

NOVEMBER

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1837.

NO. 42.

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Terms of Advertising.

For each of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines, as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to position or insertion, will be published until forbidden accordingly. A discount will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

TON & FORWARDING

ABERDEEN.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the

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

Storage of Cotton.

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

J. N. LIGHTNER.

WM. MILLER.

N. B. Liberal advances made on Cotton with them, or on Merchandise on Consignment. June 29, 1837.—6m

BARGAINS.

OVER wants bargains from this date until the 1st of December, and get them at the late occupied by Peter Pope, Esq., in Wetumpka, at new cost and charges. Persons wishing to purchase can have them on short credit with good orders.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Wetumpka, July 31, 1837.

The papers in Talladega & Jacksonville, will be above until ordered to stop.

LABORERS WANTED ON

THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL.

The usual wages of the country will be paid and the Company will make payments every day. The hands will be well fed and

to John GAULDING, Manager on the line, the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM.

Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.

Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—1t

The Jacksonville paper will please publish and forward their account to this Office.

Administrator's Notice.

persons are hereby notified, that the estate of John V. Ingram has been this day assigned to the honorable the orphan's court of Benton County. All persons having claims against them for adjustment according to the provisions of the statute in such cases provided.

JOSEPH BROWN.

Adm'r of John V. Ingram dec'd.

Sept. 17, 1837.—4t

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

CHESTER COUNTY.

TAKEN UP BY Levi Huncutt.

a certain Gray Mare, supposed to be seven years old, fourteen hands high, branded on her left side with a figure seven, a white slip on her right hind leg—appraised to forty dollars.

JOHN S. WILSON, CLK. C. C.

Sept. 15th, 1837.—3t

LAND

FOR SALE.

undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract of land containing three hundred and thirty acres, lying immediately adjoining White Benton County. The land is fertile, well fenced, and has a fine dwelling, with a large mill and cotton gin. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on the undersigned from whom they can learn the terms, &c.

JOHN M. NEAL.

Sept. 10, 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 SANCHE, and says he belongs to Alley Pollard, a County, Alabama, about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his eye. The owner is requested to come for him, charges and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.

May 5th, 1837.—4t

Benton Rangers!!!

Like's Company will appear on the public square in the town of Jacksonville on Saturday, in November, next, well equipped as the law directs to answer to the law.

THOMAS T. SHEPARD.

Ord'y Surg't

Sept. 19, 1837.

Benton Rangers!!!

Like's Company of Benton Rangers will appear on the public square in the town of Jacksonville on the 24th Saturday, in November, next, well equipped as the law directs to answer to the law.

By order of

P. B. R. HILLIN, CAPT.

Sept. 19th, 1837.

BLANK ATTACHMENTS

For sale at this Office.

AUTUMN.

Thou art with us. Already we feel the prickles in the morning air. And the stars shine with a peculiar lustre. Shortly, we shall see the rich tints which thou flingest on the woodlands, and then thy russet livery. And if thou art now bright and gay, and beautiful, thou art not less lovely, when thy hazy atmospheres spread a voluptuous softness over nature—when the sun himself is shorn of his beams, and like a pale planet wanders through the sky.

Autumn! with all its fields of ripening corn and its trees laden with fruit, and its vines with the clustering grapes.

Reeling to earth, purple and gushing, and clear sparkling streams, and salmon fishing, and field sports is here.

Out in the Autumn woods! the broad leaf of the Sycamore hath fallen upon the stream, and hath passed on with its tumbling water, or disport them where it has rested against some obstruction. The Buckeye is bare. The maple is golden leaved, save where, is spread on a field of orange, the hectic flush which marks approaching decay, or where the sap is yet faintly coursing, and a delicate green remains. The Oak is deep crimson, and the Gum even of a bloodier hue. Far off on the tall cliff, is the spiraling pine and cedar, in their eternal green.

Out in the Autumn woods! When the leaves are falling, like the flakes in a snowstorm. It is a time for reflection—it is a time for lofty contemplation. The soul is full, it has the capacity to feel, and it gushes forth through the lounge speaks not. And yet it is irresistible, to roam through the Autumn woods and listen to the thousand whispering tongues, which fill the air. The fulness of feeling must be the very merry shout and loud halloo.

