

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1837.

NO. 7.

OL. I.

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

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

Terms of Advertising.

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

Post-Office, Jacksonville, Ala.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAIL.
Tallahassee Mail, due every Sunday at 5 P. M.
Departs every Sunday at 8 A. M.
Van's Valley Mail, due every Saturday at 3 P. M.
Departs every Thursday at 8 A. M.
Bellefonte Mail, due every Monday at 4 P. M.
Departs every Friday at 4 A. M.
Closes every Thursday at 9 P. M.
Bennettsville Mail, due
Departs
Departs
Cathoun Mail, due every Wednesday at 6 P. M.
Departs every Saturday at 6 A. M.
All the mails except the Bellefonte mail close at an hour before the contract time of departure.
J. D. HOKE, P. M.

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

Jan. 30, 1837.

Administrator's Notice.

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

JOSEPH BROWN,

Administrator of the estate of

JOHN V. INGRAHAM, dec'd.

Feb. 15th, 1837—6t.

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 it is certainly the individual interest of every good citizen to afford, to a respectable and well conducted printing establishment.

J. F. GRANT.

CONDITIONS.

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

GEN. WELLBORN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

CAMP AT DR. BATTELL'S, Jan. 30, 1837.

Capt. John Page, U. S. Army.

Sir.—According to your instructions through Maj. D. G. Skinner, a volunteer company raised some time before for the defence of the citizens in the Creek nation (and which was in service at the time of the receipt of your instructions), of which I was elected Captain, was posted at this place. The swamps in the neighborhood were diligently searched for several days, but no Indians could be found. Last Friday, the 27th, information was received at the camp by several neighbors that fresh signs of Indians had, within a day or two, been seen in the neighboring swamps. I, therefore, on the evening of that day, left the camp with eighteen men and the surgeon of the company. Dr. L. T. Wellborn, for the purpose of searching for those Indians. After leaving the camp two or three miles we were met by an express, young Fagan, who informed us that on the evening before a band of hostile Indians (which he estimated at about twenty or thirty in number) had attacked the family of old Mr. Pugh, killed the old gentleman, his overseer, and several negroes; also burned his houses, &c., that he with 13 other men had gone to the scene of massacre and destruction on that morning, and made an attack on those devastating Indians who were still resting over the ashes of the houses and the slain: the Indians returned their fire with great effect, killing two of their company, McDaniel and Bryant, and the rest were compelled to retreat. I had left a part of my company at the camp for its protection, and some were gone to remove their families from the neighborhood. Notwithstanding the fewness of our number we resolved immediately to go in pursuit of those destroyers, and if possible put a stop to their savage butchery. The sun was now about one hour high; we put off (Mr. Fagan our guide.) After travelling up the middle prong of the Cowagee Creek about 10 or 12 miles, we discovered a house in flames a little ahead of us; we approached within a half a mile of the fire when we lit and tied our horses then formed a line, and on foot went near enough to see, to our very great disappointment, that no Indians were there. We then concluded that it was most likely they had gone on to Mr. Fagan's, about five miles further up the creek, where we then expected to find them burning Mr. Fagan's house &c.; but when we arrived at Fagan's we were again disappointed: all the houses were standing and not a human being there. There we tarried until day break, when we concluded to go back to Martin's, where the house was burning, which we passed as before stated. When we got back to Martin's we found the meat house unburnt and a quantity of excellent meat hanging in it. We then refreshed ourselves a little, saw no Indians, but found their trail leading into dense cane brake on the creek: we pursued it along a path Mr. Martin had from his dwelling to a field in the swamp. We lost the trail in the swamp, and after making diligent search for them down the creek, and did not find them, we mounted our horses and determined to search for them above, which in a few minutes resulted in meeting them in the path before spoken of leading from the field to the house. They announced our meeting by firing a volley of rifles at us and yelling most tremendously. The cane on the other side of the path was unusually thick and stout, so I thought it best to fall back to the field, which was done in good order, and when I had reached as favorable a situation as I could find I ordered my men to halt, dismount and fight, which order was promptly and eagerly obeyed. The Indians were in close pursuit and firing all the while, but without effect. When we commenced firing they hastened behind trees and lay very close in the weeds. A brisk fire was kept up from both sides for about half an hour, when discovering they were greatly outnumbered us, and was flanking us on either side, I reluctantly ordered a retreat, which was performed coolly and in good order, not neglecting the wounded (six in number) nor those who had lost their horses, but all was brought off safe except Lieut. Patterson and seven horses who were killed dead upon the ground. We killed several Indians, some three or four, and perhaps more. There was not less than sixty Indians engaged in this conflict. The gallant and good conduct of both my officers and men deserve the highest commendation. The Indians pursued us about one mile. We returned to camp about sun set. By day break, Sunday morning, we were reinforced from Irwinton with thirty-seven of her brave and patriotic citizens who came to our rescue, having been informed about bed time of our fight, and that the Indians had pursued us to the camp. We left the camp about 9 o'clock Sunday for the battle ground, where we found and buried Lieut. Patterson. The Indians had, after the battle, burned Martin's meat house. We pursued their trail until night, but did not overhaul them. We

saw several other houses, burned, and returned for the night to Mr. Fagan's. We renewed the pursuit this morning, but owing to the heavy rain no traces could be found of them, and as many of my companions from Irwinton were compelled to return, I have again returned to camp; I intend to pursue them again to-morrow.

I find the citizens of this country highly excited on account of the position of the supposed friendly Indians. It is generally believed, and I concur in that opinion, that these Indians are from the friendly camp I therefore suggest to you the propriety of taking some measures to control these reputed friendly Indians, and keep them within the limits of their encampment until they can be moved. If these Indians are permitted to roam at pleasure, I feel confident, from the present state of feelings, that they will be treated as hostile, which to prevent would be highly desirable.

Your obedient servant,

WM. WELLBORN.

Captain of the Barbour Rangers.

Walter Patterson, 1st Lieut.; left dead on the ground.

Capt. Wellborn slightly wounded in the hand.

Wm. Camen, 2 Lieut.; left arm badly shattered.

Hiram Carter, wounded in the abdomen.

M. Watley, arm broke.

J. K. Wenslett, wounded in the leg.

* Camp Battle is 12 miles from Irwinton.

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KILLING FOR MONEY.—On Friday night

last, at little past eleven o'clock, W. W. Charles, known here as Dr. Charles, was waylaid near the theatre in this city, as he was passing from his place of business at the "New Exchange," (where he with others, kept a faro bank and roulette table, knocked down by means of weights secured in a silk handkerchief, m s shockingly bruised in the head, and then rifled of all the money about him, supposed to be not far from \$3000, his watch, fur cap, and a wig which he wore. He was shortly after discovered lying on the ground in a perfectly helpless state, and carried to his house, where he continued to suffer, if he was conscious of suffering—he could not speak—until yesterday morning at about nine o'clock when he died.

It was for money solely that he was killed—for we understand that he was uniformly a mild, inoffensive man, neither drinking nor profane, and who provoked no personal enemies. The deed must have been committed but a very short time after the theatre was closed—persons were in and about it at the time—the deceased passed by it, and the unknown outlawing adjoining, at the corner of which he was waylaid—the place was more public at this time of night, perhaps than any part of the city. I do yet with regret, as it is the work of murder and robbery done by a perpetrator got off scot-free, untraced, unknown, a person as I am up on suspicion, on Saturday, but charged. Two more individuals were arrested yesterday, and placed in prison where they are awaiting their examination, which is to take place this morning.

The murdered man will be buried this day. The funeral will take place from his late residence on St. Joakim street, between St. Louis and St. Michael. Mobile Ad.

THE SIGNS IN NEW YORK.

The following paragraphs from the New York sun, shed a flood of light on the troubles, not only in that quarter, but throughout the Union. Monopoly and speculation in every thing, from the public lands down to provisions, is the cause of all the just complaints we hear. A multitude among us now turn all their industry and ingenuity to the purpose of preying upon the laboring classes.—Globe.

The mad and uncontrolled spirit of speculation produced a state of pressure and embarrassment in the money market, that for a time threatened ruin to our commercial prosperity. But the ominous aspect which every thing wore only a few days since is rapidly changing to the encouraging and enlivening hues of hope and triumph. The packets which are now arriving from Europe are freighted with uncommonly large and rich cargoes, and our merchants with their spacious stores swept and garnished are waiting to receive them. The packet ship Pennsylvania is said to have the richest cargo of dry goods that has arrived at our port for years, having been valued in Liverpool at more than a million of dollars.

It has been anticipated that the wholesale merchants here, would find great difficulty in collecting their demands of their country customers the ensuing spring, in consequence of the pressure. We are inclined, however, to believe that such will not be the case. If the country merchant can collect readily of his customers, who are generally farmers, of course he will be able to meet all his debts here with promptness; and we do not see in what way the farmers in the country, could be injured by the pressure. In fact, is it

not reasonable to suppose that the pressure has been aggravated, by the fact of large amounts of money lying idle in their pockets? It is known by sad experience in the city, that all the products of the country, have commanded an enormous price. Provisions of all kinds have been eagerly sought after by monopolists, who would pay any amount for them, for the purpose of controlling the markets; and the millions of money thus paid away by our speculators, have gone into the pockets of the farmers throughout the country. If this view of the case be correct, and we see no reason to doubt it, our merchants will find a new source of relief, where they have expected further embarrassments. Their prospects are looking up, while those of the real estate speculators are looking down.

As for the poor laborer, who is obliged to pay fourteen dollars for a barrel of flour, or a ton of coal, and sixpence for a roll of bread as big as a bird's egg, to feed a large family of children, we pity him; his prospects are gloomy. We can only advise him to screw up his courage, till this unnatural state of things shall work itself straight. In due time these troubles must pass away.

In the lower House of the Legislature of New York last week, the following resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS, It is of paramount importance to have a sound and wholesome currency, equal in every respect to gold and silver; and whereas, all bills redeemable at par in the city of New York, come up to this just and elevated standard: And whereas, it is believed from the prosperous condition of our banks, that they can well afford to give their bills a par value in the city of New York, and thus relieve the business and industry of the country from a severe tax, and the community at large from the evil consequences of a redundant and depreciated currency: And whereas, this experiment has been successfully tested at Boston, where the bills of all the banks in the six New England States are redeemed at par. Therefore,

Resolved, That the bank committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring the banks of this State to provide for the redemption of their bills at par in the city of New York, and that said committee report to this House such measures for the attainment of this object as will, in their judgment, least conflict with the convenience of the banks, and most conduce to the public good."

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

President of the Senate.—On the 28th ult. the Vice-President rose, and addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS:—The period is at hand which is to terminate the official relation that has existed between us, and I leave, probably never to return to it, a body with which I have been long connected, where some remnant whom I found here fifteen years ago, and where, in the progress of public duty, personal associations have arisen never to be forgotten. From such scenes I cannot retire without emotion.—Nor can I give to the Senate the usual opportunity of choosing another to preside for a time over their deliberations, without referring to the manner in which I have endeavored to discharge a most gratifying and honorable trust connected with the body to which my country called me.

Entering upon it with unaffected diffidence, and knowing how little my studies had been turned to its peculiar duties, I was strengthened by the determination, then expressed, so to discharge the authority with which I was invested, as best to protect the rights, to respect the feelings, and to guard the reputations of all who could be affected by its exercise. I was sure that, if successful in this I should be pardoned for errors I could scarcely expect to avoid.

In the interval that has since elapsed, it has been our lot, in this assembly, to pass through scenes of unusual excitement. The intense interest on absorbing topics, which has pervaded our whole community, could not be unfelt within these walls. The warmth of political parties, natural in such times, the unguarded ardor of sudden debate, and collisions, seldom to be separated from the invaluable privilege of free discussion, have not been unfrequently mingled with the more tranquil tenor of ordinary legislation. I cannot hope that in emergencies like these, I have always been so fortunate as to satisfy every one around me; yet I permit myself to think, that the extent to which my decisions have been approved by the Senate, is some evidence that my efforts justly to administer their rules have not been in vain; and I conscientiously cherish the conviction, that on no occasion have I departed from my early resolution or been regardless of what was due to the rights or the feelings of the members of this body.

Though I may henceforth be separated from the Senate, I can never cease to revert with peculiar interest to my long connexion

with it. In every situation of my future life, I shall remember, with a just pride, the evidences of approbation and confidence, which I have here received; and as an American citizen, devotedly attached to the institutions of my country, I must always regard, with becoming and sincere respect, a branch of our Government invested with such extensive powers, and designed by our forefathers to accomplish such important results.

Indulging an ardent wish that every success may await you, in performing the exalted and honorable duties of your public trust, and offering my warmest prayers that prosperity and happiness may be constant attendants upon each of you along the future paths of life, I respectfully bid you farewell.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for President pro tem. There were 37 ballots given, 25 of which were necessary to a choice:

Mr. King of Alabama, received 26,
Mr. Southard, 7,
Scattering, 4.

Mr. King of Alabama, on taking the Chair, addressed the Senate as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE:

To be again called to preside over the deliberations of this august assembly, fills my heart with the liveliest emotions of gratitude. When at the last session, it pleased the Senate to place me in this exalted situation, I solemnly pledged myself to discharge the duties it devolved on me, without favor and without partiality. I felt conscious that I had done so; but could any thing add to the grateful sense, I entertained of the honor you have again conferred on me, it will be found in the unequivocal testimony you have this day borne, that I had faithfully redeemed that pledge. The Senate of the U. States, gentlemen, is from its very organization, the great conservative body in this Republic. Here is the strong citadel of liberty. To this body, the intelligent and the virtuous throughout our wide-spread country look with confidence for an unwavering and unflinching resistance to the encroachments of power on the one hand, and the effervescence of popular excitement on the other. Unawed and seduced, it should firmly maintain the Constitution in its purity, an impregnable barrier against every attack on that sacred instrument, come it from what quarter it may. The demon of faction should find no abiding place in this chamber; but every heart and every head should be wholly occupied in advancing the general welfare, and preserving unimpaired the national honor. To insure success, gentlemen, in the discharge of our high duties, we must command the confidence and receive the support of the people. Calm deliberation, courtesy towards each other, order and decorum in debate, will go far, very far, to insure confidence and command that support becomes my duty, gentlemen, to banish, if practicable, from this hall, all personal altercation to check at once every remark of a character personally offensive, to preserve order, and promote harmony. These duties, as far as my powers will permit, I shall unhesitatingly perform.

Your co-operation, gentlemen, in the discharge of these duties, is what I most ardently desire. For your kindness, gentlemen, I am most deeply indebted to you.

Resolved, That the members of the Senate, expressive by Martin Van Buren, Vice-President of the United States, towards the members of this body, upon leaving of them, and that the members of the Senate be permitted to him, in testimony of the impartiality, dignity and ability, with which he has presided over their deliberations, and of their entire approbation of his conduct in the discharge of the arduous and important duties assigned him as President of the Senate.

IN SENATE.

Monday, January 30, 1837.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill to limit the sales of the public lands to actual settlers, and in limited quantities, was taken up as the next special order, the question being on Mr. Buchanan's amendment, to allow individuals in the old States to enter lands in the names of their children.

Mr. King of Georgia moved to postpone the bill until to-morrow, in consequence of this absence of the gentleman whose amendment was pending. This question was decided in the negative—Yeas, 18, nays 27, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Kent, King of Georgia, Knight, Moore, Prentiss, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Wall, Webster, and White—18.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Cuthbert, Ewing of Illinois, Fulton, Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Linn, Lyon, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvill, Page, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Rugles, Sevier, Strange, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, and Wright—27.

The question was then taken on Mr. Buchanan's amendment.

hanan's amendment, which was adopted—
years 28, days 15, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Brown, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Cuthbert, Ewing of Illinois, Hendricks, Hubbard, Kent, Knight, Lyon, Nicholas, Norvell, Prentiss, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Sevier, Southard, Strange, Swift, Talmadge, Tomlinson, Walker, Wall, Webster, and White—28.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Black, Filton, Grundy, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, Moore, Morris, Niles, Page, Preston, Ruggles, Tipton, and Wright—15.
Mr. Clay moved further to amend, by striking out the fourth section, which contains the pre-emption principle; and, after a debate, in which the motion was supported by Messrs. Clay, Morris, and Calhoun, and opposed by Messrs. Walker and Sevier.

On motion of Mr. Morris,

The Senate adjourned—years 23, days 22.

FABRICATION.

We find the following quoted by the Baltimore Republican:

"GENERAL JACKSON AND LOUIS PHILIPPE.—It is stated that at the audience which Gen. Cass, the American Minister, had of the King, he delivered to his Majesty a private letter from Gen. Jackson, disavowing, in a manner most honorable to himself, all the injurious interpretations given to certain phrases used by him in the celebrated Message to the American Congress, and to some of his acts. He likewise announced his intended retirement from the Presidency, and from public life altogether, and his determination of paying a visit to France."

The whole of this paragraph is but a sample of the daily manufacture of federal forgery, which is the business of the press of that party. No such letter was written by the President to Louis Philippe. No private letter of any kind whatever was sent by Governor Cass, nor even a message, which could be tortured into anything to countenance the statement of the paragraph. Where the editor of the Baltimore Republican picked it up, does not appear; but it bears the mark of the mint so distinctly, that we doubt not he will point to its origin in some Federal paper.—Globe.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

One of the most extraordinary bills that we ever remember to have seen before any legislative body is now depending before the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, sitting at Tallahassee. It is entitled a bill, to be entitled an act, to indemnify the people of Florida for losses sustained during the insurrection of the Seminole Indians.

The bill provides that the Governor be authorized to appoint an agent to repair to the head quarters of the army, and to demand from the Commander-in-Chief all negroes, mulattoes, and others, held in slavery or bondage by the Seminole Indians, and all horses and cattle now captured, or which may hereafter be captured, by the army. Who the others are, held in slavery, does not appear; they may be white prisoners, provided to be sold in the after provisions of this singular bill. The first section assumes that this is a Florida war, in which the United States have no jurisdiction or claim whatever; and that captures in war are to be disposed of by the Governor, in violation of every principle of the law of nations, which do not tolerate the appropriation of individual property captured *flagrante bello*. If such an agent were to present himself, the Commander-in-Chief would, it is probable, request him to return to the Governor to send down some better Withlacoochee heroes to catch the negroes before they dispose of them. We, however, take it for granted that the Governor would never sanction such a ridiculous law.

The second section provides that the Governor shall authorize said agent to require from the Quartermaster General subsistence for negroes, horses, and cattle. We should like to know whence any authority is derived for agents of a Governor to require subsistence from the public stores?

The third section provides that when the insurrection is suppressed, and the property of said Indians shall be captured, it shall be the duty of the agent to make written report of the property, &c.

The fourth proceeds, that as soon as the report has been received, it shall be the duty of the Executive to order a special term, &c. What power the Governor of a Territory has to order a special term of the United States District Court, we are at a loss to ascertain.

The 5th section caps the climax. It provides that when the claims of individuals are adjusted, the Governor shall cause the property of individual Indians to be sold at public auction, and divide the proceeds among the people of Florida!!

The Government have now spent about five millions to put down this gerrilla warfare; and now we have this ridiculous, unauthorized bill reported, to irritate and to diffuse among this savage and ignorant enemy an idea that their negroes are to be taken by such an arrogant pretension of power as that here assumed—a power beyond what sovereigns claim under the law of nations. We suppose that there cannot be more than one man in any legislative body that ever was assembled, even in a Territory, who could think of such a pretension. We imagine, therefore, the bill will not pass. If it should, however, contrary to these expecta-

tions, we hope Congress will stigmatize it by an immediate annulment, and curb these sovereign notions of provincial councillors.

Globe.

FROM FLORIDA.

The Tallahassee Floridian of the 28th ult. says—"On yesterday about 1 o'clock in the day time, three large wagons, loaded with dry goods, flour and salt, were way-laid by six Indians, about eight miles from this place—taken about a mile from the road; the mules taken out, and the contents packed upon them in sacks found in the wagon, and with three negroes, the drivers, carried off towards the peninsula. There were fifteen mules taken. This information is derived from one of the negro drivers, who escaped. Tigertail it is supposed was at the head of his party. Our city is alive to the call to arms. The Indians were painted, and had several rifles.—*Charleston Mercury*."

St. Augustine, Jan. 28.

Two free colored persons charged with having furnished ammunition, &c., to the hostile Indians and negroes, were brought up before the Mayor on Monday last, for examination. They both denied the charge, but a witness being produced and sworn, identified the cloth, needles, thread and tobacco as being precisely similar, if not the same, which were bought by the witness a few days previous, for Randal Irving, one of the prisoners. The witness knew nothing of any powder bought for the prisoner or that he had any in his possession. After denying for some time the truth of the witness's testimony, he made a statement in substance as follows: "That on Saturday night, 14th inst. Andrew Gue, Joe Merritt, and John Bicerly, came to his camp on Anastasia Island, burst open his door, and took away the articles mentioned. He was in bed, sick, as also all his family, and unable to defend himself."

The negroes staid there some time, and stated they wanted to procure some articles from town, and he partly agreed to procure them, and shortly after they left.—On being asked why he did not come to town and give information, he answered, that he wanted to set a trap for them, that they promised to return in three weeks when he would have come to town under pretence of making purchases for them, and he would have been enabled to give information that they might have been caught. He stated that Andrew Gue had told him that in the early part of the summer two Indians had swam their horses across the St. Sebastian River, and rode through the town and went out at the gates. This is doubted, by almost all our citizens, but we recollect hearing it stated that two Indians had been seen in the market about the time when the army was in the field and no guards mounted to protect the passes of the city. The only watch kept was an inefficient patrol of from 8 to 10 of our citizens, who did the duty as well as they were able. The circumstances, if true, shows how much we have been exposed.

The other prisoner, Stephen Merritt, was also examined. He was very contradictory in his statements and unsatisfactory in his answers; but there are reasonable grounds for his detention in custody.

FORT ARMSTRONG, (Dade's Battle Ground), Jan. 21, 10 o'clock, P. M.
An express has this moment arrived from Major Foster, informing that 11 Indians and 8 negroes have been captured by the Indians under Major F's command. He is in pursuit of the others, and hopes are entertained that he will succeed. Two Indians were killed by the volunteers, (Indians.) The Captives are men, women, and children. We march at day break for the A-ha-pop-ka Lake, near Lake Monroe.

TEXAS.

GENERAL ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Columbia, Dec. 31, 1836.

From information received at this department, from brigadier-general Felix Houston, and also the two McNeallys and Brown, prisoners, lately escaped from Metamoros, it is beyond a doubt that our blood-thirsty enemies are making formidable preparations again to attack us, and it is confidently hoped that every good citizen of this republic will be ready at a moment's warning to repair to the standard of his country. Immortal glory awaits each man who is prepared to do his duty, and eternal infamy and disgrace (and the consequences of the law of confiscation) shall pursue the coward who proves recreant to the call. It is expected that every able bodied man will provide himself with a good gun and horse—a sufficient stock of ammunition, and ten days' provisions always on hand, so as to be enabled to march at a moment's warning. Citizens may rest assured that they shall not be harassed by false alarms, or called into the field until the emergency actually requires it, and when the call is made, it is required and confidently believed that every man will be fully prepared to meet it promptly. Every man who expects to remain a citizen of Texas, when called on, or the enemy advances, must show himself a patriot and soldier. The chief justices of the different counties are required to take immediate measures to organize the militia within their respective jurisdictions, according to an act

entitled "An Act Organizing the Militia." By order of the President.

WILLIAM S. FISHER,
Secretary of War.

From the Cincinnati Evening Post.

The following letter from a young gentleman who is now in Texas, to his brother in this city, has been politely handed to us for publication.

St. BACA, Dec. 24th, 1836.

"Dear N.—I have just time to write you a line by the Express, which leaves for Columbia in a few minutes. An express has just arrived from Col. Segin of the cavalry, now in the West, bringing intelligence that the Mexicans are in our country with a large force under Bustamante. The number is not known, but presumed to be fifteen or twenty thousand. It is said that Bravo has returned to Vera Cruz, and that it is the intention to execute Santa Anna on his return to Mexico. There is no doubt as to the truth of this information, so far as the invasion of the Mexicans are concerned, and the return of Bravo to Vera Cruz, is well authenticated. We have just pitched a new encampment, and I am sorry to leave it; but we are to take up the line of march in a day or two, in the direction of the Colorado. Our force consists of about one thousand men. An immediate call will be made on the citizens of the country, which will swell it to four or five thousand, &c."

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24.

The accounts from Arkansas afford pretty conclusive grounds for believing that a savage warfare is shortly to be commenced on our Western frontier, and that without the adoption of some prompt measures on the part of the government, for the defence of the country, the scattered inhabitants of that vast region may be subjected to all the horrors and cruelties which for some time past have desolated portions of Alabama and Florida. Many of the tribes west of the Mississippi, bordering on the Rocky Mountains, are represented by travellers as among the most warlike of the aboriginal tribes. They are brave, cunning and cruel, and are possessed of greater skill in fighting and in the use of weapons than most of the nations formerly inhabiting the country on this side of the Mississippi.

It has been alleged against the former Secretary of War by some of the inhabitants of Florida, that he had neglected to put the country in a state of defence long after unerring proofs had been given of the hostile intentions of the Seminoles. Whether there was sufficient grounds for such a charge we know not, but we hope the present incumbent will take a lesson from the sad disasters which have occurred in that quarter, and begin in time to counteract any new difficulties which may threaten to arise on our western border. The correctness of the rumors should immediately be ascertained, and in the event of their being well founded, the whole western frontier should at once be lined with forces. Without some measures of this sort great injury may be done before the inhabitants can be prepared for their own defence. Louisiana and Arkansas are too deeply concerned in this matter, to hear without emotion of any hostile designs among the Indians, for the western frontiers of both states are sparsely settled by families exclusively engaged in grazing, who might be cut off individually and their whole property destroyed or driven away, ere they could concentrate to offer the least resistance. It is therefore of the utmost consequence to the safety of a portion of our fellow citizens, particularly at this time, when the number of troops along our western limit is by no means so great as it should be, that the utmost precaution and vigilance be exercised by the Honorable Secretary, to save our countrymen from the dreadful calamities which have befallen other regions.

FOREIGN.

Office of the True American.

New Orleans, Feb 15, 1847.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBERS—ATTEMPT ON THE KING'S LIFE.

Through the politeness of Capt Winsor, of the ship Vespasian, that arrived at this port yesterday morning from Havre, whence she sailed on the 1st January, we have been favored with a file of Galignani's Messenger to the 27th of Dec. and of the Havre Journal up to the 29th of the same month. We hasten to lay before our readers the most important items.

Paris, Tuesday, half past 2 P. M., December, 27.

OPENING OF THE SESSION—HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

The day fixed for opening the Legislative Chambers was accompanied with the usual preparations. Large bodies of the military were in attendance to guard his Majesty's progress to the Palais Bourbon. Owing to the severity of the weather, the crowd was less than that which usually assembles on this occasion. A few seconds after the Royal Cortège left the Tuilleries by the gate, looking towards the Pont Royal, and whilst the crowd on the quay were cheering his Majesty, a young man genteely dressed, made an attempt on the King's life.

By firing a pistol, the ball of which fortunately took no effect. The assassin stood close to the carriage in which were the king

and the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours. His Majesty was enabled to see his full person, and pointed him out to the National Guard. He was immediately arrested, and conveyed to the guard-house chateau. The dukes were slightly wounded in the face by the pieces of glass into which, the ball directed at his Majesty, shattered the window of the carriage. The King exhibited great coolness and courage. The procession continued its route to the chambers with no other event to interrupt its progress. Her Majesty's carriage, in which were the Queen, Madame Adelaide and the princesses, was before the King's.

At an early hour, preparations had been made to preserve order in the chamber. The interior was decorated as usual. On account of the coolness of the day, everybody was enveloped in trippets, hoas, overcoats &c. Nothing could exceed the splendor of the scene. The Deputies had taken their seats by one o'clock, and at half past one precisely, the King entered the chamber to the left of the couloir. He looked pale, and during that part of his speech, in which he alludes to the reverses at Constantine, and the attempt on his own life, he was greatly affected.

From the Havre Journal.

THURSDAY, 29th, Dec.

COTTON.—Sales: 30 bales of Louisiana; 147½ do 141; 12 do 123½ 50c; 15 do 122½ 50c; 22 do 120; 81 do 120½; 31 do 110½; 28 do new 145; 85 do Georgia. S. C. 127½; 33 do Mobile 125½; 4 do Cayenne 140.

Office New-Orleans Bulletin,

February 15th 1837.

EXTRACT of a letter received by Mr. Kid dated.

HAVRE 29th Dec. 1836.

Says—Our sales since the 23d instant, average about 300 bales a day, and our prices continue quite unsteady. The quotations of the prime Cottons are as correct as they may be given, but they merely nominal, as sales of trifles are made at almost any price. The advices from the interior are very gloomy, and show a great demoralization among the spinners and manufacturers. It would seem that the first have come to the determination of suspending the night-work, which diminishes the demand still more. It may, however, have a good effect, by reducing the stocks of twist; in the mean time, the article is in as bad a situation as possible, and importers lose enormously.

The recent attempt to assassinate the King has had no effect on commercial affairs, and no party is accused.

Owing to the easterly winds which have prevailed without interruption, we have had no arrivals since the 23d.

Summary.

Exports and Imports of the United States.—In the space of some forty-five years the value of the exports of the United States have increased from the sum of some \$19,000,000 to the present enormous amount of some \$128,000,000. In the year 1781, the imports into the U. States were valued at \$19,823,000, at present they reach \$150,000,000. From the same period cotton dates its cultivation in our country, and independent of the millions of bales exported, it is said that at least \$400,000,000 is chiefly invested in its manufacture in some 300 factories in our own country. The internal improvements which during the same period have been effected throughout the Union, exhibit alike the amazing enterprise and growth of the United States.

Independent of turnpikes and Macadamized roads, upwards of 2000 miles of rail roads, and 3000 miles of canals have been constructed, in all of which have been invested upwards of \$120,000,000. These too, have all been mainly constructed since the year 1817, and in which time, be it remembered, the country has liquidated a debt of the same amount, viz. \$120,000,000.

New Orleans Bulletin.

The way it was done.—Several friends have enquired how the crop of potatoes raised by Mr. P. Shelburn, noticed last week, were managed, to produce the great yield they did. We are informed they were planted in the usual mode, but left untouched by either hoe or plough, save the covering them in. They were then covered with a quantity of tops, corn stalks, &c., and so they remained until ready for digging.

Western Weekly Review.

EXPERIMENTS.—There is no way of making improvements in farming but by experiments. If the farmer is informed of, or has conceived a different and better method of culture or management in any branch of his farming, he is to test the goodness of that method by experiments and if these prove successful, he may congratulate himself on having performed an act which is serviceable to his country and honorable to himself.—*Farmer's Assist.*

CONSUMPTION OF SILVER.

The consumption of silver in this country, manufactured into silver and plated ware, &c. is estimated, by the editor of the New York Star, to be at least half a ton every week.

PRIDE.—People would never effect a haughty carriage, if they were sensible that it is a certain indication of a little soul and a low education. Mean people in power, are always insolent, and expect to be treated with unusual respect and deference; this is the most unlucky course they could take, as it generally produces inquiry into their pretension to respect, which are found to be as false as their behavior is odious.

ANCIENT CITY.—The Chicago American announces the discovery of an ancient city, on the Crowsfoot, a branch of the Rock river, in Wisconsin, five feet high and twelve feet thick at the base, built of burned brick, and supported by buttresses at the regular distances. The wall above described is supposed to have been that of the citadel, as it encloses three large buildings and about fifty of a similar size. It is in turn enclosed by another of about three miles square. Doubtful.—U. S. Tel.

TUNNEL.—The new tunnel of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway is one mile and one-half in length, cut out of the solid rock, at an expense of \$850,000. The height of the arch is 21 feet, the span 25 feet. A train occupies six minutes passing through.

ROCKETS.—The N. York Era states that a man, well known in the political and scientific world, has invented a new compound rocket, which will set a ship on fire at the distance of two thousand feet. The inventor says, that armed with these terrific missiles, the smallest vessel may destroy the largest ship of war.

DURABILITY IN BRICKS.—An impression exists in reference to the want of durability in bricks as a building material, of the correctness of which, a little reflection will convince us there is some doubt, provided they be properly made. Blackwood, in an article on British architecture, advances the opinion, that so far from being the most perishable, they are the most durable substance, and in support of his position, adverts to the fact that the bricks of Nineveh and Babylon, in the museums, shows that they were selected by the ancients as the most lasting material. Plutarch thinks them superior in durability to stone, if properly prepared, and it is admitted that the baths of Caracalla, those of Titus, and the Thermæ of Dioclesian, have withstood the effects of time and fire better than the stone of the Coliseum, or the marble of the Forum of Trajan.—*Balt. Amer.*

WHAT'S COMING NEXT?—The Academy of Sciences at Paris proposes to make balloons of sheets of copper, and to have a steam apparatus attached below, to direct their motion.

