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JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1887.

NO. 16

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY J. F. GRANT.
50 in advance, or \$300 at the end of the subscription received for less than one year in advance, and no subscription discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.
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A discount will be made on advertisements of six or twelve months.

THE MONEY POWER.
The country has now a full exhibition of the money power, which is subjected to the dominating influence which the moneyed class abroad exert over the currency of the great lever which they have in the hands of Mrs. Biddle. The Bank of England is not the agency of money; and Mr. Biddle, in obedience to the orders of the great European Bank, is this moment conveying millions of dollars to this country.

The Journal of Commerce brings the following findings:
FINANCIAL PROJECT.—It is now estimated that the U. S. Bank should exchange a million of dollars from its own vaults to the local banks of this city should an equal amount; the institutions are likely to draw bills against those which will thus supply two million of dollars.
In addition to this, it is proposed that the United States Bank should issue notes payable in London, for \$1,000,000, each payable at a future day, and bearing interest in the meantime. This plan, it is intended to appease anxiety in London, as well as effect our own market, and so benefit the price of our exports there, as well as relieve distress at home. A good deal of consultation is going on, and the prospect is that something useful will be agreed upon. The proposal we have made above is mainly serious, and strikes us as likely to be of utility.

We sincerely regret the pressure to which the city of New York is at this moment exposed. The many worthy, honest, and industrious men, who are made the victims of revulsion originating in the politically driven expansion, (so minutely explained in our paper, we give from the pen of our thoroughly informed correspondent Z.) and who can render them aid. But we invoke the attention of the whole nation to the terms on which the temporary extension by Mr. Biddle is to be made. The first condition is, that two million of specie shall be at once sent to England. Upon the surrender of this natural intrinsic strength, which enables our country to lend and relieve, and continue their export home issues, based upon solid ground, an ephemeral respite is to be obtained running a few months on bills of exchange, drawn by individuals in favor of banks, which must themselves be paid in London. To meet them, the banks must make remittances of specie, which is to be in addition to the present exportation by the banks. But should these exports of specie be at all curtailed, if the merchants had not been ultimately tempted by Mr. Biddle's large bills and issues in 1855 to overtrade, as he since, in his letter to John Quincy Adams, denies that there has been any overtrade. To show that we do not give our conjectures as to the object of the present movements in New York, but the avowed motives assigned by the organs of the moneyed aristocracy, and the parties immediately concerned, note the following paragraphs from the New York Couriers and Enquirer says:

"We are informed that the messrs. Wilson, London, have sent circulars to many of our correspondents, notifying them that the Credits hitherto granted them, must this time forward be suspended. A circular in Liverpool has sent lithographed to their correspondents, informing that they would no longer come under the guarantee of consignments from this country. Similar measures have probably been taken by other commercial houses."
In the Commercial Advertiser, another paper remarks:

"The reason of this procedure on the part of the houses above named, and also the regulations adverted to yesterday, of the Bank of England, and the British capitalists, to force a return of the precious metals back to England from the United States. And they will succeed. The importation of specie into the United States has been forced, in disregard of the laws of commerce, and at a heavy loss, as not wanted here, and has been rendered by the specie circular as useless as so many tons of pig lead. Nay, of less use in the business of the country, because the lead would be exchanged—whereas the specie, being locked up in the land offices, is entirely useless. O the wisdom of modern, accidental governments!"
The following extract from the last letter received by the editor of the Journal of Commerce, from his correspondent in England, leaves no doubt of the settled and systematic effort making by all under the influence of the Bank of England, and the great capitalists there—all the American houses, both on this and that side of the Atlantic, under their control—to drain this country of specie, and transfer it to Great Britain:
"CHRISTIAN, (ENG.) March 3d, 1857.
The London and Provincial prints almost daily announce further arrivals of specie from New York, which are hailed as the harbingers of happier times, as pilgrims are depicted from their ancient abode, now returning to gladden the hearts of this afflicted people."
Prompted to act under the first impulse, the Bank of England has extended its aid to five American houses who facilitated the emigration of these wayward travelers, on condition that they should again give them a free passage to their disconsolate friends; and be more circumspect for time to come. Quelle puissance, thus to bring men up to the grindstone!

TO FORCE THE RETURN OF THE PRECIOUS METALS BACK TO ENGLAND FROM THE UNITED STATES.—is the business now of the distressed American houses abroad, that facilitated the emigration of it to this country. And are not the distressed American houses on this side the water, distressed for the same purpose? Are these not now put under the pressure and compelled to contribute to the accomplishment of the same end? The Bank of England and the Bearings demand our money; and if the nation will not surrender its sound currency, a safe policy, every merchant and debtor to the great allied bankers, whose gigantic establishments stand like a colossus, with one foot on this continent, and the other on the British Isles, must be sacrificed! The distressed American merchants are in their hands. They are hostages, whom they are determined to destroy, unless an affluent nation of rich independent farmers will consent to resign the control of its currency to a foreign power.

And what is to be the result of this abduction of the precious metals from the United States, in ransom for the distressed American merchants, who are prisoners in the hands of Barings, Biddle and Co.? Can the present immense amount of Bank issues—great beyond examples in the annals of this or any other country—be sustained without a specie basis? The banks must stop specie payments when the specie is transported to England, or they must draw in their circulation; by instant calls upon their debtors. The distress, therefore which pervades England, must be transferred to us, simultaneously with the transfer of our gold and silver to them. The organ of the English and bank interests, the New York Commercial Advertiser, says the specie "IS NOT WANTED HERE!" Why not? Can any thing but paper support our extraordinary paper issues? Take it away, and the banks (inland and all) must break; or they must make bankrupts of their debtors, in order to save themselves—property must fall precisely according to the amount of the specie conveyed away, and the consequent contraction of the active paper circulation. And in proportion to the fall of property will be the inability of debtors to meet their engagements. In this way the distress is to be made general by the management of the moneyed aristocracy, which the circular of the Barings tells us is the party now arrayed against "the democracy of numbers."

The consummation aimed at by this double pressure and panic, upon a new and extensive scale may be discovered in the following article in Noah's Evening Star:
METROPOLITAN.—We regret to see the Metropolitan concurring with the Globe in its uncalled for attack on Mr. Stephenson, and more particularly assuming it as a fact that the Democratic party of the country are anti-bank, and consequently Mr. Stephenson has offended that party in principle. We have arrived at a melancholy period in our history, when the principles of Jefferson are to be melted down into one solitary point, and that point in opposition to a bank; when a foreign minister, a strict party man likewise, cannot deny the authorship of a letter imputed to him without a furious denunciation from the Globe. We assure the metropolitan of this one fact, that things are now shaping themselves in this country; and taking a direction which, in less than one year from this day, will terminate in the adoption of a National Bank by Congress, and also by a Majority which will not require the interference or opinions of the Administration."

From the Globe.
CAUSES AND CURES OF THE PRESENT PECUNIARY TROUBLES.
On some of the causes and cures of the

present pecuniary troubles, I propose to submit a few facts, that may be useful to the community.
In July, 1833, when the removal of the deposits was decided on by the President, and became known to the United States Bank, its loans and discounts of every kind, including exchanges, amounted to about \$63,300,000. The bank then began immediately to contract them; and the memorable panic of the autumn of 1833 and winter and spring of 1834 followed.

By the period of the removal of the deposits in October, 1833, the loans had become reduced over three millions; soon after the next meeting of Congress, viz on the 1st of January, 1834, from five to six millions more; making, in all, nine millions, or one-seventh of its whole loans in the brief space of five months.
During the session of Congress, and the failures and distress, caused chiefly by those large contractions, the loans of the bank vacillated. But when it was found that an adjournment had taken place in July, 1834, without restoring the deposits, the bank resumed its harsh contractions; and by Nov. 1834, or in about four months more, reduced its loans another ten millions; making in all from thirteen to twenty millions. As an evidence that little or no real necessity existed for this either with a view of winding up its concerns, or for any other legitimate purpose, it then, though so much nearer the expiration of its charter, commenced the most extraordinary expansion of discounts and issues of paper, which had ever been known in banking operations. By July, 1835, the loans or discounts of the bank were increased to the enormous extent of nearly twenty millions of dollars, or from \$45,754,201 to \$65,197,692. During the same period, the paper issues of the bank rose from about fifteen to over 22 millions of dollars, and the next month to more than twenty-five millions. These dangerous and sudden additions of near fifty per cent, within the short period of only eight months, to both discounts and issues, tempted and stimulated the community to overtrading, overbanking, and other speculations of a character the wildest and most ruinous.

Besides the extravagant dealings in private lands and lots thus excited, whether in pine lands in Maine, building lots in New York, or paper cities in almost every State of the west and southwest, the sales of public lands in that very month of July, first started up at once over a million of dollars, and have ever since continued to range from one to two millions monthly. They have thus equalled thirty millions excess in a year, and as half invested in the dead capital of public lands alone.
The imports of foreign goods also took a similar start, and during the year next ensuing, expanded to near one hundred and ninety millions of dollars, or near fifty millions beyond what they had reached in any previous year. At the same time they exceeded the exports during the same commercial year of 1836, in the sum of more than sixty millions, or twenty to thirty millions more than most previous excesses in our history of imports over exports, and above thirty millions over the average.

Granting, then, that an average excess of from fifteen to twenty millions, beside specie imported, can usually be accounted for, without supposing an unfavorable balance of trade or great indebtedness abroad, yet, in 1836, deducting ten millions for specie, and twenty millions more for profits, freights, difference in valuation, &c. still thirty millions of excess is left! Most of that must be mere overtrading and debt. Some of it may be remittances for permanent investments here of various kinds; but most of it will remain as debt, and debt alone, after all reasonable allowances.
So much for the effect on trade and sales of land of that ruinous expansion of loans and issues commenced by the United States Bank in the first half of the year 1835, aided, as it was, by being followed and imitated by a similar expansion on the part of State banks.

Let us next see what were its influences on the course of the State banks. In that single year their discounts increased near seventy millions of dollars; or, including the United States Bank, about ninety millions. Thus they all increased from \$568,163,835, on or about January, 1835, to \$457,506,080, on or about January, 1836. This took place, notwithstanding their whole capitals, during the same period, increased only about twenty millions. Their paper issues, or circulation, increased likewise near forty millions.
The progress of all those banks from January, 1836, to July of the same year—the next important period in this inquiry—when the specie circular issued, and the deposit act passed, can be ascertained with accuracy only so far as regards the deposit banks. From these alone full returns can yet be obtained. The capital of the latter during that period amounted to from forty to fifty millions, or about one-fifth of the whole banking capital of the country, and

their discounts from the first of December, 1835, to the 1st of January, 1836, increased from \$79,419,186 to \$108,453,041. This expansion of over twenty-nine millions in that six months, by the deposit banks alone, would be for the whole banking capital of the country, supposing the increase proportionate, about \$145,000,000. If in reality it was only half that amount, (as the deposits augmented less in other banks) being about seventy millions more in only six months, what an alarming tendency does it exhibit to excite overtrading and speculation of all kinds—to foster over-issues—to augment prices already high—to increase the sales of public land, whose price was being kept down while every thing else was rising—and to swell our imports to a most perilous extent! Hence, in July, 1836, it was supposed by some to have endangered not only the banks and merchants, but the public treasury joined on to them. The sales of the land in the single month of June, 1836, had reached over three and a half millions of dollars, or more than all the sales during a whole year previous to these extraordinary expansions of discounts and issues, begun in November, 1834, by the United States Bank.

Affairs had thus reached such a hazardous crisis that Congress, as well as the President, adopted some novel, if not strong measures for safety. The deposit act was passed, and the specie circular issued. What has been the result since? Not by the specie circular alone, but by means of several causes combined, such as the deposit act, the specie circular, and the concurring inability to borrow so much actual means to buy lands and inflame trade, and the necessity of beginning to repay old balances and loans. All these causes, and not one alone, have since been in full operation. But have the discounts by means of them all been largely diminished, as a whole, in the United States, or even in the west and southwest, as many imagine? Are the merchants there unable to get reasonable loans to pay their dues to the sea board, if preferring such payments to new speculations? Let recorded facts answer. From actual bank returns it appears that increased discounts, even in the west, have taken place since June. These, as the sales of land, though less, are still large, must be used in part in land speculations.

The discounts do not increase so much as before, but still somewhat. The deposit banks in the west and southwest have actually augmented their whole loans over eight millions of dollars. As a whole, also, the deposit banks in all the United States, have since June, on similar capital and deposits, made greater discounts, though a few of them, chiefly in Michigan and New York, which have parted with large amounts of public money, and almost those alone, have contracted their loans. Even since November last, the whole of them united, have increased their discounts more than seven millions of dollars, though compelled, during the same period, to pay over to the States more than nine millions.

Were the specie circular, therefore, repealed, whether it has done much of either the good or the evil that has been attributed to it, the deposit banks, as a whole, and especially those in the west and southwest, could not safely, and ought not, to expand their discounts still more; considering that the amounts of them have so largely increased since June last, under all the existing discouragements, and considering that they have all got to pay by the first of October next to the States alone, over twenty-seven millions more of public deposits.

I would next present a few remarks on the interesting subject of specie, as connected with this inquiry. Has a great quantity of specie been drained from the east to the west, since last June, by any cause? And could a great quantity be properly sent back to the east, if the treasury circular was repealed?
The whole increase of specie in all the deposit banks in the west and southwest, since June last, is only about two millions of dollars; and part of that has been obtained from New Orleans, Virginia, the Carolinas, &c. and by no means all of it from the east or middle States. It is true, that the deposit banks in these last States have less specie than they had last June, by the sum of three and a half millions. But this is not parting with so much as the Government alone so advantageously brought home and placed in them, the last year, for merely the foreign indemnities. But a part of that comparatively small amount has gone into other banks in the east; a part into general circulation to supply the withdrawal of small notes; and only a part to the west, not, perhaps, exceeding one half. It is manifest, that this last part could not come back from the west, if the specie circular was repealed, without endangering the banks there, which are obliged to make large payments to the States, and which have loaned more already, on the strength of it, to individuals; and which additional loans, it is feared, have unfortunately been more used there to speculate

in public lands, than to pay old debts on the sea board. There is another view of this which is important.
The whole east, including New York, has not parted in any way, to the west or south with so much specie, as it has been obliged to pay out of public money by the deposit act, and which it had for some time enjoyed the benefits of beyond its just proportion. As before intimated, I speak since June last, of the returns of only the deposit banks, and the natural deductions from them, and not of all the banks in the United States. What those have paid out of the public money, has, of course, been caused by the deposit act, and not by the specie circular; and the subsequent payments, making in all in the single city of New York ten or eleven millions in 1837 alone, will be caused by the deposit act—the orders of Congress, and not the specie circular, which was to be sure the order of the President, but as he contends, was also in conformity to the existing laws or orders of Congress, and of the spirit of the Constitution.

The distress produced by collecting so large a sum there, and parting with it, which must be considerable and inevitable, will be the result of the former, and not of the latter measure; and it is very manifest, on all the above facts, that the repeal of the latter would not justify the western banks in either discounting more, or sending back specie, as many fondly hope.
If the mere collection of over thirty-seven millions of public money in 1837, and placing it in new hands, which the deposit act of Congress requires to be done in the whole country, and which no power or department can postpone or change except Congress, would of itself be enough to ensue pecuniary embarrassment especially in those places feel the pressure, if they already have imported near thirty millions of dollars beyond their exports and profits, and invested many millions of what was active capital in lands public or private, which have as yet yielded little or no return.

The importance of the specie circular, either alone, or in connection with those other great causes, whether for real benefit or injury, has, in my opinion, been somewhat over-estimated by both its friends and foes. But if it has helped, in any degree, to check extravagant discounts and issues and land sales, as is probably the case, it has incidentally, and so far done good, in a financial or commercial view, however injurious politically to the administration. If its repeal would increase any of those errors, as is feared might be the case, it would cause much real danger, and end in an aggravation of the existing pecuniary evils—evils chiefly springing, as we have shown, from a variety of other causes, clear, sufficient, and still operative. When we see such causes for these evils, are others necessary to be looked for? Or is it philosophical to imagine that others of a more questionable character possess great influence? Would it be discreet, then, in the present critical state of the commercial community, to adopt any step likely to expand issues and discounts, such as a repeal of the circular? Would the repeal not be very hazardous, though urged by many in hope of relief, while in ignorance of important facts; and though, as appears from a full development of those facts, it probably would produce but little good, if the repeal would, on the contrary, be likely so far as it operates at all, to attempt to greater discounts, greater speculations, greater indebtedness, and other evils? Let the community ponder, and not be led astray by mere political considerations, or by party clamour.