We welcome the Autumn. Thou art the dearest to us of the seasons—save the flower month. We hail thy coming snow not as has been our wont. Since thou was last here, we have lost friends; and in thy wailing winds, and out beneath thy sky, and roaming through thy varied gorgeous-liveried woods, our thought shall be turned to their memories.

Louisville Gazette.

From the Vicksburg (Miss.) Sentinel and Express, September 28.

LYNCHING.

This incarnate demon of outrage, violence and blood, still continues to disgrace our unhappy country. It is only a few weeks since humanity was shocked by a most atrocious and revolting outrage, inflicted by these sanguinary spirits of barbarism, the lynchers, on the person of a Mr. Saunders, of Madison county, in this State. These enemies of the peace of society, of order, law, and civilization, dragged this respectable planter from the bosom of his family, and mutilated him in the most brutal manner, maiming him most inhumanly, besides cutting off his nose and ears, and scarifying his body to the ribs. We believe the subject of this foul outrage still drags out a miserable existence—an object of horror and pity. Last week a club of lynchers, amounting to four or five individuals, as we have been credibly informed, broke into the house of Mr. Scott of Wilkinson county, a respectable member of the Bar, forced him out, and hung him dead on the next tree.

We have heard of numerous minor outrages committed against the peace of society, and the welfare and happiness of the country; but we mention these as the most enormous that we have heard of for some months. It now becomes our painful duty, as conductors of a free press, to notice a most disgraceful outrage committed by the lynchers of Vicksburg, on last Sunday, against the majesty of the laws, the honor of our country, the prosperity and happiness of the people. The victim of this cruel and ferocious spirit in this case was a Mr. Grace, formerly of the neighborhood of Warrenton, Va. He was detected in giving free passes to slaves, and brought to trial before Esq. Maxey. Unfortunately for the wretch, either through the want of law or evidence, he could not be punished, and he was set at liberty by the magistrate. The City Marshal, seeing that a few in the crowd were disposed to lay violent hands on the prisoner in the event of his escaping punishment by law, resolved to accompany him to his house. The lynch mob still followed, and the marshal finding the prisoner could only be protected by hurrying him to jail, endeavored to effect that object. The lynchers, however, pursued the officer of the law, dragged him from his house, bruised him, and conveyed the prisoner to the most convenient point of the city for carrying their blood-thirsty designs into execution.

We blush while we record the atrocious deed that in this city, containing more than 5000 souls, in the broad light of day, this aged wretch was stripped and flogged, we believe, without hearing of the lamentation and shrieks of his afflicted wife and children. It is not for this wretch that we would awaken public sympathy, or call down popular indignation against the infernal code by

which he was illegally punished; no we believe him to have been guilty of numerous crimes, for which the laws of our country, if they have not already, ought to provide solitary confinement, if not the punishment of death. We believe him to have been a bad member of society; and we would punish others in the South on their guard, if he should settle in their neighborhood. He is said to be quite grey, having light complexion, blue eyes, and is about fifty years of age.

In the name of Heaven, to what is our country coming? When is the spirit of turbulence, outrage and barbarism to have an end? Are we to dispense with all laws except those of the strongest arm? If the people do not organize, and swear upon the altar of the living God to crush the atrocious spirit of lynchism—to uphold the officers of justice—to sustain at all hazards, the majesty of the laws—the rights and privileges of each and every citizen, no matter how debased, society must be reduced to the most loathsome barbarism, and our free institutions will become a mockery and a bye-word of reproach among the civilized nations of the earth. Why should any man or set of men undertake to trample on the laws of the country? Upon what principle do these enemies to the peace and happiness of society arrogate to themselves the right of dispensing with the laws of the land at pleasure? Why do they outrage the feelings of the community by usurping those sacred functions which belong alone to the sovereignty of the people of Mississippi. If a lynch club is permitted to make and execute laws, what has become of that glorious right of every freeman, trial by a jury of peers, according to the laws of his country.

