and pay them with bank notes and bank checks. Let the merchants use these notes and checks in discharging their obligations to the banks.

The result of this mode of proceeding would be in the case of any given bank be as follows: 1st. The whole active debt due by the bank; that is to say, the whole amount of its deposits and circulation, would be absorbed. 2d. The amount of debts due by the merchants to the banks would be greatly diminished. 3d. The bank would, at the close of the operation have the whole of the present stock of specie untouched, this it could then lend out, or, if the state of the times admitted make the basis of new credit issues.

Each man who has made a deposit in the bank or who holds bank notes, must judge for himself whether it will be best to retain in his hands the promises to pay of the banks and trust to future event for actual payment or sell their evidences of bank debt to the brokers for so much specie as they are able and willing to give; or buy commodities from the merchants on such terms as can be mutually agreed on. Much will depend on the price which will naturally vary with the character of the bank notes offered in exchange. This course of conduct steadily pursued would, in a short time, enable many of the banks to resume specie payment. But we suspect a part of them will be in no great haste to resume specie payments, and not a few of them should be glad if the present suspension would be perpetual. Banks of this character would as fast as they found their active debt absorbed in the manner above pointed out, create a new active debt by putting more notes into circulation. This evil the Legislature of each state should guard against by regulations of a penal character. The circumstances must be very peculiar which, in the present state of things, will induce a bank, managed by honest directors, to add a single dollar to its circulation, or to its loans or discounts, or in any way to increase the amount of either its investments or its responsibilities.

Kentucky had her relief laws and her irredeemable paper currency for more than ten years, for which she was roundly denounced in every quarter of the Union; yet the people of that State paid their postages and all dues to the United States, in specie, without a murmur, although specie formed no part of her circulation. Now, the very merchants who were loudest in abusing Kentucky relief laws, relieve themselves without law, and threaten to resist by force, the collection of postages, and other dues to the United States!

What will the Wickliffs, the Hardins, the Robinsons, the Crittendens, the Clays, the Clarks, &c. who so violently opposed the relief laws and Commonwealth's law of Kentucky, say to the relief sought, in defiance of all law, by the banks, and their debtors in general? May we not expect to hear them denouncing the banks, speculators and merchants, who, without law, have forced the banks to stop full-handed, with at least as much bitterness as they denounced their own fellow-citizens who sought relief

through the actions of their Legislature? —Globe.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Among the bills which have passed the lower house, one of the most wholesome is the one to prevent duelling, and likewise to put a stop to the detestable practice of wearing Pistols, Dirks, Bowie Knives &c. We are glad to see our Legislators directing their attention to this important subject. It speaks volumes for the onward march of morals in our community.

A Resolution requesting the President of the United States to rescind the Treasury order, has passed the House by a vote of 43 for, and 8 against the resolution. A Bill has passed the House by a vote of 31 to 15 granting banking privileges to the "Mississippi Rail Road Company" and increasing the capital three millions, in addition to the former amount, also giving it three branches to be located at Canton, Raymond and Galatin.

The Bill authorising the United States Bank of Pennsylvania to locate a branch in this State has been lost in the house by a vote of 22 for, and 35 against the bill. We also learn that the Bill authorising the Banks of this State to issue Post Notes has passed both houses, but have not learnt its features.

The cry has gone forth give us a national bank and it will be kept up until it is ascertained that the people are not to be brought into the measure and then it will be abandoned, we have evils enough to get through with, brought upon us by the late United States Bank, without wishing to curse the country with another bank of a similar kind. And we rest satisfied that the democracy of this country will never consent to a bank charter; that representative who would be guilty of so doing will be marked and condemned. Let the United States Bank party raise panics, break the banks, and bring this country to the very brink of ruin, the people will resist their efforts and sustain the shock, but still retain their firm belief that the United States Bank has been the principal cause of the mischief. —Jeffersonian Republican.

A conjuror, in Columbus, Georgia, is turning silver into gold. Could he turn bank notes into either gold or silver he would find employment enough, notwithstanding it is contended by some politicians that we are richer when the country is flooded with bank paper, and little or none of the precious metal in circulation; and that we are poorer when the latter is plenty and the former scarce. —Jeffersonian Republican.

He who loves gold is a fool; he who fears a slave, he who adores it, an idolator; he who hoards it up, a dunce—he who uses it little for that purpose, we should like to become wise in that way, about these days. —Philu. Mirror.

A HARD CASE. We saw an individual the other day propose to pay a five dollar store account with ten dollars of paper (Hawkinsville, Ga.) ten dollars. This man earned his money by the sweat of his brow. And thus we see the monstrous frauds practiced upon the laboring classes by the agency of the banks. Will the people get up a new race of these rascals? We think not. We have heretofore said that if nothing else, lessons to the tune of fifty per cent. will teach them to shun the banks. —Sihens Cou.

The Convention for Internal Improvement, Banking and Education, convened pursuant to publication, in the Senate Chamber, on Monday evening, at half past 7 o'clock, and was called to order by Judge Henry Thompson, a Delegate from Talladega county, who nominated Col. Alexander Bowie of Talladega county, for the Chair, which was concurred in, and Henry L. Martin, Esq. appointed Secretary, pro tem.

The names of all the counties in the State being called Alphabetically, the following gentlemen appeared, and enrolled their names as Delegates, to wit: From the county of

- Talladega.—W. P. Chilton, Esq. Gen. J. T. Bradford and Col. A. Bowie. Tallapoosa.—Henry Thompson, Esq. John H. Peters, Esq. Henry W. Russell Walker.—John C. Chainey, Esq. The Convention then proceeded to its organization by the election of Officers. Whereupon Col. John L. Hunter, a Delegate from Barbour County, was elected President, and Henry W. Russell Esq. Secretary. The following resolution was offered by Dr. Oliver of Montgomery and adopted: Resolved, That any gentleman who may feel authorized from the expression of public opinion, to represent the county in which he may reside, having no delegation in this Convention, be and is hereby authorized to take his seat. Wm. B. Martin, Esq. offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That a committee, composed of one Delegate from each county represented in this Convention, be appointed to collect facts and information in relation to the most practicable plan of internal improvement which the State of Alabama can now adopt, and report the same to the Convention at an early day as convenient. The Convention then adjourned till half past 7 o'clock Tuesday evening.

or Branch Bank shall neglect, or refuse to pay, on demand any bill, note or obligation, the corporation, according to the promise therein expressed, the holder of any such note, bill or obligation, shall be entitled to interest.

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Message of Governor Clay.

Delivered at the Called Session of the Legislature, on the 12th June, 1837.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE, AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—

At the period of your last adjournment, our State, and our country, generally, were in the enjoyment of almost unequalled prosperity. The planter had, for several preceding years, received most liberal and encouraging prices for his staple crops, and all others engaged in trade, every department of business had flourished, and been abundantly rewarded. Then, and for some time afterwards, almost universal credit and confidence prevailed. No one anticipated, and no one was prepared for the overwhelming reverse, which has so speedily followed. We all now see, and feel, the general prostration of credit and confidence, which has been produced by a few months' unprosperous season. All calculation has been baffled and deranged, and we are forced to realize that the planter, who was but the other day prosperous and happy, and the merchant who was buoyant with hope, and apparently well founded expectations of wealth and security, are now involved in pecuniary liabilities, from which it is impracticable, immediately to extricate themselves.

It is not universally true, that to know the cause of a disease is also to comprehend the means of cure; yet, it may not be wholly unprofitable, to recur to the source of our present difficulties, and to no time to indulge in any want of frankness. There is no doubt, in my opinion, that the very inception of the insupportable pressure, which now afflicts us, may be found in a redundant circulation of Banking capital, and Bank issues and accommodations, had accumulated, and been extended immensely beyond their former number and amount. In consequence, money became too abundant and too cheap, and every thing else rose far above its intrinsic value. Avarice, and avarice were imposing, flattering and deceptive; distinguished for a prudent caution, fell into error, and error, and error. The merchant was misled by a erroneous appreciation of the available capital of the country, and extended his purchases and his credit, to inordinate extent. The planter was induced, by the delusive hope of continued high prices for his staple, to make purchases of land and negroes at the most exorbitant rates. The confident expectation was indulged, that while the increase of the price with the increase of its production, there would be no decline of prices; and many of those, who had most credit and enterprise, have become most deeply involved.

Under these discouraging circumstances, as the low citizens began to search out and devise expedients to extricate themselves from their embarrassments, they held numerous public meetings, to deliberate on the evils, by which they were surrounded, and their appropriate remedies. A very large majority of those who met for this purpose, directed their attention to the Legislature, and pausing for the indications of public sentiment, the power of the Executive to convene the Legislature, being limited to "extraordinary occasions"—the run upon our banks became so universal, as to furnish new evidence of the loss of confidence; and, on the 16th of May, the Branch of the State Bank at Montgomery, found it necessary to suspend the payment of specie. So soon as this intelligence reached the seat of government, I felt assured the pressure on our other banking institutions would greatly increase and follow. Hence, I no longer doubted, it had become my imperative duty, to call you together, with all convenient despatch. Results have shown, how well founded were my apprehensions. On the 12th ultimo, all the Banks in Mobile ceased to redeem their notes in specie; and by the 25th, inclusive, every Bank in the State had suspended. I am not amongst the number, if there be any, who believe the country can be immediately relieved out of difficulties. But, much as we feel our inability to disentangle ourselves by a single effort, and rise, at once, above our misfortunes, there is no cause for despair. Our agricultural resources are not only abundant, but inexhaustible, and under the control of a people, distinguished for intelligence, still and industry. It must, however, in the nature of things, require time and patience, in their application, to extricate us from our pecuniary embarrassments, which now oppress, and bear us down. Time, with patience, perseverance and discretion, will conquer all our difficulties; and, in due season, we shall enjoy the comfortable enjoyment of a sound independence. It has been truly said that adversity teaches wisdom. May we not derive encouragement from the reflection, that the lessons now taught us with a more discreet judgment and prudent forecast, than we have ever before received?

The position which our Banks have been thus compelled to assume, presents for your consideration questions of the deepest interest to the State. The Constitution declares, "in case any Bank

shall neglect, or refuse to pay, on demand any bill, note or obligation, the corporation, according to the promise therein expressed, the holder of any such note, bill or obligation, shall be entitled to interest.

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Under these discouraging circumstances, as the low citizens began to search out and devise expedients to extricate themselves from their embarrassments, they held numerous public meetings, to deliberate on the evils, by which they were surrounded, and their appropriate remedies. A very large majority of those who met for this purpose, directed their attention to the Legislature, and pausing for the indications of public sentiment, the power of the Executive to convene the Legislature, being limited to "extraordinary occasions"—the run upon our banks became so universal, as to furnish new evidence of the loss of confidence; and, on the 16th of May, the Branch of the State Bank at Montgomery, found it necessary to suspend the payment of specie. So soon as this intelligence reached the seat of government, I felt assured the pressure on our other banking institutions would greatly increase and follow. Hence, I no longer doubted, it had become my imperative duty, to call you together, with all convenient despatch. Results have shown, how well founded were my apprehensions. On the 12th ultimo, all the Banks in Mobile ceased to redeem their notes in specie; and by the 25th, inclusive, every Bank in the State had suspended. I am not amongst the number, if there be any, who believe the country can be immediately relieved out of difficulties. But, much as we feel our inability to disentangle ourselves by a single effort, and rise, at once, above our misfortunes, there is no cause for despair. Our agricultural resources are not only abundant, but inexhaustible, and under the control of a people, distinguished for intelligence, still and industry. It must, however, in the nature of things, require time and patience, in their application, to extricate us from our pecuniary embarrassments, which now oppress, and bear us down. Time, with patience, perseverance and discretion, will conquer all our difficulties; and, in due season, we shall enjoy the comfortable enjoyment of a sound independence. It has been truly said that adversity teaches wisdom. May we not derive encouragement from the reflection, that the lessons now taught us with a more discreet judgment and prudent forecast, than we have ever before received?