The above facts as the discounts, specie, &c. have been derived from the reports of the Treasury Department, and information obtained on application there, and may be relied on as accurate and authentic.
The chief, and most obvious real cure, then, for the pressure, come when the cure may, must come from a contraction of bank issues and bank discounts, gradually, but still firmly; and not from an expansion of them, or from measures tending to cause an expansion.
With eight millions of specie in the country, and at least half of it in active circulation, we have quite too much paper afloat—in the present enormous issues, of from one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty millions, and deducting thirty millions, as held in banks—presenting an active paper circulation of about one hundred and twenty millions!

The cure must also come from ceasing to overtrade, and to embark in such extravagant speculations. It may likewise come temporarily from the States who are receiving the surplus, and who alone can give indulgence to the banks, as Congress has adjourned without doing it. It must come, ultimately, from the first sources and from increased frugality, and from a reduction of the revenue hereafter to the actual wants of the Government. This can be effected by lowering the tariff, or limiting the sales of land to actual settlers, or raising the price to others than settlers, so as not to lead to the accumulation and loaning out by banks, and then, after a few brief months, to the collecting in of another thirty-seven million of dollars for deposits with the States, in a single year. That alone is enough to derange exchanges, and create a pressure. But on all the above considerations, whether much, if any, real benefit, except politically, could come from the repeal of the specie circular, must, to the reflecting and judicious, appear very questionable, while it would clearly be attended with some real danger.

From the Nashville Union.
GEN. JACKSON—JUDGE WHITES TESTIMONY—O. BRADLEY.
Strange as it may appear to men of candor, and honesty of all parties, the malice of Gen. Jackson's enemies—especially those who formerly professed to be his friends—will not suffer the venerable patriot to retire in peace. Just before the expiration of his

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Presidency, when languishing on a bed of sickness, from which his enemies hoped he would never rise, he was assailed, traduced and abused by a small faction of political desperadoes in Congress, under the vain hope that their arrows of slander and vituperation would aid his painful disease in accelerating his demise. Their poisoned missiles fell harmless at his feet. Under the protection of a kind Providence, and through the recuperative energies of his mental and bodily constitution, he survived the joint attacks of disease and malice, and lived to complete his official term with increased honor; and to bestow upon his country the parting benediction of his Farewell Address. He lived not only to complete the great national objects, but to see himself once more restored to the sweets of private life, under the roof of his beloved Hermitage, in the enjoyment of renovated health, and followed by the prayers and blessings of millions of his countrymen. But even in the privacy of his retreat—after having gladly surrendered all official rank and power—he is still pursued by the relentless malice of a band of impotent political traitors.

We are naturally led to make these remarks from seeing the testimony given by Judge White, John Bell and Balio Peyton, before the late Committee of Investigation, published and quoted with approbation by the presses devoted to the interests of these desperate and fallen men. The whole object—the entire scope and design—of the testimony of each of these deadly enemies of the Ex-President, is to destroy and prostrate the character and fame of that "time-honored" patriot. The whole of their testimony is founded upon hearsay—electioneering gossip—news-paper slander—what they falsely choose to say they believe or suspect—upon inferences drawn from supposed (not real) facts—and written statements, in the form of letters, prepared by persons not on oath, and acted by party malice, and, as the fact is proved in some instances—from persons wholly destitute of truth, or who are wholly mistaken in the facts which they pretend to detail.

Among other hearsay testimony, not on oath, Judge White has introduced into his deposition, to prove political corruption on Gen. Jackson, a letter to himself from Mr. Orville Bradley, one of his pupils, in which Mr. Bradley, in violation of the obligations of private conversation with Gen. Jackson in the fall of 1835; in which Gen. Jackson, according to his statement, urged the propriety of running Mr. Van Buren as the republican candidate for the Presidency, and of running Judge White on the same ticket as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Now, in a private conversation—Gen. Jackson always acting above disguise or concealment in his opinions of men and measures—we can see no harm or impropriety in his having conversed on such a subject; but when the fact comes to be disclosed upon authority which dare not to be controverted; that Mr. Bradley has invented the conversation, willfully misrepresented the truth, & giving a false coloring to the conversation; and that Judge White has been equally guilty of perverting and misrepresenting the facts, for the purpose of injuring his former friend—the man to whom he is indebted for all the political standing he lately enjoyed—the base object and design of the whole testimony, will become so apparent as to disgust every man who cherishes a veneration for truth, honor and fair dealing.

The whole of the testimony of the parties above mentioned, will hereafter be laid before our readers accompanied by such facts and comments as may serve to elucidate the feelings, candor, purposes and designs of the witnesses.

Gen. Jackson neither in public nor private life, ever suffers a willful slanderer upon himself to pass without correction. For the present, and until he obtains possession of the necessary documents, we are authorized to lay the following communication before the public. It will at once be perceived, that the venerable writer—his honor having been shamelessly and wantonly attacked—is acting purely in self defence.

Who among the whole faction of newborn Whigs and testimony manufacturers, will venture to dispute the word, the truth, or the honor of Andrew Jackson? If there be one such, let him stand forth. Whether he be a member of Congress, member of the Legislature, a candidate for office, or private citizen, the people wish to see him.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNION.
Sir: You will oblige me by giving the enclosed a place in the next number of your paper.

Your obt' servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.
April 4, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.
My attention having been drawn by a friend to certain comments, in the Nashville Republican, and in the Whig and Banner, upon what purports to be "extracts from the Journal of the select committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the Executive Departments, &c. &c." among which is the testimony in part of Judge White—I beg leave to state to the public, that due time, when I receive the Journal of these proceedings, and as soon as the state of my health permits, I shall expose the injustice done to me by Judge White, and those he has used to execute his attempt to connect my name

with dishonorable overtures, in the political contest which has resulted in the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency.

It is due to myself now, to state that I never had, or held, but one conversation with Mr. Orville Bradley on the subject of the late election, and this was in my carriage on my way from the Hermitage to Washington, in the fall of 1834, in company with Maj. A. J. Donelson and Mr. Lewis Tappan. We were going to halt for the night at his Father's. It was a hot day, and I invited him to take a seat in my carriage. He accepted the invitation about seven miles from his Father's, and rode with us, my boy riding his horse. The conversation originated in a statement made by me, coming from Blount, of a caucus of the members of the Convention then sitting at Nashville, attempted to be gotten up by John Bell and White for the Presidency, in opposition to any nomination which the great body of the Republican party might make at the Convention, proposed to be held at Baltimore. This project Gov. Blount informed me, he opposed as the friend of Judge White, believing that it was designed to promote the views of the Whigs and Nullifiers. No comment of mine upon this statement, disclosed or conveyed any other sentiment than of concurrence in the wisdom of the counsel which Gov. Blount had given.

As I shall however notice this conversation more particularly hereafter, it is only necessary for me to add here, that the statement made by Mr. Bradley, as appended to the testimony of Judge White, before the committee, of a proposition of mine, to run Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, and Judge White for the Vice Presidency, is utterly false. No such proposition was ever made by me to him, or to any one else, nor was there any pretext furnished in any part of that conversation, for the issue of misrepresentation and false coloring which characterises the whole of Mr. Bradley's narrative on this subject.

ANDREW JACKSON.

It is as we expected with the Journal. Instead of Judge White's testimony, it copies a part only—and what part do you suppose, good reader? It is really a very funny sort of statement—the substance of which follows:

Session 1832-'3, the United States being on the eve of a civil war with South Carolina, as the Judge deposes; Mr. Clay introduced the compromise bill which was referred to a select committee of seven, which it was the duty of the said Judge, as President, to present to the senate, to appoint. At this juncture the President Jackson addressed a note to the Judge, stating that he wished to see him—the Judge could not comply with the request immediately, but answered the note by saying as soon as the Senate adjourned he would visit the President. The committee of seven was appointed, and thereafter the Senate adjourned, and the Judge visited the President. The Judge proceeds.

"Soon after we met, he [the President] mentioned that he had wished to see me on Clay's bill, to ask that Mr. Clayton might be put on it, as he was hostile to the administration, and unfriendly to Mr. Lane, he feared he would use his endeavours to have a preference given to Mr. Clay's bill over words to that effect. I observed, in answer to conform to the wishes of my political friends whenever I could do so with propriety; but that the Treasury bill had been altered and mangled, and that, as I understood, in a good degree, by the votes of his own party, that it had but few friends; that that for the sake of averting such a calamity, I would further all in my power any measure, come from whom it might, which would give peace to the country, and that any bill having that for its object, was esteemed by me a measure above party, and any man who credit he could gain by it. But, at all events, it was too late to talk on the subject as I had handed the names of the committee to the Secretary before we adjourned; and that as I had a very high opinion of Mr. Clayton's talents and liberal feelings, I had put him on the committee, without knowing he was perjury. He then asked me if I could not see the Secretary of the Treasury. He then asked me if I could not see the Secretary of the Senate that evening, and substitute some other name for Mr. Clayton, before the journal was made up: I told him I could not—in my judgment it would be wrong; and then the interview terminated."

Now here is a peculiar description of a scene—said to have occurred between Judge White and the president—a grave Senator made to say, merely, that he did not wish if on, he would be glad if his services could be dispensed with, because his services could no longer be of any use to the country, and the administration and the Secretary, Mr. McLane, who had suggested to Congress the outlines of a plan for a reduction of the tariff. The Judge, in reply insinuated that the President was playing the mere partisan; was jealous of the glory Mr. Clay was about

to acquire, by preventing a civil war: that the compromise bill was "a measure above party," and that the author of it "was welcome to all the credit he could gain by it." All this Clay swears he threw into the face and teeth of President Jackson. And then, says this veritable witness, "the interview terminated." Not a word of reply from Jackson to all the insinuations of the Judge. Mr. Clayton was praised as a talented and liberal man; Clay was eulogized as the author of a measure for which he would receive credit and which was "above party," and calculated to prevent civil war; and the requests of the President were indirectly pronounced improper. Jackson was "struck dumb," and the interview terminated. This is the essence and quintessence of what the veritable Judge has sworn on this "interview,"—and we appeal to all reflecting men, to decide whether the statement does not contain within itself intrinsic evidence of its falacy. Look at it again. The Judge pretends to have foreseen, the moment the bill was introduced and referred, that it was a measure which would give peace to the country, and that much credit would be gained by the author of it. This feature of his deposition satisfies us, that it was drawn up with a view to produce political effect in future, and not to detail past occurrences, faithfully.

But let us lift the garment of this modern *Cato* a little higher. He substantially swears, that President Jackson, in the winter of 1833, attempted to dictate to the Senate through him—and not only to dictate, but to procure a reversal of the appointment of Mr. Clayton, through the Judge and the Secretary of the Senate, after that appointment had been made and recorded in the Journal of the Senate, at the time, was, if we are not mistaken, an opponent of the administration, and could not have erased the name of Mr. Clayton, without having his suspicions aroused and making the occurrence known to the whole Senate. For this reason we infer that Gen. Jackson never requested the change, as alleged by Judge White.

But suppose, Gen. Jackson to have acted precisely as Judge White says he did. What are we to think of the Judge! Where was the dignity of the Senator?

What had become of his purity? How could he, as a democrat, wink at such corrupt dictation? Why did he not expose Gen. Jackson on the spot? How could he reconcile it to his pure conscience, to act as the friend of the administration, and of Gen. Jackson in particular, throughout the session of 1832-'3, as well as through the session of 1833-'4? For two whole years, after this interview is said to have taken place the Judge professed to be an unwavering supporter of Gen. Jackson and his administration! Is not this astonishing? Even after he was nominated for President, by the Davy Crockett and John Bell congressional caucus, the Judge returned to Tennessee, professing to be Jackson's friend, and an ardent member of the democratic party. It is moreover well known that the Judge and his followers declared, that the administration and its friends would run no other candidate but him for the Presidency—and thus the fact is conclusively established by his whole public course, that he never dreamed Gen. Jackson had been dictating to the senate, the House, or any body else, until Mr. Van Buren was nominated for the presidency by the Baltimore convention! What he swears is one thing—what his public conduct shows he believed, is another!

Cato is thus situated.—He winked at and sustained corruption, when he alleges he discovered it; or he has since imagined a scene, and testified that it occurred, for base party purpose. Let him extricate himself from the dilemma, if he can.

But we ask the Journal, again, whether it intends to copy from the Nashville Banner "the truth and the whole truth," as sworn to by the Judge, including the letters appended? They contain the most important "disclosures" made by those paragons of dignity and patriotism—Wise and Peyton—and surely they will not be cruelly withheld from the longing eyes of the readers of the most dignified paper in the world!—*Pub. Adv.*

The following remarks are from the New York Evening Post. They show a perfect understanding, if not a coalition, between the Bank of England and the Bank of Biddle.

"There are circumstances connected with the newly adopted policy of the Bank of the United States; which are to my mind, distinctly indicative of a coalition between that institution and the Bank of England, which, if carried into full effect, would place the Government and the people of the United States at the mercy of a greater money power than has ever before existed upon the face of the earth. I will recapitulate the circumstances preceding this arrangement for immediately depriving this country of 2,000,000 of specie, and asply the Bank of England with that commodity, in found my hypothesis.

It will be recollected that the Bank of England, not long since, alarmed at the diminution of its specie, originating in the wise measure of our Government for procuring a supply, commenced a direct warfare on our commerce by refusing the usual facilities of business to merchants engaged longer negotiate their bills of exchange with the bank, and all accommodations were studiously withheld. That this policy was intended to force remittances of specie from the merchants of the United States, cannot be doubted. If consequent community, and banks in the United States and it produced a crisis which brought into policy the petting cunning of the great financier who presides over

the great bank of our sister State, so much to the prosperity, honor, and happiness of his country. The more the merchants want money, the greater public calamities, and demonstrates the necessity of a national bank, by an exhibition of its powers of mischief and oppression. Having left the policy of the Bank of England, work a sufficiency of inconvenience to the merchants of the United States, to afford his organ newspapers, and his pensioned orators, new arguments made in favor of a national bank, he commenced his operations, with the usual tact of whig politicians and financiers, on the threshold of an election. Having brought the poor merchants of New York, who almost to a man, I believe, are in favor of him and his bank, to the very verge of ruin, by a series of oppressions, which, for aught I know, his own previous blunders may have made necessary to the existence of the institution over which he presides, and forced them to beg for mercy at his hands, he condescends to do exactly what will enable him to play most effectually into the hands of his new English ally. He consents to an arrangement to take 2,000,000 of dollars out of our own banks, and place them in the hands of the Bank of England. He becomes the indispensable support of our own bloated expansion of paper; and he establishes a precedent for a system, by which, in good time, they may be gradually drained of all that remains.

The article concludes thus:

It was my purpose to remark at length on the late publications of British bankers, on the subject of the tendency of national banks, and the inviolability of bank charters. But I must leave these great exponents of the Constitution of the United States, to some other opportunity or some other hand. They are important as corroborating my assertion, that there, if forming, or has already been formed, a coalition of the great paper aristocracies of the United States and England, for the purpose of placing both countries at their feet. It is evident they have made common cause against the measures of Gen. Jackson for restoring a currency of silver and gold.

From the Mobile Register.

The call by the Governor of Mississippi, of an extra-session of the Legislature, to take into consideration means of relief to the citizens from their pecuniary distresses under the pressure of the times, is justly, a subject of much interest. We observe that the *Natchez Courier*, is a little alarmed at the movement. The pressure on that State, is well known to be greater than on any other in the Union. No where has the spirit of speculation been so wild; land and negroes bore a most extravagant price, and being purchased, for the most part, on credit, the State has contracted a prodigious debt, in an expanded currency, which, in the revolutions of the times, the contraction of Bank facilities, and the fall of prices, they are utterly unable to find means to pay. "The planters," says the Courier, "in Hinds County, the residence of the Governor, and the adjoining Counties, are suffering in a manner, that is truly indescribable. Their negroes are sacrificed for a mere song, and the estates and effects of numbers, so oppressive indeed have the times become, that we are informed have become the Sheriff's duties, that no person who can give the requisite security, will assume the duties of that office." This is a dismal picture of distress—the distress of a whole people; and it is not perhaps to be wondered at, that the sufferers, should yield to their wishes and conjure the Legislature. But what can the Legislature do? The State credit is already pledged for millions of Bonds, which will not sell; this capital, so far as Legislatures can make it on paper, abounds; the statute book is filled with charters. So unusual a step as convoking a popular legislative assembly to deliberate upon such matters as commercial credit, banking, currency, exchange, and the relations between debtor and creditor for current contracts, should be accompanied by a wise forecast, in relation to the probability of success. We can imagine nothing do; and we see that prudent presses, in the midst of the scene of distress, are full of apprehension. The *Natchez Courier* hints that "stop laws" are monstrous against such "impolitic and ill-considered measures." He speaks well, and warns the Legislature sincerely against such a suicidal policy. It is to be hoped, for the honor of the State, that no such experiment will be tried. The probability of such an attempt is calculated to produce alarm. Half of the existing distress arises from the want of confidence. Capitalists, proverbially hold back their means from the general use, because they know not whom to trust safely; what madness then, to agitate schemes, that are directly aimed at the security of existing contracts; that threaten interference between the borrower and the lender; to weaken his rights without his indolent consent, in contracts running to maturity. No deadlier blow could be aimed at every hope of better times, than any step towards suspension of current engagements; and it seems by law, with of wisdom to discountenance all agitation that may give coloring to such a suspicion abroad. For this purpose, though approving in the main energetic Legislative action upon our own general improvement, &c. we have not concurred in the suggestion for an extra meeting at this time in the State, as called for from different quarters. We believe with the Committee of the late public meeting, that it is inexpedient, and we fear it might lead to harm.