It is the interest of all who desire to exalt the charter of the State—it is the duty of all who would promote the great cause of civilization and social life, to combine and prostrate this disorganizing, brutal, and unholy spirit. In the name of an insulted community, in the name of the outraged and bleeding genius of liberty, justice and mercy, justice and mercy, we call upon the grand jury of our country to bring to condign punishment the perpetrators of this foul outrage. Now is the time to exterminate this odious, depraved, and brutal spirit. The legal guardians of the public peace are called upon by nine-tenths of the community, by the spirit of humanity, by the solemn obligations of their oaths, by all the noble and patriotic impulses of virtuous and enlightened freemen, to make signal examples of all who have been engaged in this atrocious outrage. Then, then, their deeds will be hailed with acclamation throughout the civilized world, and generations yet unborn will be taught to list their names as benefactors of the human race.

AN INCIDENT AT LA TRAPPE.

The prison, says Wordsworth, to which we doom ourselves, no prison is. There are many instances recorded in which a degree of voluntary suffering has been borne, which, if compulsory, would be scarcely endured by nature. The celebrated monastery of La Trappe presented to the world an example of self-denial and rigor being undertaken and sustained, compared with which the tortures of a dungeon were easy, and the horrors of exile were light, imposed by a resolution which never flagged, and endured with a constancy which nothing can abate.

The Count Albertotti, soon after his retirement from the world, was visited by one of his most intimate and valued friends, but he refused to see him. This model of friendship, unable to endure a perpetual separation, actually entered the monastery, and became a member of the brotherhood. But the Count, during the long remainder of their mutual lives, never once raised his eyes to look at him.

About 150 years ago, there resided at La Trappe a monk who was celebrated even for the ardor of his devotion, and the rigidity of his seclusion. Regular at the altar, at other times always in his cell, he had never spoken to any member of the household during the twenty years he had lived there, and had never once entered the room of a brother. He was an old man, and rapidly declining in health. Though an invalid, and demanded all the relief which carefulness and attention could suggest, still he never was absent from the matutinal services of the chapel, and never allowed himself the least addition to the plain accommodation which he had always employed.

One morning he arose, and found himself much weaker than he had ever felt before. But he did not for a moment think of desisting from the duties of his station, and he went forth before sunrise to attend the usual prayers. It was with difficulty that in returning he reached his cell. Slowly and with tottering steps he entered; closing the door behind him, he stretched himself upon his bed, which, like all the beds of the monastery, was a rough board, with no more

covering than a single blanket. He laid himself down to die, but the monk was mysteriously not at his case. In a few moments the door opened, and the occupant of the cell next to him entered. It was the first time, for twenty years, that any other than the owner had passed that threshold; but the intruder did not seem to be unwelcome. It was a monk who had been a resident at La Trappe for a period scarcely shorter than that of the other; and though always living next to him, and every morning, and every noon, and every evening walking in company with him to the chapel, neither had ever looked upon the other; neither had ever spoken.

He entered the cell, and approached the dying man.

Brother, said he, and the tone of the speaker had a tenderness unusual in that place of mortified affections. Brother, is there aught in which I can minister to your comfort?

The period of comfort and discomfort, answered the other, is for me rapidly passing away. I would raise my thoughts and before me into that Heaven where my spirit will soon repose, but there is one ligament which yet binds me to this sphere, and as I approach my final agony, it seems to become tighter than ever. At my entrance into this monastery, I left behind me, in the world, a much loved brother, involved in the whirlpool of dissipation and sin. The doubts which oppress me as to his situation, if indeed he still lives, are the source of the disquietude which now hangs over me. If a message from me at this time could reach him, I think that it would not be without effect. If you can convey one to him, tell him of the anguish which I feel for his condition; tell him of the infinite importance of religion, implore him, and the speaker, as he grew more excited, raised himself upon his arm, and fixed his eye keenly upon the stranger, by, implore him—yet—stay—pausing and gazing wildly, who are you? 'tis strange, and he drew back and stared with eager doubt upon the other.—That face, I have seen it; yet, no, it is not—

'Tis I! exclaimed the other, it is your brother. A few moments had elapsed after your entrance into this monastery, when, wearied by the joyless pleasures of the world, and smitten by the noble example which you set before me, I resolved to dedicate myself to piety here. I entered the society. Chance assigned me the cell which adjoins yours. Ardent and tender as was the attachment which I felt to you, I determined, in penance of sins, to impose upon myself the hard resolution of never addressing you until the moment of dissolution should arrive to one of us. For more than nineteen years I have heard through the aperture in the wall, your daily prayers for my safety, and your nightly tears for my absence; agonizing as was the effort to repress my emotion, I kept my vow, and was silent. My course is nearly run; the reward is nearly at hand. In silence, we have worked out our salvation upon earth; but we will speak, my dear brother, in Heaven!