SINGULAR DEATH.—An inquest was held on the body of a man who had died suddenly, the cause of his death not being even conjectured. He had complained of being very unwell, and died before medical assistance could be procured. On the next morning examination, a stocking needle, three inches and a half in length, was discovered sticking in the heart. The medical gentlemen who had examined the body state their belief, that the needle had been in the heart some days, and that it had been introduced through the ribs, but whether accidentally, or designedly, they could not say. The jury consequently returned a verdict, "That the deceased died from the effects of a needle stuck in the heart, but by what means, there was no evidence to show."—*Globe*.

TAKING THE VEIL.—We have recorded several instances of beautiful young creatures, tired of the world, or the world's neglect, taking the veil at convents. We have now another instance to record. A hungry mare, in the market on Saturday evening last, very deliberately seized hold of the veil of a lady standing hard by, and without even saying,—"by your leave, madam," chewed it up in a jiffy, this we call taking the veil without benefit of clergy.—*Balt. Times*.

FERTILITY OF MICHIGAN.—A letter in a western paper gives some instances of the fertility of Michigan. A settler in the autumn of 1834, spent ten days in clearing the underbrush from 20 acres of oak opening, and twenty days in ploughing and harrowing in 20 bushels of wheat.—The next summer he harvested 600 bushels from the field by measurement.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—On the 3d inst. Samuel Springstead, a field of 14, whilst passing through the woods in Sheffield, Lorane co. Ohio, was killed immediately by the falling of a dead limb upon him. On the 7th. Mr. John Strong, in the same neighborhood, was killed by the same cause. He had been to the funeral of young Springstead, and observed "that he must have been very careless or he would have avoided the falling limb by which he was killed," little thinking at the time that his own life would so soon end from a similar accident.

THE NEWSPAPER published at the Sandwich Islands, in the language of the natives has three thousand subscribers! The natives have called for 50,000 copies of the Hymn Book published in the language, which seventeen years ago had not an alphabet!

SINGULAR CASE.—One of the most interesting cases in pathology is mentioned in a late German journal. A lady who, for ten years, had been affected with the headache, and from infancy with deafness, when her case was reported, exhibited symptoms of great debility, nervous irritability—pulse irregular and slow. Prescriptions were unavailing; her strength diminished, and 15 days previous to death, she appeared to be dying. At the end of eight days there were no pulsations of the carotids or the radial artery; and they were very slight in the heart. She slept almost constantly, yet awakened frequently and took whatever food was offered to her. Two days before her death the beating of the heart entirely ceased! and the patient was cold and tranquil. After death, a post mortem examination was made, when there was a total want of blood throughout the whole body. This was attributed to an affection of the brain.—*N. Y. Sun*.

RICE.—We intimated some time back (says the Georgetown Intelligencer, of the 31st ult.) a belief that the crop of Rice in this part of the State would fall short, we feel authorized now to speak positively on the subject. The deficiency will be considerable, probably from 6 to 10,000 barrels.

How different the times are now.—A young English lady, visiting the family of General Putnam, in 1775 thus wrote: My amusements are few. The good Mrs. Putnam employs me and her daughters constantly to spin flax for the American soldiers—indolence in America being totally discouraged.

The entire amount received at the Methodist Book Room in New York, to make up the loss sustained by the great fire, up to November 13, is \$49,450 09.

The Military Court at Frederick, Md. on the 22d inst. exonerated Gen. Scott from all censure, and decided that "the failure of the campaign is attributable to causes over which he had not control."

A late English paper says—"We think the time nearly come when the people of Canada, will declare themselves a separate and independent state."

Seamen.—It is said that there are 207,640 seamen and boys in the commercial marine of Great Britain. This results from the government requiring each ship to take a certain number of apprentices.

New States.—Two more New States are talked of for admission into the Union, viz:

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MARCH 4, 1837.

It was stated in this place a day or two since by a gentleman of veracity, directly from Montgomery, that the report was current there, and generally believed, that the Seminole war had been brought to a close. The substance of the verbal report, as far as we could learn was something like the following: That Jim Boy, who headed a party of friendly Creeks, suddenly came upon and defeated a large party of Seminoles under the command of Micanopy and Jumper, two Seminole chiefs; that Micanopy and Jumper either surrendered or were taken prisoners, and pledged their families as prisoners, until they would bring in Powell, which they said they could do in a day or two. In the mean time, however, a negro woman who had been taken prisoner, proposed to General Jessup to discover to him a cave which was Powell's hiding place. A party under Gen. Jessup accordingly set out for the cave, but a few minutes before they reached the mouth of it Powell with five warriors (all he had with him at the time), made their escape, leaving their guns, ammunition, and what little provisions they had behind them. The next day, report says that Powell came and gave himself up, and that active preparations were making to remove the Seminoles immediately. We have as yet received no paper containing the substance of this report, but should there be no mistake about it, we expect to see it confirmed in a short time, when we will lay the whole before our readers.

We have observed in a late number of the Montgomery Advertiser, a suggestion for each of the counties in this State to send one or more delegates to some central point in the State, in order to hold an internal improvement convention sometime during the present Spring. The object is to lay the views of the convention on the subject of Rail Roads and Banks before the people previous to the next August election. The precise time and place of holding the Convention has not yet been decided upon, but so soon as it is, our readers shall be made acquainted with the fact; and we do hope the people of Benton County will not fail to take measures to be represented in the proposed Convention. For reasons not necessary here to mention, but which will be obvious to any reflecting mind, it is evident that there is no county in the State more interested in internal improvements than Benton, according to her wealth and population.

It will be recollected by those conversant with the subject, that the first decisive impulse given to the great Charleston & Cincinnati Rail Road, was by the Convention held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 4th of July, 1836; and the convention now proposed of delegates from the several counties of the same State, would doubtless possess more unanimity of interest, and consequently more harmony than one composed of delegates from different States.

This day, March 4th, 1837, closes the second term of General Jackson's administration as President of the United States, and brings him in point of official station, upon a level with the humblest citizen in the government. It must be a source of gratification and pleasing reflection to his friends, both public officers and private individuals, who have stood by him and been his uniform friends, "through evil as well as through good report," notwithstanding the unparalleled efforts of his numerous, powerful, and inveterate enemies against him, that his administration has been brought to so happy, peaceful, and glorious a close. It will be remembered, that upon his election, his enemies predicted, that every evil and calamity, which could enter the imagination of man, would fall upon the country, as its consequence. And even before his election, but when it had become evident he would be elected, his great enemy Henry Clay, in his celebrated Baltimore speech, invoked upon his devoted country, "War, pestilence, and famine or any curse, other than military rule," meaning Jackson's election, &c. But time which proves all things, has proved their predictions to be false, and these prayers unanswered. And upon the contrary all the real calamities which threatened the country at the time of his election have been prevented by the energy and sterling Republicanism of his administration, and the Union left in a state of unprecedented prosperity.

The enemies of Gen. Jackson, who are for the most part the enemies of his successor, have already commenced the same kind of warfare upon him, and begin to shed their crocodile tears over what they pretend to believe are evils threatening the country; and some of them even go so far as to manifest a disposition to sink the vessel in order to drown the pilot. Did we think that they themselves believed half their own sayings they would claim a large portion of our sympathies; but as it is, all the harm we wish them is, that they may be as much disappointed in their fears, their hopes, their expectations, or whatever they really be as they have heretofore been.

The Stockholders of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road met Knoxville on the 9th inst.—4000,000 of Stock were represented. The valley of the French Broad river was unanimously adopted as far as it extended as the route, leaving the remainder to be determined by future survey.—Chief Engineer, Maj. M'Neil; Assistant, Capt. Williams; Hon. Robert Y. Hayne unanimously chosen President. The next meeting of the Board takes place at Flat Rock, Buncombe county, N. C., on the third Monday in October.

Welumpka Sentinel.

MAIL DEPREDATOR CONVICTED AND PUNISHED.

At a stated session of the United States District Court, held at Albany, N. Y. on the 18th inst. Simon C. Parks, formerly assistant postmaster at Sherman, Chataugue county, N. Y. was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, at hard labor, in the Auburn penitentiary, for embezzling and destroying a letter, and stealing therefrom a certificate of deposit to the value of \$85.

Within the last twenty months nine other persons, charged with robbing the mail, have been convicted and sentenced, viz:

W. Dutcher, formerly postmaster, Milford, Pa.
R. Hawkins, Richmond, Va.
R. Wickerham, Licking Spring, Ohio.
S. Smith, Columbus, Ohio.
Noah Murray & George Pratt, Augusta, Ga.

Vincent Hoffman and Richard Burdick, Richmond, Va.
William Walters, Erie, Pa.—Globe.

The Daily Express, received this morning informs us that Black Hawk has not yet gone to visit the shades of his fathers, tho' his "moral dirge" has been sung from one end of the nation to the other.

The population of Paris is 899,000.—Increase in five years 113,000.

A statement of the number of vessels of war employed in the Mediterranean Sea, by the following different powers, in 1836:

Line Ships.	Frigates.	Smaller Vessels.	Total
England, 6	5	12	23
France, 5	6	10	21
Russia, 6	8	7	21
Austria, 0	2	4	6
Egypt, 6	5	12	23
Turkey, 3	5	23	31
Sardinia, 0	3	6	9
U. States, 0	2	2	4

Two new frigates, to carry 26 long 32's, are building at the Chatham dock yard.

English paper.

COFFEE.—The annual table of exports from the ports of Havana and Matanzas exhibit the curious fact, that in the last three years the quantity of coffee shipped to the United States exceeded the whole quantity shipped to Europe by 4,666,000 pounds. The export to the United States during these three years was 40,900,000 lbs. To all Europe, 35,924,000 lbs.

We legislate too much concerning the currency; talk too much about banks, and rely too much on them. They are, to a certain extent, necessary to commerce and manufactures, and useful only to that extent. There exists, however, an overweening desire to make money without laboring for it. This is the great error of the age, which has given birth to the mania for speculation, and kept up the cry for "more banks."—*Low. Pub. Adv.*

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

MR. ADAMS & ABOLITIONISM.

Each new slip of intelligence that we receive from Washington, brings us information of some new attempt on the part of Mr. Adams, the great representative of the abolitionists, to drive congress by his repeated importunities into the adoption of some measure or the expression of some opinion relative to that exciting and dangerous subject, slavery. Memorials from ladies, from towns, and from societies are presented, and when all these are rejected, and congress tired of his continual attempts to force the subject upon its consideration, resolves once for all to hear nothing more relating to slavery, schemes are devised to evade the letter of the resolution, and to continue his favorite employment. Petitions from the city and county of Philadelphia are brought forward, purporting to be against the annexation of Texas to the United States; but which upon examination prove to be the same old questions disguised under a false name. The decision of the chair against their reception is insufficient to check the further efforts of the mover—his wounded pride seeks a stronger rebuff, and appealing to the house from the decision of the chair, "is only silenced by a refusal to hear his appeal. Time after time is this process adopted, without any hope of success, and with no other motive that we can perceive, than an uncontrollable passion for dangerous excitements, or a reckless disregard of those harmonious principles of action so necessary to the stability of our government.

We are grieved to see a man of Mr. Adams' talents, one whose nature has fitted to shine in any sphere, stooping so far beneath that lofty and dignified course of conduct which is consistent with his character and eminent position before the community. Experienced as he is in the affairs of the nation, and associated as his name has been with the prosperity and glory of our country almost from its earliest existence, it was to be expected that he would in the closing period of his political career after having occupied the highest stations of honor it was in the power of his fellow-citizen to bestow upon him, think and act as a veteran patriot whose sole object was to promote the quiet and happiness of that country he had so long and ably served and to preserve unchanged in the hearts of his countrymen the grateful remembrance of his past life.—Yet what has been his course since he came into Congress after retiring from the Presidential chair? Forsaking the companionship of that splendid galaxy of statesmen who had labored to give renown to his administration, and cutting himself loose from all the ties which had previously bound him, he has been goaded on by a "vaunting ambition that o'erleaps itself," to tempt first one party and then another, until finally receiving no where that encouragement his pride demanded, he is content to become the champion of a vile fanatical faction and to risk every thing even his own former fame, and the happiness of his country for the furtherance of their disorganizing designs. They lay the flattering unction to his soul no doubt that he is the mightiest of the mighty, and that the lovers of philanthropy throughout the world will view with admiration his untiring efforts in the cause of aboli-

tion, and this may be to him inducement enough to brave the continued frown of Congress and the disapprobation of all who wish for the continuance of our happy government.—But if in his calmer moments he reflects at all, Mr. Adams must feel that he is doing injustice to himself and fixing a stigma upon his character which the lustre of all his former acts cannot hide, by lending his former acts cannot hide, by lending his name and his influence to a cause from which no good, but a great deal of evil may result, and upon which the wise and the good throughout the world look with abhorrence and detestation.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Wednesday the fifth day of April next, at the house of John V. Ingraham, deceased, the property of the deceased, consisting of:

A Remnant of Goods,
Household Furniture,
Hacon, Corn, Cattle, Hogs, &c.

TERMS OF SALE: All sums under five dollars, cash in hand; all sums over, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security.

JOSEPH BROWN, ADMINISTRATOR.

March 4th, 1837.—St.

NOTICE.
THE SUMMER SESSION OF THE
Jacksonville Male Academy

Has commenced, and is now open for the reception of students. The institution is under the superintendence of Joseph Wilson.

March 4th, 1837.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Micajah Webb a Brown Mare, supposed to be six years old, four feet nine inches high, branded on the right shoulder and hip with the letters H D appraised to twenty-seven dollars, 15th August, 1836.

March 4, 1837.—St. J.

JOHN S. WILSON, CLERK.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Abijah Davis, a Chesnut sorrel horse, supposed to be Ten years old, fifteen hands and a half high, appraised to seventy dollars 31st January, 1837.

March 4, 1837.—St. J.

JOHN S. WILSON, CLERK.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by James Owen, a Light Bay Horse, left hind foot white, long tail, dark mane and tail, about fifteen hands high, a lump on his back, supposed to be nine years old, appraised to ninety dollars.

ALSO—A dark Bay Horse, a star in his forehead, left eye out, supposed to be eight years old, appraised to fifty dollars, January 28th, 1837.

March 4, 1837.—St. J.

JOHN S. WILSON, CLERK.

BATTALION ORDERS.

THE officers and privates of the battalion of Cavalry (Benton Rangers) will attend at Alexandria on the first Saturday id May next by 10 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs. Also, on the third Saturday in the town of Jacksonville. The public arms can be procured by each private by the first of April, by applying to their respective Captains, to whom they will be delivered. Defaulters at our last muster will be notified by the proper authority to attend on the first Saturday in May at Alexandria, to show cause if any, why they did not attend said muster.

By order of
WM. ARNOLD, Lieut. Col.
JOSIAH HOUTSON, Adjutant Comd't Benton Rangers.
March 4, 1837.

BOTANIC DOCTOR.

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

BOTANIC SYSTEM.

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

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

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

Feb. 11, 1837.—n4 tl.

NOTICE.

I hereby forwarn all persons from trading for a certain Note of hand, drawn in favor of Mark Pitts, against James B. Russel, for fifty dollars. As the consideration for which said Note was given has never been complied with, I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law.

JAMES B. RUSSEL.

Feb. 11, 1837.—St. J.

To Cotton Growers.

AND OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY.
THE undersigned having purchased an interest in Messrs Clark and Peters extensive Ware House in this place, offer our services as **Receiving & Forwarding Agents** for our country friends, and solicit a share of patronage. They will also ship Cotton for the up country. Cotton planters, at the shortest notice, to any of the Northern States, and with the least expense, and hope by a strict adherence to their orders and interest, to gain a share of public confidence.

NICHOLS, POOR & HALL.

Jan. 23, 1837. n6 4t.
The Talladega and Jacksonville papers will give the above four insertions, and forward their accounts.

To Printers & Publishers.

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

Diamond; Pearl; No. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos. 1, 2 & 3; Agate on Nonpareil body; Nonpareil, Nos. 1, 2 & 3 & 4; Minion, Nos. 1, 2 & 3 & 4; Minion on Brevier body; Brevier on Minion body, Nos. 1, 2 & 3 & 4; Brevier on Bourgeois body; Bourgeois 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; Small Pica, Nos. 1 & 2; Pica on English body; English Nos. 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, at as good quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

CONNER & COOKE,

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

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

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

JOHN M. CROOK.

December 3d, 1836.—n80—6t.

NOTICE.

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

PARKMAN & STRINGFELLOW.

December 12, 1836. t. 1 j.

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.

Post-Office, Jacksonville, Ala.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS.

Talladega Mail, due every Sunday at 5 P. M.

Departs every Monday at 8 A. M.

Van's Valley Mail, due every Saturday at 3 P. M.

Departs every Thursday at 8 A. M.

Bellefonte Mail, due every Monday at 6 P. M.

Departs every Friday at 4 A. M.

Closes every Thursday at 9 P. M.

Bennettsville Mail, due

Departs

Randolph C. H. Mail, due

Departs

Cathoun Mail, due every Wednesday at 6 P. M.

Departs every Saturday at 6 A. M.

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

JNO. D. HOKE, P. M.

THE POST OFFICE is removed to the

Store House formerly Messrs. Green & Lawson's now HOKE & ABERNATHY.

Jan. 30, 1837.

Administrator's Notice.

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

JOSEPH BROWN,

Administrator of the estate of

JOHN V. INGRAHAM, dec'd.

Feb. 15th, 1837—6t.

POETRY.

The following is a translation from an ancient Spanish Poem, which, say the Edinburgh Review is surpassed by nothing which we are acquainted with in the Spanish language, except the ode of Luis de Leon.

O! let the soul its slumbers break,
Arouse its senses and awake,
To see how soon
Life, with its glories, glides away,
And the stern footsteps of decay
Come stealing on.

How pleasure like the passing wind,
Blows by and leaves us naught behind,
But grief, at last,
How still our present happiness
Seems, to the wayward fancy, less
Than what is past.

And while we eye the rolling tide,
Down which our flying minutes glide
Always so fast:
Let us the present hour employ,
And deem each future dream of joy,
Already past.

Let no vain hope deceive the mind—
No happier let us hope to find
To-morrow than to-day.
Our golden dreams of yore were bright,
Like them the present shall delight—
Like them decay.

Our lives like hasting streams must be,
That into one engulfing sea
Are doomed to fall—
The sea of death, whose waves roll on,
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,
And swallow all.

Alike the river's lordly tide,
Alike the humble riv'lets glide
To that sad wave:
Death levels poverty and pride,
And rich and poor sleep side by side
Within the grave.

Our birth is but a startling place;
Life is like running of the race,
And death the goal:
There all those glittering toys are brought
The path alone, of all unthought,
Is found of all.

Say, then, how poor and little worth
Are all those glittering toys of earth,
That lure us here!
Dreams of a sleep that death must break,
Alas! before it bids us wake,
Ye disappear!

Long ere the damps of earth can blight,
The cheek's pure glow of red and white
Hath passed away;
Youth smiled, and all was heavenly fair:
Age came, and laid his finger there,
And where are they?

Where is the strength that mocked decay,
The step that rolled so light and gay,
The heart's blithe tone?
The strength is gone, the step is slow,
And joy grows weariness and wo,
When age comes on.

Miscellaneous.

From the Richmond Compiler.

LETTER OF JOHN RANDOLPH.

We have procured and present to our readers (omitting a few sentences of no interest,) one of the letters of the late John Randolph. Few letters more amusing than this have probably ever been written:

ROANOKE, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1831,
Half past 12.

DEAR M—:

On taking out my chariot this morning, for the first time since I got home from your house, to clean it and the harness—(for this dreadful spell of weather has frozen us all up until to-day,)—the knife was found in the bottom of the carriage, where it must have dropped from a shallow waistcoat pocket, as I got in at your door, for I missed the knife soon afterwards. When I got home, I had the pockets of the chariot searched, and every thing searched strictly into my portmanteau and bag, taking out every article therein, that I became perfectly convinced, of what I was before fully persuaded, that I had left my knife in my chamber at your house, on Tuesday the 6th: and when I heard it had not been seen, I took it for granted that your little yellow boy, having "found it," had, according to the negro code of morality, appropriated it to himself. In this, it seems, I was mistaken, and I ask his pardon, as the best amends that I can make him; and at the same time, to relieve you & Mrs. M. from the unpleasant feeling that such a suspicion would occasion, I despatch this note by a special messenger, although I have a certain conveyance to-morrow.

I make no apology to yourself or Mrs. M., for the frank expression of my suspicion, because Truth is the goddess at whose shrine I worship; and no Huguenot in France, or Morisco in Spain, or Judaizing Christian in Portugal, ever paid more dearly for the heretical schism, than I have done in leaving the established church of *Palestine and Grimaee*. I am well aware that ladies are as delicate as they are charming creatures, and that, in our intercourse with them, we must strain the truth as far as possible. Brought up from their earliest infancy to disguise their real sentiments, (for a woman would be a monster who did not practise this disguise,) it is their privilege to be insincere—and we should despise them, and justly, too, if they had that manly frankness and unreserve which constitute the ornament of our character, as the very reverse does of theirs. We must, therefore, keep this in view in all our intercourse with them, and recollect that as our point of honor is courage and frankness, theirs is chastity and dissimulation; for, as I said before, a woman who does not dissimulate her real feelings, is a monster of impudence. Now, therefore, it does so happen, as Mr. Canning would say, that truth is very offensive to the ears of a lady, when to those of a gentleman, (her husband, for instance,) it would not be at all so.

To illustrate—Mrs. R. of B., my brother's widow, was beyond all comparison the nicest and best housewife that I ever saw. Not one drop of water was suffered to stand upon her sideboard, except what was in the pitcher: the house from the cellar to garret, and in every part, as clean as hands could make it, and every thing as it should be, to suit even my fastidious taste.

I lived there after my brother's death, from 1796 to 1810, inclusive, and never did I see or smell

any thing to offend my senses, or imagination, but once. Except in autumn, I would defy you to find a leaf on a feather in the yard. No poultry were permitted to come into it, and we had no dirty children, white or negro, to make litter and filth. A strong enclosure of sawn plank, eight feet high, fenced in the kitchen, smoke-house, ice-house, wood-house, veal-house, (in which the wood for the use of the house was stacked away under lock and key.) The turkey and hen houses were in the same enclosure, which had two doors; one next to the dwelling house, for the use of the mistress and the house servants, and one large enough to admit a wagon on the back or north side, beyond which was a well built quarter, with two brick chimneys, and two rooms with fire places, and four rooms without, for servants. There was also, what I had forgot, a spinning and weaving house.

At night the doors of this enclosure were locked up—not a servant being allowed to sleep within it, although every one of them was in sound of the lady's bell.

On one unhappy day, in a very hot and damp spell of weather of long continuance, a piece of cold lamb was brought to the table, that was spoiled—the first and last instance, in nearly fifteen years of the slightest neglect in household economy. I ordered the waiter to take it away, it being spoiled. Mrs. R. resented this, and flatly contradicted me; and although the lamb absolutely stunk, she ate a part of it, to prove her words true, and was affronted with me almost past forgiveness. I dare say that if I had not noticed the lamb, she might have given a hint to the servant to take it away: but the honest, naked truth was not to be borne. We had no company but Dudley and her younger son, then schoolboys, and an Englishman named Knowles, who acted as overseer or steward, and dined with us, until he took to drink.

Mrs. R. stoutly denied that the lamb could be spoiled, because it had been boiled only the day before, and had been in the ice-house ever since. I admitted her facts, but denied her logic which was truly a woman's. I maintained that the highest evidence was that of the senses, that we must reason from facts where we could get them; and it was only where we could not, that it was fair to argue from probabilities: that the lamb stunk, and therefore, was not sound. This she denied, and to prove her words, actually made a shift to swallow half a mouthful, which, under other circumstances, she would not have done for a thousand dollars. So much for the ladies, charming creatures, the salt of the earth, whom, like uncle Toby and all other old bachelors, I never could thoroughly understand, for want of the key of matrimony, which alone can unlock their secrets and make plain (as many a husband can tell) all the apparent contradictions in their character. Yes, so much for the fairer and better part of creation, (as from my soul, I believe them to be,) but who, as the Waverly says of Kings, are little cattle to shoe behind. And so it ought to be; for it is their poor and almost only privilege to kick, while we roam where we will, and they must sit still until they are asked. I, therefore, am upholding them in all their own proper privileges, so long as they do not encroach upon those of men. A woman who unsexes herself deserves to be treated, and will be treated, as a man.

As to the honesty of servants, I have always thought mine "judiciously honest," as Hamlet says, and yet I should have been very sorry that the boy that bears this letter should find my knife, or either of two little urchins that you see here about the yard.

"I didn't take it master," (for a negro never steals.) "I didn't take it, sir, I find [found] it." What virtue in terms! Corporal Nym, a high professor and practitioner in the art of taking, says, "the wise call it convey." See Shakespeare. I never knew but three mulattoes whom I believed to be honest; and out of near 300 I have not a dozen slave that will not take or "convey."

John is as honest as you & I are. So is old Hetty. I know—and several of her children, I believe. Queen is very honest, she is too lazy to steal. Jubas is so—-but not strictly honest; he is a *finder* sometimes, and can be trusted with any thing but money, with which he will buy whiskey.

My best regards to Mrs. M.

Truly yours,

J. R., of Roanoke.

A FUR TRADE ADVENTURE.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

Colter with the hardihood of a regular trapper, had cast himself loose from the party of Lewis and Clarke in the very heart of the wilderness, and had remained to trap beaver alone on the head waters of the Missouri. Here he fell in with another lonely trapper, like himself, named Potts; and they agreed to keep together. They were in the very region of the terrible Blackfeet, at that time thirsting to revenge the death of their companion, and knew that they had to expect no mercy at their hands. They were obliged to keep concealed all day in the woody margins of the rivers, setting their traps after nightfall and taking them up before day-break. It was running a fearful risk for the sake of a few beaver-skins; but such is the life of a trapper.

They were on a branch of the Missouri called Jefferson's Fork, and had set their traps at night about six miles up a small river that emptied itself into the fork. Early in the morning they ascended the river in a canoe, to examine the traps. The banks on each side were high and perpendicular and cast a shade over the stream. As they were softly paddling along, they heard the tramping of many feet upon the banks. Colter immediately gave the alarm of "Indians!" and was for instant retreat. Potts scoffed at him for being frightened by the tramping of a herd of buffaloes. Colter checked his uneasiness, and paddled forward. Whoops and yells burst forth from each side of the river, and several hundred Indians appeared on either bank. Signs were made to the unfortunate trapper to come on shore. They were obliged to comply. Before they could get out of their canoe, a savage seized the rifle belonging to Potts. Colter sprang on shore, wrested the weapon from the hands of the Indian, and restored it to his companion, who was still in the canoe, and immediately pushed into the stream. There was the sharp twang of a bow, and Potts cried out that he was wounded. Colter urged him to come on shore and submit, as his only chance for life; but the other knew there was no prospect of mercy, and determined to die game. Levelling his rifle, he shot one of the savages dead on the spot. The next moment he fell himself, pierced with innumerable arrows.

The vengeance of the savages now turned upon Colter. He was stripped naked, and, having some knowledge of the Blackfoot language, overheard a consultation as to the mode of despatching him, so as to derive the greatest amusement from his death. Some were for setting him up as a mark, and having a trial of skill at his expense. The chief, however, was for noble sport. He seized Colter by the shoulder, and demanded if he could run fast. The unfortunate trapper was too well acquainted with the Indian customs not to comprehend the drift of the question. He was to run for his life, to furnish a kind of human hunt to his persecutors.

Though in reality he was noted among his brother hunters for swiftness on foot, he assured the chief that he was a very bad runner. His stratagem gained him some vantage-ground. He was led by the chief into the prairie, about four hundred yards from the main body of savages, and then turned loose, to save himself if he could. A tremendous yell let him know that the whole pack of blood-hounds were off in full cry. Colter flew, rather than ran; he was astonished at his own speed; but he had six miles of prairie to traverse before he should reach the Jefferson fork of the Missouri; how could he hope to hold out such a distance with the fearful odds of several hundred to one against him? The plain, too, abounded with the prickly pear, which wounded his naked feet. Still he fled on, and to feel an arrow quivering at his heart. He did not even dare to look round, lest he should lose an inch of that distance on which his life depended. He had run nearly half way across the plain when the sound of pursuit grew somewhat fainter, and his pursuers were a considerable distance behind; several of the faster runners were scattered in the advance, while a swift-footed warrior armed with a spear, was not more than a hundred yards behind him.

Inspired with new hope, Colter redoubled his exertions, but strained himself to such a degree that the blood gushed from his mouth and nostrils, and streamed down his breast. He arrived within a mile of the river. The sound of foot-steps gathered upon him. A glance behind showed his pursuers within twenty yards, and preparing to launch his spear. Stopping short, he turned round and spread out his arms. The savage, confounded by this sudden action, attempted to stop and hurl his spear, but fell in the very act. His spear stuck in the ground, and the shaft broke in his hand. Colter plucked up the pointed part, pinned the savage to the earth, and continued his flight. The Indians as they arrived at their slaughtered companion, stopped to howl over him. Colter, made the most of this precious delay, gained the skirt of cottonwood bordering the river, dashed through it, and plunged into the stream. He swam to a neighboring island, against the upper end of which the drift-wood had lodged in such quantities as to form a natural raft; under this he hid, and swam below water until he succeeded in getting a breathing place between the floating trunks of trees, whose branches & bushes formed a covert several feet above the level of the water. He had scarcely drawn breath after all his toils, when he heard his pursuers on the river-bank, whooping and yelling like so many fiends. They plunged in the river, and swam to the raft. The heart of Colter almost died within him as he saw them, through the chinks of his concealment, passing and repassing, and seeking for him in all directions. They at length gave up the search, and he began to rejoice in his escape, when the idea presented itself that they might set the raft on fire. Here was a new source of horrible apprehension, in which he remained until nightfall. Fortunately the idea did not suggest itself to the Indians. As soon as it was dark, finding by the silence around that his pursuers had departed, Colter dived again, and came up beyond the raft. He then swam silently down the river, for a considerable distance; when he landed, and kept on all night, to get as far as possible from this dangerous neighborhood.

ANECDOTE OF HIS MAJESTY.—The king some time ago accosted an old workman, who had been many years employed about the palace.

"How long have you worked here old man, eh?"

"Why, sir, a matter of five-and-thirty years," replied the old man, pretending ignorance of the person of the king.

"Five-and-thirty years, eh? Why, you must have known the king then?"

"Yes, sir," returned the man, "and his blessed father too; ah, he was a king; many a time when he saw me his blessed Majesty used to say, 'Ah! Brown, what art thou doing?'—there's a crown for you, Brown.' Those were good times, sir, then."

"You do not know the present king, then, eh?" asked his Majesty.

"No, your honor," replied the wily old workman, "I never saw him; but they do say he is as like his blessed old parent as peas—open and generous like, sir, you know."

"Should you like to see the king?"

"Ay, that I should, sir."

"Then take this," said his Majesty, throwing him half a sovereign, "and, if any body asks where you got it, say the king gave it you;" and off went the good-hearted monarch, chuckling at the idea of having stolen a march upon the soldier.

Lon. and Paris Ladies' Mag.

PRESENCE OF MIND.—Lord Berkley, an ancestor of the present Lord Segrave, a man of great firmness and presence of mind, used to boast, at a time when highway robberies were of frequent occurrence, that he would never allow himself to be robbed by a single highwayman alone. One night his carriage was stopped by a robber, who thrust his pistol through the window and demanded his lordship's money, saying "that his lordship would now have it taken by a single highwayman." Lord Berkley affecting to put his hand into his pocket for money, calmly replied, "You should not have my money now but for that fellow behind." The robber turned his head and was instantly shot by Lord Berkley.

WOMAN.

There is a bud in life's dark wilderness,
Whose beauties charm, whose fragrance soothes distress.
There is a beam in life's overclouded sky,
That glids the starting tear it cannot dry.
That flower, that lovely bloom in Eden's grove,
Shed the full sweet and heavenly light of love.
Still, lovely woman! still thy winning smile
That caused our cares, can every care beguile;
And thy soft hand, and aid the maze of ill,
Can rear one blissful bower of Eden still.
Thy warm and generous faith, thy patience meek,
That plants a smile where pain despoils the cheek,
These shall remain, when sorrow's self is dead,
When sex decays, and passion's self is fled.

Dr. H.*** J.*** was one of the most able, talented, and eccentric surgeons of the last century. His practice embraced a large circuit, and his fame extended to every part of the State. The doctor was one morning sitting in his office, pouring over some medical work fresh from the mother country, via Boston, when a loud rap at the door aroused him. "Come in," said the doctor, and an old lady hobbled into the apartment, who seemed the very embodiment of dirt and negligence.

"Doctor! I've got a desperate sore foot—can you help it?"

"I will try—let me see it."

The old crone proceeded to divest her understanding of the apology for a hose with which it was covered, and displayed to the astounded doctor a foot—and such a foot!

"My G—!" exclaimed the doctor, throw-

ing up both hands in amazement—what a foot!