From the Baltimore Monument.

It has always been a matter of regret, with me, that false pride could not be made, like the criminal offence. It is the parent of almost all the crimes as almost any other vice for which it is a weakness, it is much to be pitied, and generally leads to impropriety. How many men have been made scoundrels by the false pride of a foolish wife, and an extravagant family. It is a compound of ignorance, deception, and ambition, and the world is full of it. So long as it is a weakness, it is much to be pitied, and generally leads to impropriety. How many men have been made scoundrels by the false pride of a foolish wife, and an extravagant family. It is a compound of ignorance, deception, and ambition, and the world is full of it. So long as it is a weakness, it is much to be pitied, and generally leads to impropriety. How many men have been made scoundrels by the false pride of a foolish wife, and an extravagant family. 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THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MAY 4, 1837.

We are authorized to announce Hon. REUBEN CHAPMAN, as a candidate for...

to notices in several East Tennessee...

in making public charges in the...

attack upon the private and political...

Whitney, was represented as being...

in the extreme - "alleging that...

to be so far beneath the notice of all...

as Mr. Peyton would have the...

he is certainly not elevating his...

by pursuing such a course towards...

course of the same speech he stated...

notice, Land Sales, notes of the State...

Alabama were better than gold and...

the paper of the Tennessee banks...

per cent under par. Alabama, he...

a doubtful State in the President...

and the Editor of the Athens Cou...

certainly more than estimated, "tha...

in order to sway the vote of that...

ly no man who was an honest politi...

could indulge in such suspicions and...

that the vote of Alabama could be...

such a pitiful consideration, or even...

be bought with any consideration...

if Mr. Peyton had been a candidate...

tion, this "circuiting and stump...

might in some degree be excusable,

infer was not the case, for his spee...

concluded by informing the people that...

en solicited to become a candidate for...

established, and that no new State should hereafter...

JOHN A. MERREL. This notorious individual was brought to the...

The sentence of the court below was affirmed, and...

ADVERTISING - ITS BENEFITS. The author of the work entitled the "Great Metropo...

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The Mexican Mines, which have yielded for a...

A pint of sweetened milk, followed by a like...

The New-Orleans Commercial Herald of the...

LATEST FROM TEXAS. New Orleans, April 7, 1837.

By the arrival of several schooners from Texas...

The recruiting service had been suspended...

Intentionally, Texas is in a flourishing condition...

planners are all busily engaged with their crops...

inhabitants are actively employed in preparing...

already very considerable, and increasing every day...

NOTICE. Committed to the Jail of Jacksonville...

Committed to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County...

NOTICE. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public...

TAILORING BUSINESS. On the south-east corner of the square, opposite...

FAMILY GROCERIES. Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Tobacco...

LAND FOR SALE. The undersigned will offer...

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...

Diamond; Pearl, No. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos 1 3...

Also a large and beautiful collection of flowers...

from Pearl to seven line Picas 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;

metal braces and dashes three to thirty ems long...

Diamond and Nonpariel music of various kinds;

Great Primer and double Rica scripts on inclined...

body; Antiques; light and heavy two-line letters...

full face roman and italics; Nonpariel, Minion, Br...

vier, Long Primer, Small Pica; Minion, Brevier,

Long Primer, Pica and other blacks, Nonpariel,

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 entitled to...

their pay in any Type cast at our Foundry, provided...

they take twice their amount of bill in type.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Jacksonville Republican.

Circumstances having rendered it impracticable to...

continue the publication of the "Jacksonville Regis...

ter," the undersigned has determined to continue the...

business in this place, by publishing a Political and...

Miscellaneous Newspaper of the above title; designe...

d 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 per...

haps be a sufficient index to the future. To the lead...

ing 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 entit...

led him to a vote. At the last Presidential election,

he voted for Martin Van Buren, under an honest con...

viction, that he would not disappoint the expectations...

he had given his friends reason to entertain; and that...

he would administer the government upon those rep...

ublican principles, under which our country has arriv...

ed at the present unprecedented state of prosperi...

ty. Should these expectations prove to be well founde...

d, 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 intere...

sts of education and internal improvement, and such o...

ther topics as may from time to time be proposed, cal...

culated 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 vigil...

antly 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 histor...

ical sketches; the latest improvements in the mechanic...

arts; and in short, whatever can be procured and pub...

lished; calculated to amuse, interest or instruct.

The publisher is sensible of the difficulties to be en...

countered 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 edu...

cation. He hopes, however, that this experience, tog...

ether 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.

J. F. GRANT.

CONDITIONS. THE JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN, will be...

published every Thursday, on a large imperial sheet,

good paper, at Two Dollars and fifty cents in advance,

or Three Dollars at the end of the year. No subscrip...

tion received for less than one year unless paid in ad...

vance.

Rail-Road Meeting. THE Citizens of Benton County are requested...

to attend at Jacksonville, on Tuesday of Circuit Court...

at 5 o'clock, P. M. at which time books of subscrip...

tion will be opened for the Capital Stock of said Rail Road...

company; and such information given in relation to the...

intentions and views of the company as may be in my power.

In the mean time persons wishing to take stock in said...

Road can do so upon application to Charles Lewis, Esq...

at Jacksonville, or to Major Thomas M. Likens.

ALVIN A. MCWHORTER, President of W. & C. R. R. Co.

April 6, 1837-2t.

established, and that no new State should hereafter...

be admitted into the Union whose constitution of...

government shall sanction or permit the existence...

of domestic slavery. Boston Sentinel of the 30th ult.

Jackson, Tenn. April 14. JOHN A. MERREL.

This notorious individual was brought to the bar...

of the Supreme Court on Tuesday last, and the mat...

ters for error assigned in the proceedings of the Cou...

rt below argued by William Yeager and J. W. Chalmers...

on behalf of the Prisoner, and Geo. S. Yeager, Attor...

ney General, for the State. The sentence of the court...

below was affirmed, and Murrel remanded to the Penitentiary...

to serve his term yet unexpired. Truth Teller.

ADVERTISING - ITS BENEFITS. The author of the work...

entitled the "Great Metropolis," says that "every one...

who has paid the least attention to the philosophy...

of newspapers, must have remarked that advertisements...

are the last things to come to a paper, so they are the...

last to leave it. There cannot be a stronger general...

proof of the advantages of advertising. If a tradesman...

pays 20 dollars for a sign over his door, which can be...

read by those only who pass it, what must a more des...

criptive sign be worth, in the shape of an advertisement...

which is carried into many hundreds of families in town...

and country, and read beyond all doubt, by thousands...

of people? Advertisements, in truth, are moveable signs...

which meet the eye of customers in all places and situ...

ations; and that man of business who is deterred by...

the comparatively trifling charge from the advantage...

of advertising, affords cannot boast very largely of the...

minuteness of care with which he traces causes and...

effects. A PUZZLE. To be Read Alight. I had - on both I set great store - and a...

Lent my - and took his note therefor - to my Asked my -

A RIGHT EDUCATION.

Education has reference to the whole man, body, the mind and the heart, its object, and...

They one and all swore to the identity of the man, when, lo and behold, a host of negroes were brought in...

Civilization has changed our character of mind as well as body. We live in a state of unnatural excitement...

should take it. They threatened to shoot her, but she still clung to the trunk, to the water's edge...

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ. We are indebted to the politeness of Honorable W. Burroughs...

WHAT IS EDUCATION?

Our main object should be the development and the discipline of the mind. As has already been hinted, we are not to fill up a vacant space...

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette. AFTERNOON NOTICES. THE NEW YORK REMEDY.

From the Louisville Advertiser. We meet with the following extract of a letter in the New York Herald...

PROCLAMATION. BY CHARLES LYNCH. Governor of the State of Mississippi. WHEREAS, I have received information...

The brig Cazenove, from Vera Cruz, arrived yesterday, bringing intelligence that the expedition against Texas...

NEW YORK ABOLITION RIOTS.

We publish an account of another abolition riot in the city of New York. The object of it was to take forcible possession...

Pistols for two and a Cowskin for one. We learn from the Illinois Patriot that an affair recently occurred in the town of Jacksonville...

Highway Robbery near Mobile. On the 20th of March, Mr. Walter Woodyard was robbed, in the public road...

From the Mobile Register. LATE FROM MEXICO. The brig Cazanove arrived at New Orleans on Thursday from Vera Cruz...

CHARLES LYNCH. BARRY W. BENSON, Secretary of State. The brig Cazenove, from Vera Cruz, arrived yesterday...

MENTAL FEVER.

Of the causes of disease, anxiety of mind, is one of the most frequent and important. When we walk the streets of large commercial towns...

Land Pirates. We learn, from the Randolph (Ten.) Recorder, that a most daring act of robbery was committed on the plantation of Mr. Everette...

On the 21st ult. the French Minister received his despatches from Paris, instructing him to demand immediate satisfaction...

On the 21st ult. the French Minister received his despatches from Paris, instructing him to demand immediate satisfaction...

We take pleasure in laying before the public the following interesting extract of a letter from a distinguished Texian...

force that can come against them. Tell me, come to assist us to bring all necessities with them.

THE REPUBLICAN

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., MAY 11, 1837.

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

able to previous notice, a public meeting in this place on Monday evening last, at delegates were appointed to meet the Improvement Convention, to be held in this place on June next.

to the time of our latest dates, from New Orleans, failures still continued to take place, and the midst of their troubles and difficulties, a fearful fire broke out on the 8th April, which consumed between fifty and sixty houses.

will be seen by the following resolutions, adopted on the 27th April, at a meeting of the President and Directors of the Branch of the Bank of Alabama at Huntsville, that the board of Directors have promptly determined to extend assistance.

resolved, That for persons who have drawn bills on the bank and passed them through this bank, which have not yet become due, and who may wish to extend the time of payment sixty or ninety days, with view of making payment in full at the expiration of that time, this bank will purchase such bills, and at those previously bought.

resolved, That all accommodation notes discounted by the bank previous to the first day of January last, not yet due in full, be permitted to run until the day of January next; and all such notes discounted since January 31st, be permitted to run twelve months from the day of discount by the payment of a discount of 10 per cent on the original amount, in the next become due, and five per cent at the expiration of every 90 days thereafter until the time specified for the payment in full of the two classes of notes mentioned above.

PHRENOLOGY. Dr. DAVID SHELTON, will deliver a Lecture on Phrenology on to-morrow evening at early candle-light, in the Presbyterian Church in this city.

the cause of the present unexampled money pressure, is a subject of deep interest; almost every one is enquiring into the causes of a calamity which has brought sudden ruin upon so many commercial houses, and all agree that over-trading and speculation have caused the pressure.

Table with 2 columns: Exports and Imports. Exports: 1832 \$87,000,000; 1833 \$90,000,000; 1834 104,000,000; 1835 119,000,000; 1836 139,000,000. Imports: 1832 \$100,000,000; 1833 108,000,000; 1834 127,000,000; 1835 150,000,000; 1836 178,000,000.

Excess of Imports over Exports in 1832 \$14,000,000; in 1833, it was 18,000,000; in 1834, it was 23,000,000; in 1835, it was 31,000,000; in 1836, it was 39,000,000; thus making a balance against the country in the last five years, of one hundred and twenty-one millions!

is evident from these facts, that the banks, by their loans and other accommodations have culminated in the power of people, to overtrade and speculate to ruinous extent. Without bank credit, these disastrous speculations could not have been undertaken.

temporary, and experience has shown that the more banks there are in a community, the greater is the pressure at this very moment. Look at Mississippi with her forty banks; at New Orleans with her sixty millions of banking capital; All at once, nothing real or permanent in such fictitious wealth as this. A miserable humbug at once, and the means of deluding thousands, by unwise calculations upon bank accommodations.

What then are we to do for relief? The answer is obvious. Pay all you can, and when you have done this, you are relieved of so much; and further relief, look to industry and economy—not to bank accommodation.

CAUSES OF SUICIDE.

The following account by throwing light upon the true causes of suicide, may tend to lessen the number of those dreadful cases hereafter.—Out of 126 women, who attempted self-destruction, but who were not able to accomplish that fatal resolution, Dr. Scripion Pinel ascertained that ascertained that 67 were driven to this desperate act by grief for having lost their children, 2 by fretting at not having at their having any, 19 by misery and dereliction, 5 by jealousy, 7 in consequence of child-bed, 4 by grief for being at the hospital, 3 by imitation, 5 by trading quarrels, 9 by political terrors in June, 1833, 11 by religious excitement, 13 by disappointment in their marriages, 3 by remorse at having stolen, 4 by remorse at having deceived their husbands, 13 in consequence of a disorderly life and prostitution, 21 by bad behavior and ill treatment of their husbands. In every one of these cases, the confessions of these poor wretches, are so precious for science and morality. Another equally interesting circumstance is the manner of death they had adopted:—27 suffocated themselves with charcoal, 24 threw themselves into the Seine, 2 took vitriol, 12 starved themselves, 35 attempted to jump out of their windows, 5 tried to strangle themselves, 1 to burn herself by setting her hair on fire, 7 by inflicting wounds in their necks, 5 in their chests, 1 cut the arteries of her arm, 21 attempted to hang themselves. Suicide most frequently occurs from between 27 to 40 years of age.—French paper.

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS. Monday, April 21. Business is in the same flat condition that it has been for weeks past. Every thing is dull enough in the way of trade. The lawyers and sheriffs are only busy men in town. Money continues to withdraw itself from the merchants' and traders' and speculators' hands, except those in the banks, and a few men's hands. Two or three more of the very few remaining important houses in our city, have gone under our last week. There are but few more to go.

MOBILE CLASSIFICATION.

Good and Choice, none; Good Fair, 11 1/2 a 12 1/2; Fair, 9 a 10; Middling, 8 a 9; Ordinary, no sales. There have been received since our last 3567 bales—exported in the same time 5516—and there now remain on hand 60,008 bales.

Correspondence of the Mercuriale Advertiser. NEW-ORLEANS, Friday 10 P. M. 7. April 14, 1837.

Failures have taken place here in the last two days for upwards of 27 millions of dollars. The heaviest house is that of N. & J. Dick & Co. for 15 millions. They show assets for 16 1/2 millions. A general bankruptcy is apprehended. There appears to be no escape from it. The idea of issuing post notes is entertained. Great rivalry exists between the American and French Banks. On the account they can get no concert of action whatever. The fact is, the idea of relief from the Banks is considered Utopian. They have contributed to the present State of affairs by discounting millions on a favored few. That few in falling away, carry with them the whole community, so extensive are the ramifications of their operations. More than sixty millions of credit are out over and above the actual value of the products and so on of our great valley. Hence the present ruin in which all are involved.

The news from New-Orleans is as bad as can well be conceived—embracing a long list of failures. Many of the banks in this city have given way, and the scene represents the condition of the city as awful. It calculates the amount of its indebtedness to be TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS!—half of which, has been created by speculations in real estate.

A general suspension of business was apprehended, and the most gloomy forebodings as to the future—it was better far the commission merchants who were under heavy acceptances, to suspend business than to see the bills drawn upon it. The houses to which the business of this country was consigned will, we think, act fairly towards all. People may have their bills protested and sent back upon them, but their cotton will not have been sold at half price. The finale of this sudden revolution in trade is not foreseen; in the present hour of distrust and panic. One reflection, however may be made; it cannot be lasting, and when it is over, the country will be benefited by a return to the sober, steady ways of prudence.

MONEY MARKET.

New-York, April 12. Worse and worse. In spite of the gross misrepresentations and unblushing falsehoods of the Wall street press—and the general disruption of confidence to spread wider and wider. Yesterday almost every stock in the list receded, some of them to the prices and others below the prices of last Saturday. The transactions are less and less important. Money is not to be got on commercial paper, and the bank funds are now selling from 1 to 2 1/2 per cent a month. Yes—

terday another huge house in Wall street went by the board, with a large amount of surplus assets on hand, besides three or four houses in Pine and Pearl streets, being heard of those that drop into oblivion without being heard of.