The dying man raised his eyes and fixed them faintly on the speaker, then sighed; his brother felt a feeble pressure from the hand which enclosed his. A moment, and there stood but one living spirit in that silent cell.—[N. Y. Mirror.]

A BROKEN HEART.

BY W. IRVING.

It is a common thing to laugh at love stories, and to treat the tales of romantic passions as mere fictions of poets and novelists, that never existed in real life. My observations of human nature have convinced me, that however the surface of the character may be chilled and frozen by the cares of the world and the pleasures of society, there is still a warm current of affection running thro' the depths of the coldest heart, that prevents its being utterly concealed. Indeed I am a true believer in the blind deity, and go to the full extent of his doctrines. Shall I confess it? I believe in broken hearts, and the possibility of dying of disappointed love! I do not however, consider it a malady often fatal to my own sex; but I firmly believe that it withers down many a lovely woman into an early grave.

Man is the creature of interest and ambition. His nature leads him forth into the struggle and bustle of the world. Love is but the embellishment of early life, or a song piped into the intervals of the acts. He seeks for fame, for fortune, for space in the world's thought and dominion over his fellow man. But the woman's life is the history of her affections. The heart is her world, it is there ambition strives for empire, it is there her avarice seeks for forbidden treasure. She sends forth her sympathies on adventure; she embarks her whole soul in the traffic of affections; and it shipwrecked her case is hopeless—for it is a bankrupt of the heart. To a man the disappointment of love may occasion some bitter pangs; it wounds some feelings of tenderness; it blasts some pros-

pects of felicity; but he is an active being—he can dissipate his thoughts in the whirl of various occupations, or plunge into the tide of pleasure; or, if the scene of disappointment be too full of painful association, he can shift his love at will, and taking as it were the wings of the morning, can fly to the uttermost parts of the earth and be at rest.

But woman's is comparatively a fixed and meditative life. She is more the companion of her own thoughts & feelings; and if they are turned to ministers of sorrow, where shall she look for consolation? Her lot is to be wooed and won; and if unhappy in her love, her heart is like some fortress that has been captured and sacked, and abandoned and left desolate.

How many bright eyes grow dim—how many rosy cheeks grow pale—how many lovely forms fade away into the tomb, and none can tell the cause that blighted their loveliness. As the dove will clasp its wings to its side, and cover and conceal the arrow that is preying upon its vitals, so it is the nature of woman to hide from the world the pangs of wounded affection. The love of a delicate female is always shy and silent. Even when fortunate, she scarcely breathes it to herself; but when otherwise she buries it in the recess of her bosom, and there lets it cover and brood among the ruins of her peace. With her desire has failed. The great charm of existence is at an end. She neglects all the cheerful exercises that gladden the spirits, quicken the pulses, and send the tide of life in healthful currents through the veins. Her rest is broken—the refreshment of sleep is poisoned by melancholy dreams—dry sorrows drink her blood, until her enfeebled frame sinks under the last external assault. Look to her after a little while, and you will find friendship weeping over her untimely grave and wondering one, who but lately glowed with all the radiance of health and beauty, should now be brought down to darkness and the worm. You will be told of some wintry chill, some slight indisposition, that laid her low—but no one knew the mental malady that previously sapped her strength and made her so easy a prey to the spoiler.

She is like some tender tree, the pride and beauty of the grove; graceful in its form bright in its foliage, but with the worm preying at its core. We find it suddenly withering, when it should be most fresh and luxuriant. We see it drooping its branches to the earth, and shedding leaf by leaf, until wasted and perished away, it falls even in the stillness of the forest, and as we muse over the beautiful ruin, we strive in vain to recollect the blast or thunderbolt that could have smitten it with decay.