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Upon the question, I thought, if such a measure were adopted, it should be made permanent, and pass off with the crisis, and be grafted permanently on our established policy. It appeared to me there were insuperable objections to the creation of a debt of eight millions, to hang over the State for twenty or thirty years at farthest. Again, I could not see how it would be possible to find purchasers for bonds, bearing an interest of six per cent. their par value—knowing, as I did, that the proportion of the five per cent. bonds under a law of the session, before last, was market twelve or fifteen months, and unsold. If relief should be sought through the issue of State bonds, the most plausible mode of opinion, which has been suggested, is to sell them to no one, except to be used for the payment of debts; to make the interest four or five years, bearing interest at the rate of twenty per cent. on the principal, and to be payable annually by the State, at the rate of five per cent. at the same periods, for twenty years. On this plan, it will be seen that borrowers would be bound to pay, at the expiration of one year, five per cent. more of the principal, than the amount in five years, the borrowers would be required to extinguish the debt to the State yearless. To ensure punctual payments, personal security, liens might be taken on real estate, to double the amount of the bond, or obligation to be given the effect of a judgment, upon which execution could be issued in default of paying the instalment due or any part thereof. As such a measure is merely intended to relieve the debtors, and not as any part of our system of Banking State would not, perhaps, expect, or consent to; but to cover the expense, incident to the preparation of the bonds, the borrower might be required to pay the half of one per centum, at the time of the loan. It is believed that a large portion of the credit capital of the country has been withdrawn from circulation, and hoarded up, for want of confidence in Banks, as well as individuals; and the security of this undoubted character, being at the rate of interest, would unlock this capital, and bring it again into active usefulness. It is also maintained that such bonds would serve as a medium of exchange, paying the debts of our merchants, in the Commercial Cities, and enabling them to extend indulgence to their numerous debtors. If there be reasonable assurance that these benefits would result from the proposed issue, it is certainly worthy of adoption. No good reason can be perceived for withholding the aid, or protection of the State, to individuals, if it can be afforded without lessening the public interest. If, however, we apprehend, such bonds would not answer the purpose of exchange, but would depreciate in value far below their nominal amount, and become a mere commodity of traffic and speculation, and might operate prejudicially to the credit of the State. At all events, if issued, the amount might be much more limited, than was proposed in the first instance, and to be used only as a loan to the relief which may now be afforded through the Bank. The principle of interposing the credit of the State for individual benefit, or convenience, is not original with the present exigency; though so far modified as to loan state bonds, instead of selling them, and instead of lending State bills. It is substituting paper of the State for the exclusive property, and its four Branches, entirely founded on the credit of the State. Much the larger portion of Capital employed in the State has been obtained by the sale of State bonds, and the value and usefulness from the pledged credit of the State; consequently, even if the State were to borrow the bills emitted by it, it is permitted to avail himself of them. While in the lights of experience, and feeling a just diffidence in my own judgment, I have endeavored to present the subject fairly, in all its bearings, and must refer the question, of the proposed issue, to your more enlightened determination. The idea of state notes, payable at distant periods, appears to be justly abandoned. To issue a large amount of them would, I think, inevitably depreciate our currency, and probably affect the credit of our Banks injuriously. No measures tending to such tendencies can be adopted with safety. From an intimation given in a former communication, you will not be surprised when I express my conviction, that an increase of Banking capital, at present, is not a feasible mode of relief. It would, perhaps, be impracticable, at this period of universal prostration, to extend the period of universal prostration of the Banks, or the number of State Banks, on the plan heretofore proposed. The large amount of five per cent. bonds, in Branches, and to pay the State Stock in the hands of Mobile, which could not be disposed of in the prosperous times of last year, and which attempt to raise Capital in that made would be a waste of time, and no other has been suggested. Stock Bank, whence could individuals obtain a loan, to pay in half the Capital Stock, and the vaults of almost every Bank in the United States, and commercial confidence is prostrated. I regret to find that some are disposed to charter the Bank of the United States, as a remedy for existing evils. It is due to candor, and in my opinion, to say emphatically, that such a measure is equally adverse to the establishment of a United Bank on like principles. The Bank of the United States did not prevent the commercial prostration of 1819; it did not avert the pressure of 1825; nor, (though it is still in operation) has it added to its name, with the same capital, and perhaps as many agencies, as it had in the year of 1837. In common with the other Banks, it has been forced to prolong its existence by suspending specie payments. Independently of the absence of any express charter by Congress, I believe the tendency of such a Bank is alike dangerous to the purity and stability of our institutions. We have but recently seen its capacity to do evil. We have witnessed sudden expansions and contractions of access

its intermeddling with elections and... its corrupting influence over the... refusal to pay over the public funds...

In publishing proposals in this week's paper for establishing a Newspaper Press at Rome, Ga. we wish it distinctly understood by the patrons and friends of the Republican, that it is not our design to move the office of this Journal to that place...

the trash from our country with which we are so much embarrassed, and operate equally on the interests of every citizen of the United States.

Maj. McVay took his seat in the Chair. The other Officers of the Senate of the last session, were re-chosen: 1500 copies of the Message were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.—Flag.

LOST IN Jacksonville, or between there and Alexandria, a pair of Spectacles, with silver temples, and brown paper case—the finder will oblige me by leaving them with Col. Hoke, or deliver them to me—and be suitably rewarded. JOHN RAGLAND.

PROPOSALS For publishing in the Town of Rome, Ga. a weekly Newspaper, to be called the WESTERN GEORGIA ADVOCATE AND SENTINEL.

In issuing proposals for publishing a Newspaper under the foregoing title in the Town of Rome, the undersigned deem it their duty to speak in language plain and unequivocal. Their former connexion with the newspaper Press, has afforded them opportunity to acquire correct information relative to many duties growing out of this relation, and they are apprised of the assumption of high responsibilities, in entering upon the important trust of conducting a political and miscellaneous Journal; they are also aware the path is trite, and that it has been trodden by more experienced ability.

At present, from a variety of causes, unsatisfactorily investigated, there exists a great depression in the money market productive of general agitation in the country, but such revolutions generally find correctives when the cause of such results becomes properly understood, and when a thorough scrutiny is had on this subject, though the mainspring of causes have been of a variant character, appropriate remedies for this evil will be successfully applied, and the people find a speedy and happy termination of the present derangement of the currency.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Edmund Berry, living on Muskadine Creek, a HORSE MULE, four years old, and appraised to forty dollars before John G. Watkins, Esq. May 6, 1837. M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK. May 11, 1837.—3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Isaac Young, living on Chockolocco, two miles below White Plains two strays, one Black mare, 7 years old, 13 hands 1 inch high.—Also one Black Stud Mule colt, two years old. June 3rd, 1837. M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK. June 15, 1837.—3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY. TAKEN UP by John Bert living at the foot of Raccoon Mountain, about seven miles from Rawlingsville, one Iron Gray Mare mixed with roan hairs, near 15 hands high, about four years old this Spring, both hind feet white, & one of the fore feet white, some saddle spots and a star in his face; no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised by James Grays and Jesse Bynum to fifty-five dollars 6th or May, 1837. ANDREW WILSON, J.P. June 1st, 1837.

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; Minion, Nos. 1, 2 & 3; Minion on Brevier body; Brevier on Minion body, Nos. 1, 2 & 3; 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, No. 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 ornamental; 6, 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 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.

The Mercantile Business FORMERLY conducted by Arnold & Crow, will be continued in future by Wm. Arnold alone, at the old stand, on the south side of the public square. He returns his most grateful acknowledgments to his old customers and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and most respectfully solicits a continuation of their favors. He will keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of

STABLE & FANCY GOODS, Together with every other article usually kept in retail stores. His Goods are new and well selected in the city of New York; they were bought as low as Goods of the same quality have been by any other person, consequently will be sold as low. Be so good as to call and examine for yourselves. WILLIAM ARNOLD. June 1st, 1837.—4t.

Last Notice. ALL those indebted to Walter S. Daniel deceased are respectfully requested to come forward and make immediate payment, or they will most positively find their notes and accounts placed in the hands of an officer for collection, this being the last notice, as I am necessarily compelled to leave the country in a short time. PHILIP SPANN. Alexandria, Ala. June 1st, 1837.—4t.

NOTICE. DURING my absence at the Supreme Court, Wm. M. Montgomery, Esq. will receive any business which may be tendered for my management. He will at all times be found at my office. W. B. MARTIN. June 1st, 1837.—3t.

BLANKS Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office. Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms. JOB PRINTING, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE. BLANK DEEDS: For sale at this Office.

An extra session of the N. J. Legislature is convoked for the 22d instant.

Gold coinage at the Mint during the month of April, 1837. Remaining uncoined 31st March. \$191,800 Deposited for coinage in April. Coins United States old standard. \$9,920 Bullion United States. 10,375 Foreign coins. 73,040 Do. Bullion. 205,505 ————— 298,840

Half Eagles coined in April. \$490,640 Remaining uncoined 30th April. \$181,000 \$509,640

LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA. CALLED SESSION, June 12, 1837. The House convened at 10 o'clock, this forenoon, and organized by making choice of all the officers of the last session, with the exception of the Engrossing Clerk, the election of whom was postponed until to-morrow morning. Seventy-eight members answered to their names at the first call of the House. After the organization, a committee was chosen on the part of the House, in conjunction with one from the Senate, to wait upon his excellency the Governor, and inform him that both branches of the Legislature were in session, and ready to receive any communication that he might have to make to them. After the reading of the Message, 1000 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

IN SENATE.—A quorum being present. Maj. McVay of Lauderdale, having been the presiding officer of the last session, was requested to take the Chair. Maj. McVay then addressed the Senate, saying that doubts having been expressed by some persons, as to the propriety of his taking the Chair without re-election, he did not wish to assume the responsibility of presiding over their deliberations without the full approbation of the Senate. It was then moved that as many as were in favor of his taking the Chair, should say aye, and those opposed to it, no. The vote being unanimous in the affirmative.

Mr. Editor:—It is remarkable men can agree on a subject better than that of money, and the facilities by which it should be acquired. This difference perhaps is right, as it grows out of a constitutional disparity of views; and no feature in the correct encyclopedia of human economy so perverts or corrects calculation as covetous anxiety to acquire wealth. "DEMOCRACY" is favorable to the creation of a National Bank by Congress with a capital of from fifty to seventy five millions of dollars, one third of which amount is to constitute the parent Institution, and the balance, two thirds, "to be granted for branches in the States," provided the States should accept the gratuity and subscribe, by permission, for two thirds the amount of stock according to their federal representation. With due deference to the opinions of my friends on this subject, I must protest against terms "grant, permitted" &c. as used by him in relation to the privilege of the States becoming interested in this great national superstructure, they rather strong of federal supremacy and centralization. What, Sir, is the definitive character of the federal government? It is the first-born of sovereignty in union with express limitations and restrictions in the exercise of powers vested in the States. There is not, Sir, I challenge proof, one sense in the Constitution of the United States authorizing Congress to create a National Bank; and solidationists say the States have no constitutional right to create Banks, if so, we are a bankless nation by the absence of both power and right. But, Sir, what would a capital of seventy-five millions in a Bank do in the fiscal operations of a government, when Congress can by one sweeping legislation hurl forty millions to the four winds in one session? Why, Sir, it would be no more in the hands of Congress than the dancing of note in the sunbeams; in addition to this, the reckless of all economy should not be empowered to dabble in money matters so extensively. Your correspondent, Sir, is in favor of the people managing their own interest in their own way, and there is nothing prohibitory in the principle, I suggest to my friend D. the outlines of a National Institution, every way calculated to answer the purposes of government—the merchant, mechanic, agriculturist, and day laborer. Each State, respectively, in this confederacy, have the right to create Banks upon the basis of their revenue; then do so; general government has the right to hold stock in any public institution for the benefit of the parties concerned, or for purposes of general good. If the right of the general government to take stock in Banks, and public improvements be questioned, gentlemen are referred to its source in the U. S. Bank, Cumberland Road, Louisville, and Shippingport Canal, and others necessary to recite. Individual citizens are free, and is their right as freemen, to vest their money in banks for banking purposes. Here, Sir, are three rights, and to make this matter really constitutional, each State by her own act must secure the right of banking to the people by their respective institutions, this South Carolina and Alabama will not have to do, and they stand as beacon hills in this respect, having acted on the above principle in relation to constituting banks. I shall not, Sir, limit the amount of capital necessary in this case, but shall require the parties to pledge real estate to the amount of their respective investments; and that this institution be preserved from political intrigue and corruption, the parties interested must each elect and act as checks each upon the other. Example: In case of the federal Directory being deposed to promote the elevation of some individual to the Presidency, contrary to the views and wishes of the State Directory, they meet opposition on the very threshold of the Institution, and vice versa. As for individual stockholders it is their interest, nor will they do so, to lend their money for electioneering purposes. Here then, we have an institution guarded against the ability, at least, of the machinations of dealing and corrupt politicians; and one adapted to the interests of the Government and the wants of the people. The permanency of such an institution could not be questioned, having for its basis the faith and revenue of both the Federal and State Governments, and also a vast and unestimated amount of individual capital. In such an institution, domestic and foreign confidence would be exercised with the most implicit reliance, and justly too. The facilities of this Bank would be coextensive with its universality of operations; from Main to Florida, its currency would bear the stamp of solvency on its very face, and to facilitate the commercial transactions of the country, Banks of deposit could be located at any point necessary, both for the accommodation of the merchant, the planter, and the government in her fiscal operations. An additional superiority of character attaching to this institution, and it is every thing in banking, would be its tendency to retain the specie of the country at home; this would result from its extraordinary permanency and stability. "Such a system of banking would doubtless drive

THE REPUBLICAN. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JUNE 22, 1837. We are authorized to announce... We are authorized to announce... We are authorized to announce... Cotton looking up. Following slip from the Huntsville Democrat "Cotton looking up," confirms the correct views on the subject published last week. We are still of the opinion, cotton will substitute of cash in liquidating fore against our Merchants. The merchant planter's stock, the planter will pay the country, in Banks, &c. and the motto in circulation at home.—This is right, people say.—Amen. COTTON LOOKING UP. It is our pleasure to have it in our power to read an article with the pleasing words—Cotton looking up. The accounts from New Orleans are more favorable to the interests of the planter. Banks have suspended specie payments, when we had no Bank in North Alabama. In Mobile of small capital, every merchant planter buyer, and the competition for the article of the planter a fair price for the fruits of his labor. But as the Banks began to multiply, the numerous dealers in Cotton became more limited, from the fact that the merchant could then make advances for goods through the Banks, whereas they could only be paid for by the shipment of the goods. The suspension of specie payments of course as the exchange facilities for foreign purposes, such as the Banks are concerned in that particular branch of commerce, there had as well be no banks. Hence we find since the paper banks have multiplied, the banks of Cotton have been much sought after, as furnishing the only medium by which payments can be effected abroad. With the price of Cotton, we hear of one crop at 11 cents in New Orleans; we hear of some crops for other crops at similar rates—but ordinary prices may be estimated at from 8 to 10 cents.