The recent measures of relief adopted by the United States Bank, Manhattan Bank, and Morris Canal, have turned out to be worse than delusive. No money can be raised on these securities, but at an atrocious rate of interest. The Morris Canal bonds are becoming unsalable and unmarketable. The usury law now passing at Albany, fosters and foment the terrible condition of things. In this demand, some people talk of the general suspension of specie payments by the banks. This, however, would be an impracticable blunder. At the resumption of specie payments, the same pressure would fall upon us.

Office of the Commercial Herald.

The money atmosphere was darkened here somewhat yesterday, by the suspension of a highly esteemed merchant, who, we confidently believe, will soon resume payment again. And by the information received from New York of several failures having occurred there the day before.

Office of the Courier and Enquirer.

Matters have got to that state of depression, that it would seem of little use to speak of them, unless it were to note their improvement. Moments of sunshine, it is true, are occasionally seen in the prevailing gloom, but we fear the causes which have produced the darkness, are too deeply rooted, to be suddenly dissipated. Failures will take place. We have to announce to-day, two in the leather trade, a branch of business, which a superficial observer would have thought was out of the sphere of the circumstances in which the present pressure originated; yet such is the nature of credit, that if you strike one of the links, it vibrates throughout the whole chain.

From the N. Y. Commercial of yesterday. WALL STREET—10 o'clock—There is an evident improvement in the appearance of things to-day. Whether it is attributable to the recent election in this city, or not, we cannot determine. Suffices for us to state the fact. United States post notes have been sold at one per cent per month, which shows a considerable improvement in that description of Exchange.

Today almost every description of stock has advanced on yesterday's prices. Boston.—The Boston Gazette of yesterday says, that the money market for the last three days has been materially easier. PHILADELPHIA.—It is said that there have been only two failures in Philadelphia.

GOODS. WE acknowledge ourselves under obligations to our friends and customers for the liberal support they have extended to us, and respectfully solicit a continuance thereof.

SUMMER GOODS! It being the largest and most complete assortment we have ever before offered in this place. Being permanently located we will offer Goods as cheap as they can be afforded in this market. We invite all to come and examine.

WHITE, WOODWARD & Co. Jacksonville, May 11, 1837.

INVITATION TO TRADE.

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

- Dry Goods. Staple, Fancy, Clothing, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c. Hosiery & C. Hosiery. Sables, Wool Cards, Belts, Brass Knives, Spurs, Bridle-Bits, Holer Chains, Chisels, Rasps, Files. Patent Butts, &c. Saddlery, Medicines, Shoes and Boots, Fine China Ware, Tuscan & Fir Bonnets, Snuff & Coffee, Tobacco & Candles, Powder & Shot, Guns, &c. &c.

With many articles well adapted to the wants of the community, all of which I will sell on liberal terms for cash, or to punctual dealers on time. J. M. MITCHELL. Jacksonville, May 11, 1837.

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

NOTICE. COMMITTED to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benon County, Alabama, on the 19th April, 1837, a negro man named GREEN, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, about six feet high and very stout built, yellow complexioned, and has large whiskers. He says he was stolen and conveyed off some time since, by a man named Henry Ivens, from Elbert Hiber, living in Pickens County, Ala.

The owner of the above named slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. FIELDING SNOW, Jailor. April 20, 1837.—4t.

NOTICE. TAKEN up and now in Jail in the County of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age, who calls his name SANCHO, and says he belongs to Alley Pollard of Autauga County, Alabama—about five feet ten inches high; dark complexion, a scar over his left eye.—The owner is requested to come forward pay charges and take him away. Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor. January 5th, 1837.—4t.

NOTICE. Committed to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benon 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 said he belonged to a man by the name of Samuel Puckett, but now says he belongs to Samuel Perkan; 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, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. FIELDING SNOW, Jailor. January 28, 1837.—4t.

NOTICE. The above negro who has heretofore called his name Tom, now says that his real name is J. M., and that instead of the name he has heretofore given, his master is a Mr. Brantford, an elderly man who has one eye out, and wears a piece of green silk over the eye that is out. His master he says, lives within six miles of Erie, Green County, Ala. He says that another negro man named Dave, ran away at the same time he did, who was taken up and lodged in Mobile Jail. FIELDING SNOW, Jailor. May 4, 1837.

DISSOLUTION. THE partnership, heretofore existing between Fleming and Headden in the Carriage Making Business is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to them for work heretofore 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. HEADDEN. March 23, 1837.—3t.

THE COACH MAKING BUSINESS, will be continued hereafter by the undersigned. His shop is on the east side of Main street about one hundred yards south of the square. N. B. Repairing of all kinds done in the neatest and most durable manner, and upon the shortest notice. WM. H. FLEMING. March 23, 1837.—3t.

BOTANIC DOCTOR. JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, offers his services to the people of Jacksonville, and Benon 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 shew the efficacy of the medicine, and his general success in using the same, but they are deemed unnecessary. Feb. 11, 1837.—4t.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Having settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benon 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 Benon. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality. His office is in Jacksonville.

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 use of 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. n6 4t. Jan. 25, 1837. The Talladega and Jacksonville papers will give the above four insertions, and forward the accounts.

To Printers & Publishers. THE Subscribers have just connected their new Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given:—Diamond, Pearl, No. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4; Minion, Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4; Minion on Brevier body; Brevier on Minion body, Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4; Brevier on Bourgeois body; Brevier on Long Primer body; Bourgeois on Brevier body; Bourgeois on Long Primer body; Long Primer on Bourgeois body; Long Primer on Small Pica body; Small Pica, No. 1 & 2; Pica on English body; English No. 1 & 2; Great-Primer; Paragon; Double English; Double Paragon; Cannon; Five lines Pica to twenty, 5, 7, 9 & 10 lines—Pica 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; Arithmetical, Mathematical, and physical signs; 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, or as good quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

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

PROSPECTUS OF THE Jacksonville Republican.

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

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

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

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

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

J. F. GRANT.

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

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

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

LIVING WITHIN THE MEANS.

Frank, you are really going to be married? asked uncle Joshua. I really am, sir, replied Frank. And live on broth? Yes, sir, and, if I cannot afford that, on water-gruel. And pray, have you persuaded Jane to starve with you? I have persuaded her, sir, that we can be happy on the bare necessities of life, and those my industry will always procure us. How do you know, that you will always have health to labor in your profession? I certainly do not; it would be presumption in me to speak securely on that subject. Yet you are going to act as if this were a certainty. And is it wrong, my dear sir, that I should? I have health and strength, these, to me, are positive wealth. I possess them now, and I must make the most of them. If the uncertainty of our possessions is to paralyze our exertions, those who have money are nearly as bad off as those who have not. Riches take to themselves wings and fly away, they are at the mercy of fire and water. Uncertainty is written upon all things. I believe my prospects are as stable as most people's. Let me hear what they are. In the first place, sir, I have health; in the next, activity; and then, my profession, is a pretty sure one. A physician will always find patients, if he is attentive and skillful; and I mean to be both. However, I confess that our greatest security for a living, will consist in our moderate desires and simple habits. You know, sir, Jane has no passion for fine dress, and in short? In short, Frank, you are determined to be married, and there is an end to all argument. I only wait for your consent, sir. You know very well that mine will follow Jane's; and she is willing to live with you on the bare necessities of life? Jane only answered by an assenting smile. Very well, I give up; one thing, however, let me tell you; beyond bread and water, a shelter for one's head, a bag of straw to sleep on, and covering and fuel to guard us from the inclemencies of the weather, there are no positive necessities; all the rest are comparative. Jane had hitherto sat very quietly at her work, but she now laid it in her lap, and looked up with an air of astonishment. You do not agree with me, I perceive, said uncle Joshua; tell me, then, what you think are the necessities of life. I confess, sir, said Jane, a little contemptuously, when I agreed with Frank, that we could live on the necessities of life, I did not mean like the beasts of the field, but only to do so by graduating our ideas to what is around us. I am sure we shall ask for nothing more than the necessities of life; the luxuries, added she, with a pretty sentimental air, we will draw from our own hearts. And I, said Frank, looking enchanted with her eloquence, shall be the happiest of men. Graduating our ideas to what is around us? exclaimed uncle Joshua. Ah, there it is; you could live on broth, or water-gruel, if every body else did; but the fact is that nobody does, and so you, like the rest of the world, will live a little beyond your means. No sir, said the young people, eagerly; we are determined to make it a rule never to exceed our means. As long as you keep to that rule, you are safe; you do not know what it is to be beset by temptations. But I have done; advice is of little value, where we have nothing else to give, and that is pretty much my case; but a bachelor's wants are few. Yes, dear uncle, said Jane, smiling; he wants nothing but the necessities of life; and elbow-chair, and long, long, added she, affectionately embracing him, may you enjoy them, and give to us affection, and on every other subject, your advice. In one fortnight from this conversation, Frank and Jane were man and wife. Perhaps a more united, or a more rational pair, had seldom pronounced the marriage vow. They began with the wise purpose of incurring no debts; and took lodgings at a cheap rate, in an obscure, but populous part of the city. Most young physicians begin life with some degree of Patronage, but Frank had none; he came to the city a stranger, from the wilds of Vermont, fell in love with Jane Churchwood, an uncle Joshua's niece, a man whom nobody knew, and whose independence consisted in limiting his wants to his means. What little he could do for Jane, he cheerfully did. But after all necessary expenses were paid, the young people had just enough money to secure their first quarters; a board, and place a sign on the corner of the house, by special permission, with Doctor Fulton handsomely inscribed upon it. The sign seemed to excite but little attention, as nobody called to see the owner of it, though he was at home every hour after a week of patient expectation, which could not be said to pass heavily, for they worked, read, and talked together. Frank thought best to add to the sign, Practises for the poor gratis. At the end of a few days another clause was added: Furnishes medicines to those who cannot afford to pay for them. In a very short time, the passers-by stopped to spell out the words, and Frank soon began to reap the benefit of this addition. Various applications were made, and though they did not as yet promise any increase of revenue, what had begun, however, from true New England calculation, was continued from benevolence. He was introduced to scenes of misery, that made wretchedness he witnessed; and when he related in which he found a mother confined to her bed, with two or three helpless children crying around her for bread, Jane would put on her straw bonnet, and follow him with a light step to the dreary abode. The first quarter's board came round; it was paid, in full, and left them nearly penniless. There is something in benevolent purpose, as well as industry, that cheers and supports the mind. Never was Jane's step lighter nor her smiles gay-er, than at present. But this could not last; the next quarter's board must be provided, and how? Still the work of mercy went on, and did not grow slack. See, said Jane, one morning, when she entered with a basket on her arm, what a present our landlady has made; and she displayed her broken bread and cold meat. I am going to poor Mrs. Barber's to feed the children. Do you not think, if I could every day carry your patients such supplies as this, I should prove the best physician of the two? Healthy food, said Frank, is undoubtedly a preventive to disease; but allow me some merit after the mischief is done. We will go together. And they went together to Ann street, ascended a crooked flight of stairs, and entered the forlorn apartment, where lay the sick mother, while the

hungry, squaled children were gathered round the ashes upon the hearth. But an object attracted their attention, that might be said to afford all the picturesque relief, which a painter would require in such a scene. By the side of the bed sat a lady, in the prime of life, redolent with health and beauty, and dressed in the extreme of fashion. After gazing with some surprise at the new comers, she bent over the sufferer, sweeping her bird-of-paradise feathers in the sick woman's face, and enquired who they were? In the meantime, the children gathered around Jane, and with a true animal instinct, began to was with difficulty she could restrain their eager appetites. The lady looked on with wonder, and inhaled the odor of the vinaigrette attached to her watch-chain. I hope there is nothing infectious, said she, in a low voice to the doctor. He assured her there was not. She has been, said he, too weak to work for several months, and is reduced to this state as much by the want of nourishing food, as disease. Good heavens, said the lady, putting her embroidered pocket-handkerchief to her eyes, why did she not go to the alms-house? The woman's lips moved, but no sound was articulated. There is a very foolish prejudice against this of the lady. I have known many people that had rather beg than go there. It is foolish, said the doctor, if that is the case, but as long as people can earn a living without applying to the town for support, we must commend them for their exertions. I am very sorry, replied she, that Martha did not let me know her situation before; I certainly would have done all I could to relieve her. Then you know her, madam, said Jane, for the first time speaking to the lady. Yes—that is, she has washed in my kitchen for some weeks. Months, said Martha, with exertion. She sent me, continued the lady, a few days ago, and I ordered my coachman, this morning, to find out where she lived, and I have ventured here, notwithstanding my weak nerves and delicate health. How good of you, madam, said Jane, who was evidently impressed by the apparent rank of the lady; Mrs. Barber is very destitute. So I perceive, but I rejoice she has found friends in you, able and willing to assist her. We are more willing than able, said Jane meekly. That is precisely my case, replied Mrs. Hart. Jane glanced at her costly apparel. We, who are called rich, said Mrs. Hart, have constant claims; but I will assist you in aiding poor Martha; and she drew from her reticule a splendid crinoline, and drawing back the gold splendor, placed in the woman's emaciated hand a small sum. Strange as it may seem the woman discovered no gratitude but rather made a reject-forward to thank you as she would; but if you will apply to the wants of the family; they are sufficient for almost every thing. Certainly, replied the lady; and I should esteem it a kindness, if you or Dr. Fulton would do me the favor to let me know how Martha goes on often. Jane, who had been maturing a little plan in her own mind, for the benefit of the child prom-ised her she would call on a few days; and Frank saw her not only to the bottom of the crooked stairs, but to the carriage, where her footman stood, holding the door in waiting for his lady. How happy, said Jane, when they returned home, must Mrs. Hart be; so benevolent and so rich! How do you know, my dear, she is so rich? said her husband? Why did you not observe how costly her dress was? That is no proof, said Frank; you know she said like us she was more willing than able. But you know her situation must be very different from ours; why, her pills cost more than my gowns put together, I will answer for it. If she spends so much upon her pills, said Frank, laughing, I am afraid she has but little left to give away. That is by no means a candid conclusion, said Jane, assuming her sentimental air; on the contrary, when we see a person richly dressed, it is but just we suppose they are wealthy. It would be so, if every thing was governed by justice and right reason, and we were not continually drawing false inferences from appearances. You know, Mrs. Hart said she was very glad Martha had found friends able and willing to assist her; perhaps she thought we were very rich. O, I am sure she could not, said Jane, with some vexation, if she looked at my old straw bonnet and calico gown. Well, dear, replied Frank, affectionately, I suppose she did not; she only looked at your bright blue eyes, and saw you feeding the hungry. In a few days things wore a more comfortable appearance at Martha's. The lady's bounty was still the children were too destitute of clothing; but attend any of the schools. Jane's plan that we have before alluded to, was fast approaching maturity. She determined to solicit aid for clothing the children; but a feeling of delicacy led her to delay it, in hopes she might be able to give a respectable sum herself. In the mean time, Dr. Fulton pursued his course with persevering industry. Martha's return from what her own class but a new case, more convincing, soon occurred. He was called to a man who was dying. He has pained of the poor, superstition and ignorance the sick man was stretched on his bed of straw, and crying aloud, the room crowded by people drawn there from curiosity—for, strange as it may seem, there are those, who, much as they dread the agonies of death for themselves, are careful to witness them in others. The doctor's first care was to clear and ventilate the room, and the didulous. The consequence was, that the man began to draw a longer breath, and, in the course of a few days, was spoken of as cured by Dr. Fulton. Frank had now no want of employment from the poor; but, by degrees, those who could afford to pay began to apply; and at length a carriage and little inferior in elegance to Mrs. Hart's, stopped at Mr. Harrington's name announced, for she knew he was one of the wealthiest of the city, trying various physicians and various systems, had heard of the fame of Dr. Fulton, of his wonderful success; and came hoping to get aid for himself. Perhaps there never was a fairer chance for

quackery; but Dr. Fulton, to do him justice, had no tact for such little arts. He frankly told him that his restoration depended much more on his exercise, of diet, cheerful society, and relaxation in business and care; and when the gentleman insisted on the doctor's success in curing desperates, he assured him, that his most powerful agents among the poor had been what they could command without his aid—temperance and cleanliness. Mr. Harrington was struck with the doctor's honesty and good sense, and felt moved by the apparent poverty of his and his young wife's situation. At parting he did not confine himself to a regular fee, but said, As you practise gratis for the poor, it is but just that the rich should pay you and this he continued to do; and, as he had leisure to make long calls and engage him in cheerful conversation. Mr. Harrington rapidly improved under the best of all systems for a hypochondriac: Thus far we have followed our young couple in their struggle for a living. Not a debt, hitherto, had been incurred; and besides time and medicines, they had always found something to give. But as they enlarged, Dr. Fulton was daily working his way into the more enlightened orders of society. His day-book and ledger began to be necessary, and he began a pittance for the poor. We must now make an excursion to another part of the city, for our friends boarded in what is called the North-End. In a splendid apartment, ornamented with mirrors and girandoles, whose diamond cut-drops reflected the colors of the rainbow, hung round with paintings and curtained with elegant divan, sat Mrs. Hart. Twice she rang the bell, and twice a footman made his appearance. Have not the shawls come yet? both times she enquired. No, madam. Are you sure you made no mistake? Yes, madam. Give me my cologne bottle; not that, the perfume, and she poured the perfume over her handkerchief. So provoking! At that moment, a man was ushered into the room, with a box under his arm. The footman played. There were three camels-hair shawls of different prices, from one hundred to three hundred dollars. The first were thrown scornfully aside. One for two hundred was elegant. It was, however, too dear; she could not afford it, but suffering for one. The man assured her she need not think so herself. At length, she decided to keep the one for two hundred if there was no hurry for payment. Not the least, the man answered, but perhaps she had better look at another he had. Another was displayed; but the cost of it was three hundred dollars. It was elegant, it was superb; but it was wholly out of her power to look positively ordinary by the side of it; and she cast a glance of indignation towards the two of the three hundred dollar one, and at length threw it over her shoulder. It hung gracefully behind; she wrapped it round and she flung it open; it was irresistible—it was truly Grecian drapery; shawls mine. Very well, said she, the end this will be as cheap as any. TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

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

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Joel Chandler, Horse, abt five years old, four eyes, bobtail, about fourteen hands high, appraised to thirty dollars. M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK. March 16, 1837.—31.