"La! doctor—ye needn't be in such a wonderment about it—there's dirtier feet than that in the world—I se warrant—aye, and a dirtier foot than that in your own house, as proud as the young ladies your daughters are—for all that." And the old hag cackled forth her pleasure at the doctor's astonishment.

"Woman! if you can find a dirtier foot than that in my house, I will give you a guinea, and cure your foot for nothing."

"Pon your honor?" said the beldame.

"Pon honor," cried the doctor.

The old woman stripped off the other stocking and displayed a foot that beggared all description, grinning in the face of the astonished doctor, exclaiming, "gie me the guinea! 'gie me the guinea! I know'd it! I washed 'tother fore I come here."

N. H. Gaz.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 13.

MURDER MOST FOUL.—We are compelled to record a murder of an unnatural and horrible character as any which ever disgraced the calendar of crime. On the 3rd inst. Pherebe Howell, an aged woman of this county, was most brutally murdered by her son Needham Howell.

The facts, so far as they have come to our knowledge, are somewhat as follows.

Howell, his mother, and a young girl of 10 or 12 years of age, were together in a small building on the Sound; when Howell induced his mother to go out with him into the yard. Soon after they left the house, the young girl was alarmed by the cries of the deceased, and rushing out found Howell sitting astride his prostrate mother, and beating her in the face with a brick. The girl immediately fled to the adjoining plantation (distance about a fourth of a mile), for assistance, and returned in company with one or two other persons, when they found Howell standing on the breast of the mangled corpse, with a pipe in his mouth, and kicking the face with the heel of his boot.

It has been calculated that the annual loss of British shipping amounts to £3,000,000, and the loss of life at 1000. Of these, at least three fifths are victims to the unprincipled cupidity of ship-owners, who are in the habit of continuing to send their vessels to sea, long after they have ceased to be seaworthy.

OLD AGE.—The souls of the just, like flowers, more abundantly give out their fragrance in the evening of their days.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.

January 28, 1836.—n2—4f.

NOTICE.

Committed to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on Saturday the 21st day of January 1837, a negro man, who calls his name Tom, about 40 or 45 years of age, and says he belongs to a man by the name of Samuel Puckett, who has two fore teeth out below, a d's upper teeth very wide apart, about five feet high and stout built; dark complexion, though not very black. He says his master bought him of a Mr. Thompson of Bedford County, Virginia, and he left him while on his way to Mississippi.

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

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.

January 28, 1836.—n2—4f.

NOTICE.

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

MARY MCGEE,
Widow and Relict of Leven McGee.
February 11th, 1837.—n4—4t.—\$2 50.

NOTICE.

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

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.

January 5th, 1837.—tf.

DAVID HUBBARD, et als.

vs.

Wm. B. McLELLAN, et als.

In Equity.

Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1836.

ON motion of the Complainants by their counsel and it fully appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard M. Peters, James Peters, Charles Lewis and Mahala his wife, formerly Mary Peters, J. Golightly, Robert Meigs, Warren Harris, A. Patterson, B. Reagan, R. H. Thatcher, Thos. George, and R. Walker, are not residents of the County of Alabama. It is therefore ordered by the Court that each and all of the foregoing persons, appear on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court, to be held on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, at the said Court House in the town of Jacksonville, in the said Court there sitting, and then and there to answer and plead to the said Bill of Compt. filed in the above entitled suit, or on failure thereof, it is ordered that said Bill be taken for confessed against them.

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

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

REMOVAL.

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

He will still continue to make and keep on hand a general assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Harness, Whips, &c.

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

E. CUNNINGHAM.

Feb. 11, 1837.—n4—4f.

Administrator's Sale.

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

South half of Section Twenty-Eight,

In Township 14, Range 7 East.

Terms made known on the day of Sale.

JACOB R. GREEN,

Administrator of the estate of

FINCO HARRIS, deceased.

January 20, 1837.—n3—3t.

SCHOOL LAND FOR SALE.

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

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

J. CUNNINGHAM,

H. SHRAIDER,

M. L. BARR,

January 21, 1837.—n1—4t.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus.

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

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

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LIBRARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain.

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches; notices of books and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibiting paying a discount. Subscribers to the Library or Port Folio, two dollars and a half. Mail remittance to be Post Paid.

No on condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non-fulfilment can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above. Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE

46 CARPENTER ST. Philadelphia.

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

NOTICE.

I hereby forwarn all persons from trading for a certain Note of hand, drawn in favor of Mark Pitts, against James B. Russel, for fifty dollars. As the consideration for which said Note was given has never been complied with, I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law.

JAMES B. RUSSEL.

Feb. 11, 1837.—3f.

JOB PRINTING.

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

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1837.

NO. 8.

VOL. I.

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

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

Terms of Advertising.

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

Post-Office, Jacksonville, Ala.

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

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

PROSPECTUS

OF THE Jacksonville Republican.

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

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

CONTENTS.

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

Administrator's Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder on Wednesday the fifth day of April next, at the house of John V. Ingraham, deceased, the property of the deceased, consisting of

A Remnant of Goods,
Household Furniture,
Bacon, Corn, Cattle, Hogs, &c.

TERMS OF SALE: All sums under five dollars, cash in hand; all sums over, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security.

JOSEPH BROWN,
ADMINISTRATOR.

March 4th, 1837—5t.

From the Enquirer, Feb. 7. THE COMMITTEES—The President's reply, &c.

We shall lay before our readers in our next paper, the letter which the President has addressed to Mr. Wise, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, &c. in reply to the queries which have emanated from that sort of omnium togellrum Committee. The President states, that they call on him and the heads of the departments—"not to answer to any specific charge; not to explain any alleged abuse; not to give information as to any particular transaction; but, assuming that they have been guilty of the charges alleged, they call upon them to furnish evidence against themselves!"—that if the Heads of Departments have time to spare from the public business, they may answer as they please; but "as far myself (says he) I repel all such attempts as an invasion of the principles of justice, as well as of the Constitution; and I shall esteem it my sacred duty to the people of the United States to resist them as I would the establishment of a Spanish inquisition." If indeed (he adds) "after all the severe accusations contained in the various speeches of yourself and your associates, you are unwilling of your own accord to bring specific charges, then I request your committee to call yourself and your associates, and every other member of Congress who has made the general charge of corruption, to testify before and our country, whether you or they know of any specific corruption or abuse of trust in the Executive Departments; and if so, what it is. If you are able to point to any case where there is the slightest reason to suspect corruption or abuse of trust, no obstacle which I can remove shall be interposed to prevent the fullest scrutiny by all illegal means." The offices of all the departments will be opened to you, and every proper facility furnished for this purpose.

"I hope, sir, we shall at least have your charges, and that you will proceed to investigate them, not like an inquisitor, but in the accustomed mode. If you either will not make specific accusations, or if, when made, you attempt to establish them by making freemen their own accusers, you will not expect me to countenance your proceedings."

The whole letter is characteristic of the President. The great point on which he insists, is, that the committee must specify their charges, and then he will give all the information in his power—but that he will not lend himself to an inquisitorial investigation of such a vague character as the Committee has instituted. The Globe affirms, "that Mr. Wise and Mr. Peyton have had meetings of the prominent Opposition members night after night, and it is fair to conclude that the course indicated in the resolution has been settled under the advice of the coalition"—that the 1st resolution, which calls for all the sums of money which have been paid within the year, each of the Departments during the last year to Printers or Editors of newspapers, would require among other things, an overhauling of at least 44,000 accounts of Postmasters—that "taking the 1st resolution, then, in connection with the others, which required a list of all the officers or agents, or deputies the sums paid to each of the various amounts of money within the last 4 years for contingencies—and then an investigation of all the salaries paid, under pretence of finding some (not specified by name, time, place or circumstance,) which may have been allowed, under the predicaments stated in the resolution, viz: without service having been rendered—without the party receiving being in office—under commissions ante-dated—or whilst engaged in private employments—it will be seen that the scope of the demand made on the heads of the departments rendered it indispensable that they should wade through every thing that has been transacted in their departments throughout the term of years named in the resolutions; and should, besides, look through one hundred thousand contingent accounts transmitted to the departments from all the Government agents at home and abroad! Did Mr. Wise, and his caucus companions, suppose such a retrospect possible to men engaged from day to day in the current business of the department?"

The fact is, it would seem, that these Committees are overdoing the business. That some abuses may have crept into some of the Offices, is not improbable. No administration can avoid them—and if these could be specified and investigated, it would do the State some service to ferret them out. They ought clearly to be exposed and visited with public punishment. The mischief might be reformed, and the next administration might profit by it.—But this "general search warrant" sort of enquiry, as the Globe calls it, is too vague and undefined to be reconciled with the spirit of our people, or to produce the benefits which its projectors have promised. If we are to believe the scribblers from Washington, the call for information has been made upon certain distinguished Members of Congress. The Correspondent of the New York Express, writes on

the 29th Jan., "Judge White is one thus subpoenaed, and he will appear on Monday. The Van Buren party fancy they can there make the venerable Judge ruin himself forever. But Judge White, as I understand, has said, 'there are some things in my heart which I hoped to carry with me to the grave, but I cannot be guilty of perjury to save any mortal man, if they put me on oath to tell all of the truth I know.'" Senator Calhoun is another of the gentlemen thus subpoenaed. Mr. Pickens of S. C. is another. Mr. Peyton of Tennessee is another. Mr. Wise of Virginia has already given his evidence, and I understand it is such as will make the committee cautious how they advance much more. Mr. Bell of Tennessee was upon the stand on Saturday. After uttering a protest against this privilege of a member of Congress, and this turning of a Committee appointed to examine the Executive Department into a Committee to examine the opposition members of Congress, he took time till Monday to come to a conclusion of what part he would act. We vouch for none of these statements. It is certain that Wm. Duane, the Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, has been before the Committee—to testify as to the removal of the Deposites. We presume he has nothing new to say, after all he has written upon that subject.

We understand, that Messrs. Wise and Peyton are pushing their enquiries too far also, as relates to private transactions. We have seen what reply Mr. Woodbury gave them—and we are informed, upon the whole, that this letter removes all doubt about any improper connection between the Treasury and Mr. Whitney. As to that matter, says a friend the enquiry is blown skyhigh.

The impassioned spirit in which Messrs. Wise and Peyton are conducting the investigation is an outrage upon the Committee itself. In this respect we are happy to see the friends of the administration not standing alone.—Some of the Whig presses which value the dignity of Congress more than the political character of the two members, have spoken of them in the proper spirit. For example, what says the Philadelphia Gazette:

"The conduct of Mr. Wise and Mr. Peyton, on the examination of Mr. Whitney before a private Committee in Congress, can be excused on no grounds whatever. Party spirit itself, at its utmost bent, must strongly disapprove of such disgraceful language. We would be the last to advocate Mr. Whitney. He has led himself widely astray heretofore, or else he has been deplorably unfortunate in the judgment of many. His memory, or his heart, has been exceedingly defective; which it is, we will not publicly decide. But that he should be bullied as he was by Peyton and Wise, is not only discredit to themselves, but it will awaken a sympathy in his behalf, on other subjects, to which he is not entitled. The profanity of both these members, was not less criminal than undignified; and we cannot believe, if their bosoms are properly open to the rebukes of moral sensibility, that they will do otherwise than look back upon their authorities of vulgar and unreasonable passion, with remorse and shame."

What says the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette (another Whig?)

"There is a good deal of feeling excited by the sparring which took place before the committee between Mr. Peyton and Mr. Whitney. Such occurrences bringing even a good cause into discredit, and are likely to produce an unhappy impression on the public mind. Brawls in legislation are disgraceful enough but, when they encroach upon the dignity of a judicial tribunal, they are far worse. I hope we shall never again hear of any thing of the kind."

And what says the N. Y. American?

"But apart from the immediate actors in this scene, what humiliating reflections is it not calculated to excite, when members of Congress feel it to be necessary or justifiable to proceed to the discharge of their official duties with concealed arms about them. Justly indeed does the Evening Post reprehend the practice, so much at variance with civilization, religion and law."

The democrats of Baltimore are determined that none shall outstrip them in doing honor to faithful public servants. The Baltimore Republican of yesterday has the following announcement:

Honor to whom Honor is due!

A salute of 140 guns will be fired at 12 o'clock to-day, from Federal Hill, in honor of the Senators of the United States who voted for the passage of the Expunging Resolutions, by which the foul stain intended to be fixed upon the name of our venerable President, and the violation of justice and the Constitution, has been stricken from the Journal of the Senate.

No. Guns.	No. Guns.
Thomas H. Benton, 25	John Page, 5
Bedford Brown, 5	John M. Niles, 5
James Buchanan, 5	W. C. Rives, 5
Judah Dana, 5	John M. Robinson, 5
W. L. D. Ewing, 11.5	John Ruggles, 5
Robert Fulton, 5	A. H. Sevier, 5
Felix Grundy, 5	Robert Strange, 5
Henry Hubbard, 5	N. P. Tallmadge, 5
W. R. King, Ala. 5	John Tipton, 5

L. F. Linn, 5
Thomas Morris, 5
R. C. Nicholas, 5

R. J. Walker, 5
G. D. Wall, 5
Silas Wright, 5

KNIGHTS & ORDERS.

The passage of the expunging resolution has prompted the opposition to make a fresh display of vulgar wit. They term the Senators who voted for it "Knights of the Black Lines," and a list of their names is going the round of the Bank-whip papers, enclosed in a heavy black border. By way of retort, a Baltimore paper publishes the names of the Senators who voted for Mr. Clay's resolution of impeachment, in 1835, and terms them "Knights of the order of the Black Legs"—The list being headed and decorated with several dingy looking boot pictures, designed to represent the pedestals of that order of nobility. The Baltimore Editor's idea is as good as that of Mr. Clay; by whom it is said the democratic Senators were dubbed "Knights of the Black Lines." Of the other list of Knights, Mr. Clay is certainly the most ancient now living, and many deem him the most honorable. He certainly proved himself a most worthy member of the order when he "turned up Jack" [Q. Adams] in Congress, and the manner in which he recently won his re-election to the Senate shows that he is still bright and wide awake.

The following liberal and just compliment to the Foreign Policy of General Jackson, is extracted from the "Albion," a paper of acknowledged talent and independence, that takes no part, except as observer, in the domestic affairs of the country:

"As this is the last annual message that General Jackson will deliver to Congress, we dwell on it with more than usual interest. We lament with him that the question of the North Eastern boundary should be one of the very few subjects that remain unsettled with foreign nations. We had fondly hoped that this 'vexed question' would have been brought to a satisfactory close by him, and been one of the crowning triumphs of his foreign policy—a policy that has added so much dignity to the country, and given so much lustre to his administration. In all his intercourse with foreign powers, peace has been his object, and that he has preserved. In reference to England, no President was ever more friendly or more dignified; none ever did more to reconcile the two nations and to smoothe away the asperities that still existed between the two people. That people of kindred origin—speaking the same language—like champions of liberty and lovers of independence—should remain in a state of hostility to each other, when all causes for hostility had ceased, was a grievous sight, and said but little for their boasted civilization. To remove this blot from the historical tablet of both, and to inspire them with mutual sentiments of peace and good will—the highest tribute of Christianity, the President laboured, and his efforts have been signally happy. Far be it from us to make any invidious distinctions; but we know that in what we have said, we have spoken the sentiments of every intelligent man in England; and we know, too, that the opinion there prevails, that no President of the U. States, from the days of Washington, ever acted towards England with more honor and manly independence, or did more to conciliate the two countries and secure their gratitude, than General Andrew Jackson."

FROM NEW YORK—(by express mail.)

WALL STREET, Wednesday, Jan. 18.
Commercial.—Yesterday was the most remarkable day we have experienced since the year began. The prices of stocks rose on an average of two to five per cent., and the activity of the market was quite considerable. In the early part of the morning we had intelligence from England nearly twenty-four days later by the way of Philadelphia. The great inquiry was to know the state of the money and cotton markets in England. It was found that both were rather easy—the last accounts represent them firm & looking up. This news created a most cheerful aspect throughout every avenue of business. It was generally believed that the crisis had passed in England—that the danger was completely over—and that both cotton and specie caused no longer any disturbance in that country. Particular information of this condition of things was not received. The vague and general accounts were all the facts that could be depended on.—Herald.

From the N. O. Bee.

There are something ominous certainly, as the Globe observes, in the attempts now making by the leading men among the opposition to establish banks throughout the country with large capitals. Biddle is overbidding all competitors for Pennsylvania's share of the surplus, (4,000,000,) which, with the stock belonging to the U. States, will increase his capital to 46,000,000. Massachusetts is about establishing a bank with a capital of 10,000,000. The great Rail Road between Charleston and the river Ohio, is to be constructed by means of paper money, and Calhoun is to be President

of the mammoth institutions. The southern bank on which the Railroad is to be built, will have a capital of 24,000,000; and in this manner Calhoun in the South will be the rival of Biddle in the North, operating together for the promotion of mobocracy.

SCENES AT WASHINGTON.

We are sorry to learn, that some warm words passed in debate, between Messrs. Benton and Walker on Saturday last, upon the Currency Bill. Are we so mad as to gratify the hopes, and realize the predictions, of the Opposition? Is it true, as they say, that we are about to fall to pieces—and are we to encourage them by our division so. Are we about to verify the saying of the old General, that we can gain a victory, but we know not how to improve it? We tell our friends, beware—Never had any Administration more reckless and infuriated opposition to encounter—and if we neglect principles, and sacrifice the interests of our country to our own passions, we must reap the consequences in our distraction and defeat—Our enemies, we know, hope that we are to split upon this rock. We have made these reflections before; but they are wrong from us at this time by some of the scenes which are passing at Washington.

We are pleased to understand, that there was much courtesy shown in the continuation of the same Debate on Monday last between Messrs. Rives and Benton.—We have seen a letter, which says, that Mr. Rives made a very neat, courteous and strong speech—during which he said, "The Senator from Missouri, is an older and a better Soldier, than I am"—"An older, but not a better," said Mr. B.—"Yes a better, too."—"An older."—"Aye, rejoined Mr. R., and a better." Every body seemed pleased at this courtesy.

The National Intelligencer familiarly styles the President's house, the palace. This comes better from those who have long crooked their knees at the throne of Emperor Biddle, and whose opinions incline as much to favor royalty as those of Gales and Seaton, than they would from any other source. Doubtless they would have our republican establishments dignified with appellations which imply the munificence and splendor of royalty, but would introduce all the realities of that dazzling thing. Palace grates upon the ear of a republican, and we hope never to hear it repeated again in connection with any of our public edifices.

Monitor.

Office of the Philadelphia Enquirer, }
Jan. 22, 10 o'clock, P. M. }
DRAFT FOR \$500,000 IN FAVOR OF TEXAS.

A gentleman recently from New Orleans, stated yesterday to a merchant of this city, that he was in a well known great commercial house in New Orleans at the time a draft was presented by a respectable looking man in the military undress of an officer. The applicant inquired of the chief of the firm, whether the draft was good? The merchant replied in the affirmative, and accepted the draft accordingly. After the military gentleman had gone out, the acceptor told our informant, that it was a draft from Gen. Santa Anna in favor of Texas—for five hundred thousand dollars.

Office of the Mobile Register, }
February 6, 1837. }

The N. O. Bee of Friday, acknowledges the receipt of a file of newspapers to the 11th ult. inclusive, from the city of Mexico. They appear to contain little but tirades against this government, and panegyrics upon Gen. Bustamante, who made his public entry into that city on the 10th or 20th of Dec.—The correspondence of Gorostiza with Mr. Forsyth is termed "decorous, dignified and manly," and the conduct of our government "traitorous, infamous, and surly."

The condition of the country in respect to parties is excited, and ominous of an immediate civil war, on the arrival of Santa Anna.

By a decree of the Mexican Congress, it is made the duty of all Consuls, to furnish the citizens of their respective section with protections, within a month of their arrival, renewable every January.

In conversation last evening with one of the Directors of the Rail Road, we were highly gratified in learning that the Engineer has been for the last two weeks actively engaged in surveying the route.—He has located the first four miles, and will proceed to the necessary examination for its continuance.

Proposals have been received from responsible contractors, and men of force, who can accomplish what they undertake. The President of the Company starts in a few days for the up country, for the purpose of making arrangements to open the books for subscription. The zeal and energy with which the Directors are now moving in this business, gives us an assurance that they will

commence speedily, and be prosecuted with spirit.

We should have noticed the doings of the Board of Directors, from time to time, had we been made acquainted with their proceedings; but as we were not aware how matters were progressing, we had, of course, no authority upon which to act.—We are happy however in being able to give the information contained above.

Welumpka Sentinel.

To the Publishers of the Globe:

May I ask of you the favor to insert in the Globe the following letter, sent on the 7th inst. to the committee to which it is addressed.

The memorial referred to in it, I refrain from publishing at this time, under the hope that, on the next day for presenting memorials, it may be laid before the House of Representatives.

R. M. WHITNEY.

To the honorable Select Committee of the House of Representatives of which Mr. H. A. Wise is Chairman:

On Monday afternoon, the 6th inst., I was waited on by the Sergeant at Arms of the honorable House of Representatives, with a summons, signed, H. A. Wise, chairman, commanding me to appear forthwith before you. To which I replied, I would either appear or make a communication to the committee.

In adopting the course which I have resolved to pursue on the occasion, which is, not to obey the summons which has been served upon me, it becomes my imperative duty, no less to the committee, and the honorable House under whose authority it is acting, than to myself and my country, as an individual and a citizen, to state most emphatically my reasons for having come to that determination.

It has become a matter of too great and extended notoriety to render it necessary for me to advert to the particulars of a scene which took place before another committee appointed by this honorable House, a short time since; when from respect to that committee and the House, I submitted to personal violence and outrage from more than one member of it. One of the individuals who thus assailed me, and who is a member of that committee, is the chairman of the committee to which this communication is addressed.

My statement of the whole affair has already been placed before the public, over my signature. Those of my assailants, Mr. Peyton and Mr. Wise, were made before the House of Representatives on Saturday last. It is for the public to judge from the respective statements, how far the one is sustained by the others in the material facts which go to establish the outrage and violence which I experienced on the occasion from the two members of the committee.

On Monday last, the 6th inst., I addressed to the honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives a communication, accompanied with a memorial, a copy of which is annexed, which I requested him to lay before the House of Representatives. This he could not do, because the action of the House did not enable any State usually called after that of Massachusetts to present a memorial on that day.

It will be seen in that memorial, I complain of the outrage and violence which I have experienced and wrongs done me by the two members of that committee, Mr. Peyton and Mr. Wise. Also, that I ask of the honorable House of Representatives to institute such an inquiry into the facts of the case, as in their wisdom they may deem proper to elicit the truth, and, thereafter take such action as may seem to be called for at their hands.

I should deem myself perfectly justified, from the facts and circumstances already stated and referred to in the memorial appended, to take the stand already indicated to the committee I have resolved to take, were there none others existing to strengthen and fortify me in that resolution. Every member of society is familiar with the liability he is under for due administration of the laws, and the attainment of justice, not only between man and man, but to be subjected to all proper mandates of any judicial tribunal, either high or low before which he is called, for such purposes. But no man can rightfully be called to appear, to give testimony in a case in which he is the accused party.

This I hold to be the obligation of the individual on the one part. But, while there is necessarily this obligation due from the individual to the judicial authority and power, on the other part is there to be no reciprocity? Is power of any sort to be so exercised as to call before it an humble citizen in the private walks of life, and not extend the same power to give him protection, while before those to whom has been delegated the exercise of that power? If so, then all obligation due and owing as between individuals and judicial power must cease to exist. The individual summoned to appear before any tribunal having the authority to require his appearance before it, must if he consents to appear, go armed to defend and protect himself from any assaults which may be made upon or against him; even from those of the judges by whose authority and before whom he is called to appear!

Such are the circumstances attending my case, in the present instance, that I have no choice left me but to yield to the summons which has been served upon me, and appear before the committee fully and openly armed to defend myself from aggressions upon my rights of a like character to those I experienced while before another committee, from your chairman; or to decline obedience to the summons altogether.

The affair between Mr. Payton and myself, which occurred in the presence of another committee, has nothing whatever to do with the committee to which this is addressed, and before whom I am summoned to appear. But the remarks of Mr. Wise, the chairman of this committee, in relation to what occurred, and the part he acted before, and as a member of, that committee, has every thing to do with my appearance before this committee.

In the reported proceedings of the House on Saturday last, I find it stated that Mr. Wise declared "the proceedings of the committee had been misrepresented, and most woefully belied, by that (referring to myself) most infamous wretch." So far as regards this allegation, I do not choose to give it any further notice, than to state, that I have invited in my memorial the investigation of the House as to the accuracy of my statements.

Mr. Wise continued to say, he "thought he discovered that Whitney was disposed to experiment upon him and his honorable friend from Tennessee. He had felt his way in the Globe newspaper. He had tried his patience there, and had endeavored to enlist a hiring paper to sustain him in his false and insulting allegations. They had both failed to notice him, they had both refused to recognize him as a gentleman in any respect whatever. His manner, too, when he came before the committee, was clearly to Mr. W's mind, that of a supercilious, contemptuous, contemptuous wit-

Again, says Mr. Wise, after giving his own description of what passed between Mr. Peyton and myself, "During this time Whitney stood in the position of a man who had some weapon or other in his hand; for he kept his right hand in the corresponding pocket of his pantaloons. Indeed I suspected it so strongly that, standing in a line between the two parties, I watched the motion of that arm, and immediately went round the table, placing myself at an angle where, if that arm HAD MOVED AN INCH, HE SHOULD HAVE DIED UPON THE SPOT. I confess it, sir, coolly and deliberately, for I thought I saw the insidious assassin in every movement made by him on that occasion." This Mr. Wise designates *interposing in a friendly manner! a peaceful interposition!!*

I had not my hand in "my pocket," as stated by Mr. Wise on the occasion at all, for both hands were put in requisition to meet and defend myself against Mr. Peyton, who advancing upon me with every indication of drawing forth from his bosom a pistol or a dirk. Nor had I then about me, nor have I carried about me for many years any weapon whatever.

Here is the chairman of the committee which I am now addressing, and before which I am summoned to appear as a witness, deliberately declaring to the representatives of the nation, and to the nation itself, that if I had moved my "arm an inch," I "should have died on the spot." And, what led to this self-acknowledged assassin like conduct on the part of Mr. Wise? Had I done anything to irritate and provoke him? Had he and myself on that occasion any previous altercation? None whatever. He says, "several of his colleagues and himself on the committee were sitting apart, telling anecdotes in the most pleasant and agreeable manner to each other." Then he acknowledges to have exercised towards me?

If, under such circumstances, Mr. Wise who was an ordinary member of a committee, could form the resolution to shoot me down on the spot, what might he not do, as I was to appear before a committee, of which he was chairman, by whom all interrogatories to me as a witness must be propounded, and to whom all the answers given must be returned, if he "thought he discovered" anything like contumacy? Or in case any thing should occur relating to my looks, or my manner, while before the committee, which Mr. Wise might take offence at; or I should accidentally put my hand in my pocket, and attempt to withdraw it, have we not the public declaration of Mr. Wise, that I should die on the spot?

To go before a committee of the House openly armed, to defend myself against similar assaults, I should consider as offering an indignity both to the committee and to the House. I cannot believe that we are so rapidly descending from a state of civilization to that of ancient barbarism, that the acts of individual legislators will be so far sanctioned as to render it necessary for private individuals to arm themselves to meet the assaults which may be made upon them by their judges.

If that is the case, it is high time for the world to know it; for, although the constitution grants certain privileges, the immutable law of nature, self-defence, is superior to any enactment of man.

Under these circumstances I preemptorily decline appearing before the committee of which Mr. Wise is chairman, or a member, until the honorable House of Representatives shall have redressed the wrongs which I have experienced by obeying his mandate, and until future protection is extended to me from further insult and violence.

I consider this as no common or individual case. I view it as one in which every individual member of the community has as deep a stake as myself; for what is my case to-day may be that of any member of the committee or any individual member of society to-morrow.

In justification to the stand I now take I rest upon the verdict of the nation, by which I am willing to abide, and upon which I am content to stand or fall.

R. M. WHITNEY.

From the Globe Feb. 8.

THE AFFAIR IN THE COMMITTEE ROOM.—We gave yesterday the full account (as taken down by the Globe reporter) of the occurrence during the examination of Mr. Whitney, as detailed by Messrs. Peyton and Wise. We now give their statements as taken down by the stenographer of the Intelligence, confining, for want of room, to the scene of violence described by both, and its immediate cause. We must premise, however, that both Mr. Peyton and Wise gave their statements as called forth by some misrepresentation of the Globe. Not one solitary circumstance has been stated on the authority of the Globe, although to readers who look only to the reported remarks of Messrs. Peyton and Wise, it would seem that their effects was to discredit some testimony of opinion expressed by us editorially, in regard to the transaction. Now, although the Globe was very volubly spoken of by the gentleman who explained the matter to the House, the explanation was not called forth by anything we had said, for we knew nothing of the details certainly, and had said nothing about them. The provocation which induced the appeal to the House, was the view taken of the matter in the committee by the Evening Post and New York American, and some other opposition papers, from which duly credited extracts were given in our columns. Those prints predicated their observations upon information from their correspondents, and Mr. Whitney's statements; and yet the gentlemen talked of the affair as if the issue was between them and the Globe!

But to their own showing: The ground of offence is thus exhibited in the National Intelligencer:

Extract from the Journal of the Committee of Investigation, J. GARLAND, Chairman.
Wednesday Jan. 25, 1837.

By Mr. PEYTON.—Question—Did you receive any letter or recommendation from Roger B. Taney or did he in any manner countenance or encourage you in applying for the agency contemplated or did he positively refuse to recommend, receive, or countenance you in that capacity, while he was at the head of the Treasury Department?

Mr. WHITNEY.—Answer—I decline answering this interrogatory; more particularly as the individual propounding it has asserted positively and publicly, that the substance of the latter part of it is true, beginning with "or did he," &c. therefore, being the party accused I am not a proper witness, I think, in justice, that the individual who has made the allegation should be called to produce his proof.

Mr. Peyton thus explains the subsequent occurrence, as given in the Intelligence:

"I did not wish to enter into personal altercation with one who is completely shielded from the notice of all honorable men by his infamy, as a mad dog is by his hydrophobia. But, sir, he accompanied that answer with a scowl, a frown, an insulting look of defiance, directed boldly to me personally, which perhaps no one else then saw. I appealed, sir, immediately to the Chair, to know if the witness should be permitted to insult me. I walked up to him, and said I would teach him better than to insult me; that I would let him know

that I required no constitutional privilege to chastise him if he dared to insult me; that, if he did, I would put him to death on the spot. Sir, I used language which was harsh, for I was excited, as any man would have been who has a soul within him fit to be saved. The Chair called to order, and I took my seat. He says I drew a pistol upon him; it is false. After I sat down he rose and began again, and he, at that moment, seemed as if he was about to use a weapon: he had his hand in his pocket, and when I walked up to him I put my hand in my bosom, but I drew nothing from it. Every one present believed, from his attitude, he was armed with deadly weapons. My friend from Virginia (Mr. Wise interposed, the witness was withdrawn, and the committee unanimously passed a resolution censuring his insulting behavior."

Mr. Wise's version is as follows: As soon as the answer was read, I looked at my friend; and saw he was flushed with excitement; mistake his feelings. He first addressed the chair, by saying, "Mr. Chairman, I wish you discontinue to inform the witness that he is not to insult here." He was proceeding, when I arose, and remarked, "Mr. Chairman, the d—d insolence of this witness is insufferable, and has been borne long enough." I had, in fact, Mr. Speaker, declined to answer one question because it was "inquisitorial;" and, because another was "inquisitorial," he declined to answer it, and had rung all the changes upon that word till, if reiteration could convince and supply the place of truth, one might have believed, from mere repetition, that the committee was, what it has been denounced to be, worse than a Spanish Inquisition! Sir, he had received his cue.

But to proceed: My friend rose as I uttered these words respecting the witness, put me back with his arm, and said, "This is my business, Wise, witness where he sat, and said to him, nearly in these words—'I will endeavor to give his very words, however harsh: "You talk about my shielding myself behind my constitutional privileges. Now, I tell you that I claim no constitutional privileges; and, you, d—d thief and robber, if you dare to put me to death on the spot!" The chairman had called me to order and I had sat down; he immediately called my friend back to his seat. For it is but due, Mr. Speaker, to the chairman to say that he has done his duty, in all respects, on that committee. My friend took his seat, when the witness arose, and began to say, Mr. Chairman, I have been summoned to appear before this committee, and I claim its protection."—He did not finish the sentence before my friend rose and told him to sit down. 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disposed to, and who hath supported it on all occasions. That opinion he still entertains, but seeing the feeling and unanimity that it has manifested to say, had been manifested on the present occasion, and he hoped, and trusted that so far as he was concerned, and so far as he was identified with the South, they would present one embodied, single, unbroken phalanx. He desired a word of explanation from the gentleman from New York, Mr. Chamberlain, in relation to some remarks that were said to have been made by him yesterday, though Mr. P. himself did not hear them. He had been informed this morning, that the gentleman had said to this effect, that he trusted there was virtue and spirit enough in the South, to put down fanaticism in the one, and rebellion in the other.