THE MISSING TRIBES.

Curiosity, which has been on tip-toe to hear the lecture of Mr. Noah, on the missing tribes, was gratified at length on Tuesday, the fourteenth ult. when he delivered it before a very crowded audience, at Clinton Hall.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE. I have heard a story somewhere of a merchant who collected a party together to give eclat to one of those little family festivals which brighten the dark track of life, and cheer the human heart in every clime.

hand each side of the candle, with the open palm upward, and the distending fingers pointed towards the object of his care, which as his hands gradually met, was secured in the clasping or locking of his fingers, and safely removed from the head of the barrel.

Bennett, of the New York Herald, says: "The present evils which afflict the country are the joint production of all parties and all classes. They have been produced by overbanking, overtrading, overspending, overliving, overdrinking, overborrowing, overeating, overreaching, overpraying, overinventing, overfiddling, and overacting of every kind and description, except overploughing, which alone is the foundation of society and the corner stone of civilization."

It is with painful feeling that we announce the fatal termination of a duel between two of our citizens, Mr. Wm. T. Gholson and Mr. Albert Jackson, on Monday morning last, on the Arkansas shore of the Mississippi. The original cause of this lamentable result was of a very trifling nature—but each feeling himself aggrieved, and unwilling to make satisfactory concession, they crossed the river on Monday morning to settle the grievances by killing one another.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist. GEORGIA BANKS. There are now in operation sixteen banks, besides the Central Bank. The following banks were chartered by the last legislature, and may begin operation during the present year.

The Bank of Brunswick.—The capital stock \$200,000; but as soon as the Brunswick and Altamaha Canal shall be completed and in full operation; the capital stock will be increased to \$1,000,000; and as soon as the Brunswick and Florida Rail Road and Apalachicola River, from Brunswick to the Apalachicola River, the capital stock may be increased to \$3,000,000.

The Oculgee Bank.—Capital \$500,000. Charter forfeited at any time the bank shall refuse to redeem its notes in gold or silver. The personal property of the stockholders bound for the ultimate redemption of the notes.

The Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of Columbus: Capital at \$1,000,000. The personal property of the stockholders bound for the ultimate redemption of the notes.

Lucy Waller, Complainant, vs. John Waller, Respondent, IN CHANCERY. I AME the Complainant by her Attorney in open Court, and it being shown to the satisfaction of this State—It is ordered by the court that publication be made for four weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, that the defendant plead answer or defence by the next term of this court, or this bill will be taken as confessed.

The Mercantile Business FORMERLY conducted by Arnold & Crow, will be continued in future by Wm. Arnold alone, at the old stand, on the south side of the public square. He returns his most grateful acknowledgements to his old customers and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and most respectfully solicits a continuation of their favors. He will keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS, Together with every other article usually kept in retail stores. His Goods are new and well selected in the city of New York; they were bought as low as Goods of the same quality have been by any other person, consequently will be sold as low. Be so good as to call and examine for yourselves.

WILLIAM ARNOLD. June 1st, 1837.—4f.

Last Notice. ALL those indebted to Walter S. Daniel dec'd and make respectfully requested to come forward and make immediate payment, or they will most positively find their notes and accounts placed in the hands of an officer for collection, this being the last notice, as I am necessarily compelled to leave the country in a short time.

PHILIP SPANN. Alexandria, Ala. June 1st, 1837.—4f.

NOTICE. DURING my absence at the Supreme Court, Wm. M. Montgomery, Esq. will receive any business which may be tendered for my management. He will at all times be found at my office.

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

His office is in Jacksonville.

Planter's Hotel. WEST WETUMPKA, Alabama. J. D. HYNPHREYVILLE, respectfully taken the House recently occupied by L. J. Bradford, Esq., and fitted it up for the reception of Ladies, either transient or permanent. As his market affords, and his Stables with the best provender, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

March 30, 1837.—3m. The Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega Register, will publish the above notice 3 months, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

J. FORNEY, IS just receiving at his Store in Jacksonville, south side of the Public Square, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, Hardware & Cutlery, Saddlery, Groceries, Books & Stationery, Queens-Ware, Bolting Cloths, &c. &c. &c. Carefully selected in the Northern markets, and well adapted to the wants of this section of country. For the patronage heretofore received he tender his grateful acknowledgements, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

He respectfully invites his old friends and customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves. Jacksonville, Ala. June 1st, 1837.

INVITATION TO TRADE. THE Subscriber would tender his sincere thanks to a liberal community for the patronage he has already received, & would therefore confidently solicit the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen, to examine his new arrival of Merchandise, fresh from the Cities, consisting of

Dry Goods. Staple, Fancy, Clothing, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c. Hardware & Cutlery. Saddlery, Medicines, Fine China Ware, Tobacco & Candles, Powder & Shot, Guns, &c. &c. With many articles well adapted to the wants of the community, all of which I will sell on liberal terms for cash, or to punctual dealers on time.

J. M. MITCHELL. Jacksonville, May 11, 1837.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP by James Strin, living on the waters of Nance's Creek, a Sorrel Mare, eight years old, near fifteen hands high, both hind feet white, blaze face, and appraised to forty dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK. May 25, 1837.—3f.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this Office. Medical School of Flora. Seize upon the truth wherever found, On Christian or on heathen ground, Among your friends among your foes; The plant's divine where'er it grows.

As the trees known by its fruit, so is the plant Flora's remedies by its made strong in curing many that had tried all the wisdom of Medical Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of medicine, with poisonous remedies, which only served to make them wretched and miserable. There is a growth and grandeur in all the works of the All-wise, The labours of man may perish; for like himself, they are often vanity and lies; but the do-

ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to naught. At first He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While he continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the simple elements of medical knowledge with the results of his own speculation. In this course he has pursued his way for three thousand years, to his sad disappointment and bitter sorrow; bold to confess, "the results have been fruitful in mischief, and almost barren of good," that the whole "pretended science" resolves itself into the "art of conjecture," the "science of guessing" "striking in the dark" a "scheme of learned quackery" "Temple unroofed and crumbled at the foundation." (See Drs. Abercrombie, Lintaund, Rush, Morgagni, Waterhouse, &c. &c.)

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed Certificates, and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and Eveleigh of South Carolina, Dr. Ripley of New Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Surgeons all that the U. S. Army, who "pledge themselves in profession, that the Botanic System has a decided preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, writes, "I am a late professor of the theory and practice of Physic in the Medical Colleges of Paris, of London, and Edinburgh, taking the lead in the noble work of redeeming the Medical world, in arresting the practice of poisoning the human system, and sending millions of toothless, haggard and mutilated beings, to people the regions of death. Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, remarks:—"Among the numerous poisons that have been used for the cure or alleviation of diseases, there are few that possess more active, and of course more dangerous powers than Mercury." Hear the woful list of evils attending its use: "Retchings, impaired vision, den failure of strength, as if just dying, violent shaking depression of spirits, intolerable feelings, nervous agitations, paralysis, incurable mania, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, bones of the face destroyed, and miserable death." "These maladies" continues the doctor, "have embittered life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable that many of the suicides that disgrace our country, from this state of the nervous system, are produced by the mercurial practice."

This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern & Western States, where mercury is given in such great abundance. The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind. He, after bewailing the defects and disasters of matting prospects of that hope, which he often proclaimed from his desk, that the day would arrive, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection, that it would be able to remove all the diseases of man; and leave but old age; for such is my confidence, said he, in the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed some lonely weed trampled under foot, might furnish a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the Schools of Physic."

DRS. ELLISON & BUYS, HAVE located in Tarapin Valley, near the Cross Roads, (Hall & Lewis' Store), and have associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine, on the Botanic System, and will treat all cases confided to their care, to the best of their skill and ability.

Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power. He has been Agent for the last several years during which he travelled and practised some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the last year he practised in the City of Columbus, Georgia, in connexion with Dr. B. R. Thomas, from whom he obtained Dr. L. Durham's invaluable Remedies, together with his mode of treating chronic diseases, which are so highly celebrated throughout the State of Georgia; also many valuable Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice, which have been obtained at great expense. Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specialty in their success in Practice, a few of the many testimonials that are in their possession are hereunto annexed.

Dr. Ellison & Buys will keep constantly on hand, at their office in Tarapin Valley, a Large Stock of Fresh Genuine Botanic Medicine, for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and will give to those who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the Botanic System, the requisite information, and free access to their Library, which contains a large and elegant selection of the best works on Anatomy, Philosophy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Also a collection of Dutch and Indian Medical works. For the accommodation of those living at a distance, Dr. Ellison or Buys will meet them in the several counties on the following days, viz: first day of May, June, July, August, on the second day of May, June, July, August, September, on the third day of each of the above months at the house of Richmond Hammonds in the Rev. Henry Cox's, St. Clair County; and on the fifth at Wm. Cross in Shelby County; and on the sixth day, at Jesse Benton's in Shelby County; and on the seventh, at Robert S. Dwiggin's Monticello, on the eighth day at the Shelby Springs; and on the ninth day at Columbiana; and on the tenth, at John Cottingham's, Wilsonville, Shelby County; and on the eleventh, at John W. Kidd's, McLeroy's, in Talladega County; and on the twelfth day, at W. E. Sawyer's, Mardisville; on the thirteenth, at Gideon Riddle's, Talladega; on the fourteenth, at Francis Sifts, Benton Co. on the sixteenth, at Wm. T. Givens, Benton Co. on the seventeenth day, at Col. John Turner's, and on the eighteenth day of the above months, at Williamson Todd's, with medicines prepared in the best manner, calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all cases will be moderate.

N. B. Those living at a distance, that desire the benefits of this practice, and cannot attend in person, will please send the symptoms of their disease in writing. All letters addressed, to receive attention, must be post paid, and directed to Ladiga P. O. Tarapin Valley, Benton County, Ala. Fits, Cancers, Ulcers, &c. of every description will be undertaken. No cure—No pay. The patient must board convenient to their office.

CERTIFICATES. GEORGIA, DeKalb County. I do hereby certify, that sometime in March, 1834, I was recontacted with what the Regular Physicians called a disease of the Liver, &c. &c. that in a few hours I was in a state of insupportable pain, and in a few days the seat of the disease was broken up, and two weeks thereafter I was in my business, and I can safely say that I was five months benefited from Dr. Buys' prescriptions, and did in six months with the same disease in a second attack, where I was attended by a Regular Physician.

JOHN STEPHENS. GEORGIA, DeKalb County. This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I was afflicted with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side, very much attended with a very high fever, and in this condition she lay confined, without any relief for several hours, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, and did her in a few hours, and the third day she was in about her business as usual. Given under my hand this the 22d day of December, 1836.

JAMES DLANON. GEORGIA, DeKalb County. I do hereby certify, that my sister was afflicted with pains, first in her legs, which in a few days became general throughout the whole body, and she was unable to turn herself, and she was a case of the most inveterate acute Rheumatism I ever witnessed. In this condition Dr. Buys was called on to attend her, and in two days she was able to walk the house; and in 4 days she was entirely freed from pain and soon in her health as formerly.

JAMES BARR. GEORGIA, DeKalb County. For the benefit of the afflicted, I do hereby certify that my brother was afflicted with what the Regular Physicians called Hepatitis, or liver complaint. A medical aid, and attended him regularly for about two months, under whose treatment he continued worse, and in this condition he was carried to Georgia (living in S. C.) having heard of Dr. J. Buys' cures, was placed under his care, at which time he was much swollen, and without the colour of his face, but in a short time he was perfectly cured, and is in as good health as any man. Given under my hand, this the 10th day of May, 1833.