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.

Planter's Hotel. WEST WETUMPKA, Alabama. J. D. HYNPHREYVILLE, respectfully taken the House recently occupied by L. J. Bradley Esq., and fitted it up for the reception of Company, either transient or permanent. As his market affords, and his Stables with plenty of stock to merit a share of public patronage. March 30, 1837.—3m.

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

ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to nought. At first He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While He continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the simple elements of medical knowledge with the results of his own speculation. In this course he has pursued his way for three thousand years, and almost barren of good, that the whole "pretended science" resolves itself into the "art of conjecture," the "science of guessing," "striking in the dark" a "scheme of learned quackery" a Temple unroofed and cracked at the foundation. (See Drs. Abercrombie, Lintaund, Rush, Morgagni, Waterhouse, &c. &c.) In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed Certificates; and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Dr. Montgomery and Orlean, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Surgeons in the U. S. Army, who "pledge themselves upon all that they hold sacred and valuable in the profession, that the Botanic System has a decided preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, yes! late professor of the theory and practice of Physic in the University of Cambridge, Mass. Look at it, taking the lead in the noble work of redressing the Medical world, in arresting the practice of poisoning the human system, and sending millions of toothless, haggard and mutilated beings, to people the regions of death. Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, remarks:—"Among the numerous poisons that have been used for the cure or alleviation of diseases, there are few that possess more active, and of course more dangerous powers than Mercury." Hear the woful list of evils attending its use: "Retchings, impaired vision, and pains in various parts of the body, sud-den failure of strength, as if just dying, violent palpitation of the heart, difficult breathing, with a shocking depression of spirits, intolerable feelings, nervous agitations, paralysis, incurable mania, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, of the face destroyed, and miserable death." "These maladies," continues the doctor, "have embittered life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable that many of the suicides that disgrace our country, from this statistical practice. This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver disease in the Southern & Western States, where Mercury is given in such great abundance. The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind. He, after bewailing the defects and disasters of Medical Science, consoled himself with the anticipated prospect of that hope, which he often proclaimed from his desk, that the day would arrive, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection, that it would be able to remove all the diseases of youth; and leave but old age; for such is my confidence, said he, in the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed on earth, remedies for all the maladies of man, such a lonely weed trampled under foot, might furnish a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the Schools of Physic."

DRS. ELLISON & BUYS, HAVE located in Tarapin Valley, near the Cross Roads, (Hall & Lewis Store), and have associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine, on the Botanic System, and will treat all cases con-sidered to their care, to the best of their skill and information. Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the last several years during which he travelled and practised some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the last year he practised in the City of Columbia, in connexion with Dr. B. R. Thomas, able Chronic diseases, together with his mode of treating throughout the State of Georgia; also many valuable Receipts from the Dutch and Indian Practice. Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specialty testimonials that are in their possession are hereto annexed. Drs. ELLISON & BUYS will keep constantly on hand, at their office in Tarapin Valley, a Large Stock of Fresh Genuine Botanic Medicine, will give to those who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the Botanic System, the requisite information, and free access to their Library, which contains a large and elegant selection of the best works on Anatomy, Philosophy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and collection of Dutch and Indian Medical works. For the accommodation of those living at a distance, Dr. Ellison or Buys will meet them in the house of James Huggis, the following days, viz: first day of May, June, July, August, September, months, at the house of Jilson Gilbert in St. Clair County; and on the third day of each of the above St. Clair County; and on the fourth day, &c. at the fifth at Wm. Cross in Shelby County; and on the sixth day, at Jesse Benton's in Shelby County; and on the seventh, at Robert S. Dwiggin's Monte-vid on the eighth day at the Shelby Springs; tenth, at John Cottingham's, Wilsonville, and on the eleventh, at John W. Kidd's, McLeroy's, in Talladega County; and on the twelfth day, at W. E. Sawyer's, Mardisville; on the thirteenth, at Gideon Riddle's, Talladega; on the fourteenth, at Francis Self's, Benton Co. on the seventeenth day, at Col. John Turner's, at Williams' Todds, with medicines prepared in the best manner, calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all cases will be moderate. N. B. Those living at a distance, that personally will please send the symptoms of their disease in writing. All letters addressed to receive attention, must be post paid, and directed to Ladiga P. O. Tarapin Valley, Benton County, Ala. Dr. Ellison, Ulcers, &c. of every description will be undertaken. No cure—No pay. The patient must board convenient to their office.

CERTIFICATES. GEORGIA, DeKalb County. I do hereby certify, that sometime in the month of March, in a few hours I was in a state of insensibility, called a disease of the Liver, so that I was broken up, and two weeks thereafter, my business, and I can safely say that in 2 weeks I did more benefit from Dr. Buys' prescriptions, than I did in six months with the same disease in a former attack, where I was attended by a Regular Physician. JOHN STEPHENSON. GEORGIA, DeKalb County. This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I was afflicted with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side, very much aggravated, with a very high fever, and in this condition she lay confined, without any relief, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, who attended her in a few hours, and the third day she was about her business as usual. Given under my hand this 22d day of December, 1836. JAMES DIAMOND. GEORGIA, DeKalb County. I do hereby certify, that my sister was violently attacked with pains, first in her legs, which in a few days became general throughout the whole body, that she was unable to turn herself in bed, and in this condition she lay for several weeks, when I called on Dr. Buys, who was called on to attend her, and in two days she was entirely freed from pain and soon in her health as formerly. JAMES BARKER. GEORGIA, DeKalb County. For the benefit of the afflicted, I do hereby certify that my brother was afflicted with what the Regular Doctors called Hepatitis, or liver complaint. A medical aid, and attended him regularly for about two months, under whose treatment he continued to grow worse, and in this condition he was carried to Georgia, where he was attended by Dr. J. Buys, who was much swollen, and without the colour of his face, but in a short time he was perfectly cured, as in as good health as any man. Given under my hand, this 10th day of May, 1837. JOHN McWILLIAMS. GEORGIA, Muscogee County. I do hereby certify, that my son, Marion S. Ellison, was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. Army, on the 13th day after he was attacked, a regular doctor was called to attend him, who did so regularly, but he continued to grow worse all the time, and on the 18th day of his sickness, I called on Dr. Ellison, when I very little expected him to survive, and the use of the means employed, he yet survived, and was perceptibly mending within 24 hours after Dr. Ellison first prescribed for him, and he has continued to mend and is now in the enjoyment of comfortable health. WILLIAM CLARK. Russell County, Ala. Nov. 28th, 1836. This is to certify, that I have recently employed Dr. Z. Ellison in my family in a case of a long standing ulcer on the leg, and he has made a perfect cure, and I am now in the enjoyment of comfortable health. WILLIAM D. LUCAS. Georgia, Meriwether County, Oct. 18th 1836. This may certify that my son aged 17 years was severely afflicted, with a settled pain and stiffness in the breast and head, in so much that he became pale, and half his time unfit for business, for 3 months, called on Dr. Z. Ellison for medical aid, he was entirely unable for any kind of business, perspiration being entirely obstructed, he was evidently rapidly declining, but I am now happy to testify, that he, by the blessings of God and the use of the means, is in good health and has not had any of the symptoms of the disease for the last month. JONATHAN REEBEL. Meriwether County, Georgia, Dec. 10th, 1836. To all whom it may concern,—I take this method to make known for the benefit of the afflicted, that which time I have labored under disease a very distressing and complicated form, 1st under a variety of Dyspepsia uteri, and periodical obstructions, 2d an affection of the liver, and during my afflictions, the 1st Dr. Adams of Zebulon Pike County attended my case, prescribed for me about three months. 2d Dr. John Phillips of this county about the same length of time, 3d Dr. Tinsley of Greenville about three months, all without affording any thing like permanent relief. Hearing that Dr. Z. Ellison was to be at Col. J. Arnold's on a certain day, my husband called on him to prescribe for my case, which was at that time very distressing, I being confined to my bed the most of my time, and I took medicine from him three months at the end of which, I was substantially relieved, and I am now in the enjoyment of comfortable health. SARAH PHILIPS, WIFE OF REUBEN PHILIPS, S. Philips' husband. Alabama, St. Clair County. This may certify that in the summer of 1835, my family were suddenly and violently attacked with the bilious fever, in so much that three days from the commencement thereof, there were six of my family (including my wife) prostrated by it, at which time I called on Dr. Z. Ellison, who relieved them all in a few days, and they all recovered speedily, except one of the children, that lingered for a while, but finally recovered. Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1837. VALENTINE NIX. In addition to the above statement, I further testify that Valentine Nix lived at my Ferry, near the mouth of Wills Creek, and I visited them during their illness, and know that their were confirmed cases of bilious fever, and that they were relieved by Dr. Ellison as above stated &c. PETER WAGNON. GEORGIA, Pike County. I do hereby certify that my wife has been for several years, subject to a severe pain in her back, extending to her shoulders; and about the 15th of December 1835, Dr. Z. Ellison spent a night with me, and prescribed for the pain in her back and side, which had been unusually severe for the last two weeks, but by following his directions, she has been entirely relieved. Given under my hand, this 26th January, 1837. J. R. CULPEPER. GEORGIA, Butts County. This is to certify that in the fall of 1834, I was attacked with Rheumatism, in the back and hips, which I was unable to turn in the bed for eight or ten days, at which time Dr. Z. Ellison called on me and proposed administering medicine, and applying the steam or vapour bath, according to the botanical operation, and though I much dreaded the operation, and sudden transition from heat to cold, I ventured the operation, and was truly astonished, and such sudden relief, after being twice attended, was able to attend to my business, and what was more surprising to me, was the sensations I so much dreaded were of the most pleasant nature. Given under my hand this 5th day of February, 1836. THOMAS WILSON. March 25d, 1836.—6.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County. I do hereby certify, that my sister was violently attacked with pains, first in her legs, which in a few days became general throughout the whole body, that she was unable to turn herself in bed, and in this condition she lay for several weeks, when I called on Dr. Buys, who was called on to attend her, and in two days she was entirely freed from pain and soon in her health as formerly. JAMES BARKER. GEORGIA, DeKalb County. For the benefit of the afflicted, I do hereby certify that my brother was afflicted with what the Regular Doctors called Hepatitis, or liver complaint. A medical aid, and attended him regularly for about two months, under whose treatment he continued to grow worse, and in this condition he was carried to Georgia, where he was attended by Dr. J. Buys, who was much swollen, and without the colour of his face, but in a short time he was perfectly cured, as in as good health as any man. Given under my hand, this 10th day of May, 1837. 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I do hereby certify that my wife has been for several years, subject to a severe pain in her back, extending to her shoulders; and about the 15th of December 1835, Dr. Z. Ellison spent a night with me, and prescribed for the pain in her back and side, which had been unusually severe for the last two weeks, but by following his directions, she has been entirely relieved. Given under my hand, this 26th January, 1837. J. R. CULPEPER. GEORGIA, Butts County. This is to certify that in the fall of 1834, I was attacked with Rheumatism, in the back and hips, which I was unable to turn in the bed for eight or ten days, at which time Dr. Z. Ellison called on me and proposed administering medicine, and applying the steam or vapour bath, according to the botanical operation, and though I much dreaded the operation, and sudden transition from heat to cold, I ventured the operation, and was truly astonished, and such sudden relief, after being twice attended, was able to attend to my business, and what was more surprising to me, was the sensations I so much dreaded were of the most pleasant nature. Given under my hand this 5th day of February, 1836. THOMAS WILSON. March 25d, 1836.—6.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County. I do hereby certify, that my sister was violently attacked with pains, first in her legs, which in a few days became general throughout the whole body, that she was unable to turn herself in bed, and in this condition she lay for several weeks, when I called on Dr. Buys, who was called on to attend her, and in two days she was entirely freed from pain and soon in her health as formerly. JAMES BARKER. GEORGIA, DeKalb County. For the benefit of the afflicted, I do hereby certify that my brother was afflicted with what the Regular Doctors called Hepatitis, or liver complaint. A medical aid, and attended him regularly for about two months, under whose treatment he continued to grow worse, and in this condition he was carried to Georgia, where he was attended by Dr. J. Buys, who was much swollen, and without the colour of his face, but in a short time he was perfectly cured, as in as good health as any man. Given under my hand, this 10th day of May, 1837. JOHN McWILLIAMS. GEORGIA, Muscogee County. I do hereby certify, that my son, Marion S. Ellison, was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. Army, on the 13th day after he was attacked, a regular doctor was called to attend him, who did so regularly, but he continued to grow worse all the time, and on the 18th day of his sickness, I called on Dr. Ellison, when I very little expected him to survive, and the use of the means employed, he yet survived, and was perceptibly mending within 24 hours after Dr. Ellison first prescribed for him, and he has continued to mend and is now in the enjoyment of comfortable health. WILLIAM CLARK. Russell County, Ala. Nov. 28th, 1836. This is to certify, that I have recently employed Dr. Z. Ellison in my family in a case of a long standing ulcer on the leg, and he has made a perfect cure, and I am now in the enjoyment of comfortable health. WILLIAM D. LUCAS. Georgia, Meriwether County, Oct. 18th 1836. This may certify that my son aged 17 years was severely afflicted, with a settled pain and stiffness in the breast and head, in so much that he became pale, and half his time unfit for business, for 3 months, called on Dr. Z. Ellison for medical aid, he was entirely unable for any kind of business, perspiration being entirely obstructed, he was evidently rapidly declining, but I am now happy to testify, that he, by the blessings of God and the use of the means, is in good health and has not had any of the symptoms of the disease for the last month. JONATHAN REEBEL. Meriwether County, Georgia, Dec. 10th, 1836. To all whom it may concern,—I take this method to make known for the benefit of the afflicted, that which time I have labored under disease a very distressing and complicated form, 1st under a variety of Dyspepsia uteri, and periodical obstructions, 2d an affection of the liver, and during my afflictions, the 1st Dr. Adams of Zebulon Pike County attended my case, prescribed for me about three months. 2d Dr. John Phillips of this county about the same length of time, 3d Dr. Tinsley of Greenville about three months, all without affording any thing like permanent relief. Hearing that Dr. Z. Ellison was to be at Col. J. Arnold's on a certain day, my husband called on him to prescribe for my case, which was at that time very distressing, I being confined to my bed the most of my time, and I took medicine from him three months at the end of which, I was substantially relieved, and I am now in the enjoyment of comfortable health. SARAH PHILIPS, WIFE OF REUBEN PHILIPS, S. Philips' husband. Alabama, St. Clair County. This may certify that in the summer of 1835, my family were suddenly and violently attacked with the bilious fever, in so much that three days from the commencement thereof, there were six of my family (including my wife) prostrated by it, at which time I called on Dr. Z. Ellison, who relieved them all in a few days, and they all recovered speedily, except one of the children, that lingered for a while, but finally recovered. Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1837. VALENTINE NIX. In addition to the above statement, I further testify that Valentine Nix lived at my Ferry, near the mouth of Wills Creek, and I visited them during their illness, and know that their were confirmed cases of bilious fever, and that they were relieved by Dr. Ellison as above stated &c. PETER WAGNON. GEORGIA, Pike County. I do hereby certify that my wife has been for several years, subject to a severe pain in her back, extending to her shoulders; and about the 15th of December 1835, Dr. Z. Ellison spent a night with me, and prescribed for the pain in her back and side, which had been unusually severe for the last two weeks, but by following his directions, she has been entirely relieved. Given under my hand, this 26th January, 1837. J. R. CULPEPER. GEORGIA, Butts County. This is to certify that in the fall of 1834, I was attacked with Rheumatism, in the back and hips, which I was unable to turn in the bed for eight or ten days, at which time Dr. Z. 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JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1837.