Mr. Chamberlain explained. What he had said was, that there was virtue and spirit enough in the vast population of this Union, East, North and South, which would keep the extremes from breaking down the barriers of the Constitution; but he had not used the word "rebellion," but "insurrection," and had made application to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. Pickens was perfectly satisfied, and had not himself understood the gentleman as saying what he hath referred to, but others had. Mr. Lawler then took the floor, and insisted, at some length, that the explanation of the member from Massachusetts was any thing but satisfactory, and he made an earnest appeal to him to retract what he had done.

Mr. Robertson gave his reasons why he should vote against the resolution, because it violated the freedom of speech, though he considered the explanation of that gentleman as an aggravation of the original offence.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Bates and Hosley in support of the adoption of the resolution, and by Mr. Lincoln in opposition to it.

Mr. Bynum then addressed the House at some length, and concluded by submitting the following proposition:

Strike out all after the word "Resolved," and insert, "That an attempt to present any petition or memorial from any slave or slaves, or free negro, in any part of the Union, is a contempt of the House, and calculated to embroil it in a strife and confusion incompatible with the dignity of the body; and that any member guilty of the same, justly subjects himself to the censure of the House."

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the fact whether any such attempt has been made by any member of this House, and report the same to the House as soon as practicable.

Mr. Graves addressed the House at length in opposition to the resolutions before the House.

Mr. Phillips then inquired whether the resolution of the gentleman from North Carolina, which was proposed as an amendment, was in order. He made his inquiry because he considered that if this resolution was in order, the subject lost its character of a question of privilege.

The Chair decided that it was in order.

Mr. Phillips said, to save the time of the House, he would withdraw the appeal.

Mr. Patton obtained the floor, and made some remarks—invoked gentlemen of the South not longer to discuss this subject, but to take the vote as soon as northern men were disposed to do so.

Mr. P. concluded by moving the following resolutions as an amendment to the amendment:

Resolved, That the right of petition does not belong to slaves of this Union; that no petition from them can be presented to this House without derogating from the rights of the slaveholding States and integrity of the Union.

Resolved, That every member who shall hereafter present any such petition to this House, ought to be considered as regardless of the feelings of this House, the rights of the South, and an enemy to the Union.

Resolved, That the Hon. John Q. Adams having solemnly disclaimed a design of doing any thing disrespectful to the House in the inquiry he made of the Speaker as to the right of petition purporting to be from slaves, and having avowed his intention not to offer to present the petition, if the House was of opinion that it ought not to be presented—therefore all further proceedings as to his conduct cease.

Mr. Thompson of South Carolina, regretted to see gentlemen who had been so zealous on yesterday, in urging him to introduce his resolution, and who even said it was not strong enough, falling off on Monday from him today. The resolution was before the House, and he would not withdraw it, if it did not get but three votes, because he believed the House had been treated with disrespect. He then went on in reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Graves), and the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Lincoln), advising with some severity the history of New England.

Mr. Callahan addressed the House at length, in support of the resolution.

Mr. Cushing followed in opposition to the resolution, discussing at some length the right of petition, and spelling the indignity cast upon the early history of New England by the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. French said he felt much exhausted, and wishing to address the House on the subject, he hoped the House would adjourn, and he therefore moved an adjournment.

Mr. Vanderpool asked for the yeas and nays, but the House refused to order them, and the question being taken by tellers was decided in the affirmative—yeas 101, nays 34.

So the House adjourned at 6 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, 1837.

IN SENATE.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, through Mr. Franklin, their Clerk, informing the Senate that the House were ready to proceed to count the votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

The Senate accordingly adjourned to the Hall of the House.

The Senate having returned to their chamber, and the President resumed the chair.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a joint committee to wait on Martin Van Buren, and inform him of his election. And Mr. Grundy was appointed by the Chair to act on the part of the Senate.

The resolution was agreed to and the Senate proceeded to vote accordingly, the result of which was as follows:

FOR R. M. JOHNSON. FOR F. GRAINGER.

Mr. Benton, of Mo. Mr. Bayard, of Del. Black, of Mis. Clay, of Kentucky.

Brown, of N. Car. Clayton, of Del. Buchanan, of Penn. Crittenden, of Ky.

Cuthbert, of Geo. Davis, of Mass.

Dana, of Maine. Ewing, of Ohio. Ewing, of Illinois. Kent, of Maryland. Fulton, of Arkansas. Knight, of R. Island. Grundy, of Ten. Prentiss, of Vermont. Hendricks, of Ind. Robbins, of R. I. Hubbard, of N. H. Southard, of N. J. King, of Ala. Spence, of Maryland. King, of Georgia. Swift, of Vermont. Linn, of Missouri. Tomlinson, of Conn. Lyon, of Michigan. Wall, of N. Jersey. McKean, of Penn. Webster, of Mass. Moore, of Alabama.

Morris, of Ohio. Mouton, of Lou. Nicholas, of Lou. Niles, of Con. Norvell, of Mich. Page, of N. H. Parker, of Va. Rives, of Va. Robinson, of Illi. Ruggles, of Maine. Sevier, of Ark. Strange, of N. C. Tallmadge, of N. Y. Tipton, of Indiana. Walker, of Mis. Wright, of N. Y.

The President of the Senate (Mr. King, of Alabama) then rose, and proclaimed the result of the election, as follows:

The whole number of Senators of the U. S.

Majority necessary to a choice 27

Quorum required by the Constitution 35

Whole number of Senators present 49

For R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, 33

For Francis Grainger, of N. York, 16

From which it appears that Richard M. Johnson, having the votes of a majority of the whole number of Senators, as required by the Constitution of the United States, is duly elected; and I therefore declare that Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, has been chosen by the Senate, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the Constitution.

Vice President of the United States for four years, commencing with the 4th day of March, 1837.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a joint committee to inform R. M. Johnson of his election; and the Chair was authorized to appoint the member thereof on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. WEBSTER, The Senate then adjourned.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1837.

LAND BILL.

The land bill was then read a third time, and the question being on its passage.

Mr. Davis spoke at length in opposition to it.

Mr. Tipton, in explanation of the grounds of his vote in its favor:

Mr. Ewing and Mr. Clay, in decided opposition to it on constitutional among other considerations; When, the question being at length obtained, the bill was passed by yeas—27. Nays—23.

The title was amended by adding the words "and for other purposes."

The Senate then (at a little past five) adjourned.

[The bill provides in substance—

1. That no person shall be entitled to enter by entry, or at auction, more than two sections of the public land; and previous to entry or to purchase, must make and file with the Register and Receiver of the land district an affidavit that the lands are sought to be purchased for his own use, and not in trust for another, nor for sale or speculation; and that he has made no contract, written or verbal, to sell, lease, mortgage, or otherwise encumber the land, or any part of it; that he is, at least 21 years of age, and has not previously purchased or entered, under this act, any public land, which, together with what he now buys, would exceed two sections. He must then pay the money, whereupon he gets a receipt for it from the Receiver, with the consent of the Register endorsed on it.

2. Within five years from the date of his receipt he must prove, to the satisfaction of the register and receiver, by the oaths of two competent and disinterested witnesses, that he has erected a dwelling-house on the land, and cleared and cultivated at least one tenth of it; or that he has resided on it one year of the five. He may then get his patent. If he fails in this proof he forfeits the purchase money.—If he dies within the five years, and his death shall be proved within six years from the date of the receipt, the patent is still to issue. Any sale, lease, or mortgage, or contract for sale, &c. before the patent is void.

3. Pre-emption is allowed, on proof as above that the applicants has actually occupied, and resided on any tract of the public land before the 1st of December, 1836, and has cultivated any part of it within the year 1836. There are several guards to this section of the bill to cover reserved tracts, lead lead mines, &c. lands to which the Indian title has not been distinguished, and lands beyond the bounds of the States and Territories.

4. The owner of a farm may enter any adjoining land, subject to private entry, not exceeding one section. An affidavit is required that the land is sought to enlarge his farm, and not for speculation, &c., and the whole must not exceed two sections.

5. A parent, being a citizen of the United States, may enter land for his children, but not over two sections in all; and no patent to come till the child becomes of age.

6. Purchases may be made in quarter quarter sections not contiguous.—All land

land to be taxable by State authority from the day of purchase.

7. The law to continue to the 30th June, 1840.]

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1837.

The Chair presented a communication from the Treasury Department, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate, with certain documents from John Pope, the late Governor of Arkansas, in relation to public buildings at Little Rock. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Petitions praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, were presented.

By Mr. Wall: from 215 citizens of New York.

By Mr. Webster: Some half dozen, from several thousand ladies of Boston, from other persons in Massachusetts and other parts of the country.

All which petitions were not received, the motions to receive them being laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Grundy.

Mr. Prentiss presented the petition of citizens of Waitsfield, in Vermont, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and moved that it be received and referred to the committee for the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the motion to receive was laid on the table.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, presented a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania protesting against the recognition of Texas till slavery should be abolished within her limits. Laid on the table.

Mr. Hendricks also presented a petition; which was referred.

Mr. Tomlinson, from the committee on Pensions, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for extending the provisions of the act of the last session giving pensions to widows in certain cases, reported a bill granting half pay and pensions to certain widows. Read, and ordered to a second Reading.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MARCH 11, 1837.

It will be seen by the Florida news published in this day's paper, that the verbal report mentioned in our last has been confirmed in all the substantial particulars.

The Creek disturbances have also been brought to a close, and the remaining Creeks are to be removed forthwith. Our readers may therefore expect that our reports of Indian wars, should there be any to give, will be confined to the "West of the Mississippi."

A considerable portion of our present number is occupied with the reports of the Committees of investigation; the letter of R. M. Whitney, &c. This is done in order to give our readers as full an understanding of the subject as circumstances will permit. It is evident from what has already transpired, that this investigation was instituted more from party feeling and for party purposes than for the public good.

Messrs. Peyton and Wise, by their bullying and overbearing conduct have completely disgraced themselves, and met the disapprobation, not only of the friends of the administration, but also of some of the most respectable opposition papers in the Union.

The Southern mail which has formerly left here on Monday morning at 8 o'clock, did not depart this week until Thursday; we hope therefore, that our subscribers in that direction, who did not receive their papers as early as usual by a few days will attribute the failure to the proper cause, and not to any neglect in us.

In consequence of some changes in the arrival and departure of the mails, most of them will in future leave here on Thursday and Friday of each week.

For this reason we have thought it advisable to change our publication day from Saturday to Thursday. Our readers may therefore expect our next number to be issued on Thursday the 16th. We feel encouraged by the liberal patronage thus far extended to us, to spare no pains, neither to make our paper interesting nor in sending it to our patrons by the earliest possible conveyance.

IMPOTANT FROM FLORIDA.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE!—The steamboat Charleston, Capt. King, from Gary's Ferry, arrived at this port yesterday, having on board Col. H. Stanton, late Adjutant General of the Army of the South, on his way from Gen. Jesup's Head Quarters to Washington with despatches.

By the politeness of this gentleman, we have received the following gratifying intelligence of the operation of our forces in Florida, which at length reflect a dawning hope of a cessation of hostilities with the Seminole borders.

Previously to the departure of Col. Stanton, General Jesup had returned to Fort Armstrong, with the main body of the Army, from his late excursion into the very heart of the Indian country, having on the 24th ult. effected the surprise of the Chief Cooper, in his strong hold, and killed Cooper, his wife, and an inferior Chief called Euche Charlie, with some fifteen or twenty women and children were captured.

On the 29th, a detachment of our army fell in with a party of Indians and Negroes, who fled into the Big Cypress Swamp, where they were pursued by the Marines under Col. Henderson, and a number of Creek Indians. A skirmish ensued which resulted in our losing two Marines killed and three wounded; the enemy lost two killed. They were pursued until dark, when our men returned to head quarters, having captured from 30 to 40 Indians and Negroes, men,

women, and children; about 100 ponies, 50 of which were laden with packs, and about 1400 head of cattle were taken on the 27th and 28th.

From the declarations, of prisoners, it was believed that the Indians were desirous of peace. A runner was despatched with a message from the General to the Chief Juniper, stating that if desirous of peace, upon the terms of the late Treaty, he and the chiefs in the neighborhood must come in and have a talk upon the subject.

The runner returned the day following, and stated that he had seen Abraham, who informed him that Juniper could be found in the course of the following day—that he would see him and deliver Gen. J's. message.

On the following day, a messenger was again sent out, and returned accompanied by Abraham, who stated that Juniper, owing to ill health, had been unable to come in with him, but would come in on the 29th. On that day as Officer of the General Staff was sent out to meet the Chiefs. Juniper, Alligator, Abraham, and two subordinates, were conducted to within half a mile of the Army, where they encamped and were met by Gen. Jesup.

In the talk which ensued, Gen. J. stated that if they were desirous of peace, on the condition of fulfilling the late Treaty, it would be granted them. Juniper stated in his reply, that he had no authority to enter into terms, as the power of deciding on peace or war was vested in Micranopy, the principal Chief, to whom he promised faithfully to report the proceedings. He expressed himself favorable to peace, as did also the Chief Alligator. The party of hostiles were visited by several friendly Creeks, who were decidedly of opinion that they were for peace.

Juniper and Alligator promised to send runners immediately to the different war parties with orders to suspend hostilities. The result of the conference was, that the Chiefs were to meet again, in Council, on the 18th inst. at Fort Dade, and little doubt is entertained that the removal of these turbulent Chiefs will speedily be effected.

From the Augusta Sentinel, Feb. 16.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA! OSCEOLA SURRENDERED!!!

By the Savannah mail this evening, we received the Savannah Georgian, and a slip from the Savannah Republican of yesterday morning, containing the gratifying intelligence that the Florida War has finally terminated by the surrender of Osceola and his warriors!

The following article from the Darien Telegraph, we extract from the Georgian: GLORIOUS NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

By the Steamer Ocmulgee, Capt. Blackenship, arrived yesterday, (Sunday,) direct from Black Creek, we have received the following particulars.

On the 2d inst. Gen. Jesup encountered Juniper and Alligator, who commanded a body of Indians amounting to about 100. The General routed them and took 50 persons. On the 4th Juniper and Alligator gave themselves up with the remnant of their band. These warriors stated to the General that they would endeavor to bring Powell, to terms, who was on an island in the Withlacoochee, destitute of provisions and ammunition, with a few devoted followers.

Juniper and Alligator also state that the greater part of the Indians were humbled and thoroughly convinced that it was fruitless to contest any longer with the whites. Defeated in all their endeavors to obtain a supply of ammunition from Cuba, and other places, they are no doubt, crest fallen. The Chiefs above named told Gen. Jesup that they would, with his permission, bring in Powell, by fair means if possible, if not they would use stratagem or force. They tendered their families as hostages, and their offer was accepted.

Gen. Jesup has thus covered himself with glory for their can be no doubt that he will eventually have the have the haughty and malignant, but truly brave Osceola within his power. We are glad that Jesup has succeeded. One of our Generals, at least, will not be brought to Court Martial, for not doing his duty. What Clinch, Gaines, and Scott, under fair auspices, could have accomplished. Gen. Jesup has been enabled to perform. The stain which has blotted the national escutcheon, that of permitting a band of savages to burn our habitations, and destroy our citizens with impunity, is at least wiped off.

Our correspondents need be under no apprehension, respecting the truth of our statements. We can vouch for their general correctness. The Ocmulgee brings official dispatches from Gen. Jesup of the same tenor; and all may be assured that the war has terminated. We omitted to state before Juniper and Alligator selected on the 18th of the current month as the day on which they were to meet Gen. Jesup, with Osceola, dead or alive.

Gen. Jesup, we are informed, in the action of the 2d inst. took 10 negro prisoners, 250 ponies, and 1000 head of cattle.

STILL BETTER.

OSCEOLA SURRENDERS.—Since writing the above, we learn, that a letter was received by George Younge, Esq. of this city, from the army containing the gratifying intelligence that Osceola has come in to Jesup's camp with 500 warriors.—The

Chief formed himself into line—leaned himself against a tree—and when the U. S. officer, who was deputed to receive him came up, he approached him, and gave up his rifle, with all the grace of a fallen hero

Darien Telegraph.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Jan. 3.

The relative high stock of low and middle American Cotton, has had the effect of advancing prices in these qualities 1d per lb. since Egypt; all other descriptions of Cotton, although firm in price, remain comparatively inactive. The sales on Saturday were 3000 bags chiefly American; bulk low and middling, range 7 a 9 1/2; and of which 1000 were, on speculation, and including 2000 low and middle American, from 7 a 10d taken yesterday also, on speculation, the sales were 5,500 chiefly American, range 7d a 10d of other kinds included in this estimate there were 200 Pernam 11 1/2 a 12 1/2; 20 Maranham, 11 a 11 1/2; 150 Bahia, 10 a 11 1/2; 20 Lagaira, 10d; 200 Carthagena, 7 1/2; 200 Egyptian, 10 3/4 a 11d; and 200 Surat 4 1/2 a 5 1/2. The trade, being attending to their interests in Manchester, are few here to-day nor do the speculators appear to be active. Sales, 3,000.

From the New Orleans Bee, February 11.

REMARKS.

We do not discover that there has been any improvement in business since our last weekly report, it still continues languid, and sales with few exceptions are confined to city supplies or for a circle of no great extent.

The last accounts from the upper Mississippi, state there to be but 5 feet water, and falling. The Ohio still closed by ice above, and much running low down the river.

It is said there are from 70 to 80 boats aground in the river, on account of the low stage of water, and others detained by the ice. Western produce may therefore not be looked for in any great quantities until a rise in the rivers, and their becoming free from ice.

There seems still to be some scarcity of money, and if that may not be caused by the great speculations in real estate which has been going on for some time past or not, we leave it to those more conversant with the subject than ourselves to judge, but we should think, that a large proportion of the Banking capital is loaned out, for the purpose of speculating in land, the greater part of which is unproductive; it must effect the commercial interests, by withholding discounts and facilities from that [to this place] principal cause of our prosperity.

COTTON.

The transactions of the week as far as we could learn, amounts to 10,733 bales, but it is said that the board of brokers report 13,000, that is no doubt the case, for we have always been under the impression that sales have been effected to a larger amount than has been reported, and do not think this occurrence any thing new. There is however, one thing we would state that there are many sales made which are not reported to the board, we may therefore infer that they exceeded that amount. We are under the impression that the sales which come to our knowledge are sufficient to show the state of the market, which is said to be at a decline from the prices of last week of about 1c on the inferior qualities,—say under fair and upwards maintain their former prices.

Fine Cottons are becoming very scarce, but little offered, and full prices asked. The sales we hear of were as follows, viz: 48 bales Mississippi a 18 1/2; 56 a 18, 86 a 17 1/2, 967 a 17, 37 a 16 3/4, 10 a 15 3/4, 1300 a 15 1/2, 103 a 15 3/4, 38 a 15 1/2, 111 a 15, 250 a 14 1/2, 59 a 14, 400 a 13 1/2, 998 a 13 1/2, 140 a 13 1/2, 1469 a 13, 908 a 12 3/4, 418 a 12 1/2, 144 a 12 1/2, 21 a 11 3/4, 410 a 11 3/4, 1659 prices not transpired, 61 Mississippi and Louisiana 9 1/2, 307 Miss and Nashville 12, 335 Louisiana 17 1/2, 1100 a 16 1/2, 60 a 14, 527 Tennessee a 12 1/2, 49 W. District a 12 1/2, 39 a 12, 206 Alabama price not transpired, 16 Texas a 14.

It will be perceived that the sales range from 12 1/2 to 14 3/4c, but a small quantity under 12 1/2, over 15 3/4 a about 2500 bales.

Exports this week 24388 bales.

N. O. Bee of 15th.

SALES OF COTTON ON SATURDAY.

707 bales Mississippi price not known.

597 do do 15 1/2

262 do do 12 3/4

42 do do 14 1/2

35 do do 12 1/2

208 do Louisiana not known.

From the N. O. Bee of the 14th.

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

533 bales Mississippi 14 3/4

280 do do 13

86 do do 14 3/4 a 17

70 do do 24 3/4

78 do do 16

94 do do 11 1/2

75 do Louisiana 12

376 do W. District 12 1/2

1616

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.

EXAMINATION.

An examination of the pupils of Mr. Samuel Longnecker's Writing School, will take place at the Academy on Thursday evening next at 4 o'clock. The citizens of Jacksonville, and all others so disposed are respectfully invited to attend.

EXAMINERS.

DR. M. SMITH, DR. M. BURT, JOHN COCHRAN, WM. ESTILL, M. M. HOUSTON, JOSEPH WILSON.

To Cotton Growers.

AND OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY. THE undersigned having purchased an interest in Messrs Clark and Peters extensive Ware House in this place, offer our services as

Re

SANTA ANNA.

The N. O. Bulletin of the 7th inst., has the following information in relation to this distinguished personage:

"By a letter published below, from the Bulletin Board of the Merchants Exchange, it will be seen that the news of the liberation of Santa Anna has reached Mexico, and is greeted with public expressions of joy and satisfaction, too decided in their character to leave any further doubt as to the reception he will meet with upon his arrival at home. He is to be received as the virtual head of the nation and will no doubt continue to exercise the same authority on the country which belonged to him prior to his late reverses in Texas. What is asked will be the course he will pursue? Will he be for Centralism, Republicanism or Despotism? these are questions which time alone can answer, but for the solution of which we shall look with much impatience. Treacherous as he may have been heretofore, the lessons his misfortunes have taught him the obligations he is under to Texas, and the solemn guarantee he has doubtless offered at Washington, will compel him for once in spite of himself, to be faithful. Can he maintain his authority and be the friend of Texas? Judging by the accounts received, we would readily presume he may. The unlimited sway he formerly possessed must in a great measure be resumed. Bustamante is not in his way and if he were, Santa Anna who has once vanquished him would not fail to effect it again, weak, silly and cowardly as some would have him to be.

Beside Bustamante, Santa Anna has no rival to fear, and once more in favor, and he must be so for the remainder at least of his time, he will take care to fortify himself against an overthrow, and may if he please demand from the Mexican people the recognition of Texas as a separate government. He would perhaps risk something in making the requisition, national pride stung by defeat, might murmur, and the disaffected loudly exclaim; but to brave these will be wiser than to incur the enmity of Texas. He has tried and experienced her moral superiority and would have just reason to believe that her heroic armies indignant at his faithlessness, would bend their victorious course toward the ancient empire of the Montezumas and wrest from him amid the ruins of his own power, the acknowledgement of their freedom. Such a thing is not impossible.

SANTA ANNA—TEXAS.

The arrival of the President of Mexico on Wednesday last is generally known. There can be no doubt that Santa Anna will cherish with good faith the conditions of his liberation by the Texian Government, and that his interviews with the President of the United States will result in a recognition of the independence of Texas by Mexico and the U. States; and that this was the preferable mode which induced the President to discourage any hasty action on the subject in his late message. Agreed! we hear resounded by all true friends of Texas; and may she hold herself aloof from entangling foreign alliances, in future, and maintain her separate independence, with a single bright star in the galaxy of Republics, distinguished by its own brilliant halo.

[Washingtonian.]

SANTA ANNA left Washington on the 28th ult. accompanied by ALMONTE, passing through Baltimore on his way to Norfolk. At Baltimore he embarked on the steamer Pocahontas, which had to anchor off "The Rocks," in the bay, being unable to make her way through the ice. It is supposed the departure of the Mexican Chief has been hastened by the intelligence of the return of Bustamante to Mexico, and the political incidents that followed. The Globe says Santa Anna and Almonte will be conveyed to Vera Cruz in the U. S. brig Pioneer.

TEXAS.

A letter has reached this place, which states, that it is confidently believed at Washington City, that the President of the United States, has entered into a contract with General Santa Anna, the President of the Mexican Republic, for the lands of Texas, subject to the ratification of both Governments. The communication further states, that in all the conferences which have taken place on the subject, between the parties, the Texian Minister was present. The amount of purchase money agreed on, is said to be eight millions—five millions to Mexico, and three millions to Texas, to defray the expenses of her war. It is also stated that Santa Anna will leave the United States for Tampico on board of one of the vessels of the U. States, called the Pioneer, and thus receive the protection of the American Flag, until he reaches his own country.—Adv.

NORFOLK, Feb. 1.

Departure of Santa Anna.—The U. S. Barque Pioneer, Lieut. Comdt. Tatnall, having on board Gen. Santa Anna and Col. Almonte, got under weigh from the naval anchorage yesterday morning at half past 7 o'clock, in tow of the steam-boat Patrick Henry, and proceeded down to Hampton Roads, where she anchored, and soon after fired a salute in honor of the reception on board of the President of the Republic of Mexico. Gen. Santa Anna embarked on Monday evening.—Beacon.

The disturbances in the Creek nation have been brought to a close. Capt. Page, as we learn, is busily engaged in collecting the Indians together preparatory to the entire migration of the tribe, across the Mississippi. Those who have committed murders, and other high crimes, will be retained in custody, for trial.

We hope to see the settlers at rest. Their sufferings and privations, have been immense, and the property that has been destroyed, is almost incalculable. Remuneration should be made them, out of the funds of the Government, provided it can be equally and equitably arranged.—Montgomery Adv.

Power of the Sun's Rays.—Mr. Mackintosh who had occasion to descend in a diving bell, for the purpose of laying the foundation of a sea wall, found the sun's rays so much converged by the convex glass which served as a window to the machine; as to burn the laborer's clothes when exposed to the focal point, and whilst the machine was 25 feet under water.

NORFOLK, FEB. 7.—Remarkable Phenomenon at Sea.—Capt. Richardson, of Brig Southampton, arrived at this port a few days since, informs us that on the 15th January, in lat. 20, 12, lon. 65, 15, he experienced a severe shock which lasted about five seconds, causing the vessel to tremble much, during the time of the shock a noise resembling that of stones rolling over each other, was heard under the vessel's bottom. The weather was perfectly clear and light winds.

Some Aeronauts ascend in a balloon recently, and landed on the following day at Welburg, Germany—traversing a distance of four hundred miles in seven hours.

Nathias, the "Prophet."—We learn that this notorious personage is now in Baltimore, and will it be credited—that he has found some followers among the mass of our population!—Balt. Patriot.

More than thirty colleges have been brought into operation within the last twenty years, besides numberless common schools, and academies, and schools of Medicine, of Law, and of Theology.

SCENES AT WASHINGTON.

The Northern newspapers are teeming with accounts of the goings on of the Committees of Investigation at Washington. They give sketches, more or less vague, of the replies of the President, and Mr. Woodbury, and the questions proposed to Mr. Whitney.—The last has published in the Globe, a copy of his Protest, handed in to the Committee, disclaiming his right to scrutinize into his private transactions. We understand, that among the questions put to Mr. Woodbury by the Committee, was one, which asked him about the connection between the agent and the Department—to which he replied, that this question was so novel, if not extraordinary, that he was not certain he understood its real scope and intent—but, that if he understood it certainly, it was an inquiry into the private intercourse of society, he would observe, with all due respect to the Committee, that he would answer only, lest his silence might be construed into unjust inferences—that he did not claim, any very exact knowledge of the private intercourse of others, but he had to State most distinctly, that no sort of connection, except an official one, as agent for the Deposit Banks, was believed to exist between that agent (Mr. Whitney) and the Treasury Department, or any person attached to it.

This Committee is pushing the joke rather too far. We are clear for the official transactions coming out, and we are also clear, that Congress ought to regulate, as far as they possibly can, the relations between the Treasury and the Deposit Banks, &c. &c.—but the Committee ought not to pretend to scrutinize the private transactions of society.

Still more—the violence which has been exhibited in the Committee by Mr. Peyton particularly, and Mr. Wise, is utterly inexcusable. Abusive epithets are intolerable—but the threats of assault are outrageous.—They reflect no credit upon the members who use them—and none upon the Committee which tolerates them. There is a parliamentary dignity which ought never to be lost sight of—by the body itself, or any of its committees, or any of its members.

The Alexandria Gazette (a Whig paper) says truly, that "the violent language and conduct used by Messrs. Peyton and Wise towards Mr. Keuben M. Whitney, already detailed in this Gazette, as having occurred in the Committee room, are generally disapproved of and condemned. Such a course can never effect any good and only recoils upon those who are betrayed by their tempers and feelings into these departures from propriety and decorum."

The National Gazette, (another Whig paper,) speaks of these things in a similar spirit—"No amount of mere contumelious language can justify the interruption of a grave enquiry by a committee of Congress, after the manner described below. Mr. Peyton's personal griefs should have sought another opportunity for redress, or he should have forgone his inquisitorial functions. If the account, which we have elsewhere heard, that weapons were drawn by both parties, be true, the proceeding is still more reprehensible. The production of pistols and the use of coarse threats is of the worst example. Such brawls should be confined (if they cannot be prevented,) to border taverns or obscure city hells. They are too conspicuous and audible when they happen in the."

Mr. Pe. His fier. The actor.

show his weapons, it is true—prevent it, and must react upon the

Sir.—My last accou. 3d inst., informed you th. had seceded from the genera. since then I have received intelli. the Consul of the U. States, at the (City of Mexico,) confirming the insur. tion in that province.

It is also declared, that Peru had declared war against Chili.

Intelligence, having been conveyed to the Capital that Gen. Santa Anna was liberated, and was on his way to the city of Washington, U. S., an order from the Supreme Government was immediately made to the authorities at this place, to receive his Excel.

lency, in the event of his landing at Vera Cruz, with all the honors due to him as President of the Republic.

The National Flag, which has been kept at half mast since his capture at St. Jacinto, is now restored to its usual position. Three days of festivity and general rejoicing have likewise been had on the occasion of the late news.

It is reported also that Gen. Santa Anna will arrive at Vera Cruz about the middle of February, and that he will be appointed immediately to the Presidency.

Two other candidates are spoken of viz. Parris and Bravo neither of whom, it is believed can expect to be elected. Gen. Bustamante, who probably would have been fixed upon for the office had Santa Anna not been liberated, now declines nomination. He had tendered his sword to the government for the prosecution of the operations against Texas, which so far as the navy is concerned, are for the present suspended; in fact the wheels of government are completely at a stand, awaiting the arrival and dictation of the executive.

The authorities appeared to wish to withhold from the public all knowledge of its features under the apprehension, as supposed that it will be entirely remodelled by Gen. Santa Anna on his arrival.

There are various conjectures in regard to the political course that will be pursued by Santa Anna on resuming the reigns of government. It is believed by some that he may endeavor to strengthen his party by uniting the liberal and centralists, under a monarchical government, while others contend that the central system will be maintained in full force and vigor; a third party is willing to believe that the federal government re-established, of which Texas is to be admitted as an integral part—a 4th party is apprehensive, that he may enter into a compact with Texas under the guarantee of the United States government to acknowledge its independence and re-establish the Constitution of 1835, now desired by a majority of the people.

NOTICE.

THE SUMMER SESSION OF THE Jacksonville Male Academy Has commenced, and is now open for the reception of students. The institution is under the superintendence of Joseph Wilson. March 4th, 1837.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

CHEROKEE COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Micajah Webb a Brown Mare, supposed to be six years old, four feet nine inches high, branded on the right shoulder and hip with the letter H D appraised to twenty-seven dollars, 15th August, 1836. March 4, 1837.—St. J.

JOHN S. WILSON, CLERK.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

CHEROKEE COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Abijah Davis, a Chesnut sorrel Horse, supposed to be ten years old, fifteen hands and a half high, appraised to seventy dollars 31st January, 1837. March 4, 1837.—St. J.

JOHN S. WILSON, CLERK.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

CHEROKEE COUNTY. TAKEN UP by James Owen, a Light Bay Horse, left hind foot white, long tail, dark mane and tail, about fifteen hands high, a lump on his back, supposed to be nine years old, appraised to ninety dollars.

ALSO—A dark Bay Horse, a star in his forehead, left eye out, supposed to be eight years old, appraised to fifty dollars, January 28th, 1837. March 4, 1837.—St. J.

JOHN S. WILSON, CLERK.

BATTALION ORDERS.

THE officers and privates of the battalion of Cavalry (Benton Rangers) will attend at Alexandria on the first Saturday id May next by 10 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs. Also, on the third Saturday in the town of Jacksonville. The public arms can be procured by each private by the first of April, by applying to their respective Captains, to whom they will be delivered. Defaulters at our last muster will be notified by the proper authority to attend on the first Saturday in May at Alexandria, to show cause if any, why they did not attend said muster.

By order of WM. ARNOLD, Lieut. Col. JOSHUA HOUSTON, Adjutant Comd't Benton Rang. March 4, 1837.

To Cotton Growers.

AND OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY. THE undersigned having purchased an interest in Messrs Clark and Peters extensive Ware House in this place, offer our services as Receiving & forwarding Agents for our country friends, and solicit a share of patronage. They will also ship Cotton for the up country Cotton planters, at the shortest notice, to any of the Northern States, and with the least expense, and hope by a strict adherence to their orders and interest, to gain a share of public confidence.