I have seen many instances of woman running to waste and self-neglect, and disappearing gradually from the earth almost as if they had been exalted to heaven; and have frequently fancied I could trace their death through the various declensions of consumption, cold, debility, languor, melancholy until I reach the first system of disappointed love. But an instance of this kind lately told me; the circumstances are well known in the country where they happened, and I shall give them in the manner they were related.

Every one must recollect the tragical history of Emmet the Irish patriot, for it was too touching to be soon forgotten. During troubles in Ireland, he was tried, condemned and executed on a charge of treason. His fate made a deep impression on public sympathy. He was young, so brave; so every thing that we are apt to like in a young man. His conduct until trial too was so lofty and intrepid. The noble indignation with which he repelled the charge against his country—the eloquent vindication of his name—and his pathetic appeal to posterity, in the hour of condemnation—all these entered deeply into every generous bosom, and even his enemies lamented the stern policy that dictated his execution.

But there was one heart whose anguish it would be vain to attempt to describe. In happier days and fairer fortunes, he had won the affections of a beautiful and interesting girl, the daughter of a celebrated Irish barrister.

She loved him with the disinterested fervor of a woman's first and only love. When every worldly maxim arrayed itself against him, when blasted in fortune, disgrace and danger darkened around his name, she loved him more ardently for his sufferings. If then his fate could awaken the sympathy of his foes, what must be the anguish of her whole soul which was occupied by his image! Let those tell who have the portals of the tomb suddenly closed between them and the being most loved on earth, who have sat at this threshold, as one shut out in cold and lonely world from whence all that was most lovely and loving had parted.

But the horrors of such a grave: so frightful, a dishonored! There was nothing for memory to dwell upon, that could sooth the parting—none of those tender, tho' melancholy circumstances, that endear the parting scene—nothing to melt the sorrow into bless-

sell tears, sent like the dews of heaven, to revive the heart in the hour of anguish.

To render her widowed situation more desolate, she had incurred her father's displeasure by her unfortunate attachment and was an exile from the parental roof. But could the sympathy and kind offices of friends have reached a spirit so riven by horror, it would have experienced no want of consolation for the Irish are a people of quick and generous sympathies. The most delicate cherishing attentions were paid to her by the families of wealth and distinction. She was led into society and they tried by all kinds of occupations and amusements to dissipate her grief, and wean her from the tragical story of her lover. But it was in vain. There are some strokes of calamity that scathe and scorch her soul—that penetrate the vital seat of happiness, and blast it never again to put forth the bud or blossom.

She never objected to visit the haunts of pleasure, but she was as much alone there, as in the depths of solitude. She walked about in the sad reverie, apparently unconscious of the world around her. She carried with her an inward woe that mocked at the blandishments of friendship, and heeded not the song of the charmer, charm he ever so wisely.

The person who told me her story had seen her at a masquerade. There can be no exhibition of far-gone wretchedness, more striking and painful, than to meet it in such a scene. To find it wandering like a spectre lonely and joyless, where all around is gay, to see it dressed out in the trappings of mirth and looking so wan and woe-begone, as if it had tried in vain to cheat the poor heart into a momentary forgetfulness of sorrow.

After strolling through the splendid and giddy crowd in an air of utter abstraction, she sat herself down on the orchestra and looking about some time with a vacant air, that showed her insensibility to the scene, she began with the capriciousness of a sickly heart to warble a little plaintive air. She had an exquisite voice, but on this occasion it was so simple, touching, it breathed forth such a soul of wretchedness, that it drew crowd, mute and silent around her, and melted every one into tears.

The story of one so true and tender could not but excite great sympathy in a country so remarkable for enthusiasm. It completely won the heart of a brave officer, who paid his addresses to her, and thought that one so true to the dead, could not prove but true to the living. She declined his attentions, for her thoughts were irrevocably engrossed with the memory of a former lover. He however, persisted in his suit. He solicited not her tenderness, but her esteem. He was assisted by her conviction of her own destitute and dependent situation, for she was existing on the kindness of her friends. In a word, he at length succeeded in gaining her hand, though with the solemn assurance that her heart was utterly another's.