NO. 18.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT.
50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the subscription received for less than one year in advance, and no subscription discontinued in arrears; and no subscription discontinued in arrears, unless at the option of the publisher.
Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each subsequent week. For longer advertisements, the price will be made on application. Advertisements for six or twelve months, at a discount will be made on advertisements.

GOODS.

WE acknowledge ourselves under obligations to our friends and customers for the liberal support they have extended to us, and respectfully beg leave therefore to request the attention of the public to our **STOCK OF GOODS**, being directly from NEW-YORK. We enter into a detail of the articles contained therein, suffice it to say, that it is general and embraces a great variety of **WINTER GOODS;** the largest and most complete assortment ever before offered in this place. Being recently located we will offer Goods as cheap as can be afforded in this market. We invite come and examine.
WHITE, WOODWARD & Co.
Jacksonville, May 11, 1837.—4f.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED TO the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on the 19th April, 1837, a negro man named GREEN, between twenty-five and thirty years of age; about six feet high and very stout built, yellow complexioned, has large whiskers. He says he was stolen conveyed off some time since, by a man named Ivens, from Elbert Hiber, living in Pickens County, Ala.
The owner of the above named slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; or he will be dealt with according to law.
FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.
April 20, 1837.—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 SANCHEO, and says he belongs to Alley Pollard, Autauga, County, Alabama—about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his eye. The owner is requested to come forward pay charges and take him away.
Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.
January 5th, 1837.—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 said he belonged to a man by the name of Samuel Puckett. He says he belongs to Samuel Perkins, has two fore-teeth out below, and his upper teeth very wide apart, about five feet high and dark complexion, though not very black. He says his master bought him of a Mr. Tompson of Bedford County Virginia, and he took him while on his way to Mississippi.
The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.
FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.
January 28, 1836.—2f.

NOTICE.

The above negro who has heretofore called his name Tom, now says that his real name is JIM; and that instead of the names he has heretofore given, his master is a Mr. Branford, an elderly man who has one eye out, and wears a piece of green silk over the eye that is out. His master he says, lives within six miles of Erie, Benton County, Ala. He says that another negro named David, ran away at the same time he did, who was taken up and lodged in Mobile Jail.
FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.
May 4, 1837.

To Cotton Growers.

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, and of the Northern States, and with the least expense, and hope by a strict adherence to their sense and interest, to gain a share of public confidence.
NICHOLS, POOR & HALL.
No. 44.
The Talladega and Jacksonville papers will be sent the above four insertions, and forward their accounts.

LOST.

ON the 29th March, one large bay-horse, sixteen hands high, six or seven years old, thin in the collar, left hind foot white, marked with a red dot, and with about half worn round his neck; he may probably have a small white mark on his forehead. Any person delivering said horse to the Talladega, shall be liberally rewarded. Information thankfully received.
RUFUS M. MYNATT.
April 20, 1837.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

POETRY.

THE VOICE OF SPRING.
There is a voice on the river,
A voice in the vale,
In the leaflets that quiver
In the rust of the gale,
In forests, on mountains
Its music is heard;
And silvery fountains
Awake at its word,
And feathery singers are out on the wing,
For nature revives at the voice of the Spring.

"Awaken, awaken!
Leaf, river and tree;
Your chains I have shaken,
Again ye are free;
Soon founts shall be gushing
With musical streams,
And flowers be blushing
With the bright hues of dreams,
And jewels of beauty on earth I will fling,
For nature shall bloom at the coming of Spring."

There's life in the waters,
There's light in the skies,
Spring's flower-crowned daughters
In beauty arise;
O'er earth they are flinging
Their spells of delight,
And roses are springing
From the tears of the night,
There's a change and a glory on earth's meanest thing
For nature blooms bright at the voice of the Spring.

MARIANNE DES HAYES.

The following story is extracted from "The Female Revolutionary Plutarch," a work published some years ago, which gives many striking portraits of the victims and agents of the reign of terror in France, the consequences of which will long be remembered in Europe.
Among the many other persons whose ashes reposed in its vicinity were those of Marianne des Hayes: she had particularly manifested a determined resolution not to survive those dreadful scenes and the loss of every thing that made life supportable. On account of her youth, her beauty, her accomplishments, her misfortunes, and her fortitude, she had excited uncommon interest, universal compassion, and a well merited admiration.

The French Revolutionary assassins, calling themselves Republicans, had murdered in one day her grandfather and grandmother, two brothers and a sister, with her husband. She had been driven out of her paternal dwelling, which the assassins of her family seized and occupied without molestation. All these terrible disasters overtook her before she was fourteen. In vain did she look for consolation in religion, for the support of friends, or the piety of the public. The churches were all shut, the priests all banished or murdered. All who esteemed her, or only knew her parents and relatives, had shared their fate; and the calamities, which oppressed every class of society hardened the hearts of even the most tender. Selfishness, fear, or apathy, excluded all other feelings. Those who were encompassed with gibbets and executioners, with robbers and assassins, with famine, death, and desolation, cared but little for any other individuals than themselves, or rather, were indifferent to every thing, even to their own existence. They all numbered their days like respited criminals, over whose head the sword of the law was suspended by a hair, and whom if threatened to strike every moment.

Thus situated, poor Marianne presented herself before these sanguinary Judges, by whose ferocity she had become a solitary, hopeless, destitute, and almost starving outcast of society. These barbarians had, after a sitting of three hours, just sentenced 30 individuals to be guillotined and 132 to be shot. They were going to dine in peace, with their accomplices, tools, and prostitutes, when Marianne called out to them: "Citizens, for charity's sake, accept of one more victim! You have already despatched my grand-parents, my parents, my brothers, my sisters and relatives. Of three generations of my family, I am the only survivor! What can I do alone in the world? I detest myself in the universe. Put a period to my wretchedness. For humanity's sake condemn me to death!" It was on her knees and bathed with her tears, that she thus addressed them. Courchand, one of the judges, and the most humane of these monsters, observed that she was too young for their tribunal. "O," said she, "you have executed many much younger, why should you spare me; only tell me by what act I can merit death, I shall perpetrate it instantly!" "Well," answered President Parien, ironically, "if you call out *Vive le Roi*, your business shall be done at once, you shall soon be despatched." The Halt immediately surrounded with her voice, crying out: "*Vive le Roi, Vive le Roi, Vive le Roi!*" "Carry her to the Guillotine with the other rebels and fanatics," said Parien to the gens d'armes. "O, how happy you make me," retorted Marianne. "God be praised! I shall no longer see or suffer from these enormities." She flew towards the scaffold, embraced the executioner, and begged him eagerly to let her die first. "I am," said she, "the most miserable being on earth, and shall be the most happy in heaven! In half a minute her head was separated from the body, and she was a corpse.

Before she went to the tribunal, she had distributed among other distressed orphans every thing she had, even part of her wearing apparel, preserving only enough to cover her decently. According to a whole length portrait of her, exhibited at Lyons in 1796, she was rather tall and grown for her age, with blue eyes, a roman nose, fair hair, and an elegant shape. Her face, if not flattered by the artist, was one of the most handsome of her sex, expressive of melancholy, but also of resignation.

QUEER DOINGS IN MEMPHIS.

We find it stated in the Gazette of that place, that for some days, Memphis has been the scene of no inconsiderable excitement. On Saturday week a certain Mrs. Smith an open and abandoned prostitute, and a violent and ungovernable woman, undertook to cowhide a highly respectable widow lady of this town, for having expressed the opinion that she harbored one of her negroes. This fiend, in the shape of a woman, followed the lady through the street, and had the latter not sought refuge in a store, the intended castigation would probably have at least been attempted. The indignation of the community was justly excited, and there can be no doubt that the guilty wretch deserved a very high and exemplary punishment. On Saturday night a crowd of respectable gentlemen repaired to the house of Mrs. Smith for the purpose of executing some sort of vengeance or finding certain gentlemen who were known to be on rather intimate terms with Mrs. Smith, and who were suspected of having countenanced her in the outrageous attack upon an unpretending female. During the attack upon the house, one gentleman received a heavy load of shot in his thigh, which shattered the bone, and produced a wound, of which the termination is extremely doubtful—house was razed to the ground.

On Sunday morning the lamentable accident of the preceding evening was freely spoken of, and being generally known; produced immense excitement. It was fearful to see the gathering elements of the storm. The people, however, assembled in public meeting at Johnson's tavern, and adopted resolutions approving the proceedings of the evening before, determining to place the obnoxious individuals in a boat without an oar and sent them adrift in the middle of the Mississippi; and appointing at the meeting a committee to carry the resolution into effect. The sentence was executed, and a little more than the sentence; for an individual who was not named in the meeting, but who had been heard to express a determination to defend his employer (one of the condemned) after considerable ill-treatment, was put aboard the boat, that he might do faithful service to his master. The most respectable citizens of the town were engaged in this affair. The result was indeed mild—too mild for the offenders—but the means were dangerous, and of questionable propriety.

We forbear to make further remarks at this time. We feel it our duty to say, however, that in cases of imminent danger, where the public is likely to suffer, materially by the existence of an evil which cannot be immediately removed by law, as in such case an individual might protect himself; so may and ought a community to do.—But to carry the principle further than this is going back to a state of lawless violence, in which no community can long exist.

THE MURDER OF SHERIFF MITCHELL.

RANDOLPH APRILS.
Our readers have probably noticed an advertisement in our paper, headed "Cold blooded and atrocious murder," which gives an account of the murder of DAVID L. MITCHELL, late sheriff of White county, by one Joseph W. White. A few evenings since, a man in coarse garb, carrying a gun, and upon the whole, having a very suspicious appearance, stepped into a blacksmith's shop in this place, and made some inquiries with regard to a trip which he said he was making to Texas. A gentleman present, remembering the description given in our paper of Little, arrived at the conclusion that the stranger was the murderer. He stepped to our office, and procured a No. containing the advertisement, and found that it coincided precisely with this man's appearance, except the deformity of the right hand of Little, and this had not been noticed by this gentleman. Upon returning to the smith-shop, where the fellow was sitting on a block, with his rifle across his lap, he discovered that the right hand was tied up in a handkerchief. Without reflecting on the impropriety of such a course until help could be procured, he asked the man his name—he replied that his name was Simpson; he then was asked the cause of his hand being tied up in a handkerchief, when the fellow sprung to his feet and presented his gun. Assistance being likely to be procured, the stranger gave leg-bail immediately—and although he was closely pursued by fifteen or twenty men for several miles, he made his escape, owing to the distance he gained before help could be

hail. As he raised his gun, his hand was discovered to be deformed, and no doubt remains but that he is the identical galloway deserter Joseph W. Little, who is now a fugitive from justice. Our citizens and the people of the surrounding country, would do well to become familiar with his description, and keep a good look out.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn that four young men from this place, who had gone out for the purpose, overtook the same fellow on yesterday morning, 8 or 10 miles below Randolph, immediately on the River. They were in a few paces of him, when he was discovered, and with drawn pistols, they demanded his surrender. He ran—two of them fired their pistols at him, and pursued him through the woods on their heels. Meeting with so many obstacles, they could not overtake him, until he reached the bluff on the river under which he secreted himself, and they never could find him.

NEWSPAPER READERS.

How endless is the variety of newspaper readers—and how hard it is to satisfy their wants.—Mr. A. believes shall discontinue his paper, because it contains no political news—and B. is decidedly of opinion that the same sheet dabbles too freely in the political movements of the day. C. does not take it because it is all on one side—and D. whose opinions it generally expresses, does not like it because it is not severe enough upon the opposition. E. thinks it does not pay due attention to fashionable literature—and F. cannot bear the silly notions of idle writers. G. will not suffer a paper to lie upon his table which ventures an opinion against slavery—and H. never patronizes one that lacks moral courage to expose the evils of the day. I. declares he does not want a paper filled with the hedge-podge proceedings and doings of Congress and the Legislature—and J. considers that paper best which gives the greatest quantity of such reading. K. patronizes papers for the light and lively reading which they contain—and L. wonders that the press does not publish Dewey's sermons, and such other "solid matter." M. will not even read a paper that does not expose the evils of sectarianism—and N. is decidedly of the opinion that the pulpit and not the press should meddle with religious dogmas.—O. likes to read police reports—and P., whose appetite is less morbid, would not have the papers in which these silly reports are printed, in his house. Q. likes anecdotes—and R. wont take a paper that publishes them. S. says that murders and dreadful accidents ought not to be published in the papers—and T. complains that his miserable paper gave no account of that highway robbery last week. U. says the type is too small—and V. thinks it is too large. W. stops his paper because it contains nothing but advertisements—and all X. wants of it is to see what is for sale. Y. will not take the paper unless it is left at the door before sunrise—and Z. declares he will not pay for it, if left so early that it is stolen from his domicile before he is up. And last of all, comes the compliments of some of the ladies, who declare the paper is uninteresting, because it does not every day contain a list of marriages, just as if it were possible for the poor printers to marry people whether they will or not.—N. Bed. Gaz.

Rich Men's Wages.—Two neighbors met, one of whom was exceedingly rich, and the other in moderate circumstances. The latter began to congratulate the first on his great possessions, and on the happiness he must enjoy; and ended by contrasting it with his own condition. "My friend," said the rich man, "let me ask you one question, would you be willing to take my property, and take the whole care of it for your board and clothing?" "No! indeed." "well, that is all I get."

The New York Star says there are more than 2,000 Mechanics out of employment at present in that city. The Journal of Commerce says that no building is planned in the city, in Brooklyn, or the neighborhood.

A lot of ground at Brooklyn, near South Ferry, which sold last fall for \$4000, was knocked off on Monday at \$1700.—N. Y. Sun.

The Post Master General has issued proposals to establish a daily Mail between Philadelphia and Halifax N. C. from Halifax to Wilmington, until the railroad is finished, (says the Norfolk Herald) there will be a line of stages; and from Wilmington to Charleston, a line of steam boats; both of which, we learn, will be ready to go into operation by the time contemplated to commence the daily arrangement of the mail.

The Bank of the State of Georgia, on Friday last, declared a Dividend of four per cent. for the last six months being at the rate of Eight per cent per annum.

The East Boston Sugar Refinery is said to be the most extensive establishment of the kind in the world. Some idea of its extent

may be formed from the fact that sixteen tons a day are here refined. It has been in operation about six months—the work is done by experienced hands from Europe, and the article is said to be of the best quality.

There are two men living on White river bearing the names of "Drybread" and "Nosop." They cannot live very far from Mr. Starvation.

The most foolish thing in the world.—To bow before the rich till you're unable to stand straight before an honest man.

PAY THE MECHANIC—NEVER MIND THE SCARCITY.—A culpable mode of doing business among many rich men, almost always obtains, the moment there is any scarcity in the money market. When a mechanic presents his bill, they turn him off with—"Can't pay now,—don't know when this pressure will end," etc.—forgetting that the amount is all important to him—either to support his family, or to enable him to get on with his business contracts. It may be more consequence to him to have his pay promptly, than to his employer to get a discount of thousands and thousands of dollars. If there is to be a pinch, let the rich capitalists squeeze one another—and not the industrious, frugal mechanic, who has no chance of defending himself against such serious injustice from overgrown nabobs.
Phil. Mirror.

GLEANINGS FROM THE FESTIVAL.

We wish we had room for lots of the good things said at the Booksellers' Festival, in New York. As it is, we will glean a few leaves scattered by the workers of the press. Among the regular toasts were these: "The Invention of Letters.—Their author lost in obscurity, that mankind might not be led into idolatry.

Editors of the Periodical Press.—Guardians of our literature, sentinels upon the watch-tower of our liberties—they wield a power which may dethrone a monarch or elevate a people.

The Booksellers of Boston.—Their notions about books and trade, and good dinners, were amazingly cute and clever.

The Booksellers of Philadelphia.—The exchange list we now offer them—their drafts upon its contents shall meet with a liberal allowance.

Printing.—The only black art whose exercises raises man to a superior order of intelligence, and whose magic creates and destroys airy palaces of thought.

Mr. Blanchard, of the house of Carey, Lea & Co., being called upon when the Philadelphians were toasted, replied for them in the handsomest manner, and gave—

New York.—Her resources boundless, in no more more so than her literature. The enterprise of her booksellers has and will continue to develop them.

From Matthew Carey.—May this enlightened and growing people continue to afford such patronage to literature as will justify liberal publishers in remunerating literary labours.