NICHOLS, POOR & HALL. Jan. 28, 1837. The Talladega and Jacksonville papers will have four insertions, and forward their

NOTICE.

persons from trading for a ad, drawn in favor of Mark B. Russell, for fifty dollars, for which said Note was given, which I am determined to compel by law. JAMES B. RUSSELL.

Feb. 10. EXCITED WITH AND DESPATCH.

BOTANIC DOCTOR.

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

BOTANIC SYSTEM.

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

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

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

Feb. 11, 1837.—nd tf.

REMOVAL.

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

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

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

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

Feb. 11, 1837.—nd tf.

NOTICE.

Committed to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County Alabama, on Saturday the 21st day of January 1837, a negro man, who calls his name Tom, about 40 or 45 years of age, and says he belongs to a man by the name of Samuel Puckett, he has two fore teeth out below, and his upper fore teeth very wide apart, about five feet high and stout built; dark complexion, though not very black. He says his master bought him of a Mr. Thompson of Bedford County Virginia, and he left him while on his way to Mississippi.

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

FELDING SNOW, Jailor.

January 28, 1836.—nd tf.

NOTICE.

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

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.

January 5th, 1837.—tf.

DAVID HUBBARD, et al.

vs

Wm. B. McCLELLAN, et al.

In Equity.

Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1836.

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

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

A true copy from the minutes.

Attest. JAMES CROW, Clk.

Jan. 21, 1837.—6t—\$10 50.

Administrator's Notice.

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

JOSEPH BROWN, Administrator of the estate of JOHN V. INGRAHAM, dec'd.

Feb. 15th, 1837.—6t.

To Printers & Publishers.

THE Subscribers have just connected their Specimen Book of light faced Book and Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given. Diamond; Pearl, No. 1 and 2; Agate, No. 1 & 2; Agate on Nonpareil body; Nonpareil, No. 1 & 2; Agate on Minion body; Minion, No. 1 & 2; Brevier on Minion body; Minion, No. 1 & 2; Brevier on Bourgeois body; Bourgeois, No. 1 & 2; Bourgeois on Long Primer body; Long Primer, No. 1 & 2; Bourgeois on Small Pica body; Small Pica, No. 1 & 2; Bourgeois on English body; English, No. 1 & 2; Bourgeois on Paragon body; Paragon, No. 1 & 2; Bourgeois on Double Pica body; Double Pica, No. 1 & 2; Bourgeois on Five lines Pica body; Five lines Pica, No. 1 & 2; Bourgeois on Lines Pica body; Lines Pica, No. 1 & 2; Bourgeois on 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 borders; near two hundred thousand metal ornaments; brass rule; leads of various thickness; Astronomical, Mathematical, and physical signal metal braces and dashes three to thirty ems long; Diamond and Nonpareil music of various kinds; Great Primer and double Pica scripts on incline body; Antiques; light and heavy two line letters; full face roman and italics; Nonpareil, Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Pica and other blacks, Nonpareil, Minion; and Brevier Greek, Hebrew and Sanscrit. 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, will copy the above advertisement—times, and forward a copy containing the same, will be credited to their pay in any Type cast at our Foundry, provided they take twice their amount of bill in type.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus.

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

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

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LIBRARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain.

1st. A Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London deceduo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews; Tales, Sketches; notices of books and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibiting paying a discount. Subscribers to the Library or Port Folio, two dollars and a half. Mail remittance to be Post Paid.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non-fulfilment can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above. Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE

46 CARPENTER ST. Philadelphia.

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

BLANKS

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

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

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1837.

NO. 9.

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

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

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion; 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines, \$2 00 for the first insertion; 10 cents for each continuation. Advertisements handed in without directions as to number of insertions, will be published until forbid charged accordingly. Liberal discount will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

Post-Office, Jacksonville, Ala.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF THE MALES.
Calladega Mail, due every Sunday at 5 P. M.
Departs every Monday at 8 A. M.
Valley Mail, due every Saturday at 3 P. M.
Departs every Thursday at 8 A. M.
Bellefonte Mail, due every Monday at 6 P. M.
Departs every Friday at 4 A. M.
Closes every Thursday at 9 P. M.
Mettsville Mail, due
Departs
Adolph C. H. Mail, due
Departs
Thom Mail, due every Wednesday at 6 P. M.
Departs every Saturday at 6 A. M.
The mails except the Bellefonte mail close an hour before the contract time of departure.
JNO. D. HOKE, P. M.

THE POST OFFICE is removed to the Store House formerly Messrs. Green & Dawson's now HOKE & ABERNATHY.
March 30, 1837.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Jacksonville Republican.

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

A candid avowal of the future political course of paper now proposed, will of course be expected. 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 formerly friendly, and voted for the present Chief Magistrate at the only election in which his age entitled him to a vote. At the last Presidential election, he voted for Martin Van Buren, under an honest conviction, that he would not disappoint the expectations and given his friends reason to entertain; and that he would administer the government upon those republican principles, under which our country has attained to 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 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 long practical experience in the printing business, than any uncommon advantages either of talent or education. He hopes, however, that this experience, together with an untiring zeal to promote all the great interests of society, according to his best judgment and ability, will insure him that liberal patronage, which is certainly the individual interest of every good citizen to afford, to a respectable and well conducted printing establishment.

J. F. GRANT.

CONDITIONS.

THE JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN, will be published every Saturday, on a large imperial sheet, 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.

Administrator's Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the fifth day of April next, at the house of John V. Ingraham, deceased, the property of the deceased, consisting of

A Remnant of Goods, Household Furniture, Bacon, Corn, Cattle, Hogs, &c.

TERMS OF SALE: All sums under five dollars, cash in hand; all sums over, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security.

JOSEPH BROWN, ADMINISTRATOR.

March 4th, 1837—5c.

THE MANIAC OF NEW JERSEY.

SHOCKING AND UNPARALLELED MURDER AT RED BANK NEW JERSEY.—A man of some property, named John Taylor, residing at Red Bank, and who it is said has been subject to fits of insanity for several years, became most ferociously deranged on Saturday last; but it was not deemed advisable to secure him. During the evening, however, he attacked his aged mother, who lived in his house, with a pair of tongs, and beat her brains out upon the hearth. His hired man, being present, and endeavoring to save the life of the old lady, Taylor next made towards him, and seizing a butcher knife from off the table, overcame the man, and cut his throat from ear to ear! He then returned to the body of his murdered mother; which he threw upon the fire; and soon after, fired the building, which before assistance arrived was enveloped in flames. His dwelling was entirely consumed with its contents.

Further particulars show, that Taylor is a man of respectable connections, and has lived at Red Bank for many years. His father left him about some property, worth now perhaps, eight thousand dollars. He has a wife and seven children—the oldest less than a dozen years old. Two of his children, a boy and a girl were living at home when the murders were committed. Their mother and brothers and sisters have resided in this city sometime, in fear of their lives.

For a year or two past, Taylor has been addicted to intemperate drinking, which at last made him a complete maniac, so that it became impossible for his wife and children to live in the house—the mother daily in fear of their lives. So Mrs. Taylor accordingly entered a complaint against her husband, and he was taken into custody about six weeks ago, and confined in the Alms-house in Middletown. When he was arrested, he swore he would kill her if he could get away. In fear of such an event, Mrs. Taylor sold a portion of her husband's property, and removed to this city with her children; his mother remaining at home. As Taylor had never seemed vexed with the old lady, and as she did not entertain the slightest fear from him, though he was insane, she persuaded her daughter-in-law to let two of the children return and live with her at Red Bank; and a week or two after Mrs. T's arrival here she sent home the little boy & girl. These, with the hired man, composed the entire family, besides the mother, which Taylor found at his house, on his discharge from the alms-house, after a month's confinement. He was discharged because keepers thought that he was perfectly sane and rational.

When he entered the house, his mother told him that Mrs. Taylor had gone to New York, when his malady again seized him, and he swore he would have her life. Without stopping to enquire the street or number in which she lived, he set off post haste for this city.

Meeting one of his friends aboard the steamboat, the latter, supposing Taylor had recovered, joked him a little and remarked, "I suppose you are going to York to kill your wife?" The maniac's eyes glistened with desire for revenge—but his cunning thoughts kept him from violence. He answered the query very sharply—remarking that he would cut any man's throat who insulted him, and extending the same threat to his impertinent friend. The latter was so frightened that he left the steamboat, a few moments after, the boat happening to make a landing.

Taylor stopped in New York seeking out his wife in vain. It is supposed that he indulged in drinking very freely, while he remained here, as he returned home in a high state of excitement.

It is unnecessary to repeat the horrible details of the tragedy which was enacted last Saturday evening—suffice it to say that the bodies of the unfortunate victims were both consumed in Taylor's dwelling, which he fired after murdering them—the two children having escaped to a neighbor's house in safety. We have not learned the name of the hired man, but understand that he was an Englishman.

Taylor is a fine looking man, about 35 years of age. He has been arrested, and is in prison at Middletown. [N. Y. Sun.]

From the Western Pioneer.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Under this ominous head, the Hamilton Gazette (published at Stephentown, Ind.) gives the following narrative:

"In June, 1833, there arrived at Stevensburgh a labouring man about 35 years of age, who soon after engaged himself to take charge of the farm of Samuel James, Esq. of this village. He represented himself to be from Orange County, New York, by name, Alexander Jackson. After living with Mr. James until January, 1834, he purchased a farm about nine miles distant from this place, and shortly afterwards offered his hand in marriage to a young woman who resided in Mr. James' family—an adopted daughter of Mr. James, in fact, she went

by the name of Sarah James, and no person in its vicinity knew, until recently, but that she was a natural daughter of that gentleman. Mr. James objected to the match—but Jackson represented himself a relation of the President of the United States—and being a good looking, and withal an intelligent person, Miss J. was pleased with him, and urged her father to consent to their marriage. In the May following they were married, and Mr. James gave Jackson a handsome farm, adjoining his own, as Sarah's portion—on which Jackson built him a house—and they lived very happily together. Since their marriage, Mrs. J. has borne her husband two fine boys, the youngest being at present but two months old. But let us give the history of Jackson, as how discovered by his own confession, and by the appearance of a person in this community, who has turned all his domestic joys into a cup of bitterness, and rendered his poor wife heart-broken. In the first place, then, his name is not Jackson, (and for the present we shall suppress his real name.) During his boyhood he became the father of a female child—the mother being of respectable parentage, and, as it now appears, a relative of our respected townsman whom Jackson has hitherto called father-in-law. He soon left the scene of his disgrace, which is in Orange county N. Y., and afterwards, for many years lived in the vicinity of Albany, where the individual who now exposed him knew him by his real name. His name was also well known to Mr. James as the father of his adopted daughter. Judge then of the agony of all parties, when it became known that the beautiful Sarah James, was not a natural daughter of Mr. James, and that she had discovered in her husband her own father! Truth is indeed stranger than fiction—for this is but a simple narrative of facts. So attached was the daughter to her own father, that it was with much difficulty she was persuaded to return to the house of Mr. James. Jackson has sold his own farm, and does not now show himself in the village—though it is believed that he still visits Mr. James' family. It said that all the parties will soon leave this part of the country, so deep is their grief and disgrace. Mr. James is a Justice of the peace, and a lawyer of some eminence—though he is not at present in full practice.

We are induced to give these sorrowful facts publicly, in consequence of divers unfavorable reports in circulation both against our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. James, as well as Jackson. These reports we will not repeat—the narrative above given being sufficient to contradict them.

From the Mississippi Herald.

ANECDOTES OF THE SERVICE.

After the battle of San Jacinto, one of the Texian soldiers was in conversation with a Mexican, and reproached him with their cowardice for retreating from such inferior numbers. The Mexican soldier replied: "Had we been situated as you were, we could have fought too. Your General took the front and shouted, to the charge—you only had to imitate his example; ours was in the rear, and told us to advance, while he was securely removed from danger. This is what caused so great a disparity between your troops and ours."

General Santa Anna, at the battle of San Jacinto, gave orders to have his bugle sound for no quarters to be given. Our boys soon convinced them that none would be asked—and when the words "Remember the Alamo!" burst in thunder from the lips of our General, and was reiterated by every soldier in the field, the Mexicans were soon convinced that they would be the ones to ask for quarters. And it was laughable to see even officers, dropping to their knees and exclaiming, "me no Alamo! me no Alamo!"

For several weeks previous to the battle of San Jacinto, our army was reduced to very short allowance: so much so that a few days previous to the battle no rations were issued but dry corn. General Houston during the whole war was celebrated for the simplicity of his diet, and a rigid submission to all the fatigues and hardships of the camp. After the battle, this subject was alluded to in the presence of Col. Almonte, in the General's marquee. Gen. Houston informed the captive Mexican, that such things were not regarded by men who fought for liberty!! He then drew from his pocket an ear of corn, and exhibited it to him, telling him to look at the rations of a Major General for two days!! This was no jest, but an absolute fact—he had been unwell on the day of the battle, and had eat nothing, and consequently had reserved his rations. Almonte looked with astonishment, and remarked to another officer, "we can never conquer such a people!!"

This was afterwards mentioned to Santa Anna, when he burst out in a torrent of rage against his own officers—declaring that while his officers had been mutinying because he could not procure them wine and all the luxuries of a city life—the Texian officers and soldiers had been contented to live and endure the fatigues of a campaign on dry

corn!! What a lesson for a despot! Men who have once enjoyed liberty, know its value too well to resign it, rather than endure a few privations.

While in Nacogdoches, I had a conversation with Seignior, a very distinguished Mexican, on the subject of the superiority of the people of the United States over the Mexican race. He said he was ashamed of his nation, and had often witnessed the superiority of our people. In support of this he mentioned a very amusing fact of twelve families from the United States who were settled near the point St. Lucas, on the Gulf of California.

Those twelve families had declared their independence, erected a separate Republic, elected a President, and bid defiance to the Mexican Government. Among them were 2 or 3 wealthy merchants, who had extensive pearl fisheries, and were driving a brisk trade with China and India. They were introducing great quantities of goods and supplying the whole western coast, in defiance of Mexican Custom Houses. If twelve families so far removed from assistance, can support an independent government in defiance of the Mexicans, who will have temerity enough to say that Texas has any thing to fear from them?

N—assured me that he had visited their city, that they were getting along extremely well, and he had no doubt they would soon have possession of the whole country about the Gulf of California.

Enrased Smith, better known as deaf Smith, has been very useful to the Texians as a spy. When General Cos took possession of San Antonio, he offered a reward of five hundred dollars for his head! After the battle of San Jacinto, deaf Smith was riding about eight miles from the field of battle and came across two Mexican officers and called to them in Spanish to stop, and rode up and demanded their surrender. After he had disarmed them, he inquired for Gen. Cos, and told them he understood he had once offered a reward of five hundred dollars for his head, and that he was anxious to bring in his own. One of the officers was Cos, which Smith very well knew. Cos was very much alarmed and denied his name. Smith however treated him kindly, and took him up behind him, on his own horse, and took him to General Houston's tent.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Vermont Chronicle.

TRANSPLANTING FRUIT TREES.

Mr. Daniel Chandler, of the Farm School near Boston, who says he has been personally engaged in transplanting trees, more or less, for twenty years, and has tried all the different methods that he ever saw or heard of, recommends in the New England Farmer, the following:

In starting trees from the nursery, I am particular to loosen the soil around them with a stiff lined fork which starts the dirt from the root and prevents the large roots from splitting, or the small fibres from breaking off with the dirt, when you lift the tree. Then with a sharp spade I cut off all the horizontal roots I possibly can, at least 18 inches from the body of the tree, if the distance between trees will admit; if the trees are large I cut farther. I then raise the tree perpendicular, or nearly so, by a steady pull after which I immediately cover the roots with a vit mat, or some kind of rubbish, to prevent the roots and fibres from drying; if the trees are to be transported any distance they should be matted immediately, or if to head in, or transplant, no time should be lost, as the fresher the roots the better the trees will thrive.

Before planting I trim both root and branch, the roots, by cutting off all ragged ends and bruised places. If the tree is difficult to make live, I cover all such places with grafting composition (viz. two parts beeswax, one tallow); the tops of the trees I trim in proportion to the loss of roots; the top roots of trees and plants, I never cut off. Apple trees I prefer setting in rows 40 feet apart each way. The pear, peach, plum and cherry, 20 feet or less will answer. In digging the holes after the ground is staked out, I dig around the stake considerably larger in circumference than the roots extend, (taking care not to move the stake,) and as deep as the ground has been ploughed, and no deeper upon any account whatever, unless the subsoil or pan is clay or gravel, and very hard and compact; in which case I loosen the bottom of the whole with a pick or bar, in order to give the tap root a chance to go down.

I prefer digging the beds or holes several days before transplanting, taking care to heap the dirt in order to have it dry. I like to have the earth moist, but not wet; if it is too moist it will not pack well around the tree. Before I commence setting, I draw in about two inches or more, (which depends upon the depth of the hole,) of loose fine soil, and spread it even on the bottom; I then pull up the stake, and if the tap root is large, I

make the hole larger to receive it. I then press the tree down so that the brace roots may rest solid on the bottom; then I have a boy, or man to steady the body of the tree, and another man to sift the fine dirt in upon the roots, with a corn riddle or from a broad shovel; while I with my fingers pack the dirt as close and as tight around the roots as I possibly can; taking care to give each and every tier of roots their natural direction. I never lift the trees up and down, as many are in the habit of doing, or press the earth down with my foot, until the hole is filled in even with the surface of the ground. After which I tread down so as to leave it a little concave. If a tree has good roots, and the earth is packed well around it at the time of planting, it will not require staking. After the orchard is set, I think it best to keep the land in tillage for several years, or until the ground is well filled with manure, and the roots well extended; and whenever it is seeded down to grass, I would sow nothing but clover, and plough it as often as every third year.

From the New York Farmer.

PEACH TREES.

Esteemed Friend,—If the following method of destroying the worms which infest peach trees is worthy of insertion in the "Farmer," it is at thy service. The experiment would probably succeed wherever it is tried:

In a recent conversation with an individual concerning fruit trees, he remarked that he had seen in the State of Pennsylvania, peach trees of such uncommon size, that he was induced to ask the owner what means he resorted to in raising them. After some hesitation, he informed him, that from the second year of the growth of the trees, he sought for traces of the gum, which is a sure indication of the worm beneath. He removed this so as to expose the aperture into the body of the tree, and then filled it with quick lime. This was repeated every month, the roots being carefully examined as well as the body. He also stated to my informant, that it would be impossible in many cases to find the worms on account of their diminutive size, they being so small at first as to be visible only with a powerful microscope.

The greater number of his peach trees were from ten to twelve years old, and seemingly as vigorous as any he had ever seen, with a large crop of fruit bending their branches to the ground.

A peach tree, it is said, bears only three years and is about that period in coming to maturity; whereas by the above plan, it will continue to produce fruit for a much longer period. The high prices paid for peaches in our large cities, ought to induce farmers to give a little consideration to the best methods of preserving their trees. J. C.

Burlington, Sept. 1st, 1836.
We are much obliged to friend J. C. for his communication. We can testify the truth of his remarks from our own experience. We have seen a peach tree, that we considered past help, restored to fine condition by similar treatment.

Any one can satisfy their curiosity by inspecting a poor looking peach orchard.

From the Weekly Messenger.

THE FARMER.

DISEASE OF THE HORSE.

Perhaps no subject of the same importance and as easily acquired, is as little understood by the Americans, as the one under consideration. We have but few scientific veterinarians, or farriers, whilst we have a quack almost to every horse. Even among those who have studied the science; there are but few who pursue the profession. In England, it is reduced to as much system, as the practice of physic with us. There, it is honorable and lucrative. I trust the time is not far distant, when it will receive proper attention in the United States, and take its appropriate rank with the improvements of the day. The horse is subject to more diseases than any other animal of the quadruped race; which, in many instances, might be removed, if proper remedies were administered in season. To point out some of the most prominent, with their symptoms and remedies, is my present design. In doing this, I give the ideas of eminent authors, as well as my own experience, which has been very considerable. Among our American writers, Dr. Mason was among the first who wrote upon this science. We have yet no native work, as full and precise as many written in Europe. But to the point.

The bot, or grub, the unconquerable destroyer of this noble animal, claims our first attention. No medicine has yet been discovered to kill this insect, that will not kill the horse. Even in many substances that would produce sudden death if given to a horse, the grub will live for days. Solutions of arsenic, corrosive sublimate, spirits of turpentine &c. spend their powers in vain upon them. The only way is to decoy them, by administering something to induce them to relinquish their hold upon the coat of the stomach, and expel them. Many of the symptoms are so similar to those of the colic,

ic, that it requires practice and judgment to determine correctly. This knowledge is important particularly as the remedies for the latter disease would irritate and render the bots more dangerous.

A horse attacked by the bots, as in colic, lies down, groans, and frequently looks round to his sides. With the bots, his motions are not usually as quick and violent as with the returning spasms of colic, but more constant. He whips his tail between his hind legs violently, has a hot fever, his ears are unusually warm, he turns up his upper lip, on the inside of which may be seen inflamed pimples of a redish-white. When bots produce the death of a horse, they accomplish it by eating through the coats of the stomach; from the manner of their operation, they are at liberty to receive, or not, the medicine thrown into their habitation, having their heads beyond its reach. I have long watched their movements, studied their nature, and performed many experiments upon them, when dissecting their victims. Let us look at the remedies. Some writers recommend two table-spoonfuls of copperas, dissolved in one pint of milk and water, to be repeated once in fifteen minutes; this may do for the colic, but bots love the meat of the stomach better than minerals of any kind unless it is salt. Lined or fish-oil, one pint once in fifteen minutes until relieved, is another remedy. Half a pound of raw fresh meat, cut in pieces, is another, and the most reasonable I find in any book. In one thing I agree with all the authors: let all relieving medicines be followed by an active cathartic, and the next day by a decoction of bitter herbs. A better remedy than all others within my knowledge is the following: Force the entrails, warm from a fowl, down the horse or bleed him in the mouth, that he may swallow the blood; follow this in fifteen minutes by a pint of milk and molasses warmed; repeat in half an hour if not relieved, and when relieved, in twenty minutes give one quart of the strongest alum water, which puts the bots in a complete pucker; and in fifteen minutes administer a very powerful cathartic, which, operating during the stupor produced by the alum, removes them from the stomach. A pint of soft soap, a pint of molasses, with half a pint of salt, and one-eighth of an ounce of gamboge, repeated, if necessary, in thirty minutes, form an excellent purge; add a little warm water to the salt, until dissolved. Glauber and epsom salts, aloes, jalap &c. are used.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The opinion of the President on that part of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, now sitting at Frederick, which relates to the campaign against the Creek Indians, is given below. The proceedings of the Court in respect to the failure of the campaigns under Generals Gaines and Scott, against the Seminoles, so far as regards the case of Major General Scott, have also been submitted to the President; but we understand that in consequence of the necessary connection between the cases of the two commanders, the President has suspended his examination of the proceedings in respect to Major General Scott, until he shall have received the proceedings in the case of Major General Gaines, when the whole subject will be taken up and disposed of. —Globe.

OFFICIAL.

OPINION OF THE PRESIDENT.

On the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry ordered to investigate the Causes of the delay in the Campaign against the Creek Indians.

The President has carefully examined the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry recently held at the city of Frederick, by virtue of orders No. 65 and 68, so far as the same relate to the causes of the delay in opening and prosecuting the campaign in Georgia and Alabama, against the hostile Creek Indians, in the year 1835; and into every subject connected with the military operations in the campaign aforesaid; and after fully investigating the same, to report the facts, together with its opinion on the whole subject, for the information of the President.

It appears from the proceedings, that after the testimony of nine witnesses had been received by the court, and after more than one hundred documents, bearing on the subject, had also been produced in evidence, and after Major General Scott had addressed the court on the subject, the court proceeded to pronounce its opinion, as follows:

"Upon a careful examination of the abundant testimony taken in the foregoing case, the court is of opinion that no delay, which it was practicable to have avoided, was made by Major General Scott in opening the campaign against the Creek Indians. On the contrary, it appears that he took the earliest measures to procure arms, munitions, and provisions for his forces, who were found almost wholly destitute; and as soon as arms could be put into the hands of the volunteers they were in succession detached and placed in position, to prevent the enemy from retiring upon Florida, and whence they could move against the main body of the enemy, as soon as equipped for offensive operations.

"From this testimony of the Governor of Georgia, of Major-General Sandford, commander of the Georgia volunteers, and many other witnesses of high rank and standing, who were acquainted with the topography of the country, and the position and strength of the enemy, the court is of opinion that the plan of campaign adopted by Maj. Gen. Scott was well calculated to lead

to successful results; and that it was prosecuted by him as far as practicable, with zeal and ability, until recalled from the command, upon the representations made by Major General Jesup, his second in command, from Fort Mitchell, in a letter bearing date the 20th of June, 1836, addressed to R. P. Blair, Esq., at Washington, marked "private," containing a request that it might be shown to the President, which letter was exposed and brought to light by the dignified and magnanimous act of the President, in causing it to be placed on the file in the Department of War, as an official document, and which forms part of these proceedings, (see document No. 214.) Conduct so extraordinary and inexplicable, on the part of Major General Jesup, in reference to the character of said letter, should, in the opinion of the court be investigated."

The foregoing opinion is not accompanied by any report of the facts in the case, as required by the order constituting the court; on the contrary, the facts are left to be gathered from the mass of oral and documentary evidence contained in the proceedings; and thus a most important part of the duty assigned to the court remains unexecuted. Had the court stated the facts of the case, as established to its satisfaction by the evidence before it, the President, on comparing such state of facts found by the court, with its opinion, would have distinctly understood the views entertained by the court in respect to the degree of promptitude and energy which ought to be displayed in a campaign against Indians—a point manifestly indispensable to a correct appreciation of the opinion, and one which the President's examination of the evidence has not supplied, inasmuch as he has no means of knowing whether the conclusions drawn by him from the evidence agree with those of the court.

The opinion of the court is also argumentative and wanting in requisite precision; inasmuch as it states that "no delay, which it was practicable to have avoided, was made by Major General Scott, in opening the campaign against the Creek Indians, &c. &c.," thus leaving it to be inferred, but not distinctly finding, that there was some delay, and that it was made by some person other than Major General Scott; without specifying in what such delay consisted, when it occurred, how long it continued, and by whom it was occasioned. Had the court found a state of facts as required by the order constituting it, the uncertainty now existing in this part of the opinion would have been obviated, and the justice of the opinion itself readily determined.

That part of the opinion of the court which animadverted on the letter addressed by Major General Jesup to F. P. Blair, Esq., bearing date the 20th of June, 1836, and which presents the same as a subject demanding investigation, appears to the President, to be wholly unauthorized by the order constituting the court, and by which its jurisdiction was confined to an inquiry into the causes of the delay in opening and prosecuting the campaign against the hostile Creek, and into such subjects as were connected with the military operations in that campaign. The causes of the recall of Major General Scott from the command, and the propriety or impropriety of the conduct of General Jesup in writing the letter referred to, were not submitted to the court as subjects of inquiry. The court itself appears to have been of this opinion, inasmuch as no notice was given to General Jesup of the pendency of the proceedings, nor had he any opportunity to cross-examine and interrogate the witnesses; nor to be heard in respect to his conduct in the matter remarked on by the court.

For the several reasons above assigned, the President disapproves the conduct of the court, and remits to it the proceedings in question, to the end that the court may resume the consideration of the evidence; and from the same, and from such further evidence as shall be taken, [in case the court shall deem it necessary to take further evidence,] may ascertain and report, with distinctness and precision, especially as to time, place, distance and other circumstances—all the facts touching the opening and prosecuting of the campaign in Georgia and Alabama against the hostile Creek Indians, in the year 1835; and the military operations in the said campaign; and touching the delay, if any there was, in the opening and prosecuting of said campaign, and the causes of such delay; and to the end, also, that the court, whilst confining its opinion to the subject matters submitted to it, may fully and distinctly express its opinion on those matters for the information of the President.

The Secretary of war *ad interim* will cause the proceedings of the court on the subject of the campaign against the Creek Indians, with the documentary evidence referred to therein, and a copy of the foregoing opinion, to be transmitted to Major General Alexander Macomb, President of the court, for the proper action thereon.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Feb. 14, 1837.

THRILLING EVENT.

We observe an account in the Post of Boston, stating that a few days since the Master of the Fort Hill School was informed that one of his pupils, a little girl, had swallowed a pin, and could feel it sticking in her throat. He immediately took a long slender ruler, and pressing the tongue, saw the pin lying horizontally across the entrance to the wind-

pipe, behind the little valve called the uvula. No time was to be lost—holding down the tongue firmly with the ruler, and using an old pair of scissors as forceps, he extricated the pin from its hazardous lodging place, very much to the satisfaction, not only of the sufferer but of her school mates, who discovered much sympathy for her.

WASHINGTON.—No matter what may be the birth place of such a man as Washington, no climate can claim, no country can appropriate him—the boon of Providence to the human race—his fame is eternity; and his residence creation. In the production of Washington it does really appear as if Nature was endeavoring to improve upon herself, and that all the virtues of the ancient world were but so many studies preparatory to the new. Individual instance no doubt there were, splendid exemplifications of some single qualifications. Caesar was merciful—Scipio was mild—Hannibal was patient—but it was reserved for Washington to blend them all in one, and like the lovely *chef d'oeuvre* of the Grecian artist, to exhibit it in one glow of associated beauty, the pride of every model, and the perfection of every master. As a general, he marshalled the present into a veteran, and supplied by discipline the absence of experience. As a statesman, he enlarged the policy of the cabinet into the most comprehensive system of general advantage; and such was the wisdom of his views, and the philosophy of his councils, that to the soldier and statesman, he added the character of the sage. A conqueror, he was free from any stain of treason; for aggression commenced the contest, and his country called him to the command. Liberty unsheathed the sword—necessity stained—victory returned it. If he had paused, history might doubt what station to assign him; whether at the head of her citizens or soldiers; her heroes or her patriots. But the last glorious act crowned his career, and banished hesitation. Who, like Washington, after having freed his country, resigned her crown and retired to a cottage, rather than reign in a capitol! Immortal man! He took from the battle its crime, and from the conquest its chains—he left the victorious glory of his self-denial, and turned upon the vanquished only the retribution of his mercy. Happy America; the lightnings of Heaven could not resist you; the temptations of earth could not corrupt your soldier.

TO YOUNG MEN.—There is no moral object so beautiful to us as a conscientious young man! I watch him as I do the stars in the heavens; clouds may be before him, but we know that his light is behind him, and will beam again; the blaze of others' prosperity may outshine him, but we know that though unseen, he illuminates his own true sphere. He resists temptation not without a struggle, for that is not a virtue, but he does resist and conquer; he hears the sarcasms of the profligate, and it stings him; for that is the trial of virtue, but he heals the wound with his own pure touch. He heeds not the watchword of fashion, if it leads to sin; the atheist who says, not only with his heart, but with his lips, "there is no God," controls him not, for he sees the hand of a creating God and he rejoices in it. Woman is sheltered by fond arms, and guided by loving counsels; old age is protected by experience, and manhood by its strength, but the young man stands amid the temptations of the world like a self-balanced tower. Happy he who seeks and gains the prop and shelter of Christianity.

Onward, then, conscientious youth! raise the standard and nerve thyself for goodness. If God has given you intellectual power, awaken it in that cause; never let it be said of thee, he helped to swell the tide of sin by pouring his influence into its channels. If thou art feeble in mental strength, throw not that pure drop into a polluted current. Awake, arise young man! It is easy, to sin; it is difficult to be pure and holy. Put on thy strength, let thy chivalry be aroused against error; let truth be the lady of thy love—defend her. —Southern Rose.

TIME.

I saw a temple reared by the hands of man, standing with its high pinnacle in the distant plain. The streams beat upon it; the God of nature hurled his thunderbolts against it, and yet it stood firm as adamant. Revelry was in its halls—the gay, the happy, the young, and the beautiful, were there. I returned—and lo! the temple was no more. Its high walls lay in scattered ruins; moss and wild grass grew rankly there and at the midnight hour, the owl's cry added to the deep solitude. The young and gay who revelled there, had passed away.

I saw a child rejoicing in his youth—the idol of his mother, and the pride of his father; I returned and that child had become old. Trembling with the weight of years, he stood the last of his generation, a stranger amidst the desolation around him.

I saw the old oak, standing in all its pride upon the mountain—the birds were carolling on the boughs; I returned, and it was leafless and sapless; the winds were playing about its pastime, through its branches.

* * * "Who is this destroyer?" said I to my guardian angel.

"IT IS TIME," said he, "when the morning stars sang together with joy over the new made world, he commenced his course, and when he shall have destroyed all that is

beautiful of the earth—plucked the sun from his sphere—veiled the moon in blood—yea, when he shall have rolled the heavens and earth away as a scroll, then shall an angel from the throne of God come forth, and with one foot on the sea, and one on the land lift up his hand toward heaven, and swear by Heaven's Eternal—Time is Time was, but Time shall be no longer!"

PAULING.