JOHN McWILLIAMS. GEORGIA, Muscogee County. I do hereby certify, that my son, Marion S. Child, was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. Army, on the 13th day after he was attacked, a regular doctor was called to attend him, who did so regularly 4 days, but he continued to grow worse all the time, and on the 18th day of his sickness, I called Dr. Ellison, when I very little expected him to survive the arrival of the Dr. but through the mercy of God, and the use of the means employed, he met with success. He was perceptibly mending within 24 hours after Dr. Ellison first prescribed for him, and he has continued to mend and is now in the enjoyment of comfortable health.

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN. Russell County, Ala. Nov. 28th, 1836. This is to certify, that I have recently employed Dr. Z. Ellison in my family in a case of a long standing ulcer on the leg, and he has made a perfect cure in two of the Regular Physicians of Columbus had failed.

WILLIAM D. LUCAS. Georgia, Meriwether County, Oct. 18th, 1836. I do hereby certify, that my son aged 17 years was very afflicted, with a settled pain and soreness in his breast and head, in so much that he became pale and emaciated, and for the last four years he has been unable to perform his business, and he has been immediately preceding the 16th of July last, when he was called on by Dr. Z. Ellison for medical aid, and he was entirely unobstructed, he was evidently rapidly recovering, but I am now happy to testify, that by the blessings of God and the use of the means, he is now in good health and has not had any of the symptoms of the disease for the last month.

JONATHAN REEDER. Meriwether County, Georgia, Dec. 10th, 1836. To all whom it may concern, I take this method to make known for the benefit of the afflicted, that I have become very bad in the year 1830. My distressing and complicated form, 1st under the character of Prolapsus uteri, and periodical obstructions, 2nd an affection of the liver, and during my afflictions, several of the regular Doctors were employed in my case, but they all failed to give me any relief. 1st Dr. Adams of Zebulon Pike County attended me for about three months. 2d Dr. Dr. Phillips of this county about the same length of time. 3d Tinsley of Greenville about three months, and all without affording any thing like permanent relief.

Dr. Ellison was called on a certain day, my husband called on me to prescribe for my case, which was at that time distressing, I being confined to my bed the most of my time, and I took medicine from him three months at the end of which, I was substantially relieved, and I am now in the enjoyment of comfortable health.

SARAH PHILLIPS. Alabama, St. Clair County. This may certify that in the summer of 1834, my family were suddenly and violently attacked with bilious fever, in so much that three days from the commencement thereof, there were six of my family (including my wife) prostrated by it, at which time I called on Dr. Z. Ellison, who relieved them all in a few days, and they all recovered speedily, except one of my children, that lingered for a while, but finally recovered.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1835. VALENTINE NIX. In addition to the above statement, I further testify, that Valentine Nix lived at my Ferry, near the mouth of Willis Creek, and I visited them during their illness, and know that theirs were confirmed cases of bilious fever, and that they were relieved by Dr. Ellison as above stated.

PETER WAGNON. GEORGIA, Pike County. I do hereby certify that my wife has been for several years, subject to a severe pain in her back, extending to her shoulders; and about the 15th of December 1835, Dr. Z. Ellison spent a night with me, and prescribed for the pain in her back and shoulders, which had been unusually severe for the last three weeks, but by following his directions, she has been entirely relieved.

Given under my hand, this the 26th January, 1836. J. H. CULPEPPER. GEORGIA, Butts County. I do hereby certify, that in the fall of 1834, I was afflicted with Rheumatism, in the back and hips, and which I was unable to turn in the bed for eight or ten days, at which time Dr. Z. Ellison called on me, and proposed administering medicine, and applying the Thomsonian system, and though I much dreaded the operation and sudden transition from heat to cold, I ventured the operation, and was truly astonished to find such sudden relief, after being twice steamed, was able to attend to my business, and what was most surprising to me, was the sensations I so much dreaded, were of the most pleasant nature. Given under my hand this 5th day of February, 1836.

THOMAS WILSON. This is to certify that in the fall of 1834, I was afflicted with Rheumatism, in the back and hips, and which I was unable to turn in the bed for eight or ten days, at which time Dr. Z. Ellison called on me, and proposed administering medicine, and applying the Thomsonian system, and though I much dreaded the operation and sudden transition from heat to cold, I ventured the operation, and was truly astonished to find such sudden relief, after being twice steamed, was able to attend to my business, and what was most surprising to me, was the sensations I so much dreaded, were of the most pleasant nature. Given under my hand this 5th day of February, 1836.

THOMAS WILSON. A FEW COPIES OF GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, For sale at this Office.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1837.

NO. 24.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT. No subscription received for less than one year in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor.

Terms of Advertising.—Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first insertion, and 1.00 for each continuation. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden by the advertiser. Advertisements for six or twelve months, by special arrangement.

ATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. He practices in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Wilkes, and Benton. He renders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties to the public in general, and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approval of those who entrust him with business. He pledges himself to business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

School Notice.—We are authorized to state, on the part of those immediately interested, that the Ladies' School of this place, commenced its first course on Monday, 22d inst. And further, we are requested to say, that Miss Thompson, who takes charge of the institution, will consider it a favor, for all those persons, who may propose to join the classes, to come as early in the term, as may be found convenient, as it is deemed important, to have the school organized as soon as possible.

ENTERTAINMENT.—T. W. HATCHETT, would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT at Rockford, Coosa County, for the accommodation of travellers—his fare will be as good as can be obtained. Rockford, May 17th, 1837.—St. The Talladega Register will insert the above notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.—TAKEN UP by Redman G. Stewart, one Sorrel Horse supposed to be six years old, both hind feet white, black face, no brands or marks perceptible, and appraised for \$100. M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK. May 25, 1837.—St.

ABSCONDED.—ON the 29th March, one large bay horse, sixteen hands high, six or seven years old, thin in the collar, left hind foot white, marked with a saddle and collar, shod, with about half worn shoes before and new ones behind, with a small round his neck; he may probably aim to get to Talladega. Any person delivering said horse to T. Talladega, shall be liberally rewarded. Information thankfully received. RUFUS M. MYNATT. April 20, 1837.

NOTICE.—COMMITTED to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on the 19th April, 1837, a negro man named GREEN, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, about six feet high, very stout built, yellow complexioned, conveyed off some time since, by a man named Ivens, from Elbert Hilder, living in Pickens County, Ala. The owner of the above named slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. FIELDING SNOW, Jailor. April 20, 1837.—St.

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 Pollock, Wilkes County, Alabama, about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his eye. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away. Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor. February 5th, 1837.—St.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY.—TAKEN UP by Alexander Bratton, one Bay Horse, about 14 hands high, twelve or thirteen years old, a scar on his neck supposed to be caused by the fistula, a lump about the groin, no other marks or brands perceptible, raised by John Bert and Jesse Bynum to twenty dollars, 6th of May, 1837. ANDREW WILSON, J. P. June 1st, 1837.

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

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

THE TWIN DOOMED.

BY C. P. HOEFMAN.

"I win, born they live, twin born they die; in grief and joy twin hearted, Like buds upon one parent bough, twin doomed, in death not parted."

The superstition embodied in the above distich, is very common in those parts of New York and Dutch population. It had its influence with Domine Dewitt, from the moment that his good fortune presented him with the twin brothers, whose fate was the subject of our story. He regarded them from the first as children of fate—accidents that were lent to their parents to be re-acted so soon, that it was a waste of feeling, if not an impious intermeddling with Providence to allow parental affection to devolve in its full strength upon them.

They were waves, he thought, upon the waters of life, which it hardly concerned his heart to calm. The death of the mother, which soon followed the birth of the twins, confirmed this superstitious feeling, and their forms were henceforth ever associated with images of gloom, in the breast of their only surviving parent. Old Dewitt, however, though a selfish and contracted man, was not wanting in the ideas of duty which became his station as a Christian pastor. He imparted all the slender advantages of education which were shared by his other children, to the two youngest; and though they had not an equal interest in his affections with the rest, he still left them unvisited by any harshness whatsoever. The indifference of their father was, in fact, all of which the twins had to complain.

The consequence was natural; the boys being left so much to themselves, became all in all to each other. Their pursuits were in every respect the same. At school, or in any quarrel, or scene of boyish faction, the two Dewitts were always named as one individual; and as they shot up toward manhood, they were equally inseparable. If Ernest went out to drive a deer, Rupert always accompanied him to shoot partridges by the way, & if Rupert borrowed his brother's rifle for the larger game, Ernest in turn would shoulder the smooth bore of the other to bring home some birds at the same time. Together, though, they always went.

The Forest of Deane, which has kept its name and dimensions almost until the present time, was the scene of their early sports. The wild deer at that time still frequented the highlands of the Hudson; and the rocky passes which led down from this romantic forest to the river, were often secured by these active youths in pursuit of a hunted buck, which would here take the water. Many a time then have the cliffs of Dunderberg echoed their woodland shout, where the blood of their quarry dyed the waves which wash its base. Their names as dead shots and keen hunters were well known in the country below, and there are those yet living in the opposite village of Peekskill, who have feasted upon bear's meat which the twin hunters carried thither from the forest of Deane.

Our story however, has but little to do with the early career of the Rockland hunters; and we have merely glanced at the years of their life which were passed in that romantic region of a State whose scenic beauties are perhaps, unmatched in variety by any district of the same size; in order to show how the dispositions of the twins were fused and moulded together in early life. It was on the banks of the Ohio (Ohey-oh, or Beautiful River, as it is called in the mellifluous dialect of the Senecas) that the two foresters of Deane first began to play a part in the world's drama. As the larger game became scarce on the Hudson, they had emigrated to this, then remote region; and here they became famous for their boldness and address in tracing the Indian marauder to his lair; as they were previously noted for their skill in striking a less dangerous quarry.

The courage and enterprise of the two brothers made them great favorites in the community of hunters, of which they are now members. A frontier settler always depends more upon his rifle than on his farm, for subsistence during the infancy of his improvements; and this habit of taking so often to the woods, brings him continually into collision with the Indians. It has ever, indeed, been the main source of all our border difficulties. The two Dewitts had their full share of these wild adventures; and were both distinguished for their feats of daring; but upon one occasion, Rupert, in particular, gave such signal proofs of conduct and bravery, that upon the fall of the young Dewitts' settlement, in a skirmish where Rupert was unanimously elected captain of the station, and all the cabins within the stockade were placed under his especial guardianship. Ernest witnessed the preference of his brother with emotions of pride as full as if it had been conferred upon himself, and so much did the twins seem actuated by one soul, that in all measures that were taken by the band of pioneers, they insensitively followed the lead of either brother. The superstition which had given a fatal character to their lives at home, followed in a certain degree, even here, and their characters were supposed to be so thoroughly identified, their fortunes so completely bound up in each other, that feeling no harm could overtake the one which was not shared by the other, their followers had equal confidence upon any border expedition, with the same as the brothers chanced to lead.

It was about this time that General Wayne, who had been sent by government to crush the allied forces of the northwestern Indians, established his camp upon the Ohio, with the intention of passing the winter in disciplining his raw levies, and preparing for the winter campaign, which was afterwards so brilliantly decided near the Miami of the lakes. The mail route from Pittsburgh to Beaver now passes the field where the troops were marshalled, and the traveller may still see the rude fireplaces of the soldiery, blackening the rich pasture through which he rides. He may see, too—but we must not anticipate the catastrophe of our story, whose truth is indicated by more than one silent memento.

The western militia, large bodies of which had been drafted into Wayne's army, were never remarkable for military subordination, of which, not to mention the Indian war of '32, the more notable campaigns with the British afforded many an instance. They are a gallant set of men, but they have an invincible propensity each man to fight on his own hook; and not merely that, but when not employed upon immediate active service, it is

almost impossible to keep them together. They become disgusted with the monotony of military duties; revolt at their exacting precision; & though full of fight when fight is to be had, are eager to disperse upon the least intermission of active service; and come and go as individual caprice may lead them. General Wayne's camp, indeed, was for a while a complete caravanserai, where not merely one or two, but whole troops of volunteers could be seen arriving and departing at any hour. This, to the spirit of an old soldier, who had been bred in the armies of Washington, was endurable. But as these flitting gentry constituted the sharp shooters, upon whom he chiefly depended, the veteran officer bore with them as long as possible, in the hopes that by humoring the ice for which this species of force was all important.

At length, however, matters reached such a pass that the army was in danger of complete disorganization, and a new system must necessarily be adopted. "Mad Anthony," as Wayne's men had never did it by halves, established martial law in its most rigid form, and proclaimed that every man should pass beyond his lines, without a special permit from himself, should be tried as a deserter and suffer accordingly. The threatened severity seemed only to multiply the desertions; but their escape from what they now considered an outrageous tyranny, that with all the vigilance of the regular officers, it was impossible to seize any fresh volunteers, example of them.