From the Columbus Sentinel.

When Nich. Biddle bought out the Insurance Bank, it was said by the advocates of the United States Bank that now money would be plenty; that every man of good credit, who could give responsible endorsers, would be accommodated, and money might be had for the asking for.—Well, Nich. has bought the Bank, and crisis has come; and now, if ever, is the time to be liberal. What is the Insurance Bank doing? Throwing her wealth abroad? Not a dollar! Old Nich has given the word to contract the strings; and a contraction must ensue. He wants to sell his drafts on Europe at four eight, twelve and eighteen months, and the market must be made tight to produce the result. The only thing we hate about the matter is, that Georgians can be so duped as not to see how arrantly they are played upon.

The Natchez Courier states that the Alabama and Mississippi rail road company, against which such an outcry has been made, is perfectly solvent—that the notes presented at the bank are said to be promptly redeemed, and that there is no ground for apprehension.

The King of the French is about to despatch a vessel to St. Helena, to bring home the remains of Napoleon—the English government having consented to this step.

Louis Philippe has had a bullet-proof coach made, lined with sheet iron, the windows being so narrow that a person sitting on the back seat cannot be hit except fired at from the window.

REMARKABLE ANAGRAM.—Pilate's question to our Saviour, "What is truth?" in the Latin vulgate stands thus—Quid est veritas? These letters transposed make, Est ver qui adest. "It is the man before thee."

THE REPUBLICAN

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MAY 18, 1837.

We are authorized to announce Hon. REUBEN CHAPMAN as a candidate for...

ability of a call session of the Legislature to be daily becoming more strong, which...

We received the first number of the MOBILE... A weekly newspaper, devoted to Religion, Education, Literature, and general intelligence...

Such universal pecuniary embarrassments now exist throughout our country, in all...

if we look back upon the course of things for time past, how strange and fearful does it seem...

was rumored here a few days since, that the Legislature of Mississippi had passed a stop law...

will be seen by a communication from the Nashville Union, signed "No Slaves," and the statement of the Cashier of the Farmer's Bank of Chatauchee...

believe the pressure has been occasioned by bank issues and speculation, compare the cry for more banks...

The editor of the Athens Courier, in his paper of May 5th, seems to be surprised at, and not properly understand the meaning and intention of some remarks...

The editor asks, "would our Republican friend join in with the Bank monopolists in an unholy crusade against the Constitution and best interests of his adopted State?"

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that there can be no legal interference by the Legislature; therefore

Resolved, That we recommend the Governor of this State not to convene the Legislature until its annual session.

On motion of Col. Bagby, the proceedings of the meeting were directed to be signed by the Chairman, and countersigned by the Secretary and published.

JOHN LOWRY, CHM. J. B. WATTS, Sec'y. The following project of a law was submitted to the consideration of the meeting held at the Court House on Saturday last...

to discount on the same, in the same manner that the State institutions may do.

The Nashville Banner of the 1st June contains a long article, the object of which is, to show that the banks in the south and west must either "suspend specie payments or oppress and ruin the country."

Another large failure—the lion of the Cotton Monopolists—Burr, Watt & Co. Mr. Burke, you may know, is President of the Union Bank here.

The St. Louis steamboats will all lay up on their return, so little business have they to do.

The news of the Mexican squadron you have already seen. Nothing else of moment to communicate, except that the Banks are offering and paying 2 1/2 per cent for specie.

There are rumors in circulation in relation to the affairs of the Bank of Yeatman, Woods, & Co., which are calculated greatly to alarm and mislead those who hold our paper.

At our last Circuit Court, a man who for several years has been strolling through the country, stealing, was convicted for breaking a house of Arnold Cox and taking therefrom nine hundred dollars in cash.

Invitation to Trade: THE Subscriber would tender his sincere thanks to a liberal community for the patronage he has already received.

Dry Goods: Staple, Fancy, Clothing, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c. Hard-ware & Cutlery.

Blank Deeds: For sale at this Office. WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Planter's Hotel, WEST WETUMPKA, Alabama. J. D. HYPHREYVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public...

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 fashions of the North and East.

FAMILY GROCERIES: VIZ: Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Tobacco, Raisins, &c. &c. THOMAS FAYETTE.

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...

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

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

ISOTAPIC SYSTEM: He has put himself to considerable trouble to become fully acquainted with the Thompsonian System of medicine.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW: Having settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. he tends his professional services to the public.

CONDITIONS: THE JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN, will be published every Thursday, on a large imperial sheet of good paper, at Two Dollars and fifty cents in advance.

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

CONDITIONS: THE JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN, will be published every Thursday, on a large imperial sheet of good paper, at Two Dollars and fifty cents in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year.

LIVING WITHIN THE MEANS.

CONCLUDED.

At that moment, Mrs. Fulton, was announced. The man was hurried out, and the shawl thrown gracefully over the arm of the sofa. "My dear Mrs. Fulton," said the lady, "I have been expecting you to call and see me, I remember your promise."

often have to go two or three times before I can find a lady at home. I should be better off than I am now. To be sure, it is but small sums that are due to us; but my husband used to say that ought to be paid right away, because they don't go upon interest, like larger ones.

its swelling sails and gay streamers, that moves so lightly over the rippling waters, struggles freely against the rushing wind and foaming wave. Prostrated as Frank might be considered, he had attained no success beyond what every industrious, capable young man may attain, who, from his first setting out in life, scrupulously limits his expenses and his avarice.

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

GEORGIA, DeKalb County. I do hereby certify, that sometimes, Physicians called a disease of the Liver, so that in a few hours I was in a state of intense suffering. The advice of my neighbours, Dr. James Buys, was called in, and in a few days the seat of my business, and I can safely say that in 2 weeks I did in six months with the same disease in a regular attack, where I was attended by a Regular Physician.

That's just now what I said, ma'am, at the poor than justice. If I was paid for all the time I have wasted in waiting upon the rich, sometimes for clothes, sometimes for pay, for I

self, they are often vain and lies; but the do

must be convenient to their office.

March 23d, 1836. -6. THOMAS WILSON.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County. I do hereby certify, that my brother was afflicted with what the Doctors called Hepatitis, or liver complaint. A medical aid, and attended him regularly for about two months, under whose treatment he continued to improve, and in this condition he continued to live (living in S. C.) having heard of Dr. J. Buys' cures, was placed under his care; at which time his face, but in a short time he was perfectly cured, and in as good health as any man. Given under my hand, this 10th day of May, 1833.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1837.

NO. 19.

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

in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the subscription received for less than one year in advance; and no subscription discontinued unless arrears are paid, unless at the option of the subscriber.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each subsequent week. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first week, and 1.00 for each subsequent week. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden accordingly. A discount will be made on advertisements of six or twelve months.

NOTICE.

WE acknowledge ourselves under obligations to our friends and customers for the liberal support they have extended to us, and respectfully beg leave to request the attention of the public to our **STOCK OF GOODS**, arriving directly from NEW-YORK. We enter into a detail of the articles contained therein, suffice it to say, that it is general and embraces a great variety of

WINTER GOODS;
the largest and most complete assortment ever before offered in this place. Being recently located we will offer Goods as cheaply as can be afforded in this market. We invite you to come and examine.

WHITE, WOODWARD & Co.
Jacksonville, May 11, 1837.—t.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on the 19th April, 1837, a negro man named GREEN, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, about six feet high and very stout built, yellow complexioned, with large whiskers. He says he was stolen away from some time since, by a man named Ivens, from Elbert Hilder, living in Pickens county, Ala.

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

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.
April 20, 1837.—t.

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

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.
January 5th, 1837.—t.

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 said he belonged to a man by the name of Samuel Puckett; now says he belongs to Samuel Perkins; has two fore teeth out below, and his upper teeth very wide apart, about five feet high and dark complexion, though not very stout. He says his master bought him of a Mr. Simpson of Bedford County, Virginia, and he 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.—t.

To Cotton Growers.

THE undersigned having purchased an interest in Messrs Clark & Peters' extensive Warehouse in this place, offer their services as **Receiving & forwarding Agents** for country friends, and solicit a share of patronage. They will also ship Cotton for the country Cotton planters, at the shortest notice, and in the Northern States, and with the least expense, and hope by strict adherence to their duty and interest, to gain a share of public confidence.

NICHOLS, POOR & HALL.
April 20, 1837.

ARSONDIO

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

RUFUS M. MYNATT.
April 20, 1837.

JOB PRINTING.

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

POETRY.

From the Watchman.

Addressed by a mother to her sleeping infant, whose father is interperate.
Sleep on, sleep on, my lovely babe,
In peaceful slumbers rest;
Thou little know'st the griefs that rend
Thy mother's breast.

May guardian angels round thee wait,
In robes of heavenly white,
To keep thee from that dreadful wo,
That sad and baleful blight,

Which crushed thy mother's youthful hopes
Just opening into bloom;
For bitter are the pills that mark
Her passage to the tomb.

Thou art smiling now, my sleeping child,
Then, why in sorrow clad,
Is she who views thy infant form?
Oh! why is she so sad!

Alas thy father casts away
From him as little worth,
A wife's fond love, so pure, so deep,
To enjoy a drunkard's mirth.

The snow is falling thick and fast,
The winds are howling loud;
And much I fear will wrap thy sire
In cold and snowy shroud.

My daughter little hast thou known
A father's tender love,
That heart is hard which used erewhile
With sympathy to move.

A mother's love not long thou'lt know,
For soon her form will lie
Beneath the silent valley's clod,
Where hollow night winds sigh.

Sad, sad and sickening is the thought,
That when I'm in the tomb;
Thou'lt roam'er earth an orphan child,
Without a friend or home.

Then with my latest breath I'll pray,
Till heart shall fail and life,
That ne'er thou'lt feel that woful curse
To live a drunkard's wife.

Female Seminary, Norfolk city, August 1,

THE ORIGIN OF THE SPECIE CIRCULAR.

Before giving reasons which made it the duty of the President to direct that the order should be issued, we give quotations from the speeches of Daniel Webster, made in Congress in 1816.

At that time, it must be recollected, Mr. Webster was the sturdy opponent of the United States Bank. Then Mr. Webster said: "This Government has a right in all cases, to protect its own revenues, and to guard them against defalcation by bad or depreciated paper." Again, he says: "THE ONLY POWER WHICH THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT POSSESSES OF RESTRAINING THE ISSUES OF THE STATE BANKS, IS TO REFUSE THEIR NOTES IN THE RECEIPTS OF THE TREASURY."

Mr. Webster was not content with pointing out what the Government might do to protect the public revenue, and restrain the excessive issues of the State Banks, but he pointed out the duty of the Government. He said:

"It is easy for a portion of the people to imagine that the Government may properly continue to receive depreciated paper, because they have received it, and because it is more convenient to obtain it than to obtain other paper, or specie. BUT ON THESE SUBJECTS IT IS THAT GOVERNMENT OUGHT TO EXERCISE ITS PECULIAR WISDOM AND CAUTION. IT IS BOUND TO FORESEE THE EVIL BEFORE EVERY MAN FEELS IT, AND TO TAKE ALL NECESSARY MEASURES TO GUARD AGAINST IT, ALTHOUGH THEY MAY BE MEASURES ATTENDED WITH SOME DIFFICULTY, AND NOT WITHOUT TEMPORARY INCONVENIENCE."

During the same session, but not in the same speech, Mr. Webster said: "No nation had a better currency than the United States. There was no nation which had guarded its currency with greater care; for the framers of the Constitution, and those who enacted the early statutes, were hard money men.—They had felt, and therefore duly appreciated, the evils of a paper medium. They therefore sedulously guarded the currency of the United States from debasement. THE LEGAL CURRENCY OF THE COUNTRY WAS GOLD AND SILVER COIN. This a subject into which Congress had run into no folly." Having given the authority of Mr. Webster, as to the right of the Government to protect its revenues, its power over State banks to check excessive issues of paper by them, and the duty of the Government to foresee evil, and to adopt measures to ward it off, before every man feels it, although it may be attended with inconvenience, we will give but a shadow of what existed at the time the specie circular was issued, and which called it forth.

Gen. Jackson saw that the public domain was rapidly passing out of the hands of the Government—in exchange for the legal currency of the country? I do not know.

bank credits, bank notes, bank facilities, checks, and drafts.

We will give a few samples of what was received at the land offices, as follows: At Little Rock, in Arkansas, there was received in the month of April last, \$38,598, in the following description of money, viz: Consolidation Association of Planters, Louisiana; Agricultural Bank of Mississippi; Natchez; Commercial Bank, New Orleans; Planter's Bank, Natchez; Union Bank of Tennessee; Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, N. Orleans; Union Bank, Louisiana; Bank of the United States; State Bank of Alabama; Louisiana State Bank; Bank of Louisiana; New Orleans Canal and Banking Company; Commercial and Rail Road Bank, Vicksburg; Grand Gulf Rail Road Bank; Bank of Orleans; specie only \$2,503.93.

The receipts at the same place (Little Rock) for the month of June were \$83,215. This was received in the notes of the Planter's Bank at Natchez; the notes of the banks in the city of New Orleans; Grand Gulf Rail Road and Vicksburg Rail Road Banks; State Bank of Alabama; Union Bank of Tennessee; and in specie, only six hundred dollars!

We will now go to another quarter of the country, and see what the receiver received there. We select that at Fort Wayne, Indiana. This gentleman made a deposit in bank, the receipt for which was received in Washington on the 8th day of July, (as shown by documents in the journal of the select committee,) three days before the specie circular was issued. That deposit amounted to the enormous sum of \$540,450, and consisted as follows: Of the notes of the State Bank of Indiana; of the Cincinnati; of other Banks in the State of Ohio; Pittsburg banks; other Pennsylvania

banks; and the same amount, that these enormous sums were received in notes of the city banks at N. Orleans; that they were actually at a depreciation, the same banks which issued them seeking and purchasing specie to replenish their vaults, at a premium of from one and a half to two per cent. That this kind of traffic was rapidly increasing, is evident from the money received at Fort Wayne in July, and sent to be deposited in bank in August, which we give as we found it in a public document:

United States Bank notes	55,620
State Bank, Indiana	31,000
Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co.	9,235
Franklin Bank, Cincinnati	10,063
Commercial bank, do.	11,655
Lafayette bank, do.	5,555
Dayton bank	1,215
Hannilton bank	2,425
Clinton bank, Columbus	3,715
Franklin bank do.	2,615
Pittsburg and Pennsylvania banks	12,110
New York banks	61,900
Michigan banks	110,860
Urbanna banking Co.	5,350
Illinois State bank	1,500
Wheeling and Virginia banks	6,250
Louisville bank	975
Bank of Xenia	1,090
Belmont bank, St. Clairsville	630
Miami Exporting Company	4,555
Maryland banks	150
Ohio banks	12,735
Drafts on New York Banks	51,149
Michigan banks	13,073
Indiana banks	26,016
Ohio banks	2,427
Cincinnati banks	3,000
Bank Metropolis	2,400
	\$373,961

It was the specie order alone which checked a still further increase of exchanging the public land for checks and drafts drawn by whom, and upon whom, no one knows; and the notes of banks, some of which are reported to have suspended specie payments already. But for the specie order, there cannot remain a doubt in the mind of any one at all conversant with the subject, that before this we should have scores of broken banks, and millions of their notes and checks and drafts of broken merchants in the Treasury, which would make a fine exhibit to the next Congress of unavailability funds; we should then have Mr. Webster reiterating his doctrines of 1816 which we have quoted.

No wonder the banks, and those interested in them; clamor for a repeal of the specie order, when it closes so important a channel for putting their notes into circulation and keeping them out, as the land offices afforded.

When Gen. Jackson saw the abuse of the indulgence which had grown up from custom, in receiving paper for lands, he looked at the act of 1800, which is now one of the statutes of the land, which requires payments for public lands to be made in evidences of public debt, or cash only.

The only exception which has been made to that act since, has been to permit certificates of the Treasurer of the United States and land scrip to be received in payment of lands also.