He who would undermine those foundations upon which the fabric of our future hope is reared, seeks to beat down that column which supports the feebleness of humanity. Let him but think a moment, and his heart will arrest the cruel purpose. Would he pluck its little treasure from the bosom of poverty? Would he wrest the crutches from the frame of age, and remove from the eye of affliction, the only solace of woe? The way we tread is rugged at best; we tread it however, lighted by the prospect of the better country to which we think it will lead. Tell us not it will end in the gulf of eternal dissolution, or break off in some wild fancy will fill up as she pleases, but reason is unable to delineate. Quench not that beam which, amidst the night of this evil world, has cheered the despondency of ill-requited worth, and illumined the darkness of suffering virtue. —Mackenzie.

NEW SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.—The following dialogue took place in a corporation school, where the pupils are taught to believe in accordance with the portion of Scripture allotted to each occasionally to read:—

Mr. Wrath Bone—Pray, sir, what is your belief?

Pupil—Please, sir, I believe in nothing!

Mr. Wrath Bone—Yea, but you do! "Wollop" you, sir: you believe in the holy Catholic Church!

Pupil—No, sir; please, sir, the lad that believes in that's got the measles at home, and I've got his seat. —[Liverpool Mail.]

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SATURDAY, FEB. 18, 1837.

IN SENATE.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made the following report:

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the message of the President of the United States of the sixth instant, with the accompanying documents, on the subject of the present state of our relations with Mexico, report:

That they have given to this subject that serious and deliberate consideration which its importance demands, and which any circumstances calculated to interrupt our friendly relations with the Mexican Republic would require. From the documents submitted to the committee, it appears, that ever since the revolution of 1825, which separated Mexico from Spain, and even for some years before, the United States have had repeated causes of just complaint against the Mexican authorities. From time to time, as these insults and injuries have occurred, demands for satisfaction and redress have been made by our successive public Ministers at the city of Mexico; but almost all these demands have hitherto proved unavailing.

It might have been expected that after the date of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded between the two Republics on the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, these causes of complaint would have ceased to exist. That treaty so clearly defines the rights and the duties of the respective parties, that it seems almost impossible to misunderstand or to mistake them. The committee, notwithstanding, regret to be compelled to state that all the causes of complaint against Mexico, which have been specially noticed in the correspondence referred to them, have occurred since the conclusion of this treaty.

We forbear from entering into any minute detail of our grievances. The enumeration of each individual case, with its attendant circumstances, even if the committee were in possession of sufficient materials to make such a compilation, is rendered unnecessary from the view which they have taken of the subject. These cases are all referred to in the document No. 81, entitled "Claims on Mexico," in the letter of instructions from Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Ellis, of the 20th of July, 1836, and in the subsequent correspondence between Mr. Ellis and Mr. Menasterio, the acting Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs.

If the Government of the United States were disposed to exact strict and prompt redress from Mexico, your committee might, with justice, recommend an immediate resort to war or to reprisals. On this subject, however, they give their hearty assent to the following sentiments contained in the message of the President. He says, "the length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the property and persons of our citizens, and upon the flag and flag of the United States, independent of recent insults to this Government and people by the late extraordinary Mexican Minister, would justify, in the eyes of

all nations, immediate war. That remedy, however, should not be used by just and generous nations, confiding in their strength, for injuries committed, if it can be honorably avoided, and it has occurred to me that, considering the present embarrassed condition of that country, we should act with both wisdom and moderation, by giving to Mexico one more opportunity to atone for the past before we take redress into our own hands."

In affording this opportunity to the Mexican Government, the committee would suggest the propriety of pursuing the form required by the thirty-fourth article of the treaty with Mexico, in all the cases to which it may be applicable. This article provides that "if (what indeed cannot be expected) any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated or infringed in any manner whatever, it is stipulated that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorize any acts of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party considering itself offended, shall first have presented to the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proofs, and demanded justice and satisfaction, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed."

After such a demand, should prompt justice be refused by the Mexican Government, we may appeal to all nations, not only for the equity and moderation with which we shall have acted towards a sister Republic, but for the necessity which will then compel us to seek redress for our wrongs, either by actual war, or by reprisals. The subject will then be presented before Congress, at the commencement of the next session, in a clear and distinct form; and the committee cannot doubt but that such measures will be immediately adopted as may be necessary to vindicate the honor of the country, and to secure ample reparation to our injured fellow citizens. They leave the mode and manner of making this demand to the President of the United States.

Before concluding their report, the Committee deem it necessary to submit a few remarks upon the conduct of Mr. Gorostiza, the late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic to the United States. In regard to that functionary they concur fully in opinion with Mr. Forsyth, that he was under the influence of prejudices, which distorted and discolored every object which he saw whilst in this country. On the 15th of October, 1836, he terminated his mission by demanding his passports. And for what reason? Because the President refused to recall the orders which he had issued to the general commanding the forces of the forces of the United States in the vicinity of Texas, directing him to pass the frontier, should it be found a necessary measure of self defence; but prohibiting him from pursuing this course, unless the Indians were actually engaged in hostilities against the citizens of the United States, or he had undoubted evidence that such hostilities were intended, and were actually preparing within the Mexican Territory.

A civil war was then raging in Texas. The Texian troops occupied positions between the forces of Mexico and the warlike and restless tribes of Indians along the frontier of the United States. It was manifest that Mexico could not possibly restrain by force these tribes within her limits, from hostile incursions upon the inhabitants of the United States, as she had engaged to do by the 33d article of the treaty. No matter how strong may have been her inclination, the ability was entirely wanting. Under such circumstances, what became the duty of the President of the United States? If he entertained reasonable apprehensions that these savages meditated an attack from the Mexican territory against the defenceless citizens along our frontier, was he obliged to order our troops to stand upon the line, and wait until the Indians, who know no rule of warfare, but indiscriminate carnage and plunder, should actually invade our territory? To state the proposition, is to answer the question. Under such circumstances, our forces had a right, both by the law of nations, and the great and universal law of self-defence, to take a position in advance of our frontier, in the country inhabited by these savages, for the purpose of preventing and restraining their incursions.

The Sabine is so distant from Washington that it became absolutely necessary to entrust this discretionary power to the commanding general. If the President had not issued such orders in advance, all the evils might have been inflicted before the remedy could have been applied; and in that event, he would have been justly responsible for the murders and devastation which might have been committed by the Mexican Indians on citizens of the United States.

When these discretionary orders were issued to General Gaines, they were immediately communicated to Mr. Gorostiza, in the most frank and friendly spirit. The fullest explanations of the whole proceeding were made to him, and he was over and over again assured that this occupation of the Mexican territory, should it become necessary, would be of a limited, temporary and purely defensive character, and should continue no longer than the danger existed; that the President solemnly disclaimed any intention of occupying the territory beyond

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MARCH 16, 1837.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, in the House of Representatives have reported a resolution in favor of the immediate recognition of Texas, and letter writers from Washington state that there is very little doubt of its being passed by both houses of Congress.

It will be seen by a reference to the Congressional proceedings published to-day, that the Committee on Foreign Relations have fully sustained the President in the views he has taken in his message on the subject of the claims on Mexico. Up to our latest dates we have heard nothing further of the progress of the land bill in the House of Representatives. It is probable, however, that in our next number we shall be able to lay it before our readers in the form of its final passage.

A late East Tennessee paper contains a proposition for forming a New State, composed of East Tennessee and a part of Virginia, Georgia, and Alabama. In the present condition of East Tennessee, with a large balance of power against her in the West, with which she has little commercial intercourse or unity of interest, the New State, could it be formed in the manner proposed, would add greatly to her interest and importance. But it is doubtful whether either of the other States named, would ever consent to have a portion of their territory taken off for that purpose.

As the present is the season for transplanting fruit trees, we have copied on our first page some information on the subject, from a writer in the Vermont Chronicle; these of our readers who may wish to do so, can profit by his experience. In this, as in all new countries, the scarcity and high price of fruit makes it an object of some importance with farmers to have an orchard as early as possible.

From the Albany Argus.

The Evening Journal copies an article from the New Orleans American, expressing its gratification that Louisiana is preparing to second the call for a convention of the Southern States on the subject of slavery, and comments upon it as follows:

"Here is a second edition of nullification! The design of certain restless spirits, so long cherished, will occasionally manifest itself. Where the intent exists, it is always easy to find the pretext. These men were just as ready to dissolve the Union upon the tariff question, as they are about abolitionism. Indeed, they went greater lengths against the tariff than against abolitionism: South Carolina did attempt to rebel."

"There is, among certain politicians at the South, the same desire to agitate the abolition question that exists among the abolitionists themselves. Their aim is, through that question, to divide the Union. Of this class of politicians, the United States Telegraph is an organ. That paper labors constantly, and has done so for years, to 'fan the embers' of abolitionism. But for such papers, and the politicians whom they represent, we should hear very little of the abolitionists; but, with the deliberate design of producing a civil war, we are not sure but that they will ultimately accomplish their object."

We assent to every word of the language of the Evening Journal on this subject. Nothing can be more true than that the southern nullifiers, with Mr. Calhoun at their head, and of which the United States Telegraph is the organ at the seat of Government, are just as ready to dissolve the Union upon the question of abolitionism as they were upon that of the tariff; that both have been made the pretexts for violence and embittered hostility, as a cover to ulterior designs; and that such designs will be pushed by every possible means, and at whatever cost to the tranquility of the country and the continuance of the Union, by the desperate politicians who, under the guise of nullification, seek the attainment of power, the gratification of long indulged malice, and the fulfillment of long deferred schemes of a restless and unscrupulous ambition.

But who we ask, have been the auxiliaries of the nullifiers in their assaults upon the Government and institutions of the country? Who have been found side by side in all the party movements for the past six years? Whose votes have been in close fraternity upon the abolition and other party questions in the halls of Congress? Who have been waging a war of violence, with united forces, against the present administration? Whose combined votes and speeches produced the rejection of Mr. Van Buren, and who have pursued that eminent republican with a mutual hatred and in a common language of vituperation and calumny? Who stood together in the streets of Baltimore, and, on a day of religious devotion, breathed violence and "revolution" to the assembled multitude? Whose harangues, efforts and votes were combined in an unjust & unconstitutional impeachment of the President of the nation, because he dared to encounter the power and resist the corruptions of a gigantic moneyed monopoly? Who were the mutual champions and abettors of that monopoly, in all its career of profligate assumption, pecuniary distress, and attempted prostration of the credit and administration of the country? Whose candidates were combined, in the recent presidential canvass, to defeat the will of the people and the candidate of the democracy, by devoting a choice upon the House of Representatives? Whose votes and movements and designs, have been in the closest affinity and alliance, whatever the question might be, whether abolition, the tariff, the bank, the presidency, an unconstitutional executive impeachment, or the removal of that stain upon the honor and the justice of the nation? Who but the NULLIFIERS and WHIGS—the combined partisans of the U. S. Telegraph and the Albany Evening Journal—the discordant but readily co-operating odds and ends of all the factions? Who but they? And who have been more closely banded together in every scheme of agitation and mischief, by which the public mind has been excited, or by which the administration of the people has been sought to be put down?

THE WHITNEY CASE.

Night before last, the trial of Mr. Whitney, was brought to a close. Argument of counsel, and all discussion, except such as arose on collateral points during the examination, was cut off by the motion of Col. Lane, and the question was taken simply on the evidence. It will be seen by the years and days, given on this final vote, that the House resolved, by a large majority, that a witness should not be held to appear before the arm-

ed interrogator. Mr. Bell, we understand, openly avowed that Messrs. Peyton and Wise, attended the committee armed, and justified it upon the ground that it was made necessary by the conduct of the President. How Mr. Bell will make good the imputation conveyed in his remarks, is a matter he should take much to heart. It is one we think his constituents will hold him accountable for, and require very clear proof of some fact to justify an insinuation so shocking. Mr. Whitney, will, in all probability, lay the views of his case before the country, which his counsel were prepared to submit to the House. We shall not, therefore, forestall, by any crude exposition of our own, that perfect view of the subject, which those immediately interested in it, and who are in full possession of all the facts from constant attention to the trial, are enabled to give. As a novel and most extraordinary procedure, and one involving deeply the dearest rights of the citizen, we hope it will be ably handled. —Globe.

For the Jacksonville Republican.
AN ODE TO JACKSONVILLE.

Hail to the Town that bears the name,
Of Him that died in triumph fight;
Proudly tell the immortal fame,
He won by all his deeds of might!

May leaping deck thy growing youth,
Refinement follow in the train;
May science shed its radiant truth,
Upon all such as seek its reign.

May social compact bear the sway,
And Union brood in every heart;
May party spirit be driven away,
While each shall take his fellow's part.

May bold discussion ne'er here stalk,
As every where in all the world;
May brawling strife, ne'er in these walk,
May Union's banner be unfurled.

May virtue shed her orient beams,
Upon the dark abodes of vice;
May Religion's all-glorious beams,
Expose to view the monster's face.

May kindest heav'n upon thee smile,
And give to thee a pious tone;
May triumph crown thine every toil,
Till thou shalt be excelled by none.

Jacksonville, March 15th, 1837.

MR. JOHN Q. ADAMS—again—
The Washington papers of Tuesday have not yet reached us; and we are consequently indebted to the slips from the Baltimore papers by the Express Mail, for the sketches we have received of Monday's proceedings of Congress. They are very interesting great excitement prevailed. Mr. John Q. Adams appears as the "Agent of another Abolition riot." He has not only been hoaxed and made to appear, as he himself confesses, "ridiculous" by fictitious petitions, so great is his zeal in the cause of Abolition, so great is his known anxiety to present all sorts of petitions—bath he has had the shameless audacity to insult the Southern People by presenting to their Representatives avowed petitions from their slaves.

We are not at all astonished at the indignation which they called forth—we rejoice at the spirit which they displayed.—And we thank Mr. Patton for the resentment which he extended to the infamous authors of the Fredricksburg petition, and to their mad and mischievous organ—Mr. J. Q. Adams. Has this man really lost his wits? Is he become a dotard? Is he willing to sacrifice in his declining days all the reputation which he acquired in his earlier years? Does he wish to become not only ridiculous but detestable? What service has he ever rendered to his country, which can compensate for the discord he is now engendering in our public councils—and for the seeds of disunion which he is now recklessly sowing in the public mind.

Mr. Adams owes it to his country to atone for the insult he has offered to all his Southern Countrymen. If he repeats the offence, he ought to be punished by a public reprimand, or an expulsion from the Hall. He ought in fact to retire to Quincy, and surrender his situation in a body where he is only becoming a public nuisance.—As the Savannah Georgian says, (before, of course, it was aware of this late outrageous conduct):

"Could Mr. Adams be aware of the deep detestation he is drawing down upon himself for his disgraceful conduct on the floor of Congress, he might well exclaim from the bitterness of a malicious, because thwarted heart—

I have lived long enough: my way of life
Is fall'n into the mire, the yellow leaf,
And that which should accompany old age,
As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends,
I must not look to have; but in their stead,
Curses, not loud, but deep—"

"Does Mr. Adams call to mind the injunctions of the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY—to
trotten indignantly upon every attempt to alienate any portion of our Country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties, which now link together the various parts."

Enquirer.

A HINT TO YOUNG HUSBANDS.—A young planter in the upper part of the State of Mississippi, lately married to a beautiful and highly intellectual lady, after the honey moon had passed, was pained to observe that his young bride was thoughtful at times, and appeared to suffer much from ennui. Thinking this might be caused by the absence of female companions, he induced several young ladies, relative to make his house their home, in hopes thereby to render her completely happy. This arrangement had not the desired effect. His beloved, though apparently joyful and cheerful, while conversing with him, as soon as the conversation lagged relapsed into the melancholy mood. Surprised at this, he fell to pondering the cause; and after a lengthy reflection, he came to the determination of sending to New York for a piano to be forwarded by the first ship bound for Natchez, Vicksburg, or Grand Gulf. Well, the

musical companion at length arrived—and a splendid one it was, of beautiful mahogany, ornamented and polished to the value of \$500 bank note. And then it discoursed such ravishing melody, as the young fingers of the young bride pressed the keys! The young planter was in raptures, and congratulated himself on having procured the one thing needful to his angels complete felicity. Poor man! he paid but a poor compliment to his amiable partner's intellect, if he thought she could contentedly pass her leisure hours in strumming a pious fort!—He was mistaken. Though 'music hath power, like love, it is not the only thing desired in this world—for awhile it pleases the ear and touches the heart, but min'sers not to the mind! The lady but seldom courted Apollo, and her husband had the mortification of feeling that he had not yet made his domicile a paradise to be adored. At last to solve the riddle of her discontent, he asked her if she did not at times regret having entered the marriage state.—"Oh no indeed!" she replied with earnestness—never for a moment, have I been other than your happy wife, but—sometimes—Well, sometimes what, dear-est?—If I must tell you then—sometimes I regret that you don't take the newspapers. Pa, takes half a dozen!—Tuscahoman.

MILL-WRIGHTS.

THE subscribers having located themselves one mile west of Jacksonville, are now prepared to execute all orders in the Mill-Wright business at the shortest notice and in the best of style.

WILLIAM J. BEENE,
JAMES H. TEMPLETON.

Those indebted to the undersigned for Music tuition, are hereby requested to make immediate settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

WILLIAM J. BEENE.

March 16, 1837.—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.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Joel Chandler, living near Jacksonville, a Dun Horse, about five years old, four white feet, blaze face and glass eyes, bobtail, about fourteen hands high, appraised to thirty dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.

March 16, 1837.—3t.

WANTED TO HIRE

IMMEDIATELY, 6 or 8 Laborers, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at this office or to John Christian at the mouth of Wewokee creek, Coosa county.

Wetumpka, Feb. 18, 1837.

The Jacksonville Republican will publish this three times.—Alabama Argus.

BATTALION ORDERS.

THE officers and privates of the battalion of Cavalry (Benton Rangers) will attend at Alexandria on the first Saturday id May next by 10 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs. Also, on the third Saturday in the town of Jacksonville. The public arms can be procured by each private by the first of April, by applying to their respective Captains, to whom they will be delivered. Defaulters at our last muster will be notified by the proper authority to attend on the first Saturday in May at Alexandria, to show cause if any, why they did not attend said muster.

By order of

WM. ARNOLD, LIEUT. COL.

JOSEPH H. HOUSSON, Adjutant Comd't Benton Rang.

March 4, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE SUMMER SESSION OF THE

Jacksonville Male Academy

Has commenced, and is now open for the reception of students. The institution is under the superintendence of Joseph Wilson.

March 4th, 1837.

Administrator's Notice.

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

JOSEPH BROWN,

Administrator of the estate of JOHN V. INGRAHAM, dec'd.

Feb. 15th, 1837.—6t.

DAVID HUBBARD, et als.

VS

Wm. B. McCLELLAN, et als.

In Equity.

Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1836.

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

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

A true copy from the minutes.

Attest. JAMES CROW, Clk.

Jan. 21, 1837.—6t.—\$10 50.

JOB PRINTING.

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

abine, with the view of taking possession of it as belonging to the United States. At this military movement should produce no effect whatever upon the boundary.

The Committee believe that Mr. Gorostiague to have been satisfied with these nations, but they failed to produce any upon his mind. Without instructions from his Government, he retired from his position upon his own responsibility. This is not all. Before he left the United States, he published a pamphlet, containing a statement of his correspondence with our Government, and with his own from which it appears, that whilst engaged upon his special mission here, he was making charges of bad faith against the United States to the Mexican Secretary of State. The committee will not rest upon the glaring impropriety of such an act. The publication of such a pamphlet by a foreign Minister, in the country which he has been accredited, before taking his departure, can be considered in no other than as an appeal to the people against its own Government. It was a violation of that diplomatic courtesy thought ever to be observed between independent nations, and deserves the severest reprobation. This act was still more extraordinary, when we consider that it almost immediately followed the note of Mr. Dickson of the 20th October, 1836, assuming that the President would instruct Ellis to make such explanations to the Mexican Government of the conduct of that United States as he believed would be satisfactory.

The committee regret to learn, from the report of Mr. Ellis to Mr. Forsyth of the 9th of November last, that the Mexican Government has publicly approved of the conduct of its Minister whilst in the United States. It is trust that a returning sense of justice will induce it to reconsider this determination. They are willing to believe, that it will be so.

They are willing to believe, that it will be so. Government previously received the promised explanation of the President contained in the letter of Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Ellis of the 10th December, 1836, which, unfortunately, did not reach Mexico until after the President had taken his departure. This letter, in the President's Message at the commencement of the present session of Congress, cannot fail to convince the Mexican Government, how much they have been misled by the representations of their Ministers.

After a full consideration of all the circumstances, the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate concurring in opinion with the President of the United States, in another demand ought to be made for redress of our grievances from the Mexican Government, the mode and manner of which, under the 54th article of the treaty, so far as it may be applicable, are properly left to his discretion. They cannot but feel, from the justice of our claims, that such demand will result in speedy redress; should they be disappointed in this reasonable expectation, a state of things will have occurred which will make it the imperative duty of Congress promptly to consider what further measures may be required by the honor of the nation, and the rights of our injured fellow-citizens.

In motion of Mr. Morris, two thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed: after which

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

SATURDAY, Feb. 18, 1837.

TEXAS.

Mr. Howard from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom the President's message, and his memorials in relation to Texas, had been referred, reported the following resolutions: Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the United States, That the independence of the Government of Texas ought to be recognized. Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be directed to provide in the bill for civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government, a sum and outfit for such public agent as the President may determine to send to Texas. Which were read, and laid on the Speaker's table.

From the New York Era of Feb. 14.

LAWLESS RIOTS AND DESTRUCTION OF FLOUR.

For several weeks past, there have been many alarming indications of an approaching popular commotion, in consequence of the enormous prices of the necessities of life, and particularly of flour, which from the extraordinary advancement of its cost, from seven to fourteen dollars per barrel, was considered an especially monopolized commodity. When once an idea of this kind is generally entertained respecting so essential a necessity of life, the history of all countries has proved it to be one of the most exciting causes of popular violence. Placards have been for some time past posted about the city, calling upon the public to resist this monopoly, and even denouncing the names and residence of those who were considered most conspicuous authors. Numerous communications of an inflammatory character have been sent to us for publication on the exciting subject which a regard for the laws, and the good order of society, prevented our promulgating. But the elements of the storm, though suppressed by all who had a

similar regard for the peace of the city, appear to have been gathering force in silence, until they burst forth in lawless outrage yesterday evening.

It is well known that there was a general meeting in the Park yesterday afternoon, on the subject of monopolies and the exorbitant price of the necessities of life, which is justly regarded as their natural consequence. Notwithstanding that the temperature of the weather was more severe than on any other day of the season, many thousands of our citizens assembled, and listened with the most orderly attention to the proceedings and resolutions, which appear in another part of our paper. There was no manifestation of unduly excited feelings, and certainly no incitement offered by the respectable gentlemen by whom the proceedings were conducted.

On the contrary, Col. Ming, and all others who took a prominent part in them, strongly and sincerely urged the necessity of moderation and decorum in all who wished to accomplish the legitimate objects of the assembly. The resolutions were carried unanimously, and the multitude appeared to disperse peaceably.

But a body of nearly one thousand persons separated from the general mass, and proceeded to Washington street, and soon commenced an attack upon the store of Messrs. Elf-Hart and Co. the well known flour merchants of Nos. 173 and 175 of that street, completely filled throughout from the floor to the ceiling, from the ceiling to the basement to the roof, from front to the rear, with barrels of flour and bags of wheat.

The mob commenced operations, breaking down the doors and windows of the first floor, and having thus effected an entrance, speedily rolled out from 150 to 200 barrels, which were staved, and scattered about the street. Justice Bloodgood, officer Homan and others were completely covered with flour; and a number of colored people, who were engaged in reaping the unwonted harvest, displayed as complete a metamorphosis as the most impenetrable abolitionist could desire. The street, in some places, was many inches deep in flour; as deep, at least as any snow that has fallen during the season.

Having accomplished the distribution of the monopolized article, the mob proceeded to break open the trap-door which communicated with the first floor and the basement, and threw out from 50 to 100 bags of wheat, to be ground beneath the feet of the populace, which now amounted to eight or ten thousand. The civil force which had collected was despised and derided; High Constable Hays had his staff of office wrenched from his hands, broken in twain, and thrown at his head; the magistrates, and other authorities were rudely assailed; and the vox populi was asserted as the norma Læpundi of the cause.

Having ravaged the first floor and basement of the building, these practical legislators broke into the second floor and counting room, threw out desks and furniture, which were soon rolled to pieces in the street; and then staved as many more barrels of flour as they could conveniently dispose of.—Satisfied with this administration of popular law, they marched in orderly phalanx, followed at a respectful distance by the authorities, across Broadway, thro' Hanover square to Coenties slip, where they paid their respects to Mr. Allen, near the corner of South street; but they left him unmolested upon an assurance of some of that gentleman's friends, that all his flour had been sold at a reasonable rate.

They then marched to the store of Messrs. Balch and Herring No. 124 and 125 South street; but here again the sword of the mob justice was suspended by the friendly assertion that the whole stock had been sold at low prices. But they conceived that there were tangible objects of resentment not far distant, and they sped their way to the store of Mr. S. L. Herring, No. 5 Coenties slip, where the work of destruction was renewed; but a gentleman interested in the preservation of the property, having assured them that the whole contents of the store would be given to the poor this morning, they desisted, without having destroyed more than 15 or 20 barrels.

These operations continued until half past 7 o'clock, when a force of nearly one hundred watchmen, police officers, and magistrates, were brought to bear upon a satiated mob, now reduced to about that number. It is just to say that every man, whether official or popular, did his duty, on this occasion, and we only regret that this unequivocal expression of public opinion should have been displayed in a manner which no friend of order and the laws can approve.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Micajah Webb a Brown Mare, supposed to be six years old, four feet nine inches high, branded on the right shoulder and hip with the letters H D appraised to twenty-seven dollars, 15th August, 1836.

March 4, 1837.—St. J.

JOHN S. WILSON, CLERK.

NOTICE.

I hereby forwarn all persons from trading for a certain Note of hand, drawn in favor of Mark Pitts, against James B. Russel, for fifty dollars. As the consideration for which said Note was given has never been complied with, I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law.

JAMES B. RUSSEL.

Feb. 11, 1837.—3t.

POETRY.

THE SONS OF ART.

Written for the Typographical Celebration.

By T. O. SPEAR.

Hail! to Art's enlight'ning hand!
Hail! ye sons of Freedom's land!
Who converse hold with all mankind,
And cheer the boundless realms of mind,
Tis yours to herald deeds renown'd
And spread the thoughts of souls profound—
To bid the mists of Ign'rance fly,
And gladden Virtue's anxious eye,
With Knowledge that was sent to fan
The love of Truth sublime in man.
Friends of light and Liberty,
Join'd in millions firm and free,
On the land, on the waves,
Columbia's sons can ne'er be slave.

Hail! ye heirs of patriots' wise,
Blessed with Freedom's blood-bought prize,
Who glory in that God-like band,
That first your country's greatness plann'd—
Still guard the rights ye proudly claim,
And hand them down through time the same,
And send them where a slavish fate,
On men's depending ears may grate,
And through the world the torch relume,
That cheers his passage to the tomb.
Friends of light and Liberty, &c.

Sound the chorus to the skies,
While a nation's praises rise,
To hail the boon that Science found,
And will'd to earth's remotest bound—
That from the night of ages came,
The last in birth, but first in fame,
And broke the long and cheerless gloom,
That clouded man's primal doom,
And turn'd his thoughts from phantoms wild,
To scenes by peaceful arts begu'd.
Friends of light and Liberty, &c.

Sons of Art! whose triumphs claim
Homage for your bloodless fame—
Who wield the press or guide the plough,
With fearless eye and cheerful brow,
Whose quicken'd souls, and faithful hands,
The force of tyrant wrong withstand,
As one in nation, name, and fate,
Together stem the storms of state—
To shine together stand—
A glorious and united band.
Friends of light and Liberty, &c.

VAIN BOASTING.

FROM THE SACRED CLASSICS.

Can he be fair, that withers at a blast?
Or he be strong, that airy breath can cast?
Can he be wise, that knows not how to live?
Or he be rich, that nothing has to give?
Can he be young, that's feeble, weak, and wan?
So fair, strong, wise—so rich, so young is man!
So fair is man, that death (a parting blast),
Blast his fair flow'r, and makes him earth at last!
So strong is man, that with a grasping breath,
He totters, and bequeaths his strength to death!
So wise is man, that if with death he strive,
His wisdom cannot teach him how to live!
So rich is man, that (all his debts being paid)
His wealth's the winding-sheet wherein he's laid!
So young is man, that (broke with care and sorrow)
He's old enough to-day to die to-morrow.
Why brag'st thou then, thou worm of five feet long?
Thou art neither fair, nor strong, nor wise, nor rich,
nor young.

Miscellaneous.

From Stillman's Journal for October 1836.

LEGEND OF BRADY'S HILL.

Samuel Brady, the hero of the following adventures was over six feet in height, with light blue eyes, fair skin, and dark hair: he was remarkably straight, an athletic, bold and vigorous backwoodsman, inured to all the toils and hardships of a frontier life, and had become very obnoxious to the Indians, from the numerous successful attacks on their war parties, and from shooting them in his hunting excursions, whenever they crossed his path, or come within reach of his rifle: for he was personally engaged in more hazardous contests with the savages, than any other man west of the mountains, excepting Daniel Boone. He was in fact an "Indian hater," as many of the early borderers were. This class of men appear to have been more numerous in this region, than in any other portion of the frontiers; and this doubtless arose from the slaughter at Braddock's defeat, and the numerous murders and attacks on defenceless families that for many years followed that disaster. Brady was also a very successful trapper and hunter, and took more beavers than any of the Indians themselves. In one of his adventurous excursions, to the waters of Beaver river, or Mahoning, which in early days so abounded with the animals of this species, that it took its name from this fact, it so happened that the Indians surprised him in his camp and took him prisoner. To have shot or tomahawked him on the spot, would have been but a small gratification to that of satisfying their revenge by burning him at a slow fire, in presence of all the Indians of their village. He was, therefore, taken alive to their encampment, on the west bank of the Beaver river, about a mile and a half from its mouth. After the usual exultations and rejoicings at the capture of a noted enemy, and causing him to run the gauntlet, a fire was prepared, near which Brady was placed, after being stripped naked, and with his arms unbound. Previously to tying him to the stake, a large circle was formed around him, consisting of Indian men, women, and children, dancing and yelling, and uttering all manner of threats and abuse that their small knowledge of the English language could afford. The prisoner looked on these preparations for death, and on his savage foes, with a firm countenance and a steady eye, meeting all their threats with a truly savage fortitude. In the midst of their dancing and rejoicing, a squaw of one of their chiefs came near him with a child in her arms. Quick as thought, and with intuitive presence, he snatched it from her and threw it into the midst of the flames. Horror struck at the sudden outrage, the Indians simultaneously rushed to rescue the infant from the fire. In the midst of this confusion, Brady darted from the circle, overturning all that came in his way, and rushed into the adjacent thickets, with the Indians at his heels. He ascended the steep side of the present hill, amidst a shower of bullets, and darting down the opposite declivity, secreted himself in the deep ravines and laurel thickets that abound for several miles to the west of it. His knowledge of the country and wonderful activity, enabled him to elude his enemies, and reach the settlements on the south of the Ohio river, which he crossed by swimming. The hill, near whose base this adventure happened, still goes by his name; and the incident is often referred to by the traveller, as the coach is slowly dragged up its side.

BRADY'S LEAP.—Capt. Brady seems to have been as much the Daniel Boone of the north east part of the valley of the Ohio, as the other was of the south-west, and the country is equally full of traditional legends of his hardy adventures and hair-breadth escapes, although he has lacked a Flint to chronicle his fame, and transmit it to posterity in the glowing and beautiful language of that distinguished annalist of the West. From undoubted authority, it seems the following incident actually transpired in this vicinity. Brady's residence was on Chartier's Creek, on the south side of the Ohio, as before noted in this diary; and being a man of herculean strength, activity & courage, he was generally selected as a leader of the hardy borderers in all routes into the Indian territory north of the river. On this occasion, which was about the year 1780; a large party of warriors from the falls of the Cuyahoga and the adjacent country, had made an inroad on the south side of the Ohio river, in the lower part of what is now Washington county, but which was then known as the settlement of "Cat-fish Camp," after an old Indian of that name, who lived there when the whites first came into the country on the Monongahela river. His party had murdered several families, and with the "plunder" had recrossed the Ohio before effectual pursuit could be made. By Brady, a party was directly summoned of his chosen followers, who hastened on after them, but the Indians having one or two days the start, he could not overtake them in time to arrest their return to their village. Near the spot where the town of Ravenna now stands, the Indians separated into two parties, one of which went to the north, and the other west, to the falls of the Cuyahoga. Brady's men also divided; a part pursued the northern trail, and a part with their commander to the Indian village lying on the river in the present township of Northampton, in Portage county.

POPULAR CHEMISTRY.

OR, THE PLAIN WAY AND BECAUSE.