Fresh volunteers, however, occasionally supplied the place of those who thus absconded themselves without leave, and one morning in particular, quite a sensation was created throughout the camp by the arrival of a new body of levies, which though numerically small, struck every one as the finest company that had yet been mustered beneath the standard of Wayne. The troop consisted of mounted riflemen, thoroughly armed and equipped after the border fashion; and clad in the modern costume, which is the most graceful and picked for special service. Their make and movement exhibited that firm and steady gait, and gility, which alike in man and beast, constitutes the perfection of that admirable force the dragoon; whose original character is only represented in modern armies by the mounted rangers of our western prairies.

The commandant of this corps seemed worthy to be the leader of so gallant a band. His martial figure—the horse he rode and all his personal equipment were in every respect complete, and suited to each other. The eagle feather in his wolfskin cap, told of a keen eye and a long shot; the quilled pouch, torn with the wampum belt, which sustained his hatchet and pistols, from the heart of some swarthy focman—spoke of a stout hand and a strong hand; while the panther skin tray that the rider had vanquished a foe more terrible than the red savage himself. His horse, Virginia racer, bore himself as if proud of so gallant a master; and as the fringed leggins pressed all in passing in salute before him, he executed his passages with all the graceful precision of a charger trained in the manege.

A murmur of admiration ran along the ranks as this gallant cavalier passed slowly in front of the line of his tall followers, as they were at length marshalled upon the parade. But the sensation which his air and figure excited was almost equally shared by another individual who had hitherto ridden beside him in the van, but who now drew up claiming no share in the lot of the new comers. It was a sun burnt youth, whose handsome features afforded so exact a counterpart of those of the leader of the band, that were it not for the difference of their equipments, either of the two might at first be taken for the other; and even upon a narrower inspection the dark locks and more thoughtful countenance of Ernest would alone have been distinguished from the brown curls and animated features of his sanguine and high spirited brother. The former, as we have mentioned, had drawn off from the corps the moment it halted and formed for inspection. He now stood leaning upon his rifle, his plain leather hunting shirt contrasting not less with the gay colored frock of his companions; than did the shaggy coat of his stunted pony with the sleek hides of their clean lined couriers. His look, too, was widely different from the blithe and buoyant one which lighted their features; and his eye and lip betrayed a mingled expression of sorrow and scorn, as he glanced from the lith and noble figure of his brother to the buckram regulars, who platoons were marshalled near.

The new levies were duly mustered, and after the rules and articles of war had been read aloud to them, several camp regulations were promulgated, and among the rest the recent order of the commander in chief, whereby a breach of discipline in going beyond the chain of sentinels, incurred the penalty of desertion. "No, by heaven!" shouted Ernest, when this was read. "Rupert, Rupert, my brother, you shall never bear such slavery. Away—away from this roofless prison, and if your life is what they want, let them have it in the woods—in your own way. But bind not yourself to these written laws, that bear chains and death in every letter. Away, Rupert; away from this accursed thralldom." And leaping into his saddle before half these words were uttered, he seized the bridle rein of his brother, and nearly urged him from the spot while pouring out his passionate appeal.

"By the soul of Washington," roared old Wayne, "what mad youngster is this?—Nay, seize him not, added he, good humoredly, seeing that Rupert did not yield to his brother's violence, and that the other checked himself and withdrew abashed from the parade, as a coarse laugh, excited by his Quixotism, stung his ear. "By the soul of Washington," cried the General, repeating his favorite oath, "but you're a fine brace of fellows; and Uncle Sam has so much need of both of you, that he has no idea of letting one go; and calling Rupert to his side, he spoke with a kindness to the young officer, that was probably meant to secure a new recruit in his brother; who had, however, disappeared from the scene.

The parade was now dismissed, and so soon as Rupert had taken possession of his quarters, and seen that his men and horses were all properly taken care of, he parted from his comrades to take his farewell of Ernest, who awaited him in a clump of trees upon the bank of the river, a short

distance from camp. Ernest seemed to have fully recovered his equanimity; but though youth like his brother in a somewhat ridiculous position which he had entertained from the first, about Rupert's taking service under Gen. Wayne. "You will not start homeward to night?" cried Rupert, at length changing a subject it was useless to discuss. "Yes—to night I must be off, and that soon, too, before midnight. I don't know that I have done wisely in coming so far with you, but in truth, I wanted to see how our hunters would look among the continentals. Mad Anthony has brought with him."

"Wait till we come to the fighting, Ernest, and the old General will soon find out who's who. His regulars may do with the British, but a man must live in the woods to know how to fight in them."

"Ay, ay, that's it; a hound may do for deer that isn't worth a powder horn stopper upon a panther's track. But you must remember," continued Ernest, "that you will have to fight just in the way the General tells you—which means, I take it, that real manhood must go for nothing. Why, there's no drummer in the ranks, that for aught I see, is able to do it, too, as well. A flush of pride—perhaps of pain—crossed the countenance of the young officer as his brother thus spoke, and laying his hand upon his arm, added, with the indignant tone of a caged hunter—why, Rupert, you must not dare even, soldier that you now are, to take the bush and keep your hand in by killing a buck occasionally."

"Believe it not, Ernest! My men will never stand that, for all the Mad Anthony's or mad devils in the universe."

"You must, you must, my brother," answered Ernest, shaking his head; "and now you begin to see why I would not volunteer upon this service. I am quieter than you, and therefore saw farther into matters than you did, when you chose to come hither rather than give up the command of your company. But where's the use of looking back upon a cold trail; you are now one of Uncle Sam's men, and Heaven knows when he will let go his grip upon you."

Conversing thus, the brothers had walked some distance. The moon was shining bright above them, and a silver coil of light tripping along the river's course. But at length the more considerate Ernest deemed it prudent that they should part, and catching the pony, which had hitherto followed him like a dog, he mounted and prepared to move off. But Rupert would not yet leave his brother and retrace his steps to camp. It might be long before they should meet again; they who had never before thus parted—who had been long inseparable, alike in counsel and in action, and who were now about for the first time to be severed, when stout hearts and strong hands might best be mutually serviceable.

"I don't think I will leave you just yet, Ernest, and we are hardly without shot of the soldier who low's cap would be from the clump of pawpaws!" as the musket gleamed in the moonlight; "I am almost tempted to pick that shining smooth bore to carry such shooting irons as that into the forest. But come, the time has gone by for such jokes. If you will go farther with me let us push on. They still they continued increasing the distance between themselves and the camp.

"Well, I suppose we must now really bid good bye," exclaimed Rupert at last, seizing the hand of his brother. "But here, Ernest, I wish you fixings that would remind you of old times if I'm kept away long, and the sutler will give me something to wear more in camp fashion." As he spoke he tied the wampum sash around the waist pouch over his shoulder, and the twins parted with that silent embrace. Rupert, rapidly retracing his steps toward the camp, soon reached the brook, him to regain his quarters in safety, but the finger beam led away from duty by the strong lure of an instinct not less impulsive in the bosom of a borderer.

whom he doated. The comrades of Rupert, who might have detected the imposition, chanced to be off upon fatigue parties in different directions; and thus, together with the summary mode of proceeding that was adopted upon his reaching camp, favoured his design. A drumhead court-martial was instantly called to decide upon the fate of a prisoner, to whose guilt here seemed to be, alas! too many witnesses. The road that he had taken, the distance from camp, the time of night, he had chosen to wander so far from the lines, nay, the fact of his leaving his blood-horse at the stable, as if fearing detection through him, and stealing off upon an Indian pony—all seemed to make out a flagrant case of desertion. But why dwell upon these painful details of an affair which was so amply canvassed in all its bearings, throughout the western country, long afterward. Let the reader be content with the bare historical fact, that the ill-starred militiaman was condemned to be shot to death as a deserter, under the circumstances as we have stated them. It seemed a terrible proceeding when these attending circumstances were afterwards reviewed; but though at the time General Wayne was much censured for signing that young man's death-warrant, yet both military men and civilians, who knew the condition of his army, have agreed that it was this one example alone which prevented that army from falling to pieces.

The heart of Ernest was so thoroughly made up to meet the fate, which was intended for his brother, and his pulse did not change in a single throb when he was told that he had but an hour to prepare himself for death. "The sooner that it is over the better for Rupert," exclaimed he, mentally. "And then, man as he was, his eyes filled with tears when he thought of the anguish which that darling brother would suffer at hearing the fate which had overtaken him."

"Oh! God!" he cried aloud, clasping his hands above his head, as he paced the narrow guard-room in which he was now immured.—"God of Heaven! that they would but place us together with our rifles in the forest, and send this whole army to hunt us down." And the features of the wild bushfighter lighted up with a grim smile as he thought of keeping a battalion at bay in the greenwood, and crippling it with his single arm. The proud thought seemed to bear with it a new train of views. "Rupert knew," said he, pausing in his walk—"if he but dreamed how matters were going, he could soon collect a score of rifles to strike with, and take me from beneath their very bayonets. But this is madness."

"That it is, my fine fellow," answered the sentry, who guarded his door, and who now hearing the last words uttered while the steps of those who were to have the anal charge of the prisoner were heard upon the stair, thought it incumbent upon him to remind the youth where he was. Ernest compressed his lip, and drawing himself to his full height, as he wheeled and faced his escort, motioned to them to lead on. He was at once conducted to the esplanade in front of the camp, upon the river's bluff.

The morning was gusty and drizzling, as if Nature shuddered in tears at the sacrifice of one who from his infancy had worshipped her so faithfully. The young hunter gazed inquiringly about him, as he stepped forward to take the fatal position from which he was never to move more. He looked to see if there was one in all that array of formal faces who would exchange one glance of recognition or sympathy with him; but of the many in his brother's band who so often had echoed his own shout upon the joyous hunt, or pealed his charging cry in the Indian onslaught, there was now not one to look upon the dying youth. Considerations of feeling, or the fear, perhaps, of exciting a mutinous spirit among these hot-headed levies, had induced the general to keep the comrades of the twin brothers at a distance from the fatal scene. They had originally been detailed upon some fatigue duty, which took them to a distance from the camp, and measures had been since adopted to prolong their absence until the catastrophe was over. Ernest felt a sinking of the heart to think there was near, no home-loved friend, who witnessed that he died like a man; and yet, when he remembered that one such witness might, by identifying him, prevent his sacrifice and jeopard the life of Rupert, he was content that it should be thus.

A platoon of regulars was now drawn up in front of him, and waited but the word of their officer—when suddenly a murmur ran along the column, which was displayed upon the ground in order to give solemnity to the scene. It was mistaken for a symptom of mutiny, and precipitated the fatal moment.

"Free!" cried the officer—and, even as he spoke a haggard figure, in a torn hunting-shirt—with ghastly look—and tangled hair that floated on the breeze—leaped before the line of deadly muzzles! He uttered one piercing shriek—whether of joy or agony it were impossible to tell—and then fell staggering with one arm across the bosom of Ernest, who breathed out his life while springing forward to meet the embrace of his brother.

They were buried in one grave, and the voyager upon the Ohio, whose boat may near the northwestern shore, where the traces of Wayne's encampment are still visible, still sees the shadowy buckeye, beneath which repose the TWIN DOOMED FORESTERS OF DEANE.

From the Charleston Mercury, TEXAS.

This interesting country attracts so much attention at the present moment, and calls forth so many inquiries, that the following information derived from a person whose knowledge, will, it is hoped, prove interesting to those who feel disposed to emigrate to the far West.

The approach to the country is either by sea to Galveston Bay, Velasco at the mouth of the Brazos, Matagorda Bay, Copano, or the Rio Grande, the dividing line between Mexico and Texas.

Galveston is destined to be the most important seaport of this fertile region, as a vessel drawing from twelve to fifteen feet water, may enter a safe harbor at the East end of Galveston Island, where the City of that name has been laid out, and as soon as the shares are disposed of, will be sold in lots to the highest bidders. The portion appropriated for the building of the town comprises 4000 acres, and is well situated in point of convenience and health, being distant only

two miles from the main land or Point Bol...

The town of Houston is forty-five miles distant, and is located on Buffalo Bayou...

Congress held its session there, which commenced the first of this month. Trinity River also empties into the Bay...

The country in the vicinity of the Trinity is well timbered, having in many parts a rich, deep soil...

Washington will become an important town having a fine country round it, and well suited both for the receiving and shipping of produce...

As you proceed West from the Brazos, the country gradually rises into a beautiful waving prairie country with occasional forests of timber...

Here in some parts the timber is insufficient for the demand of a well settled country; but where the prairies are extensive...

The soil in this part is better for cotton than any prairie lands I have seen East of the Mississippi, not partaking so much of the lime-stone...