The Constitution requires that the President shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and in the issue of the specie circular, he but performed the duty required of him by the constitution.—Globe.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The disorders of the times are owing to the misgovernment of General Jackson and the perpetration of abuses by his successor. This allegation meets the eye on almost every page of the newspaper press; possibly it may be transcribed, and fixed on the memorable page of history. Yet it were desirable, for the sake of truth, that it should be first more clearly demonstrated; for, whatever may be the value of money, truth retains its sterling impress. Those who affirm it may be under a strong conviction; but there are strong minds of an opposite opinion, and this alone calls for a more sparing use of invective and crimination. Moderation upon disputable questions is the unfailing concomitant of sound judgment. Since fomenting an illusion will neither pay our debts nor prosper our fortunes, it were better to send our bucket to the bottom of the well, and see if truth will come up. By a close examination of what passes under our eyes we may arrive at some conclusions that have a more general bearing. Therefore, let us begin at home. A radius of five miles from the City Hall will sweep over an area of 50,000 acres. Deducting from this a circle of a radius of one mile to cover the city ten years ago, say 2,000 leaves 48,000 acres; one fourth off for the water and we have 36,000 acres, which ten years ago were valued at an average of not 100 per acre, or 3 1/2 millions of dollars the whole. This tract of land has been passing from hand to hand, and its average value of over 1500 dollars per acre, or 50 millions of dollars for the whole. A radius of ten miles from the City Hall will sweep an area of 200,000 acres; deduct the lower area of 50,000 acres, leaves 150,000 acres—once-fifth off for water, and we have 120,000 acres, which ten years ago were valued at an average of less than 50 dollars per acre, say six millions in the whole. The present or recent value has been estimated at an average of over \$400 per acre, or fifty millions in the whole. Here, then, are 2 1/2 millions mounted up to 100 millions. This, it is true, is a somewhat crude approximation, yet an examination of the subject upon more minute data, for which there is not room here, would, it is believed, prove the estimate to be no exaggerated. The addition here shown of over 90 millions to 9-12 millions, is mainly independent, it will be perceived, of what constituted, strictly, city property in New York and Brooklyn ten years ago, and independent of the prodigious enhancement in the value of that property. The magnitude of the amount will be better understood by a comparison with what used to be called wealth. The whole real and personal estate of the city of New York, including the island, was valued in 1824 at 83 millions, and in 1827 at 112 millions.

Now it may be asked, in what does the value of this 156,000 acres consist? It must be obvious, that for the cultivation of cabbages, which is probably the most profitable use to which this land could be turned, it can be worth but a small part of the money. A good cabbage bed requires ten square feet of ground per head; the interest upon this ground at 15 cents per square foot, or \$600 per lot of 25 by 100, is 15 cents, but the cabbage head trimmed and in market is worth but six cents, and full five cents of which must go for labor and manure, especially as much of the land has been ruined by carting the soil off and carting sand on. In what then does this value consist? Clearly in the bare agreement to value it so. This agreement is bolstered up by opinion—opinion gives way before reality, and the whole is discovered to be a bubble. Then it is to be treated as a bubble: not as a bubble confined to this circumference of ten miles, but a bubble extending from—we used to say from Main to Georgia, but we must enlarge our limits—extending from the granite banks on our north-eastern boundary, wherever that may be, to the Rio del Norte on the confines of Mexico proper. All bubbles are inflated by opinion—false opinion becomes contagious, and they increase in magnitude, or explode, according as the contagion spreads or is checked. It should be said, expressly so, for though false opinion may have a great run, it cannot run forever. Opinion cannot change the nature of things, though it may permit the illusion for

a measurably greater or less length of time, that they are changed; moreover, it is the nature of bubbles to become attenuated as their inflation proceeds; their course is onward; if stationary for a moment they vanish.

So much for truth,—bold, startling, disagreeable it may be—but such as it is, we must take it. It is perfectly idle to make wry faces at it any longer; there is no cure but in swallowing it—no restoration to a wholesome state of things but by doctoring for the real disease.

That a bubble, and such a stupendous bubble as this, is to be regarded as a great calamity, no one will deny, and whether the inflation or the explosion occasions the greatest mischief it is difficult to determine. The unequal acquisition of wealth is in itself disadvantage to the society—and is only tolerated as an unavoidable consequence of that security to property which is found to be necessary as a reward for industry and frugality. But wealth acquired without industry, by speculation, by bubbles, is mischievous in itself, in its consequences, and in the example. So is also the tremendous outburst which the explosion of a bubble occasions, sweeping away in its train the fruits of years of patient industry, overturning the innocent with the guilty, and obliterating all distinction between frugality and providence on one hand, and the wildest gambling and extravagance on the other. The authors of such a general wreck cannot be visited with so severe a punishment; and if truth can put his finger on General Jackson, and say, "this is the man," his name will not go down to posterity with a halo of glory. Individuals are not usually held responsible to the public for their private dealings and speculations, so that they do not gamble in a petty way, with dice or cards. But as a bubble is the impetuous of diseased public opinion, those who exercise a control over that opinion, whether official or by the prominence they hold or give themselves, may fairly be brought to the bar. The allegations against General Jackson are that by vetoing the bank, removing the deposits, importing specie, warring with bank notes, and finally refusing to receive them for the public lands, he has impaired confidence, inflicted panics, disordered the exchanges, and made money scarce. Those who believe all this may look upon General Jackson as having exercised his prerogative to the full extent if he has not even overreached it; they may even believe that he has given some pretty hard thrusts at the bubble itself; but before they come to the conclusion that he has worked thereby a serious injury to the country, they must superadd another very important item of faith; they must believe that the more a bubble is inflated, the lighter will be the consequence of its explosion, or they must be ignorant of the nature of bubbles—and believe them capable of acquiring permanence. Many who have looked calmly on, are firmly persuaded that the panics attributed to General Jackson were, in truth, the symptoms of a real cause in speculation, momentarily affected, perhaps, by his movements, like a billious stomach by the swell of mutton chops, far bubbles are of a fragile texture, and always in danger of explosion, but springing, in reality, from a deep-seated disease, rather than the removal of money from one side of the street to the other; that the importation of specie, and forcing it into circulation, was well calculated to give greater stability to the principles of free trade, was, so far as it could be lawfully done, a judicious counteraction of the artificial force constantly exerted by the thousand paper money factories interested in driving it out, or producing that result by forcing their paper in—that checking the issue of paper money at the West was a wholesome, if not lawful, bar to extravagance in speculation—that the disorder in exchange has been owing wholly to the want of that confidence which exists in stable times, when safety depends upon actual wealth, and not as in the present day, upon the circumscribed limit of a man's operations, and is, in short, the result of a well founded general distrust. That the fall of cotton in Liverpool is owing to the refusal of the manufacturers to pay a higher price for it, and finally that the expediency of a controlling bank power resolves itself into the question applicable to all irresponsible despotisms, the advantages of which turn exclusively upon their skill in government and their mercy to the governed, superadding our special objection to bank despotism in the opinion of those who believe the interests of a controlling bank are best promoted at the expense of those controlled by it.

If then the disease we labor under has been truly pointed out, if it be a true bubble resting upon false opinion, it requires the most infatuated partizanship to attribute it to a system of measures which however unlawful have all tended, if they have not been aimed, to give it a fatal stab; as it respects Mr. Van Buren—he cannot with any justice be held responsible for General Jackson's measures. It is not his duty, by unlawful intermeddling, to repair what some may be

REPUBLICAN

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MAY 25, 1837.

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

Meeting convened in Huntsville, on Wednesday 10th inst. disapproved of a called session of the Legislature, by a vote of 69 for and 74 against.

SCHOOL NOTICE

Authorized to state, on the part of those interested, that the Ladies' School of Huntsville, commenced its first course on Monday 1st inst. And further, we are requested to say, that the school will be held in the school house, under the charge of Mrs. Thompson, who takes charge of the school.

question of an editorial convention, we are revived in the late Wetumpka papers. We are personally or be represented at the place named. Considering the numerous and important interests, which they advocate and sustain, we venture to say there is a large class of citizens in the Union, who receive information in proportion to the capital employed, the toil, anxiety and perplexity encountered by editors and publishers.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN

THE PRESSURE—THE CRISIS. is reported in town this morning, that the Executive of this State has issued his proclamation to convene the Legislature on the second Monday next. This exercise of the Executive prerogative has not taken us by surprise, although induced to avow my disposition to question the expediency of the step.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Sumter county, residing in the vicinity of Newstead, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the Legislature ought to be convened as soon as practicable.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to withdraw the army order in relation to receiving specie only for public lands.

LATEST FROM TEXAS. New Orleans, April 24. The schooner Wm. Bryan, we have received our copies of the Telegraph to the 11th inst. These copies corroborate the intelligence of the capture of the schooner Bonny Boat. Capt. Thompson has been received from Matagorda, that information of the capture of the schooner Bonny Boat. Capt. Thompson has been received from Matagorda, that information of the capture of the schooner Bonny Boat.

advancing towards Texas. It will be remembered, according to the latest accounts from Mexico, the movement of the Mexican troops was placed entirely out of the question. From a letter published in the Telegraph, addressed to the Secretary of War, (Mr. Fisher) by Deaf Smith, it appears there has been a skirmish between him and a party of Mexican horsemen. The force under him consisted only of twenty men, and it seems he was proceeding towards Loredo, for the purpose of placing the flag of liberty on the spire of the church at that place.

The weather has been unusually cold in Texas. A severe frost on the night of the 7th inst. killed almost every thing in the garden vegetables; and, what is more, the frost destroyed the cotton, then up, which, from a large proportion in the lower country, must have set off a large quantity of the crops. Two of the oldest hard frosts in Texas.

From the Memphis Enquirer. BRIEF DISCOURSE. TEXT. "There is a way which seemeth right to a man, but the end thereof is death." We hope it will not be deemed sacrilegious to quote here this sublime precept from the Oracle of Divine Truth, as a text to discourse in the manner which follows, although in pertaining, however, to morality.

It may seem right to a man—to neglect paying his debts for the sake of lending or speculating upon his money, but the end thereof is a bad daymaster. It may seem right to a man—to live beyond his income, but the end thereof is wretchedness and poverty.

It may seem right to a man—to attempt to improve upon the fashion of the times, but the end is—disgusting to all sensible folks, and ruin to health, reputation and property. It may seem right to a man—to attempt to gain a livelihood without industry and economy, but the end thereof is—hunger and rags.

It may seem right to a man—to keep cons borrowing of his neighbors, and never will lend, but the end thereof is—very cross neighbor. It may seem right to a man—to be always petting his own fame, but the end thereof is—time does not extend very far.

It may seem right to a man—to trouble his neighbors about his neighbors' business, but the end thereof is—great negligence of his own business. It may seem right to a man—to be constantly slandering his neighbors, but the end thereof is—no body believes any thing he says.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25, 1837. Cotton—Sales yesterday were: 1400 bales Mississippi 12 96 do do 8 100 do do 6 70 do do 6 74 do do 6 59 do do 7 40 do Louisiana 6 364 do N. Alabama [one crop] 7

REVIEW OF THE MARKET FOR THE WEEK. Mobile, April 29. Fair to Choice, Choice. We make no alterations in our Prices Current this week.

ENTERTAINMENT. T. W. HATCHETT, would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT at Rockford, Coosa County, for the accommodation of travellers—his fare will be as good as can be obtained.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Redman G. Stewart, one Sorrel Horse, supposed to be six years old, both hind feet white, blaze face, no dollars.

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

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

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

MOBILE, May 5. There has been no change in the aspect of business since our last. The same dull, inanimate state of affairs continues to hover over us like an incubus. The Governor of the State has been waited on by a committee of gentlemen appointed to visit him at Tuscaloosa—has listened to their representations—and has come to Mobile in person. He arrived here yesterday, and we understand, is anxious to take such steps as the Chief Magistrate of the State ought to take in a crisis like this.

COMMERCE. NEW ORLEANS, April 25, 1837. Cotton—Sales yesterday were: 1400 bales Mississippi 12 96 do do 8 100 do do 6 70 do do 6 74 do do 6 59 do do 7 40 do Louisiana 6 364 do N. Alabama [one crop] 7

REVIEW OF THE MARKET. The River is at a very low stage and continues to fall, 3 to 3 1/2 feet on the Shoals. The steamer Nashville and Cumberland are unable to pass the Shoals, but are reshipping their cargoes. The Columbian arrived on Thursday. Every branch of business is exceedingly dull. Cotton—Stock on hand 1st Oct. last, bales 790 Receipts this week, 276 Received previously, 24,198

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.—n4tf.

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.

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DRY GOODS. Staple, Fancy, Clothing, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c. Hardware & Cutlery. Saddlery, Medicines, Shoes and Boots, Sugar China Ware, Tobacco & Candles, Hats and Caps, Powder & Shot, Guns, &c. &c.

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

With many articles well adapted to the wants of the community, all of which I will sell on liberal terms for cash, or to punctual dealers on time. J. M. MITCHELL. Jacksonville, May 11, 1837.

CONDITIONS. The JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN, will be published every Thursday, on a large imperial sheet, for Three Dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance.

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From the New Yorker. RECOLLECTIONS OF A PORTRAIT PAINTER.

To portray upon ivory the features which will probably grow blank in the dust long before even his fragile tints have faded...

Years have passed since, one morning in the early season, I was aroused from my labors in my studio by the arrival of a visitor.

"I have been able to do so," replied I, a little surprised at his marked confusion.

For a moment he covered his face with his hands. I promised a ready compliance with his wishes, if he would tell me how to proceed.

Once more I went to gaze upon it; and with a throbbing heart I sketched its features.

Months passed by, when I received a request from Lord R. that I would paint a miniature of his young fiancée.

With cold and evident reluctance she allowed him to lead her to her seat.

The next day I was informed that lady Louise G. was too unwell to resume her sitting.

The next spring found me surrounded with the implements of the art I love.

"Shocked beyond expression, I accompanied him to the drawing room; there, extended on a couch, was laid the wreck of the young girl I had seen, but one little year before, in all the 'pride and prodigality' of beauty!

The door flew open, and the visitor entered, I knew him at the first glance.

We noticed a few days ago the conviction, at Fincastle, Va. of two men for passing counterfeit money.

He appeared to see but one object in the apartment—of Lord R's presence he seemed wholly unconscious.

Several days after this Morgan was engaged in a desperate battle at the lower Blue Licks.

It was now midnight. The savage hand after taking all the scalps they could find, left the battle ground.

adds the editor, after a loud laugh, explained to the jailor the secret of her husband's escape.

Wonderful escape from Indians. A HISTORICAL NARRATIVE.

James Morgan, a native of Maryland, married Bryant's Station, in the wilds of Kentucky.

It was on the 15th day of August, 1782; the through the surrounding wood; the tall cane bowed under its influence.

The door was immediately barred, and the next moment all their fears were realized.

By this time, Morgan had secured his child in a bag, and lashed it to his back; then throwing off the arms and leaping to the ground.

The contest over the child now became warm and fierce, and was carried on with knives only.

The Indians in the house, busily engaged in drinking and plundering, were not apprized of the contest in the yard.

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Morning came—the bright luminary of Heaven arose—and still found him seated near the almost expiring embers.

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of the moon, occasionally threw a faint light upon the mangled bodies of the dead.

The satiated animal slowly passed on without noticing him.

Morgan now learned from his wife, that after the Indians had entered the house, they found some place—one of them received a mortal stab and fell; it to be the blood of her husband, she shrieked aloud.

The party of Colonel Logan found Morgan and his wife, and restored them to their friends, their life and their home.

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ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to nought.

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic Certificates, and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati.

This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern & Western States.

The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind.

Dr. Ellison & Buys, have located in Tarapin Valley, near the Cross Roads, (Hall & Lewis' Store).

Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power.

Dr. Ellison & Buys will keep constantly on hand, at their office in Tarapin Valley, a Large Genuine Botanic Medicine.

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CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify, that sometime I was reattacked with what the Regular Physicians called a disease of the Liver.

This may certify to all whom it may concern that my wife was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side; very distressing, with a very high fever.

I do hereby certify, that my sister was violently attacked with pains, first in her legs, which in days became general throughout the whole body.

For the benefit of the afflicted, I do hereby certify that my brother was afflicted with what the Regular Doctors called Hepatitis, or liver complaint.

I do hereby certify, that my son, Marion S. C. was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. Army.

This is to certify, that I have recently employed Dr. Z. Ellison in my family in a case of a long standing ulcer on the leg.

This may certify that my son aged 17 years was severely afflicted, with a settled pain and soreness in breast and head.

To all whom it may concern—I take this method to make known for the benefit of the afflicted, that my health became very bad in the year 1830.

My wife was suddenly and violently attacked with bilious fever, in so much that three days from commencement, there were six of my family (including my wife) prostrated by it.

I do hereby certify that my wife has been for several years, subject to a severe pain in her back, sides extending to her shoulders.

This is to certify that in the fall of 1834, I was taken with Rheumatism, in the back and hips.

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Planter's Hotel. WEST WETUMPKA, Alabama.

J. D. HYMPHREYVILLE, respectfully in-taken the House recently occupied by L. J. Bradford, Esq., and fitted it up for the reception of Company, either transient or permanent.

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.

FAMILY GROCERIES, Vix: Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Tobacco, Raisins, &c. &c.

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

containing fifty or sixty acres, twelve of which are cleared and fit for cultivation.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit until the first of November next will be given—the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

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

Medical School of Flora. "Seize upon the truth wherever found, On Christian or on heathen ground,

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BLANK DEEDS For sale at this Office.

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