Why has the common practice of lining wells with bricks been condemned?

Because bricks soften the hardest water, and give it an aluminous impregnation—[Dr. Percival.]

Why is water often found impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas?

Because of the spontaneous decomposition of pyrites, or sulphuret of iron, where the spring rises. Hence, sulphuretted hydrogen gas, which consists in sulphur held in solution by hydrogen gas, imparts the medicinal value to many celebrated springs, and is found very plentiful in all those natural waters, which emit that peculiar and offensive odour somewhat similar to rotten eggs, or the scourgings of a foul gun-barrel. At a medium temperature, water will absorb from two thirds to three-fourths of its bulk of this gas, and even twice its bulk.

Of this property were the several wells in London, supposed to be impregnated with the spirits mundi, and sold by the monks as a kind of spiritual nectar: the most celebrated of which was the Holy-well, near shore-ditch.

Why does this water soon become turbid?

Because the cohesion of the sulphur to the hydrogen is very weak. It soon deposits pure sulphur. Hence, the pure sulphureous pellicles that are found in the channels in which this water flows, or the lining of the casks and other vessels in which it is usually conveyed.

Why is the purest water that which falls from the atmosphere?

Because, having touched air alone, it can contain nothing but what it gains from the atmosphere, and it is thus distilled without the chance of those impurities which may exist in the vessels used in an artificial operation.—[Sir Humphrey Davy.]

Why is rain-water collected in towns less pure than elsewhere?

Because it always acquires a small quantity of sulphate of lime, and carbonate of lime, obtained from the roof and plaster of the houses. Again, the atmosphere of a smoky town will give some impregnation to rain, as it passes through. Hippocrates states, that rain-water should always be boiled and strained when collected near large towns: a fact now well known to chemists.

Why is the purest water produced from snow that has fallen on glaciers, which are themselves formed from frozen snow?

Because congelation expels both salts and air from water, whether existing below or formed in the atmosphere; and, in the high and uninhabited regions of glaciers, there can scarcely be any substances to contaminate: removed from animal and vegetable life, they are even above the mineral kingdom. Sir Humphrey Davy considers this to be pure water: its color, when it has any depth, or when a mass of it is seen through, is bright blue; and, according to its depth, it has more or less of this colour. Captain Parry states, that the water on the Polar ice has the same beautiful tint. The reader will find some new and interesting observations on the color of water in *Salmonia*.

Why is water distilled?

Because its foreign impurities may be completely separated from it. Distilled water as commonly prepared, however, always affords minute traces of foreign matter, especially when subjected to voltaic decomposition, and can only be considered as perfectly pure, when re-distilled, at a low temperature, in silver vessels.

Why is distilled water the lightest of all waters? Because it contains neither solid nor gaseous substances in solution. It is perfectly devoid of taste; is colourless and transparent, feels soft, and wets the fingers more readily than any other. The principal cases in which distilled water has been used as an article of drink, have been in those important trials of the practicability of producing it by condensing the steam of sea-water by means of a simple apparatus fitted to a ship's boiler. These have shown the ease with which a large quantity of fresh water may be procured at sea, and that of the purest kind.

Why did the old chemists believe in the conversion of water into earth by distillation?

Because they found that the water though purified by repeated distillation, if evaporated to dryness, always left a small residuum. Magraff distilled water seventy-two times, with this result: but Lavoisier determined that this residuum was entirely owing to the abrasion of the glass vessels in which the process was carried on.

Why has it been important to ascertain with precision the weight of pure water?

Because it is the standard with which all other liquids and solids are compared, as the weights of aeriform fluids are with atmospheric air. Moreover, a recent act of Parliament declares, that the standard measure of capacity shall be the gallon, containing 10 lbs. avoirdupois weight, (7000 gr.—1 lb.) of distilled water, weighed in the air, at the temperature of 62 deg. of Fahrenheit's thermometer: the barometer being at 30 inches. The capacity of this gallon is 277.274 cubic inches.

Hoffman thus sums up the properties of pure water: "It is the fittest drink for all ages and temperaments; and, of all the productions of nature or art, comes nearest to that universal remedy, so much sought after by mankind, and never hitherto discovered."

A stranger having entered the apartment where the Emperor Napoleon was shaving himself, when in a little town in Italy, he said, "I want to see your great emperor—what are you to him?"

The Emperor replied, "I shave him."

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.

To Cotton Growers.

AND OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY.

The undersigned having purchased an interest in Messrs Clark & Peters' extensive Ware-House in this place, offer their services as

Receiving & forwarding Agents

for our country friends, and solicit a share of patronage. They will also ship Cotton for the up-country Cotton planters, at the shortest notice, to any of the Northern States, and with the least expense, and hope by a strict adherence to their orders and interest, to gain a share of public confidence.

NICHOLS, POOR & HALL.

Jan. 28, 1837.

The Talladega and Jacksonville papers will give the above four insertions, and forward their accounts.

BOTANIC DOCTOR.

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

BOTANIC SYSTEM.

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

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

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

Feb. 11, 1837.—n44f.

REMOVAL.

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

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

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,

Harness, Whips, &c.

Of superior finish and workmanship. Orders for any work in his line will be promptly attended to.

His terms are cash for Harness and all repairing.

E. CUNNINGHAM.

Feb. 11, 1837.—n4—4f.

NOTICE.

Committed to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County Alabama, on Saturday the 21st day of January 1837, a negro man, who calls his name Tom, about 40 or 45 years of age, and says he belongs to a man by the name of Samuel Packer; he has two fore teeth out below, and his upper teeth very wide apart, about five feet high and stout built; dark complexion, though not very black. He says his master bought him of Mr. Thompson of Bedford County, Virginia, and he left him while on his way to Mississippi.

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

F. D. SNOW, Jailor.

January 28, 1836.—n2—4f.

NOTICE.

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

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.

January 5th, 1837.—4f.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Abijah Davis, a

Chesnut sorrel Horse, supposed to be Ten years old, fifteen

hands and a half high, appraised

to seventy dollars 31st January, 1837.

JOHN S. WILSON, CLERK.

March 4, 1837.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by James Owen, a

Light Bay Horse, left hind foot

white, long tail, dark mane and

tail, about fifteen hands high, a

hump on his back, supposed to be nine years old, appraised to ninety dollars.

ALSO A dark Bay Horse, a star in his forehead, left eye out, supposed to be eight years old, appraised to fifty dollars, January 28th, 1837.

JOHN S. WILSON, CLERK.

March 4, 1837.—3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Micajah Webb

a Brown Mare, supposed to be

six years old, four feet nine inches

high, branded on the right shoulder

and hip with the letters H D appraised to twenty-seven dollars, 15th August, 1836.

March 4, 1837.—3t.

JOHN S. WILSON, CLERK.

NOTICE.

I hereby forward all persons from trading for a

certain Note of hand, drawn in favor of Mark

Pitts, against James B. Russell, for fifty dollars.

As the consideration for which said Note was given

has never been complied with, I am determined

not to pay it, unless compelled by law.

JAMES B. RUSSELL.

Feb. 11, 1837.—3t.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH,

AT THIS OFFICE.

Feb. 11, 1837.—3t.

To Printers & Publishers.

The Subscribers have just connected their Specimen Book of light faced Book and Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the

Diagrams, Pearl, No. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; Agate on Nonparel body; Nonparel

1, 2, 3, 4; Minion, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; Minion

vier body; Brevier on Minion body, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; Brevier on Bourgeois body, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; Bourgeois on Long Primer body; Bourgeois on Long Primer body, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; Bourgeois on Small Pica body; Small Pica, No. 1

Pica on Small Pica body; Pica Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; Pica on English body; English No. 1 & 2; Great Primer; Paragon; Double English; Double Paragon; Cannon; Five lines Pica to twenty, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 lines Pica; 6, 7, 9, 12 & 15 lines Pica shaded; 8, 10, 12 & 16 lines Anticape 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 ornaments; brass rule; leads of various thicknesses; astronomical, Mathematical, and physical diagrams; Diamond and Nonparel music of various kinds; Great Primer and double Pica scripts on incline; full face roman and italics; heavy two line letters; Long Primer; Small Pica; Minion; Brevier; Long Primer; Pica and other blacks, Nonparel, 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.

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 type.

CONNER & COOKE.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus.

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

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

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LIBRARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain.

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches; notices of books and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibiting, paying a discount. Subscribers to the Library or Port Folio, two dollars and a half. Mail remittance to be Post Paid.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non-fulfilment can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above. Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE

46 CARPENTER St. Philadelphia.

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

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.

NO. 10.

In justly balancing the powers of the Federal and State authorities, difficulties, nearly insurmountable arose at the outset, and subsequent collisions were deemed inevitable. Amid these, it was scarcely believed possible that a scheme of government, so complex in construction, could remain uninjured. From time to time embarrassments have certainly occurred; but how just is the confidence

a forbearance so evidently wise, that, in spite of every sinister foreboding, it never, until the present period, disturbed the tranquillity of our common country. Such a result is sufficient evidence of the justice and the patriotism of their course; it is evidence, not to be mistaken, that an adherence to it can prevent all embarrassment from this, as well as from every other anticipated cause of difficulty or banger. Have not recent events made it obvious to the slightest reflection, that the least deviation from this spirit of forbearance is injurious to every interest, that of humanity included? Amidst the violence of excited passions, this generous and fraternal feeling has been sometimes disregarded; and, standing as I now do before my countrymen in this high place of honor and of trust, I cannot refrain from anxiously invoking my fellow-citizens never to be deaf to its dictates. Perceiving before my election, the deep interest this subject was beginning to excite, I believed it a solemn duty fully to make known my sentiments in regard to it; and now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, I trust that they will be candidly weighed and understood. At least, they will be my standard of conduct in the path before me. I then declared that, if the desire of those of my countrymen who were favorable to my election, was gratified, I must go into the Presidential Chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt, on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave-holding States; and also, with a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with the States where it exists. I submitted also to my fellow-citizens, with fullness and frankness, the reasons which led me to this determination. The result authorizes me to believe that they have been approved, and are confided in, by a majority of the people of the U. States, including those whom they most immediately affect. It now only remains to add, that no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive my constitutional sanction. These opinions have been adopted in the firm belief that they are in accordance with the spirit that actuated the venerated fathers of the republic, and that succeeding experience has proved them to be humane, patriotic, expedient, honorable and just. If the agitation of this subject was intended to reach the stability of our institutions, enough has occurred to show that it has signally failed—and that in this, as in every other instance, the apprehensions of the timid and the hopes of the wicked for the destruction of our Government, are again destined to be disappointed. Here and there, indeed, scenes of dangerous excitement have occurred; terrifying instances of local violence have been witnessed; and a reckless disregard of the consequences of their conduct has exposed individuals to popular indignation; but neither masses of the people, nor sections of the country, have been swayed from their devotion to the bond of union; and the principles it has made sacred. It will be ever thus. Such attempts at dangerous agitation may periodically return, but with each the object will be better understood. That predominating affection for our political system which prevails throughout our territorial limits; that calm and enlightened judgment which ultimately governs our people as one vast body; will always be at hand to resist and control every effort, foreign or domestic which aims, or would lead, to overthrow our institutions.

What can be more gratifying than such a retrospect as this! We look back on obstacles avoided, and dangers overcome; on expectations more than realized, and prosperity perfectly secured. To the hopes of the hostile, the fears of the timid, and the doubts of the anxious, actual experience has given the conclusive reply.—We have seen time gradually dispel every unfavorable foreboding, and our constitution surmount every adverse circumstance, dreaded at the outset as beyond control. Present excitement will, at all times, magnify present dangers; but true philosophy must teach us that we ought, for we have just reason, to entertain an abiding confidence in the stability of our institutions, and an entire conviction that, if administered in the true form, character, and spirit in which they were established, they are abundantly adequate to preserve to us and our

the various questions of domestic policy, would be as obstructive as it is probably unnecessary. Before the suffrages of my countrymen were conferred upon me, I submitted to them, with great precision, my opinions on all the most prominent of these subjects. Those opinions I shall endeavour to carry out with my utmost ability.

Our course of foreign policy has been so uniform and intelligible, as to constitute a rule of executive conduct which leaves little to my discretion, unless, indeed, I were willing to run counter to the lights of experience, and the known opinions of my constituents. We sedulously cultivate the friendship of all nations, as the condition most compatible with our welfare, and the principles of our Government. We decline alliances, as adverse to our peace. We desire commercial relations on equal terms, being ever willing to give a fair equivalent for advantages received. We endeavor to conduct our intercourse with openness and sincerity, promptly avowing our objects, and seeking to establish that mutual frankness which is beneficial in the dealings of nations as of men. We have no disposition, and we disclaim all right, to meddle in disputes, whether internal or foreign, that may exist between other countries, regarding them, in their actual state, as social communities, preserving a strict neutrality in all their controversies. Well knowing the tried valor of our people, and our exhaustless resources, we neither anticipate nor fear any designed aggression; & in the consciousness of our own just conduct, we feel a security that we shall never be called upon to exert our determination, never to permit an invasion of our rights, without punishment or redress.

In approaching, then, in the presence of my assembled countrymen, to make the solemn promise that yet remains, and to pledge myself that I will faithfully execute the duties of the office I am about to fill, I bring with me a settled purpose to maintain the institutions of my country, which I trust, will atone for the errors I commit.

In receiving from the people the sacred trust twice conferred to my illustrious predecessor, and which he has discharged so faithfully and so well, I know that I cannot expect to perform the arduous task with equal ability and success.—But, united as I have been in his counsels, a daily witness of his exclusive and unsurpassed devotion to his country's welfare, agreeing with him in sentiments which his countrymen have warmly supported, and permitted to partake largely of his confidence, I may hope that somewhat of the same cheering approbation will be found to attend upon my path. For him, I but express, with my own, the wishes of all—that he may yet live long to enjoy the brilliant evening of his well-spent life; and for myself, conscious of but one desire, faithfully to serve my country, I throw myself, without fear, on its justice and its kindness. Beyond that, I only look to the gracious protection of the Divine Being, whose strengthening support I humbly solicit, and whom I fervently pray to look down upon us all. May it be among the dispensations of his providence to bless our beloved country with honors and with length of days; may her ways be the ways of pleasantness, and all her paths be peace.

Black Hawk.—The statement that this Indian warrior was recently drowned, is contradicted by the *Alton Spectator*.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO MR. CALHOUN.

WASHINGTON, February 7th, 1837.
Sir:—In the *Globe* of the 6th instant, I find the report of a speech made by you on the 4th upon the land bill, which contains the following passages, viz:

Was it not notorious that the President of the United States himself had been connected with the purchase of the public lands? Yes, the "experiment" (Mr. Calhoun delighted in the word) was the cause of speculation in public lands, and if this bill should not be passed, speculations could not go on, and the price of public lands must consequently be reduced. He contended that every man could not but see that it would be utter

fabrication and a calumny, the punishment which belongs to me, if guilty, is too mild for him who wilfully makes it.

I am aware, sir, of the constitutional privileges under which this imputation is cast forth, and the immunity which it secures.—That privilege it is, in no degree my purpose to violate, however gross and wicked may have been the use of it. But I exercise only the common right of every citizen when I inform you that the imputations you have cast upon me are false in every particular, not having for the last ten years purchased any public land, or had any interest in such purchase. The whole charge, unless explained, must be considered the offspring of a morbid imagination, or of sleepless malice.

I ask you, sir, as an act due to justice, honor and truth, to retract this charge on the floor of the Senate, in as public a manner as it has been uttered—it being the most appropriate mode, by which you can repair the injury which might otherwise flow from it.

But in the event that you fail to do so, I then demand that you place your charge before the House of Representatives, that they may institute the necessary proceeding to ascertain the truth or falsehood of your imputation, with a view to such further measures as justice may require.

If you will neither do justice to yourself, nor place the matter in a position where justice may be done me, by the Representatives of the people, I shall be compelled to resort to the only remedy left me, and before I leave the city, give publicity to this letter, by which you will stand stigmatized as one who, protected by his constitutional privilege is ready to stab the reputation of others, without the magnanimity to do them justice, or the honor to place them in a situation to receive it from others.

Yours, &c.
ANDREW JACKSON.
The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, U. S. Senate.
P. S. I herewith enclose you the copies of two notes, verifying the correctness of the report of your speech in the *Globe* of the 6th inst.
February 7, 1837.

A Question.—In case the President had condescended to appear before the investigating committee, to answer such investigations as might have been proposed to him by Messrs. Wise and Peyton, touching the truth or falsity of the allegations they have made against him, wonder if those worthies would have applied to him such epithets as robber, wretch, dog, and other such terms as those with which they appear to be particularly familiar, and after attempting to argue him down, have threatened to be the death of him, or shoot him like a dog, for looking at them. As such is the manner in which they think it proper to treat a witness, we have no right to conclude that they would not treat the President in the same manner.

BANKS.
There seems to be a perfect mania raging in the country respecting the establishment of new banks. The cry is, increase our banking capital, and give us new banks in all our commercial towns and principal villages. We want, says the petitioners, money to enable us to build up our waste places, and to enhance the value of all our property, real and personal, to make us a thriving and rich people. Many persons sincerely believe that whenever a bank can be established, that the public good is advanced, and that every individual will receive more money, and of course will be made richer and better off. A bank, according to some is the real philosopher's stone, turning every thing into gold that it touches. Experience shows us that it gives the people paper and hords up the gold in its vaults, thereby turning gold into rags. We do not profess to be acquainted with the management of banks, but we have lived long enough to perceive that they are all tyrants in one shape or another, and control every thing within their grasp. Let us beware then, and not bring to our ruin

life. The parties fought at twelve paces, and were placed back to back.—We do not know the particulars of the quarrel. It is said to have been of political complexion. The ball was extracted from Mr. Johnson's knee, by Dr. Hall; and after the meeting the parties became reconciled to each other.

THE DIFFICULTIES WITH MEXICO.

Our readers may not be familiar with the grievances, complained of by our government, and upon which the instructions of our Minister were bound to ask redress from Mexico. The following has been furnished as a recapitulation of wrongs, upon which the President's message is said to have been sent to Congress.

Outrageous conduct of the authorities at Tobasco towards Mr. Coleman, our consul there, and the officers, crew and cargo of the schooner Mexican, wrecked there.

An oppressive proceeding against Dr. Baldwin, a citizen of the United States, by the alcalde of Montellán, in the colony of Guazacualco.

The case of the schooner Topaz, of Maine, the master and mate of which were murdered by Mexican soldiers, the crew imprisoned, and the vessel seized and converted to the Mexican service.

The seizure of the American schooner Brazoria, and her forcible employ in the Mexican service, on which she was rendered unseaworthy and abandoned.

The seizure at Tobasco of the steamboat Hidalgo, schooner Consolation, and brig John.

The imprisonment at Tobasco of Captain McCelge of the schooner industry.

The firing into the American brig Paragon, by the Mexican armed schooner Tampico.

The seizure and condemnation of the brig Ophir, of New York, at Campeachy.

The seizure of the schooner Martha, at Galveston and the confinement and ill-treatment of the passengers.

The seizure of the schooner Hannah and Elizabeth, of New Orleans, and the barbarous treatment of the master, crew and passengers.

The ill treatment of William Haffett and Salmon Hull, citizens of the United States, at Metamoros.

The fine and detention of Mr. Slocum at the city of Mexico, for carrying despatches of this Government.

The detention of the Schooner Eclipse, and maltreatment of her master and crew at Tobasco.

The detention of the schooner Compeer and other merchant vessels at Metamoros.

THE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT AT VICKSBURG.

The steamboat Ben Sherrill, Capt. Castleman, arrived here yesterday morning, on her way from New Orleans to Louisville. She had some 12 or 14 passengers to land at this place, but instead of coming up to the landing, proceeded to lower her yawl, the boat still being under some headway, though the engine we believe had been stopped; the passengers placed themselves in the yawl, and but one man having hold of the ropes at the bow of the boat the weight became too great, and the rope slipping through his hands, the whole were precipitated into the water. The mate and one other person saved themselves by clinging to the ropes. Four persons went to their assistance; one of whom was Mr. Francis, and one Mr. Mouton of this place. How many were drowned, it is difficult to ascertain with certainty, all say from eight to ten. No ladies were among them. There were three cabin passengers, Messrs. Fleece, Francis and Mouton, and three or four negroes. The others were deck passengers not being registered are unknown. One gentleman we understood, got on the boat at Grand Gulf, and one is believed to be a young gentleman of the bar, from Clinton or Jackson. The price charged for the passage from Natchez to this place, was ten dollars. One gentleman of those who escaped, objected to the price, saying that he was willing to pay the highest price ever charged, but believed any thing beyond that to be extortion. The reply was "you may as well pay it sir, you will go out in the yawl." He waited until the boat was about to be let down, and paid the price. After the occurrence, the captain was charged, it being believed from

TEXAS.

The schooner Byron, which arrived Saturday from Brazoria, brought us a press digest from San Antonio, had intelligence that Bravo had left the camp of the Mexican army, and returned to Coahuila, leaving General Amador at Matamoros with a force of five thousand men. That the latter had in contemplation to despatch six or eight hundred mounted troops to seize upon San Antonio and Goliad, and that the latter place was unoccupied, the former only garrisoned by a small force.

After the occupation, commissioners to be sent forward to the government for peace and independence.

The editor of the *Telegraph* in commenting upon this information, remarked: "How far this may be true, time alone will determine. It may be an artifice of the enemy for purposes which it is not easy to comprehend. We would, however, advise citizens to put their guns in shooting order, and in every way equip themselves for service, in the event of being called to the field. But at the same time we caution them not to be moved by idle reports, which too frequently obtain credit."

We are fully persuaded that the Executive and Secretary of War are alert, and will give the earliest information of the approach of the enemy.

A letter from the army under date of the 17th ult. represents every thing as being in an excellent condition. Order, harmony, and discipline prevailing among the soldiers who are greatly elated at the prospect of a speedy encounter with the enemy.

The *Telegraph* complains considerably of the extensive frauds practiced in the United States, both under the pretence of raising money for the Texian government, and the sale of land claims, which have no foundation. The friends of Texas are advised not to entrust their donation to any persons who are satisfactorily known as the authorized agent of the government, since many dishonest persons passing themselves upon the good citizens of the United States as agents of Texas have asked and received valuable contributions of money, clothes, &c., which were never handed over, but used for individual advantage.

Of the other species of imposition, the Editor says: "Land claims, and grants of land are sold without the foundation of title, the purchaser would see, if he were acquainted with the laws of colonization."

"Raising the wind" is not unfrequently done in the United States by persons who sell Texas lands in that country, for more than they will fetch in this. Any tract of land can be made to appear to advantage on paper—fine streams, "spring branches," "cane brakes," "prairies," interspersed on the plat. By this we do not mean to lessen the value of our lands, but to caution persons against impositions, which are practiced in Texas as perhaps as much rich soil as in any other country, yet it is not unfrequent that two leagues joining each other are in proportion to value, as silver is to brass. We do not wish to prevent the citizens of the United States from purchasing our lands, which may be for sale. Land which can be where be found cheap. The same quality which is now selling here from one to five dollars per acre, could not be purchased for less than ten to fifty in the United States. The quality of the lands offered are not only misrepresented, we believe, but the same title is disposed of two or three times.

Our citizens, therefore who are purchasing Texian land claims for purposes of speculation, should be very careful to ascertain clearly the character of the claims presented before they give away their money. Provisions, it is stated in one of the numbers of the *Telegraph* have been made by the Mexican Government for the benefit of the prisoners in Texas, but it is presumed from the unsettled condition of the government, they will not soon be carried into effect.

Previous to the death of Gen Austin, it

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When she next address'd,
Her cheeks are cloth'd in death;

Attest. JAMES CROW, Clk.
1837-6t-\$10 50.

PRINTING,
WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH.

The owner is requested to come for charges and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.
5th, 1837.—tf.

persons in the adjoining counties
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Jan. 21, 1837-6t-\$10 50.

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

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 the

Officers in the adjoining committee can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the above plan.

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

of Autauga, County, Alabama—about five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, a scar over his left eye.—The owner is requested to come forward pay charges and take him away.

Officers in the adjoining committee can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the above plan.

Reasons of President Jackson for not acting definitely on the bill entitled "an act designating and limiting the funds receivable for the revenues of the United States."

The bill from the Senate, entitled "An act designating and limiting the funds receivable for the revenues of the United States," came to my hands yesterday at 2 o'clock, P. M. On pursuing it, I found its provisions so complex and uncertain, that I deemed it necessary to obtain the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States on several important questions, touching its construction and effect before I could decide on the disposition to be made of it. The Attorney General took up the subject immediately, and his reply was reported to me this day at 5 o'clock P. M. As this officer, after a careful and laborious examination of the bill, and a distinct expression of his opinion on the points proposed to him, still came to the conclusion that the construction of the bill, should it become a law, would be yet a subject of much perplexity and doubt, (a view of the bill entirely coincident with my own,) and as I cannot think it proper, in a matter of such vital interest, and of such constant application, to approve a bill so liable to diversity of interpretations, and more especially as I have not had time, amid the duties constantly pressing on me, to give the subject that deliberate consideration which its importance demands, I am constrained to retain the bill without acting definitely thereon; and to the end that my reasons for this step may be fully understood, I shall cause this paper, with the opinion of the Attorney General, and the bill in question, to be deposited in the Department of State.

ANDREW JACKSON.
WASHINGTON, March 3d, 1837, 12 P. M.

TEXAS.

The following is Mr. Walker's resolution, adopted by the Senate on the 1st instant.

Resolved, That the State of Texas having established and maintained an independent Government, capable of performing those duties, foreign and domestic, which appertain to independent Governments, and it appearing that there is no longer any reasonable prospect of the successful prosecution of the War by Mexico against said State, it is expedient and proper, and in conformity to the laws of nations, and the practice of this Government in the like cases, that the independent political existence of said State be acknowledged by the Government of the United States.

The question on agreeing to this resolution was decided as follows: Yeas 23, Nays 19.

Pittsburgh.—The people of Pittsburgh complain of being deceived by the Bank of the United States. While seeking a renewal of its charter by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, assurances were given that Pittsburgh should have sufficient capital to encourage her enterprise and fully develop her resources. Pittsburgh advocated the continuance of the Bank, and received a branch, with an inconsiderable capital; and, lately, when called on to increase the capital of the Branch, the President and Directors refused to do so.

We advise the good people of Pittsburgh to "shut up." They are too narrow-minded to appreciate the movements or understand the policy of Mr. Biddle. It would be folly on his part, were he to throw any considerable amount of capital amongst a parcel of dingy coal-dustified iron, workers and iron mongers in Pittsburgh, when he can be buying out banks in Georgia, Alabama, &c. and operating so advantageously in exchange in New York, as well as Philadelphia. Besides, Mr. B. thinks he has Pennsylvania, "any how," Pittsburgh or no Pittsburgh.

The New York Evening Post gives Messrs. Wise and Peyton but cold comfort. Referring to the investigation, (when it was progressing before the House,) it says:

"The National Intelligencer does not state the question fairly, when it says that the bearing of the questions put by the accused (Mr. Whitney) to the witnesses summoned by him, has been to impeach the course of Mr. Wise and Mr. Peyton in the select committee; whilst the bearing of the questions which they in turn have desired to propound to the same witnesses, is to suggest a charge of combination of understanding among members of Congress, and others out of the House, to exonerate the accused and place them in an invidious light before

ate Peyton and Wise, but what is to be done for them? of the disgraceful conduct of the room 'places them in an invidious light before the country.' We do not think they can do but submit. It is our own project to bring Whitney before the House of Representatives, and they take the consequences. We must only them, by way of consolation, a few old verbs to chew upon like the following:

"As you make your bed so must you lie;" "as you brew so must you bake;" "when you set a trap look for your own legs," &c. Messrs. Peyton and Wise are welcome to all the comfort they can extract from meditating upon, and applying these homely, but true maxims."

It also remarks:

"This horror at being put upon trial is not singular in the case of Peyton. Honest Joe Miller tells a story of the trepidation of

a culprit who was arraigned before a magistrate, and who being very encouragingly assured that justice should be done him, replied that it was the very thing he was afraid of.

"We perceive that the Intelligencer has come forward with a new and most commodious plan for relieving all persons who find themselves in the unfortunate predicament of Mr. Peyton, and share his natural dislike of being put on trial. It is neither more nor less than that the House of Representatives in all cases where a person is brought before it for contempt, shall adopt the method of punishing him summarily, without the examination of witnesses. In this way a great deal of time may be saved and the disgraceful excess of such men as Peyton, threatening a witness with assassination for looking at his questioner, will be most accommodatingly winked out of sight."

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

The Meeting which convened in this town on Thursday last, was well attended, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed, throughout its whole proceedings. For once did our citizens rise above all selfish considerations, and nobly did they resolve, to make "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," towards the development of the internal resources of the country, and the permanent improvement of Alabama.

The objects of the meeting were distinctly stated by the honorable Chairman, and when it was announced by him, that hereafter there was to be but one party as to the utility of Rail Roads, and the increasing demand for banking capital, and that the Alabama party, the cheering was long and loud—the sentiment was received with unbounded applause.

It now remains to be seen whether the action of the Montgomery meeting, will be responded to in the other sections of this highly favored State. Let no one be deceived with the belief, that our operations here are intended only for the advancement of our own Rail Road. Persons who reason thus, do us great injustice. The object of the friends of the Montgomery and West Point Rail Road, is to concentrate all the interests in favor of Rail Roads together, to embrace if possible the friends of the Wetumpka and Coosa—the Selma and Tennessee; the great Central Rail Road from North Alabama to Mobile, and those of every other scheme of the like character, that may be in contemplation, throughout the State.

In a few days the committee of correspondence, appointed by the meeting, will issue a circular, to leading individuals in the different counties, asking of them to assemble their citizens, and to prepare to meet our delegation in Convention at Tuscaloosa, on the first Monday in June. We hope those to whom such letters will be addressed, will conceive it their duty, to respond to our wishes, and will lend us their aid in raising the convention in the manner suggested.

From the Smithland Herald.

SUPPORT YOUNG MECHANICS.
The New York Knickerbocker, a monthly literary periodical, in a late number gives some good hints in relation to this important class of citizens. It says:

"There is scarcely any thing which tends more to the improvement of a town, than a fair liberal support offered to mechanics of every description. Population is necessary to the prosperity of any country; and the population being of an honest and industrious character, renders prosperity more certain, uniform and unvarying. Scarcely any place has risen to much importance, even if possessed of the best commercial advantages, without due regard to the encouragement of the mechanic arts. For then the exportation of merchandise forms the leading feature of such a place, the various arts of mechanics are put invariably into requisition, and are indispensable to render the progress of commercial operations safe. To an inland town, mechanics are equally important as elsewhere. They constitute a large and respectable portion of society in all countries; but in towns and villages they are almost a leading constituent part of their growth and population. To afford ample support to this class of citizens so highly useful and necessary, is certainly the duty of those engaged in other pursuits. Some branches of mechanism have to sustain no competition from abroad, the nature of their business preventing such inroads or interferences; others are, however, subject to be innovated by the importation of similar articles of foreign produce, made at rates inducing a preference over our own productions. Although trade and commerce, in all their varied branches, should be free and unshackled, a regard for the prosperity of our village should induce us to afford a reasonable support to our mechanics; we should at least give them a preference when we are not losers by it. A little experience will have convinced many that it is, in most cases, for their interest to do so, independent of many other considerations."

Some accounts of the state of things in Texas, will be found among our extracts this evening. There is evidently little apprehension among the Texans, of a formidable invasion from Mexico, and the general impression is, that their political matters are in a prosperous state. The New Orleans True American, contains the following paragraph:

"A gentleman from Texas, informs us that the utmost quiet prevails throughout the Republic, that the government is fully sustained by the people and that the whole population appears to be satisfied. Families have returned to their farms, and preparations are being made for an immense corn crop. They have established a line of ten block houses, the whole distance from the Trinity to San Antonio. To each block house is apportioned fifty mounted rangers. The people entertain no fears of the Indians, and apprehend nothing from their old foe. The emigration is unparalleled."—*Mobile Register.*

MONTGOMERY, March 8.

About four thousand of the Creeks are now encamped within two miles of this town, and will shortly leave for their homes across the Mississippi.

The spectacle exhibited by them, is truly heart rending. With all their cruelties, they are human beings, and no man of feeling can look on them in their present destitute condition, without being struck with the advantages of civilized over savage life.

While our citizens are rolling in ease and luxury, those who are natives of the country, are in the most abject poverty, dependent for their sustenance on the charity of the Government.

We should like to see this remnant of a once powerful tribe, speedily removed.

It is wrong to keep them in subjection any longer, than the safety of the country actually requires.

Carry them off, convey them to their land of promise, where they can again enjoy their own customs, and carry into execution their own laws."—*Advertiser.*

PRICE OF FLOUR—COMPARATIVE TABLE.