As you continue down the Brazos, the bottom lands are in great repute, and are alluvial, of a rich, black soil...

And the country situate West of the Colorado bordering on the Guadalupe or War-loupe is equally as fine as that heretofore described...

The Deer rove in most parts of Texas in herds; and Geese, Ducks, &c., resort to the prairies in millions...

More Hidden Treasures Found.—We understand that Mr. Cyrus Munday, while engaged in removing a heap of stones on the land of John Douglass, Esq...

The scheme of opposition to the payment of postage in specie, has been given up by the people of Boston. The 'fire of the flint,' as it was called by some of the prints here, has cooled.

Whiggery is becoming calmer. The Collector of N. York obeys the laws, and the 'fire of the flint,' has gone out in Boston. The Boston Post Office in the latter city will not be torn down, nor will the Post Master be 'cooked' or eaten for 'Greens.'

The scheme of opposition to the payment of postage in specie, has been given up by the people of Boston. The 'fire of the flint,' as it was called by some of the prints here, has cooled.

By the following letter, received in this place a few days since, it will be perceived that the republic of Texas has proceeded to lay off its territory into land districts, and

we presume there is no possibility that any one will claim it.—Charlotteville Advocate.

Anecdote of two Indians.—Two Sachems of the Western Indians, in making a tour to Philadelphia, in making a gentleman of fortune, amidst a splendid circle; and observing mustard upon the table, one of them, without suspecting the consequence, took a spoonful at once in his mouth, which soon caused the tears to run plentifully down his rugged countenance...

but collecting himself in a moment, and perhaps no less desirous to conceal his ignorance of the cause of his crying, replied without hesitation, that it was caused by his reflecting upon the goodness of his father, who was slain in battle. This answer appeared satisfactory to the inquisitive chief, while the other unrefined sons of nature, could only with the utmost exertions, retain themselves from open laughter.

From this moment, the one who had learned by experience the qualities of mustard, kept his eye constantly on his tawny brother of the wilderness, until at length he enjoyed the superlative pleasure of beholding him take a spoonful into his mouth in the same manner he had just done himself, and which was productive of the same effect.

The former now requested of his companion the reason of his shedding tears, and was answered with Indian readiness and wit.—Because you were not killed when your father was.

Natural Curiosity.—Last week we were shown an animal, the like of which we have never seen or heard of. Some boys playing in a canoe, opposite Carondelet, perceived an animal swimming towards the shore; mistaking it for a water-snake, they attempted to kill it. In this, however, they failed; it dived under the water, and again appeared near the shore where the boys caught it. They took it home, and kept it in a basin of water for a week, when it died. It has been immersed in rum for preservation.

This strange creature is about seven inches long, of a dark slate color, and about an inch and a half in circumference. The head and body are those of an eel, the tail terminating in a fin. Immediately behind the eyes, are lateral formations supposed to be intended for fins, they extend out about an inch, and are divided into distinct branches, resembling in miniature, those of a limb stripped of its foliage.

About an inch behind these fins, are situated two arms, in form resembling those of an infant, and terminating in hands, the five fingers and nails of which are distinctly articulated. It appeared to use these hands freely, placing them on its head and body, and catching hold of different articles thrown into the water.

Can our naturalists tell what animal this is?—St. Louis Dul.

Our friends throughout the country should mark well the movements of their political enemies. Already the whole federal camp is aroused, and their efforts will be untiring to gain the ascendant. No expedient will be left untried by them, and the cloak of deception will be freely worn until the contest shall be terminated.—Patriots will be traduced and vilified, whilst traitors are extolled for their virtues. Freemen will be denounced, and the slaves of tyrants caressed by men who claim to be reputable.

The signs look ominous, when we see old apostates country, on tours of observation. We say to our friends—to the Democrats of Alabama—scrutinize closely the views of men who may crave your suffrages at the approaching elections.—See that you defeat those aspirants who would chain you to the car of a most detestable foreign monopoly. It is not only here in Alabama, that the battle is to be fought; but the Democracy of the whole Union are assailed with a violence heretofore unknown.

The contest every where is between the friends and the foes of free government—between the aristocracy with their millions for corruption, and the honest yeomanry who live by the fruits of their toil. We repeat, let no candidate have your vote, who shall withhold his sentiments on the all absorbing and agitating topics of the day. If you send Bankmen to Congress will be instructed by them, and your liberties endangered; if not forever sealed.

Democrat.

Whiggery is becoming calmer. The Collector of N. York obeys the laws, and the 'fire of the flint,' has gone out in Boston. The Boston Post Office in the latter city will not be torn down, nor will the Post Master be 'cooked' or eaten for 'Greens.'

The scheme of opposition to the payment of postage in specie, has been given up by the people of Boston. The 'fire of the flint,' as it was called by some of the prints here, has cooled.

By the following letter, received in this place a few days since, it will be perceived that the republic of Texas has proceeded to lay off its territory into land districts, and

to include one or two counties, belonging, at present to the State of Arkansas, within its jurisdiction and as under its sovereignty. This premature legislation, is worse than useless to Texas—because the government of the United States has recently appointed commissioners to make the true boundary line between Mexico or Texas—and would be ready at any moment to fulfill the terms of any such survey. But if it shall turn out that the district of country in question really belongs to the U. S. their land districts must be nullities, and if land offices were erected in our territory, in contravention of such adjustment of boundary, the Executive of Arkansas would be competent to expel it by force. Therefore, we regard the establishment of any such land office in our limits, as altogether unwarranted and premature.—Gazette.

"I saw on yesterday a copy of the law of the republic of Texas, establishing a General Land-office for that republic, and providing the mode of locating land warrants, &c. By that law a land district is established including all that section of country lying between main Red river and the Sulphur fork, called the Red river land district, and a Land-office established at the house of Geo. Wright, near Jonesboro' in Miller county.

You will perceive that the above described land district includes all that portion of La Fayette county lying south of Red river, and all Miller county.

By what authority the republic of Texas takes upon itself to exercise jurisdiction, and establish Land-offices within the limits of the state of Arkansas, I know not; but I have furnished you with the above item of information in order that you, as the executive of the state, if you deem it proper, may make inquiries relating thereto, and take the proper steps to establish the jurisdiction of Arkansas more fully.

LOOK AT THIS.

From the Commercial.

THE BANKS OF THIS CITY NO LONGER RECEIVE THE NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES BANK. They are received at the Merchants Bank however, in payments due the agency of the United States Bank.

Who! has it come to this! But the other week, and Nicholas Biddle was called to New York whenever a merchant was embarrassed! the day of his leaving his marble palace in Philadelphia, announced in Express slips and published in Gazettes! his arrival hailed by the assembled merchants as the wharves of the great Emporium! BANK PRESIDENTS and CASHIERS notified to attend at certain hours and hear the responses of the ORACLE! his post-notes marked as axioms of political economy!! and has it come to this! that the Banks of New York will not take this note for FIVE DOLLARS! what! the note of NICHOLAS BIDDLE'S bank in worse odour of their little city concerns! ay! than those of one of the Pet Banks even!!! Nothing less than the assertion of one of Mr. Biddle's own editors could induce us to believe such is the fact, and we must therefore credit it.

But why is it, that the Banks of the city of New York (no longer receive the notes of the U. States Bank? If the whig party of New York have spoken the truth, the U. S. Bank is in better condition than any other Bank in the country. Why then, take the notes of the Banks they believe to be in a worse condition and refuse those of the U. S. Bank? They are not the Mr. BIDDLE may say. Why then, if they believe him, do they refuse his paper? He

Had it (the United States Bank) continued merely its own strength it would have continued its payments without reserve."

Why then—no repeat the question—do the city banks of New York refuse to receive the notes of the U. S. Bank? It must be because they do not believe that bank to be in a sound condition? It must be because they do not believe Mr. BIDDLE! that they do not believe his bank could have "continued its payments without reserve"—that they do not believe that bank can assume the position "to take the lead in the early resumption of specie payments."

The banks in the city of New York know something of the liabilities of Mr. Biddle's Bank, and however they might be disposed to obey his nod when his Bank paid specie, they are not going to be so tractable now. They do not take his notes now because they know he effected a loan last year in Europe, of some SEVEN MILLIONS IN SPECIE, which he has to return in specie; that he owes the Government of the U. States something like EIGHT MILLIONS which he will have to pay in specie; that he has foreign stockholders to the amount of some twelve or fourteen millions, who are likely to prefer the note from five to seven millions for his present charter, and that he has run the risk of getting his charter renewed, if it should be for the Banks of New York know all these things, and they doubt whether Mr Biddle can meet these specie obligations and have any left to pay the notes of his own bank.

When the banks doubt him the PEOPLE would be idiots to trust him.—Balt. Rep.

From the American Sentinel.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.

Upwards of twenty thousand citizens assembled in the State-house yard on Monday, May 15, at 4 o'clock, P. M. in pursuance of a public notice, being the largest meeting ever assembled in Philadelphia. The meeting was called to order by Samuel C. Thompson, and William Thompson was unanimously elected President. On motion, Frederick Stoeber, John Wilkink, Isaiel Young, Francis Brelsford, Edward A Penniman, and Furman E. Downer, were elected vice presidents; John Ferral, Thos. O'Neil, and Eli Dillon, were appointed secretaries.

The meeting was eloquently addressed by Wm. Thompson, E. A. Penniman, and S. C. Thompson; after which Mr. John Ferral introduced, with some prefatory remarks, the following:

PREMABLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, a design not only exists, but has been openly avowed, by the head of the British party in these United States—namely, by the British bank, and by the leading organs of the British party, and by all those papers throughout the United States which are devoted to foreign interests and supported by foreign funds, and with which our country is so abundantly afflicted—to permit, public difficulty, the exportation of American specie to foreign countries; thereby to bolster up, with the treasure and lawful currency of the United States, the ruined fortunes of Europe's monarchies, and to leave the American nation, as has heretofore been done through a long course of years, to the use of a spurious paper currency:

And whereas, this impudent and treasonable proposal, has been made under the plea of re-constituting the fortunes of foreign traders and their American partners, as heretofore inflated to the nominal amount of millions, at the expense of the nation's domestic industry, its internal prosperity, its national wealth and its popular liberty, no less than of the physical ease, the private morals and public virtue of its citizens:

And whereas, not content with this proposal, nor quieted, if silenced, by the evident indignation of the whole American people, nor by the express determination of the American administration, in a course of policy in full accordance with the national sentiment and national interests, the same British party has been and yet is unceasingly at work to check the action, and counteract the effect of every measure having in view the protection of the national domain and the national wealth from the speculation and speculation of foreign robbers and domestic gamblers, and in furthering by every means and invention imaginable, the exportation of American specie, and the forcing now issues here of paper forgeries.

And whereas, at the present time, during the semblance of peace, there reigns an active war between the two hemispheres of monarchial Europe and republican America; and whereas, this war, instead of being carried on openly, as in years past, by fleets and armies, is conducted more insidiously and dangerously, by means of a fraudulent, commerce and fraudulent money transactions.

And whereas, the object of this struggle has been and is to make this young nation (free as fed by the tribute of its surplus wealth) to old, decayed, indebted and insolvent Governments of Europe:

And whereas, there exists in this city a party in the active employ of a foreign enemy, whose special occupation is to seize every advantage, to prevent every difficulty, to create every embarrassment, and to subtract every dollar from circulation, for the purpose of traffic and foreign exportation:

And whereas, there exists, moreover, in and long known to be in full understanding with, an to form a part of, that foreign factious party which distracts the country, and unceasingly labors to place all its interests at the mercy of foreign empires:

And whereas, this hostile corporation has, assembled, passed an ordinance for the issuance of paper of certificates to the amount of \$159,000 in bills of 25 cents, and fifty cents and upwards, and for the decreasing of the same a legal tender in payment of city taxes, water rents, &c. thereby constituting a gross purpose of violating all the constitutional and legislative laws of the State, and rancy, and with the unexpressed but evident objects in view—

First. Of throwing out of circulation all the silver coin.

2d. For rendering the same silver coin and small legal specie currency an object of illicit trade and barter, and thus affording an opportunity to the British Bank and its auxiliary institutions, of amassing the current specie, and of exporting it as fast as collected to Europe.

3d. Of raising the price of all the necessaries of life, and recomencing a course of gambling, under the names of speculation and trade, in which the people of these States, victims, and foreign and home desperadoes the gainers.