We subjoin a highly interesting table giving a comparative view of the price of flour in this city for the first three months in the year from 1796 to the present time. For this document, our acknowledgments are due to the kindness of a mercantile friend, by whom it was carefully and accurately prepared from authentic data. It possesses peculiar interest at the present moment, shewing, as it does, the great and rapid fluctuations of the market, and stating the fact that, at periods when labor did not obtain more than half the price it now commands, flour has sold at much higher prices than those which are now complained of. In 1796, for instance, it sold as high as fifteen dollars a barrel.

PRICES OF FLOUR.

For the three first months of the year, from 1796, to 1837, inclusive.			
Years.	January.	February.	March.
1796	\$ 12 00	13 50	15 00
1797	10 00	10 80	10 00
1798	8 00	8 50	8 50
1799	9 50	9 50	9 25
1800	11 50	11 25	11 50
1801	7 00	7 00	7 00
1802	6 50	6 50	6 50
1803	7 50	7 50	7 00
1804	11 00	12 25	13 50
1805	7 50	7 50	7 00
1806	7 50	7 50	7 50
1807	6 00	5 75	5 50
1808 (embargo)	5 50	7 00	7 00
1809	do	5 50	7 00
1810	In July and August 11 & 12	7 75	8 00
1811	11 00	10 50	10 50
1812 (War)	10 50	10 12 1/2	9 75
1813	do	11 00	10 00
1814	do	9 25	8 25
1815	do	8 00	8 00
1816	9 00	9 00	8 00
1817	13 50	13 75	14 25
1818	10 00	10 75	10 50
1819	9 00	8 75	8 25
1820	6 00	5 50	5 00
1821	4 00	4 00	3 75
1822	6 25	6 25	6 25
1823	7 00	6 75	7 00
1824	6 00	6 00	6 12 1/2
1825	4 87	5 12	5 12 1/2
1826	4 75	4 62	4 50
1827	5 72	5 76	6 00
1828	5 00	4 87	4 75
1829	8 50	8 25	8 00
1830	4 62	4 50	4 50
1831	6 12	6 25	7 00
1832	5 50	5 50	5 50
1833	5 75	5 00	5 00
1834	5 25	5 00	5 87
1835	4 87	5 00	5 00
1836	6 50	6 62	6 75
1837	11 00	11 00	

While on this subject, it may not be irrelevant to speak of the errors entertained by many, as to the flour trade and the price which the article now commands. The advanced rates are supposed by some—as faintly shown by the late occurrences in New York—not to spring from natural causes, but to be the result of speculation and combination. This is a serious mistake. THE FAILURE OF THE CROP HAS BEEN GREAT AND GENERAL. So complete indeed have been the disasters to agricultural industry, that foreign wheat is sent in quantities from the Atlantic cities many miles to the west, to supply the wants of the farmers themselves; and the price of wheat, therefore, is such that, notwithstanding the importations, the miller, even selling at eleven dollars, is barely able to secure a living profit. The flour in the cities is

held, not by speculators, but by the agents of the millers living in the interior, that being the position occupied by those who are called flour merchants. The property in each of their store houses, so far from belonging to them, is owned probably by twenty, thirty or forty different individuals in various parts of the country. From this, it is evident that the attack on the stores of El Hart and Herrick, in New New York, was in every respect as foolish as it was wicked. They did not suffer. The injury arising from the destruction of the flour, fell upon the millers in the country—the real owners; and that prices should immediately have advanced in New York, or that they should continue to advance, there, is not to be wondered at. The miller, not disposed to place his property at the mercy of a mob, will naturally seek another market, or demand an increase of price for increased risks. Such are the beneficial effects of mobism. All persons admit the justice of some variations in price. But from GREAT fluctuations they dissent. If an article is somewhat scarce, it may rise somewhat; but if extremely scarce, it must not rise by the same rule. All such reasoning is without an understanding of the value of price. It is the great regulator of consumption, always taking care that in time of plenty nothing should be lost, and that in time of scarcity a pittance should be on hand to the last day of need. The condition of the wretched crew and passengers on board the ship Diamond, which arrived from England the other day, is an illustration of the value of high prices. As their voyage was extended beyond the expected time, the provisions of the less provident or less able became exhausted, and they began to buy of those who had stores remaining. The voyage was extended to a hundred days; thrice the time which was at first anticipated. All this time prices were rising until a potatoe was valued at a sovereign. The supplies on board the ship lasted to the end, and at the end not enough remained to sustain them another day. Of one hundred and eighty passengers, only seventeen died. If the price of the provisions on board had not been advanced above what it was when the ship sailed, they would probably have all been consumed, and every soul on board have perished.

Price is the regulator of consumption. If there is any scarcity, it draws supplies from a distance and deals out for consumption with a sparing hand. It is the Creator's prudent plan of vibration, is an effort to counteract plans of the highest benevolence. The history of our own corn market during the present year, illustrates the usefulness, nay, absolute necessity of high prices. If prices had not advanced, and largely too, there would not at this moment have been a barrel of flour in this market. If the price of flour had been kept down to six dollars, and of other articles in proportion, half the inhabitants of New York would have perished with starvation, or compelled to quit their homes and go where food could be had. Our supplies from the ordinary source were not more than sufficient for half the year. If prices had not advanced, what would have brought relief? But high prices have penetrated into the interior of our own country, far beyond the circle of our ordinary supplies, and brought forth great quantities of provisions through our canals and rivers. The influence has extended even to Europe, & brought a fleet of ships laden with grain; and after all we have but a scanty supply. Shall we quarrel with high prices when they have saved our lives?

SINGULAR FATALITY—A DREAM.
On Sunday night last, a working man by the name of Cunningham, who was caught in the Glass factory of Mr. Seymour, in Brooklyn, dreamed that he saw the clouds roll away in the sky—the heavens opening, & a being like the son of Man descending to the earth surrounded with numerous spirits and angels. In the morning when he awoke he told his wife Mrs. Cunningham, of his dream, and said to her—"My dear wife, I do believe I am called hence—I feel that my day has come."

Oh! now husband!—why should you talk so? It is only a dream?" He resumed his composure—sat down to breakfast—eat silently with his family, and then rose up to go to his work. Before he left his apartment, he looked back and beheld his wife gazing after him. He immediately returned and bid her an affectionate farewell—"Farewell, said he 'my children, for I do believe I am called hence, and shall never see you again."

His wife endeavored to smooth over the grief which preyed upon his mind in consequence of the dream. "I would not do." He went to his work at Mr. Seymour's factory. He was attentive as usual, but extremely depressed in spirits. But the denouement came at last. In the middle of the afternoon he was caught by the machinery and his whole body torn to pieces.

This singular incident is exactly true in every particular. We had the facts yesterday from a gentleman who received them from Mr. Seymour himself. Of its truth there is no doubt. A great excitement is created in Brooklyn. Can any philosopher or divine explain the phenomenon of his dream—his presentment of death—his feelings—or the sad catastrophe? Will professor Silliman or other savan go & examine Mrs.

Cunningham and her children? It should be inquired into.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Corns.—A piece of tobacco, moistened with water, and bound upon the corn, is an effectual cure. We have tried it, and found it so; have recommended it to others who have found the same relief; you are afflicted, bind on the weed, and ape the Chinese, and we will warrant free from corns in six months.—*Speed.*

A wag of Lowell requests the author of the "Three Experiments"—living—no means—living within the means—and beyond the means—to add another chapter and tell us how to live without the means.

An amorous young swain was asked how he liked a pretty young lady to whom he had been paying his respects. He answered, "Egad! she looked so sweet and so calm that I caught myself saying Grace over her when I should have enquired after my sister family."—*Post. Her.*

ECONOMY IN A FAMILY.

There is nothing which goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty, as economy in the arrangement of their domestic affairs. It is as much impossible to get a ship across the Atlantic with half a dozen butts started, or as many holes in her bottom, as to conduct the concerns of a family without economy. It is not whether a man furnish little or much for his family, if there is a continual leakage in the kitchen or parlor, it runs away knows not how; and that demon, frugality, more, like the horse-leech's danger, until he that provides has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that nothing goes wrong out of it; not that article, however unimportant in itself, establishes a precedent; nor under any man gets a wife to look after his affairs, a sign in his journey through life. A husband's interest should the wife's career, her greatest ambition carry her no further than his welfare and happiness together with that of her children. This should be an aim, and the theatre of exploits in the life of her family, where she may do as much towards making a fortune as he possibly can do in the counting room or workshop. It is not the money earned that makes a wealthy; it is what is saved from his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposit of the fruits of his labor with his best friend—and if that friend be not him, what has he to hope? If he does place confidence in the companion of his som, where is he to place it? A wife not for herself only, but she is the mother of many she loves, and she is bound to provide for their good, and not for her own gratification. Her husband's good is in the end, she should aim—his approbation is her reward. Self-gratification in dress, or in gence in appetite, or more company than purse can well entertain, are equally precarious. The first adds vanity to extravagance—the second fastens a doctor's bill to a butcher's account, and the latter brings temperance, the worst of all evils, in train.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
By the ship Tennessee, Capt. Madison New York, we have received English papers to the 18th January.

There is nothing farther respecting the alleged loss of the Eric from Havre, that must be considered, we think, as news—for it is not possible, as it seems us, that such a ship, with her whole crew a valuable one, and her crew, should be lost and no detail of the time, place, and particulars have reached Liverpool in eight days after the catastrophe, and twelve at its first mention in Lloyd's lists.

A passenger in the St. Andrew, more as we learn from the Courier extra, saw Havre paper of 6th January, two days after the sailing of the Normandie, in which loss of the Eric was discredited.

London, Jan. 16th (evening).—General papers to the 11th inst. announces the death of his royal highness Duke William of Saxe-Coburg, on the 9th inst., in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

The French mail, which arrived in London on Saturday, brought intelligence of the fall of Estella into the hands of queen's troops.

Her most faithful majesty the Queen of Portugal has issued a decree for the abolition of the traffic in slaves throughout her dominions. The decree is founded upon report of the ministers of the Belem rectory, and bears date the 10th of December, 1836.

FRANCE.

From the London Times of the 17th. The Paris papers of Sunday, with the exception of several of our foreign correspondents have reached us, but they contain no news of importance. The domestic matters them is, however, of considerable interest. Within the last three days, twenty new arrests of persons implicated in political conspiracies have taken place in Paris. The court of peers was still pursuing enquiry into the affair of Meunier. The Bon Sens says it has been since

M. Mc HUSTON, CLERK.
 March 16, 1837.—31.
JOB PRINTING,
 EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH.
 AT THIS OFFICE

POETRY.

THE MOTHER AND BOY.

A Sketch—from a Picture.

BY JOHN S. DU SOLLE.

"That picture," said my friend, "represents the overwhelming influence of grief, which, even amid a landscape the most touchingly beautiful, can discover nothing remarkable."

MEMORIES D'UDE ARTISTE.

'Tis a beautiful spot! and yet, lonely, and wild,
Where the mother sits fondling her fair-haired child.

'Tis a beautiful spot! for their grassy seat,
Is jeweled with flowers, and at their feet,
A giggling stream goes skipping along,
Soothing their ears with its dreaming song.

'Tis a beautiful spot! and so gay to the eye!
And to linger enwrap where the wild-flowers bloom.

Or stir the thick foliage the dark ivy weaves,
In its playful-like wantonness,—while through the leaves

Of the larch, and the cedar, acacia, and pine,
In a flickering, figureless line,

That bright sun peeps, with a laughing glance,
That lights up the wild-wood's duskiest haunts!

Startling the fawn from her timid retreat,
Till the depths echo back the quick tread of her feet.

Bathing with blushes of crimson, the rose,
And waking the birds from their leafy repose;

Till there bursts into song, from invisible throats,
A fountain of music's most exquisite notes.

Above, as below, all is lovely! the air
Seems calm as the breathings of the angels are.

While the delicate hue of the mellow sky,
So dabbled with clouds of a gorgeous dye

That moved not, but motionless seem to be,
Like rose-velvet, in some lone blue sea.

'Tis a beautiful spot! and yet mother and boy
Are quiet, and wordless,—but not without joy!

They gaze on the loveliness scattered around,
With eyes that are gushing with tears!

—They have found
That the charms of earth's fairest, delightfulness

part,
Cannot soften one pang of the bursting heart:

That sorrow, like love, claims (the tyrant!) alone,
Every hope, feeling, thought, every word of his own

And suffering no rival to exist with in call,
Omnipotent reigneth, or, reigns not at all.

THE MARTYRS.

A Tale of the American Revolution.

"He lived for his love, for his country he died—
They were all that to life had entwined him."

MOORE.

To dwell with rapture on the virtues of the
mighty dead—to repeat the oft told tale of their
glorious deeds, and to hand to succeeding generations
the record of their acts for admiration and
example, has been sanctioned by custom in all
ages of the world. The orator, the novelist, and
the poet, have vied with each other in expressions
of esteem and respect, and the giant intellects of
every age have invariably united to eulogize the
life, and perpetuate the name of the departed
statesman, hero, or patriot.

The warrior whose path through life has been
deluged with blood—whose every act evinced a
recklessness of human life, and a total want of human
feeling has sunk into the gaudy mausoleum,
leaving thousands behind to chant his praise; while
the more obscure, but not less useful man, whose
heart, while here beat high with all the nobler
feelings of humanity, whose life was an honor to
himself, and a pattern to mankind, has descended
into the cold and silent tomb.

"Unhonored and unsung,"
And even there where there is no distinction—
where the ashes of the king and the beggar mingle
together as one—even there are their memories
unequally preserved—the good man is forgotten,
and he who by every principle of justice merits
eternal oblivion, is by the thoughtless world kept
in strictest remembrance. Ah! how many brave
hearts have burst—how many noble spirits have
left this selfish and ungrateful world, unnoticed
amidst the halo of false glory which surrounded
the death bed of an Alexander, or Napoleon; and
here—even in this our boasted land of equality and
republican gratitude, here many have bled and
died in its defence with no other recompense than
the plaudits of an approving conscience.

Unnoticed and unknown,
With not a stone
To tell where they lie.

To rescue, if possible, from oblivion the memory
of one of these noble martyrs of liberty—to re-
move the veil of forgetfulness, which the ingrat-
itude and cold neglect of half a century has thrown
upon him—to bring to light his virtues and heroic
deeds, and to secure to his name that homage and
respect which his transcendent excellencies de-
serve, is the motive which impels me to the ex-
ecution of this task. And if successful—if this sim-
ple and unvarnished story shall have the effect of
drawing a brief attention of the fate of one no
less brave than virtuous and accomplished among
our own countrymen, I shall not have written in
vain.

'Probitas laudatur et alget.'

'Twas night—the moon shone brightly in the
cloudless skies, and her clear light slept in calm
and solemn beauty on all around. It was one of
these lovely midsummer evenings which the ro-
mantic mind delights to contemplate, and which
insensibly steals into and softens the most obdu-
rate and unfeeling soul.

The stars sparkled in all their clear brilliancy
above—the air was calm and pure, and the holy
silence of the night was only disturbed by the low
monotonous rippling of a neighboring stream, and
that solemn, though not unpleasant sound, which
as always heard in the vast solitude of native wilds
when night confines the attention.

On the brow of an eminence, sloped to the margin
of the water, stood a house whose ample di-
mensions and romantic situation evinced at once
the wealth and refined taste of the owner. On
one side was seen a broad sheet of water stretch-
ing away far as the eye could reach, its banks,
lined with lofty trees, and its thousand ripples
sparkling and glittering like gold—and on the
other rose the majestic oak and hemlock towering
to the heavens with all the sombre magnificence
of an American forest—while far off on the heights
in front was seen the little American camp—their
white tents glistening in the moonbeams, far as
the driven snow. A death-like silence rested upon
it, for the night was far advanced, and the soldiers
wearied with their late battle and disastrous re-
treat from Long Island, had sunk to rest. Here
and there the watchful sentinels were seen pursu-
ing their solitary walks, while their bright arms
flashing and glancing as they paced along, gave a
strangely unearthly beauty to the scene.

A noble grave surrounded the building, through
which the light but faintly penetrated, tracing on
the ground the fantastic images of the gnarled
branches above, and covering the green sod with a
net-work of gold, which, when contrasted with the
deep shadow without, seemed like a holy spot—
a place where innocence might securely dwell,
and where the contemplative mind might level in
delights, which the noise and bustle of the world
cannot give.

In the centre of an elegant furnished apartment
within, stood a young man in the uniform of an
American Captain. He was apparently two-and-
twenty, displaying in face and person a degree of
manly beauty rarely exhibited. He stood with his
arms folded, earnestly regarding a young and
beautiful female, who sat near him, and though
his look was full of manly pride, there was some-
thing in it, which to a close observer, told of con-
cealed sorrow.

Her dress was plain black, without any orna-
ment whatever, and her mournful attitude accorded
well with the deep and solemn silence, which
reigned throughout the apartment.

They had evidently been conversing for some
time, for he in a voice remarkable for its depth
and richness broke silence. "And now farewell,
I leave you to the protection of heaven, satisfied
that He will not desert you. When I am gone—
think of me, and in your prayers to God, breathe
one petition for him, who, though far away, will
love you while he lives. If my haste has offend-
ed, pardon me, and part not in anger from one
who only leaves you to return crowned with honor
and renown. The path which I have chosen, is
certainly fraught with danger. I may fall a victim
to oppression, a martyr to my country's cause, but
I dare not shrink from the task. The die is
cast, and I must go on at all hazards. If I suc-
ceed, my country will be benefited by it, and you
Mary will share my glory. If I fall, my voice
became husky and tremulous as he continued, she
will do honor to my memory, & my name shall be
registered on the bright list of patriots, who have
died in her defence. Look up then Mary—one
bright look ere I go, to cheer me through the dif-
ficulties and dangers I must shortly encounter?"

She spoke not but raising her head slowly, endeav-
ored to force a smile, but the tears rushed into
her eyes, and covering her face with her hands,
she bent forward, and gave way to an uncontroll-
able burst of grief. For a moment he faltered—
his whole frame trembled, but it was only for a
moment. He recovered, and in a low calm tone
evinced a steady and determined mind, continued—

"Mary be calm—I did not expect this—I had
hoped that when you were aware of my determina-
tion—when you saw the glorious object which I
had in view, you would hail with joy the one who
dared attempt the accomplishment of it. I had
hoped that the holy spirit of patriotism which is
abroad in the world; had found a home in your
breast, and that the duty I am about to perform
would alone have been a passport to your love.

I hope—I believe so now. If I did not, though
dear to me as my existence, I would tear you
from my heart. Be calm then my love. Stain
not with tears this parting moment which should
glow with the bright hopes of a speedy and happy
meeting.

"When I am far away the thoughts of you shall
support and cheer me, and in the deadly conflict
your smiling image shall, as heretofore, appear
before me, leading the way to victory, and shield-
ing me from every danger. Mary, farewell! My
time has expired, and I must begone. May Heav-
en protect you." He turned to leave the room.

The sound aroused her, and starting up, she cast
on him a look of reproachful sorrow—"twas un-
derstood—he seized her hand—wringing it earnestly,
and raised it to his lips. Their eyes met—one
long look of love was given; and she leant her
head upon his breast and wept bitterly. For a
time he was overcome. He weathered his arms
around, and pressed her to his heart, then recover-
ing, he placed her on a seat, and impressing a
burning kiss on her fair forehead, he folded his
arms, and stood calm and unmoved as before.

Then was divulged the secret which her maiden
bashfulness had so long concealed. She loved,
and was beloved—her head sunk again on her breast,
she lent forward and gave vent to her mingled
emotions of joy and sorrow, in a flood of tears.

When she looked up
he was gone. The brilliant lights shone through
the apartment, but it was deserted, and as she
looked around, she felt that she was indeed alone.

On the table lay his miniature—it caught her
eye—with a convulsive grasp she seized it, and
pressing it to her heart, left the room. Oh! who
can fathom the depth of woman's love? Who can
appreciate the strength of her affection? When
her young heart has once loved—deeply and sin-
cerely loved, she is immutable—misfortunes may
with and blight her prospects here—the world
may become a barren desert, but her heart unshak-
len and unchanged, will, like the ivy, seize on
every remaining fragment for support, and living
on its own deep passionate emotions, die only
when the object which inspired them, has ceased
to exist. Oh! there is nothing in life more pure,
nothing more holy than the warm affection of a
young and uncontaminated heart. There is nothing
which raises us so far above the gilt and sin of
this world as the delightful emotions of a first love,
and yet there is nothing so liable to suffer from
its vicissitudes.

"Alas! alas!"
"The course of true love never did run smooth."

The sun rose and set twice since the scene I have
endeavored to describe occurred, and as it went
down the third time, its rays rested on the British
encampment on Long Island.

On a large plain which contrasted with the
romantic hills that rose in graceful undulations on
every side, lay in all their pride and well earned
glory, the flower of the invading army. Their
pride had been increased by the recent retreat of
the provincial troops, and flushed with victory,
they reposed in indolence totally inconsistent with
the well known severity of British discipline.

Some were engaged in preparing their evening
repast—others, in groups on the grass, were con-
versing on the recent engagement, extolling their
own courage, or lamenting the fate of some com-
panion, who had fallen on that occasion, while a
few more refined, were gazing with enthusiasm on
the beautiful scenery of Long Island.

A knot of officers were assembled in front of a
spacious tent, enjoying the delightful coolness of
the evening, and seizing on the lovely scene be-
fore them, with the listless indifference of men
accustomed to the sight; while the laugh, loud and
free, that occasionally burst forth, showed the
careless reckless disposition of the group.

"By Jupiter, here he comes again," exclaimed
a young officer, as an old and singularly dressed
man was seen approaching from the opposite side
of the encampment. "I wonder what the devil
he means by lounging about the camp so long. It
can't be that he is pleased with our fare, for these
confounded Americans have determined it appears,
to diet us while we are here." "In order to re-
duce the fighting fever, which prevails in our
camp," said another "most probably," re-
turned the other laughing, "however as the men
say he is half witted, I'll have some sport with

him, if the doctor here has no objections." (You
will do as you please, Captain Vinton, returned
the person thus unceremoniously addressed, with
some hauteur. "If he is as you say, an idiot, the
and as I do not wish to prevent a free interchange
of sentiment between two such distinguished indi-
viduals, I shall retire; wishing you all, young gen-
tlemen, a very good evening." Without replying,
the young soldier looked after him with a smile,
then turning toward the subject of this conversa-
tion, who was retreating, he in a tone between
jest and earnest, commanded him to approach.

The man stopped, and for a moment seemed to
hesitate, but an angry repetition of the command
caused him to change his course, and walk leisurely
towards the company.

"I want to know, my man, why you don't clear
out after the rest of your cursed countrymen?
Do you suppose that we can afford to keep you
here, when our very dogs are starving? If you
stay, here much longer you'll find some trouble in
discharging the commissary's bill for boarding."

The man hung his head, for a moment, then in a
sweetness, replied, "the river is broad and deep,
and Sam can't swim, else he would not stay among
the Britishers. His heart is with his countrymen,
and he would like to go after the, for the captains
and the dogs are both troublesome, and won't let
him alone."

The brow of the soldier darkened with anger,
but probably reflecting on the impropriety of tak-
ing offence at any person in such a situation, he
in spite of the loud laugh that rung from the lips
of his companions continued, "well, you had best
take care how you move about the camps, for our
soldiers, friendly as the may now appear, are easily
changed, nor are our dogs particularly attach-
ed to strangers." "Let the soldiers fear God and
go home," replied he in the same deep startling
tone as before, "and Sam will never tell on them."

"This is very singular," exclaimed another in
the group, who had hitherto remained silent
spectator, but who aroused by the deep main-
ly keen eye upon him. "What is your business
here, sir?" said he sternly. "Sam has no business
nowhere but in Heaven," replied he after a pause,
in which he betrayed considerable agitation. "Sam
will soon leave this world, and go to another, where
no Britishers can come." "Sooner perhaps than
he wishes 'th' he is not more explicit; come here
sir—bat 'th' sir I question whether Sir William
himself can boast of finer linen than this, and
here too, 'taking off his hat, 'why bless me how
young you look. Permit me to relieve you of this
ugly wig; your own hair is much handsomer," and
suiting his action to the word, he attempted to re-
move it; but the stranger who had so far tamely
submitted started back and casting on the officer
a look of proud contempt, struck up his arm so
violently as to send him reeling to the earth, sev-
eral feet from where he stood, then lifting up his
hat he replaced it and strode fiercely away.

"Seize him," "down with him," "shoot the rebel,"
run through the crowd as they pressed tumultu-
ously forward. The fallen officer muttering a
deep curse, sprung to his feet—quick as thought
he drew a pistol, and taking deliberate aim, fired.
The ball passed through the right arm of his
victim, shattering the bone in its course—he fell
covered with blood, and was immediately convey-
ed to the "guard house." The news that a spy
had been arrested, spread like wildfire, and in-
stantly all was confusion, each one felt anxious to
see him who had dared to enter the camp in that
character, and from every quarter they crowded
around the tent in which he was confined.

Word was immediately conveyed to the com-
mander-in-chief, who expressed a wish to super-
intend the examination.

Matters were soon arranged. On a
sofa within a splendidly furnished tent, over which
the blood stained cross of England floated majes-
tically in the evening breeze, sat Sir William
Howe, commander of his Majesty's army in Amer-
ica. His person and general appearance were by
no means unpleasing, but there was something in
his countenance which struck the observer
as indicative of a narrow and revengeful mind.

An elegant candelabra was suspended over his
head, throwing a clear and brilliant light around
the tent. A table stood before him covered with
maps, despatches, &c. &c. An elegantly finished
sword, and a pair of gold mounted pistols lay be-
side him, as he sat impatiently waiting for the
prisoner.

At length sounds were heard as of men ap-
proaching—the arms of the Sentinel rattled as he
challenged the intruders—the curtain which hung
before the entrance of the tent, was withdrawn,
and the prisoner heavily ironed, entered the apart-
ment, and was conducted within a few paces of
the table. An involuntary exclamation of sur-
prise burst from all who had before seen; his dis-
guise had been removed, and he now stood before
them in all the noble proportions of a man in the
prime of life. His arm rudely bandaged, hung
powerless at his side, and his features, though they
betrayed no pain, were pale with the recent loss
of blood.

As he entered several officers rose to their feet,
offering him their chairs, but the commander frow-
ning sternly, ordered them to keep their places;
a hurried stifled whisper ran through the apart-
ment, and then all was silent. Two or three of
the oldest officers present closed round the table,
and after a short pause one of them signified that
all was ready. Several witnesses were now ex-
amined who agreed exactly as to the time of his
appearance in camp. He had been observed soon
after the retreat of the American army, but as he
was considered insane, little or no attention was
paid to him. The occurrence which ended in his
arrest, was related by the officer he had so rudely
handled, and the singularity of his disguise was
dwelt upon by those who had divested him of it
with all the zeal of ignorance, determined to be-
lieve the worst.

Still however the evidence had been incomplete.
He had been guilty of an attack on an officer in his
majesty's service, a crime little less than treason.
He had affected insanity, when from his subsequent
conduct he was evidently not so. He had entered
the camp disguised, and although the presump-
tion was strong, there was no positive proof that
he was a spy. His judges were about to release
him, when Sir William ordered that his disguise
should be brought forward and examined.

As it was laid upon the table a slight shade
passed over the feature of the prisoner, which
vanished instantly, leaving them calm and pale as
before. In the lining of his coat was discovered
mostly private papers, from which nothing could
be gleaned.

Suspicion was, however aroused, and the exam-
ination conducted with greater strictness. A mo-
ment more and another was produced, which on
opening, was found to contain several drafts,
sketches, notes, &c. relating to the present state
of the British army. As these were read many
exclamations of astonishment were heard, as move-
ments, and operations were accurately detailed,
which had been placed in the secret council, and
known only to a few of the most experienced offi-
cers.

A small note signed by the American com-
mander, was found carefully preserved in the centre
of the package—as it was read, all pressed for-
ward to gaze on the signature of him, whose name
was synonymous with glory, and who, though an
enemy was honored for his virtues, and feared for
his skill and bravery; but Sir William waived them
back, haughtily took the paper from the hand of
him who held it, and gazing on it a moment, tore it
to pieces, and threw it on the ground.

There was no longer any doubt of the prisoner's
intentions, and as the examination concluded, all
turned to see what effect it had upon him, expect-
ing to behold the usual signs of detected guilt; but
there he stood, calm and unmoved, a model of
manly beauty and firmness.

His eyes were bent on vacancy—his countenance
was fixed, and his soul wandering amidst very
different scenes. He spoke not—he moved not—
he seemed to know that his fate was sealed, and
he stood before his stern judges, as if he had nothing
to do with the world, utterly forgetful of his
present situation. "Prisoner," exclaimed Sir
William, in a voice of thunder. He started, and
cast a hurried glance around him. "You have
been accused of a crime, from which every honor-
able man shrinks with horror. Your guilt has
been fully proved, and by the law of nations, you
must die. Your unlawful rebellion, has assumed
a form which calls for the utmost severity on our
part, and as a warning to the rest of your mis-
guided countrymen, you must die." Slowly the pris-
oner turned his head, and for a moment gazed on
the speaker, then in a deep, firm voice replied,
"Misguided! did I hear right? Are they mis-
guided, who are battling for the dearest privileges of
mankind? Are they misguided who bleed and die
for their homes? As for me, my country can-
spare me, and in dying for her, I only regret that
my death can do no good. But a few hours more
and all would have been well; with the informa-
tion I had collected, I would have returned to my
friends, and you sir, and the host you command
would have slept forever on this lonely isle. "I
am called a spy! Sir, I glory in the epithet when
applied by a tyrant." "Away with him," shouted
Sir William, and the unfortunate prisoner was
hurried away. An order for his execution was
immediately issued, and on the morrow's dawn his
life was to be destroyed.

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 Pendleton's Hotel. He pledges himself to
keep on hand the latest and most approved fash-
ions 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 con-
sisting of

FAMILY
GROCERIES.

Viz: Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Tobacco,
Raisins, &c. &c.

THOMAS FAYETTE.

March 23, 1836.—tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between
Fleming and Headen in the Carriage Making
Business is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Those indebted to them for work hereto-
fore done are earnestly requested to
come forward and make immediate payment.
Those who fail to do so by the 21st day of April
next, may expect to find their accounts in the
hands of an officer.

WM. H. FLEMING,
WM. HEADEN.

THE COACH MAKING BUSINESS, will
be continued as heretofore by the undersig-
ned. His shop is on the east side of Maine street
about one hundred yards south of the square.

N. B. Repairing of all kinds done in the neat-
est and most durable manner, and upon the short-
est notice.

WM. H. FLEMING.

March 23, 1837.—3t.

To Printers & Publishers.

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

Diamond; Pearl, No. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos. 1 & 2
& 3; Agate on Nonparel body; Nonparel, 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; Bour-
geois 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 as-
sortment of ornamental dashes; a variety of card
borders; near two hundred thousand metal orna-
ments; brass rule; leads of various thickness; As-
tronomical, Mathematical, and physical signs;
Diamond and Nonparel 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; Nonparel; Minion, Brevier,
Long Primer, Small Pica; Minion; Brevier,
Long Primer, Pica and other blacks, Nonparel,
Minion, and Brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of ornaments, calculated particu-
larly for the Spanish and South American mar-
kets; Spanish, French and Portuguese accents
furnished to order; together with every other ar-
ticle 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 en-
titled to their pay in any Type cast at our Foundry,
provided they take twice their amount of bill in
type.

JOB PRINTING.

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

PROSPECTUS.

OF THE
Jacksonville Republican.

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

A candid avowal of the future political course
the paper now proposed, will of course be expected
by those disposed to patronize it; and from this
the publisher feels no disposition to shrink; but
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 en-
titled him to a vote. At the last Presidential election
he voted for Martin Van Buren, under an honest im-
pression, that he would not disappoint the expectations
he had given his friends reason to entertain; and that
he would administer the government upon those pub-
lic principles under which our country has prospered
at the present unprecedented state of prosper-
ity. Should these expectations prove to be well found-
ed, he will at all times take pleasure in manifesting
approval of the administration.

With respect to State policy, this paper will, on
all suitable occasions, advocate the important inter-
ests 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, fur-
nishing any political doctrine, will be cheerfully in-
serted in the paper; at the same time its columns will be
rigidly guarded against personal invective and abuse.

A portion of its columns will be occupied with the
news of the day, both foreign and domestic; Agricul-
tural and Commercial information; Essays on literary,
scientific, and moral subjects; biographical and histo-
rical sketches; the latest improvements in the me-
chanical 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
countered in an undertaking in which he must neces-
sarily 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 ed-
ucation. 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 citi-
zen to afford, to a respectable and well conducted
printing establishment.

GRANT.

CONDITION.

THE JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN, is
published every Saturday on a large imperial
good paper, at Two Dollars and fifty cents in advance,
or Three Dollars at the end of the year. No subscrip-
tion received for less than one year unless paid in ad-
vance.

NOTICE.

THE SUMMER SESSION OF THE
Jacksonville Male Academy

Has commenced, and is now open for the re-
ception of students. The institution is under the
superintendence of Joseph Wilson.

March 4th, 1837.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Wed-
nesday the fifth day of April next, at the