4th. Of affording facilities to foreign agents for purchasing at favored prices command of the specie thus collected also to Europe: thus recomencing a course of death and scarcity, such as existed a few months since, and which but a few ago previous to these odious measures, New York by the British party, and followed up here and in other cities by the party; forcing a run upon the banks, with a hope of draining the vaults and the treasury of the whole specie of the States of the same forth with to Europe—

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we view the action of banks in suspending specie payments in conjunction with the issuing of small bills by the corporation of this city, not pretended, to keep the specie in the country, but as a malicious and reckless scheme to force the national administration to issue the Treasury circular, and to compel the people to submit to the establishment of a national bank, and thus also the organs of the British party, and by all those papers throughout the United States which are devoted to foreign interests and supported by foreign funds, and with which our country is so abundantly afflicted—to permit, public difficulty, the exportation of American specie to foreign countries; thereby to bolster up, with the treasure and lawful currency of the United States, the ruined fortunes of Europe's monarchies, and to leave the American nation, as has heretofore been done through a long course of years, to the use of a spurious paper currency:

Resolved, That we regard the holding of the country the specie treasure of the nation, and in the pockets of the people, the current coin of the land, to involve, not only the well being of the whole population, but, at the present time, the very existence of the nation. That the measures lately taken in Mexico, for the issuing of letters marque; and the despatching of commissions to all the naval powers of Europe, for the vessels to act as privateers, under the Mexican flag, together with the acts of hostility recently committed, and now continuing against American traders, and upon the vessels of the United States in the Mexican gulf, sufficiently declare that our country is now threatened with a universal Corsair war from all the enemies of our liberty and point out the immense importance to the national safety of preserving at home, and protecting from all possibility of exportation, by any and every measure that shall be found most effective and expedient, both stores of gold and silver, and of all the necessaries of life.

Resolved, That these United States are indebted to no nation under Heaven; that the specie treasure and lawful current coin within our borders, no foreign claims do exist, and further, that these United States, being the only civilized country on the globe at this time free of debt, and free from financial embarrassments of every description, they are necessarily and consequently the only country fully and fairly entitled to a currency of sound specie.

Resolved, That it is the first duty of every nation and of every Government, to provide for the great body politic—for its defence, security and prosperity, without regard to the conflicting and often imaginary, false, publicly injurious, interests or wishes of individuals and classes of men. That commensurate with the same, we conceive the commanding the payment in specie of all import duties in the customs, and the full order to the officers of the customs, to receive all moneys received for such duties in vaults of the customs, and to pay not a cent of it into any one of the deposite banks, should have suspended specie payments, should have conceived in the true sense a full understanding of this first great national duty.

Resolved, That we are sternly opposed to the issuing of paper certificates of stock substitutes for specie currency, and that we hereby agree to prosecute by law, any corporation, company or individual, that may or do present the same to us in payment of any debt or wages, or any article which may have to dispose of in our respective vocations.

Resolved, That as the laws of the State and of the United States are clearly and strictly against the issuing of small bills, and the refusal of banks to pay their debts, we pledge ourselves to abide by the laws of the State, to enforce them, by every means in our power, and to trust in the national administration for defence and against the wicked designs of the coalition of foreign and American bankrupts.

Resolved, That a committee of seven, appointed to hold correspondence with the banks of this city and county, with instructions to inquire whether they will agree to what extent they will go in redeeming their notes; and that said committee report on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Resolved, That we are opposed to moneyed monopolies; that we consider the banking system as a system of fraud and oppression; that we believe hard money to be the only just and legal currency and that we will therefore hereafter give our support to no man, who is not hostile to the banks, and in favor of no other circulating medium than that of gold and silver.

Resolved, That we claim for the domestic manufactures of the country, full and ample protection can only be afforded by establishing a currency of gold and silver by issue upon a prohibition by law to banks to issue paper as a circulating medium.

Resolved, That the practice of bond-

gn goods at long credits, is a danger... measure, which holds out encourage...

A public meeting was recently held in Natchez... to which a report was made by a committee...

ted States officers, and restricted to the same... banking privileges as other citizens...

ation a Director of a bank gets in the use of two... thousand dollars free of interest...

Planter's Hotel. WEST WETUMPKA, Alabama. J. D. HYMPHREYVILLE, respectfully...

THE REPUBLICAN. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JUNE 29, 1837. appears now to be the general opinion that...

Mr. Editor. In your paper of the 28th inst. a writer over the... signature of A. Voter made a call on Col. Washington...

For the Jacksonville Republican. The time has at length arrived when it is... highly important that we should be both ably and...

We are authorized to announce AN... DERSON WILKINS, Esq. as a candidate...

COTTON & FORWARDING WAREHOUSE. THE Subscribers respectfully in... form their friends and the public...

Storage of Cotton. They respectfully ask a share of public patron... age, and pledge themselves to spare no exertions...

NOTICE. S. THOMSON & Co. ARE now offering for sale in Jacksonville, Ala...

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP by David M. Ed... monston, living on Chockolocco...

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Harris Taylor, living 22 miles from Jackson...

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County. TAKEN UP by Isaac Young, living in Chock... strays, one Black mare, 7 years old...

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County. TAKEN UP by Isaac Young, living in Chock... strays, one Black mare, 7 years old...

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

INVITATION TO TRADE. THE Subscriber would tender his sincere thanks... to a liberal community for the patronage he...

Dry Goods. Staple, Fancy, Clothing, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c. Hard-wire & Cutlery. Sables, Wool Cards, Bells, Brass, Knives, Spurs...

LOST. IN Jacksonville, or between there and Alexan... dria, a pair of Spectacles, with silver temples...

STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY. TAKEN UP by John Bert liv... ing at the foot of Raccoon...

WILLIAM H. ESTLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Having settled himself permanently in Jack... sonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional...

The Mercantile Business. FORMERLY conducted by Arnold & Crow... will be continued in future by Wm. Arnold a...

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS. Together with every other article usually kept in... retail stores...

To Printers & Publishers. THE Subscribers have just connected their new... Specimen Book of light faced Book and Job...

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Harris Taylor, living 22 miles from Jackson...

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County. TAKEN UP by Isaac Young, living in Chock... strays, one Black mare, 7 years old...

CONNER & COOKE. Corner of Nassau and Ann Sts., N. W. 2... part of the United States, or the Canadas...

POETRY

CASH

Cash! Cash!—for this we strive and toil From morning till night...

Behold those interesting girls, Who smile divinely sweet— Quite good enough for lords or earls...

And love is bargained for and sold. Byrules precise and narrow; Changed from the God he was of old...

Without it man but badly fares In all terrestrial things; And when, while he bravely bears...

Like the falling of a star, Or as the flight of eagles arc, Or as the fresh spring's morning hue...

E'en such is man, whose borrowed light, At morning dawns and fades at night; The wind blows out, the bubble dies...

Now-SUSPENSIONS.—The sun hath not suspended its warmth—its beams are not affected by the panic—it shines as brightly as ever.

GAME TO THE LAST.—An eagle was lately shot on Bergen Hill, N. J. while flying over the sportsman's head...

A new census of the State of Mississippi has just been taken under the authority of the State. Official returns have been received at Jackson...

A day or two since, a friend of ours, a merchant in this city, was hailed in the street by a tall, rough looking fellow...

THE WOMAN WHO WENT ABROAD.—A lady who was in the habit of spending most of her time in the society of her neighbors...

A GOOD WIFE.—A preacher in a funeral sermon on a lady, after summing up her good qualities added, "that she always reached her husband's hat when he called for it, without muttering."

CRAPS.—A pretty girl was lately complaining to a friend that she had a cold, and was sadly plagued in her lips by chaps.

"GENTLEMAN" is a name often bestowed on a well dressed blackguard, and withheld from the right owner, which only wears the qualification in its heart.

Two thousand dollars, sir?—Two thou—two thousand dollars!—no, you're joking.

Yes, I believe I do own a lot there. Well now, perhaps you'd like to sell that 'are lot?' Well, sir, I am in a hurry, do you wish to buy it?

Well, now, I don't know—what do you ask for that 'are lot?' Two thousand dollars, sir?

If you wish to purchase, sir, you know my price. Well, now, wouldn't you take nineteen hundred if you could get it—eh?

"Why, sir, will you give it?" asked the merchant eagerly, (for he had bought it only a few months since at government price.)

"Well, will you take it—that's what I want to know."

Yes, sir, I will take nineteen hundred—'Make out your papers, then,' said the stranger.

"Well, I guess I have. 'Is the land remarkably good?' continued the merchant, supposing he had been trading with a green 'un."

"What is it worth?" said the seller. "Well, I don't know what it's worth—but I've dug about ten thousand dollars worth of lead ore out on a ready—I can't tell how much more I'll get—and with a broad laugh, he stuffed the deed in his pocket, and left our chap fallen friend to consider how much lead ore the balance of his eighty-acre lots in Wisconsin might possibly contain.—Detroit Spectator.

EVILS AND THEIR REMEDIES.—1. Evil—Corns. Remedy—Soft shoes. 2. Evil—Love. Remedy—Marriage. 3. Evil—A small hat. Remedy—Stretch it. 4. Evil—To fall over the tongue of a wagon 40 feet long in a dark night. Remedy—Speak to the owner about it. 5. Evil—Want of appetite. Remedy—Hard work. 6. Evil—a dunning letter. Remedy—Owe nothing. 7. Evil—To go into a public room to see the latest newspaper. Remedy—Find it in the hands of a man, who has begun at the first column, and is spelling his way clear through. Remedy—Cry fire. 8. Evil—A thing out of place. Remedy—Never have a place for anything.

Personal appearance.—This is one of those things of accident resting with nature. No man or woman can form their own persons, and none should be blamed on this head.

The disposition of looking well is ruinous to half the young people in the world, causing them to study their glasses and paint of patch, instead of pursuing that which is lasting or solid, the cultivation of the mind.

It is always the mark of a weak mind, if not a bad heart, to hear a person praise or blame another on the ground alone that they are handsome or homely. Actions should be the test, and a liberal course of conduct pursued to all. It matters little whether a man is tall or short—whether the blood stains the cheek—or runs in another channel.

Fashion makes the difference as to beauty. The lily is as sweet if not as gay as the rose, and it bears no thorns about it. As to appearance, fashion should not be allowed to bear upon that which cannot be changed except by deception, and what indeed in reality is not worth the trouble of being called so, even if it could.

SCENE IN A BANK.—An Irishman entered one of our banks yesterday, and throwing down a \$5 dollar bill—"Will you be kind enough, Mister, just to give me the specie for that same bit of a bill?"

"No, Sir." "What! can't ye be after paying such a small sum as that at all, at all!" "We have suspended paying specie altogether."

"Suspended, have ye? And is this the institution, sure, that cannot pay an honest man five dollars, that you have had a man parading about with a loaded musket, at a long winter through, to keep off thieves? If you had a pig or any thing valuable to protect, it would have all been right enough; but such a poor, miserable concern as this is, sure. Och! botheration to you, and the like of you!"—[N. Orleans-Pickayune.

A man with one eye bet another man that he (the one eyed person) saw more than the other. The first was accepted. "You have lost," says you can only see one in mine."

ALL RULES HAVE EXCEPTIONS.—Two whiskered dandies, with hair long enough on their upper lips to make a grenadier's cap, went the other day to the Academy of fine arts. On reading the inscription over the door "no dogs admitted," the foremost turned to his friend and wittingly observed, "You must go back, Friend, you see they don't admit you." "O, don't be frightened, gentlemen," said the door keeper, "you may both come in, the regulation does not extend to puppies."

"I owe my success in business chiefly to you," said a stationer to a paper maker, as they were settling a large account; "but let me ask how a man of your caution came to give credit freely to a beginner with my slender means?" "Because," replied the paper maker, "at whatever hours in the morning I passed to my business, I always observed you without your coat at yours."

A general system of Internal Improvement is a grand key by which the latent resources of a nation are developed and placed in active requisition—a prominent characteristic in the bond of general Union—a golden link that unites and identifies the general interests of any population, especially a people like ourselves, governed by republican institutions and claiming such a variety of interests.

These are a few of the leading features in the general objects herein specified, which at all times shall receive the support, due attention, and best ability of this Journal.

The undersigned deem it proper to remark, that they will, in the event of success, feel it their duty, and labor to secure it as a pleasure, to meet public expectation and render their Journal what its name imports—The Western Georgia Advocate, and Rome Sentinel.

As native citizens of these United States, and formerly adopted citizens of Georgia, they cannot but feel a deep interest in the general weal of their common country, and they plead indemnity against public proscription in expressing their partiality for that portion of community among whom they desire to locate, with whom they desire to identify their interest, and from whom they solicit patronage to sustain their endeavors to be useful to their country.

The publication of the Advocate and Sentinel will be commenced so soon as four hundred responsible subscribers can be obtained.

J. F. BUNKER, J. F. GRANT.

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A FEW COPIES OF GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, For sale at this Office.

Medical School of Flora. "Seize upon the truth wherever found, On Christian or on heathen ground. Among your friends among your foes; The plant's divine where'er it grows."

PROPOSALS For publishing in the Town of Rome, Ga. a weekly Newspaper, to be called the WESTERN GEORGIA ADVOCATE AND ROME SENTINEL BY BUNKER & GRANT.

In issuing proposals for publishing a Newspaper, under the foregoing title in the Town of Rome, the undersigned deem it their duty to speak in language plain and unequivocal. Their former connexion with the newspaper Press has afforded them opportunity to acquire correct information relative to many duties growing out of this relation, and they are apprised of the assumption of high responsibilities in entering upon the important trust of conducting a political and miscellaneous Journal; they are also aware the path is trite, and that it has been trodden by more experienced ability. But, what superiority soever may have occupied this dignified avocation, they are persuaded, devoted attention and untiring perseverance, will do much toward meeting public expectation, rendering general satisfaction and consummating their project.

Desirous of acting upon what they consider the true principles of Republicanism, they here give their views of those principles, unshaded by ambiguity. The doctrines taught by Jefferson, that great apostle of Republican principles, and carried out by his successors in office, are the principles upon which their support was given to the former administration of this government, and they feel disposed to act upon the same, unless a constitutional change in the features of the government render such a deviation imperiously necessary, under which circumstance, they would feel at liberty, independent of party proscription, to adopt such a system of measures as to them would appear best calculated to promote the general good; but, as no such change is anticipated, they, therefore will, in the event of success in their present engagement, lend their humble aid in carrying out that system of doctrine, which has hitherto so successfully sustained our reputation at home, and credit abroad.

At present, from a variety of causes, unsatisfactorily investigated, there exists a great depression in the money market productive of general agitation in the country, but such revulsions generally find correctives when the cause of such results becomes properly understood, and when a thorough scrutiny is had on this subject, though the main spring of causes have been of a variant character, appropriate remedies for this evil will be successfully applied, and the people find a speedy and happy termination of the present derangement of the currency.

The untrammelled freedom of the Press is one of the cardinal pillars in the Temple of American Liberty, and as political guardians of freedom, it devolves upon every Journalist to exert an unslumbering vigilance to preserve inviolate, the purity of this hallowed gem. But, while the independence of the Press is the boast of this proud Republic, its fecundity is deplored in accents of deep humiliation by thousands who witness its total prostration, when men and measures become the objects of promotion.

Although the Advocate and Sentinel disavow all subservience to partyism, it must not be considered as assuming a neutral position; the great leading questions, both in Federal and State governments, shall at all times have their devoted attention, and all other topics of interest to the community, amongst which, few and more prominent, or lay higher claims to the attention of Journalists, than those of Education and Internal Improvements. In this immeasurable field, objects of imperishable interest invite, with a solicitude equalled only by the importance of the demand, the best talents of the age. Here, opportunity replete with advantages to the Philosopher, the Statesman and the man of letters, offers a rich reward, and by motives of the most elevated character, urge to action in the cultivation of unperishing principles.

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As the tree is known by its fruit, so is the plant by its cures; our faith has been made strong in seeing many that had tried all the wisdom of Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of to make them wretched and miserable. There is growth and grandeur in all the works of the All-wise.

The labours of man may perish; for like himself, they are often vain and lies; but the do-

ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to nought. At first He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While he continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the simple elements of medical knowledge with the results of his own speculation. In this course he has pursued his way for three thousand years, to his sad disappointment and bitter sorrow; bold to confess, "the results have been fruitful in mischief, and almost barren of good," that the whole "pretended science" resolves itself into the "art of conjecture," the "science of guessing," "striking in the dark," a "scheme of learned quackery" a "Temple unroofed and cracked at the foundation." (See Drs. Abercrombie, Lintaud, Rüh, Morgagni, Waterhouse, &c. &c.)

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed Certificates, and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and Eveling of South Carolina, Dr. Ripley of New Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Surgeons in the U. S. Army, who "pledge themselves upon all that they hold sacred and valuable in the profession, that the Botanic System has a decided preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, yes! and the learned and venerable Dr. B. Waterhouse, late professor of the theory and practice of Physic in the Medical Colleges of Paris, of London, and Edinburgh, taking the lead in the noble work of re-deeming the Medical world, in arresting the practice of poisoning the human system, and sending millions of toothless, haggard and mutilated beings, to people the regions of death. Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, remarks:—"Among the numerous poisons that have been used for the cure or alleviation of diseases, there are few that possess more active, and of course more dangerous powers than Mercury." "Hear the woful list of evils attending its use: "Retchings, impaired vision, aches and pains in various parts of the body, sudden failure of strength, as if just dying, violent palpitation of the heart, difficult breathing, with a shocking depression of spirits, intolerable feelings, nervous agitations, paralysis, incurable mania, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, bones of the face destroyed, and miserable death."

"These maladies" continues the doctor; "have embittered life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable that many of the suicides that disgrace our country, from this state of the nervous system, are produced by the mercurial practice."

This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern & Western States, where mercury is given in such great abundance.

The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind. He, after bewailing the defects and disasters of Medical Science, consoled himself with the animating prospects of that hope, which he often proclaimed from his desk, that the day would arrive, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection, that it would be able to remove all the diseases of man; and leave not for old age, a single door of retreat, the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed on earth, remedies for all the maladies of man, wish a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the Schools of Physic.

DRS. ELLISON & BUYS, HAVE located in Tarapin Valley, near the Cross Roads, (Half a Lewis Store), and have associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine; on the Botanic System, and will treat all cases con- sulted to their care, to the best of their skill and

Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power. He has been Agent for the last several years during which he travelled and practised some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the last year he practised in the City of Columbus, from whom he obtained Dr. L. Durham's invaluable Remedies, together with his mode of treating chronic diseases, which are so highly celebrated throughout the State of Georgia; also many valuable Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice, which have been obtained at great expense.

Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specimen testimonials that are in their possession are hereunto annexed.

DRS. ELLISON & BUYS will keep constantly on hand, at their office in Tarapin Valley, a Large Genuine Botanic Medicine,

for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and will give to those who wish to become thoroughly Botanic System, the requisite information, and free access to their Library, which contains a large and elegant selection of the best works on Anatomy, Philosophy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and collection of Dutch and Indian Medicines. Also a For the accommodation of those living at a distance, Dr. Ellison or Buys will meet them in the several counties on the following days, viz: first day of May, June, July, August, September, and October; and on the second day of the same county; and on the third day of each of the above St. Clair County; and on the fourth day &c. at the fifth at Wm. Cross in Shelby County; and on the sixth day, at Jesse Benton's in Shelby County; and on the seventh, at Robert S. Dwiggins' Monticello; and on the eighth day at the Shelby Springs; and on the ninth day at Columbia; and on the tenth day, at John Cottingham's; and on the eleventh, at Harpersville; and on the twelfth day, at Martin Harpersville; and on the thirteenth day, at W. E. Sawyer's, Mardisville; and on the fourteenth day, at Gideon Riddle's, Talladega on the fifteenth, at Francis Self's, Benton Co. on the sixteenth, at Wm. T. Givens, Alexandria; and on the seventeenth day, at Col. John Turner's, at Williamson's Todds, with medicines prepared in the best manner, calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all cases will be moderate.

N. B. Those living at a distance, that desirously of this practice, and cannot attend personally, will please send the symptoms of their disease in writing.

All letters addressed, to receive attention, must be post paid, and directed to Ladiga P. O. Tarapin Valley, Benton County, Ala.

Fits, Cancers, Ulcers, &c. of every description will be undertaken. No cure—No pay. The patient must board convenient to their office.

GEORGIA, DeKalb Co. I do hereby certify, that sometime in the year 1834, my wife was violently attacked with the Regular Physicians called a disease of the Liver, that in a few hours I was in a state of insensibility, through the advice of my neighbours, Dr. Buys was called in, and in a few days the seat of my business, and I can safely say that in 2 weeks I received more benefit from Dr. Buys' prescription than I did in six months with the same disease in an attack, where I was attended by a Regular Physician.

JOHN STEPHENS, GEORGIA, DeKalb Co. This may certify to all whom it may concern, that Sept. 1834, my wife was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side, very difficult to cough, with a very high fever, and in this condition she lay confined, without any relief, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, who attended her in a few hours, and the third day she was able to her business as usual. Given under my hand this 22d day of December, 1836.

JAMES DIAMOND, GEORGIA, DeKalb Co. I do hereby certify, that my sister was violently attacked with pains, first in her legs, which in a few days became general throughout the whole body, she was unable to turn herself, and she was a case of the most inveterate acute Rheumatism I ever witnessed. In this condition Dr. Buys was called on, and in two days she was able to walk the house; and in 4 days she was entirely freed from pain and soon in health as formerly.

JAMES L. WELLS, GEORGIA, DeKalb Co. For the benefit of the afflicted, I do hereby certify that my brother was afflicted with what the Regular Doctors called Hepatitis or Liver complaint. My brother was called on, and in two days he was able to walk the house, and in 4 days he was entirely freed from pain and soon in health as formerly.

JOHN McWILLIAMS, GEORGIA, Muscogee Co. I do hereby certify, that my son, Marion S. was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. Army, the Nervous fever, after which he returned home on the 13th day after he was attacked, a regular Doctor was called to attend him, who did so regular 4 days, but he continued to grow worse all the time, and on the 18th day of his sickness, I called on Dr. Buys, when I very little expected him to survive the arrival of the Dr., but through the mercy of God and the use of the means employed, he yet survived. He was perceptibly mending within 24 hours after Dr. Buys first prescribed for him, and he has continued to mend and is now in the enjoyment of complete health.

WILLIAM D. LUCAS, GEORGIA, Merriwether County, Oct. 18th 1836. This may certify that my son aged 17 years was severely afflicted with a settled pain and soreness in the breast and head, in such a manner that he became prostrated, and for the last four years he has been unable to pursue his business, for 3 months preceding the 16th of July last, he was called on by Dr. Z. Ellison for medical aid, he was unable for any kind of business, perspiration entirely obstructed, he was evidently rapidly sinking, but I am now happy to testify, that by the blessings of God and the use of the means, he is in health, and has not had any of the symptoms of disease for the last month.

JONATHAN REED, Merriwether County, Georgia, Dec. 10th. To all whom it may concern, I take this opportunity to make known for the benefit of the afflicted, that my health became very bad in the year 1830, which time I have labored under, disease a tedious and complicated form, 1st under the name of Protrusion uteri, and periodical obstruction of the bowels, and during my affliction, several of the regular Doctors were employed in my case. Dr. Adams of Zebulon Pike County attended me prescribed for me about three months, 2d Dr. Phillips of this county about the same length of time, Dr. Phillips of this county about three months, 3d Dr. Tinsley of Greenville about three months, all affording any thing like permanent relief.

Hearing that Dr. Z. Ellison was to be at Columbus on a certain day, my husband called on him to prescribe for my case, which was at that time distressing, I being confined to my bed three months, and I took medicine from him three months at the end of which, I was substantially relieved, I am now in the enjoyment of comfortable health.

SARAH PHILLIPS, Alabama, St. Clair County. This may certify, that in the summer of 1832, my family were suddenly and violently attacked with bilious fever, in so much that three days for commencement, there were six of my family (my wife) prostrated by it, at which time Dr. Z. Ellison, who relieved them all in a few days, and they all recovered speedily, except one child, that lingered for a while, but finally recovered.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1836. VALENTINE NIX, in addition to the above statement, I further certify that Valentine Nix lived at my Ferry, near the mouth of Wills Creek, and I visited them during their illness, and knew that they were confirmed with bilious fever, and that they were relieved by Dr. Z. Ellison as above stated &c.

PETER WAGNER, GEORGIA, Pike County. I do hereby certify that my wife has been afflicted several years, subject to a severe pain in her sides extending to her shoulders; and about the 15th of December 1835, Dr. Z. Ellison spent a night with me, and prescribed for the pain in her back, which had been unusually severe for the last few weeks, but by following his directions, she has entirely recovered.

Given under my hand, this 26th January, 1836. J. R. CULPEPER, GEORGIA, Butts County. This is to certify that in the fall of 1834, I was attacked with Rheumatism, in the back and legs, which I was unable to turn in the bed for eight days, at which time Dr. Z. Ellison called on me, and proposed administering medicine, and applying steam or vapour bath, according to the Botanic system, and though I much dreaded the operation, and was truly astounded, I ventured the operation, and was truly astounded to find such sudden relief, after being twice so long as I was able to attend to my business, and what was surprising to me, was the sensations I so much enjoyed were of the most pleasant nature. Given under my hand this 5th day of February, 1836.

THOMAS WILSON, GEORGIA, DeKalb Co. I do hereby certify, that my wife was violently attacked with pains, first in her legs, which in a few days became general throughout the whole body, she was unable to turn herself, and she was a case of the most inveterate acute Rheumatism I ever witnessed. In this condition Dr. Buys was called on, and in two days she was able to walk the house; and in 4 days she was entirely freed from pain and soon in health as formerly.

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