He took her with him to Sicily, hoping that a change of scene might wear out their remembrance of early woes. She was an amiable and exemplary wife, and made an effort to be a happy one; but nothing could cure the silent and devouring melancholy that had entered into her very soul. She wasted away into slow but hopeless decline, and at last sunk into the grave the victim of a broken heart.

MEMORY.—Among the many remarkable qualities of David Crockett was his wonderful memory, of which my friend Col. A., whom he once ran against for Congress, lately gave the following anecdote in proof. "When we began our electioneering campaign," said Col. A., "not being able to speak very well extempore, or rather not at all, I wrote out a speech with great care, and committed it to memory. I delivered this at three several meetings, and was a good deal gratified in believing that it was very well received. I had always spoken first, but at the fourth meeting, which was a very numerous one, Crockett proposed that he should take the lead. He accordingly mounted the stand, and to my utter amazement recited every word of my speech, and only changing very slightly, a sentence or two to suit his own case. I never felt more awkward in my life. My turn to speak came, and my speech was gone; stolen—used up—and I was left without a word to say. And to complete my mortification, the rascal chuckling and laughing as if he had done the very cleverest thing in the world.

CURIOUS HISTORY OF AN OLD TRUNK.—Some years since an old woman became an inmate of Moulton work-house, near this town, bringing with her the whole of her worldly goods, consisting of an old bedstead and a trunk. She died in the work-house, and the parish officers applied to her nearest of kin to ascertain whether they would undertake the expenses incident to her interment, and inherit the old bedstead and trunk or leave the last offices to the parish, who would then claim the property, such as it was to meet the expenses. The natives declined all interference, and the old lady was buried at the cost of the parish. When the Brixton union was formed, the guardians rented pro tempore, the Moulton work-house, taking the property at a valuation. Among this property was the old bedstead and the trunk. The Brixworth union now

having a building of their own, have abandoned the workhouse at Moulton, and last week a sale at public auction took place of the old furniture, including the bedstead and trunk. Here these two venerable articles parted company. Of the purchaser of the bedstead we have no record, but the trunk was knocked down for 2s. Two persons claiming the purchase, it was again put up, and was again knocked down at 2s. 9d. to the wife of a laborer of the parish.

The husband, it seems, had heard strange stories of antique trunks, with secret drawers and hidden treasure, and no sooner did he see his wife's purchase than he sat about minutely exploring all its peculiarities. The wife, who was not haunted by the same golden dreams, saw him strip off the old paper with which it was covered, with despair; he was evidently spoiling her trunk for all such purposes as a respectable trunk is usually devoted to. But the treasure seeker persisted in his search and presently discovered, to his own as well as to his wife's astonishment, a hidden drawer at the side of the trunk, closely packed with upwards of one thousand pieces of gold coin, of the reign of James I. and William II. The parties into whose hands this hidden treasure has so unexpectedly fallen are an industrious and very respectable, although a very poor couple who will not misuse their good fortune.

Northampton Mercury.

THE CRAFT.

The Editor of the Mobile Times thus compliments the Typographical Society. "We have been journeying men, printers; we avow it with pride. It is our glory to be the members of a body of men who, for honesty of feeling, independence of spirit, and intellectual acquirements, have no superiors in society. We belong to an art which has civilized and partially reformed the world, and which still works greater and more beneficial changes in the organization of Governments."

Reported for the National Intelligencer.

INDIAN COUNCIL.—SIGNING THE TREATY.—Yesterday after a long talk by the Indians, a deputation at Dr. Laurie's Church, the treaty entered into between the Hon. Secretary of War, on the part of the United States, and the Sioux deputation, was signed by the contracting parties, in the presence of a very large company of ladies and gentlemen. The terms of the treaty, which we may hereafter publish are not materially variant from those proposed by the Government, of which we published an accurate statement on Tuesday last. Several gentlemen were on the platform, during the ceremony of signing the treaty, among whom we noticed the Hon. Secretary of the Navy and the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury.

When the Indians stood round the Secretary of War, just before they signed the treaty, several of them addressed him with great earnestness and emotion, preferring to their Great Father many prayers and requests, such as they might be paid in dollars and half dollars, as no other kind of money, (one of the chiefs placing upon the table a silver dollar and half-dollar to make the Secretary well acquainted with the request, that their white missionary, who had taught them how to cultivate their lands, might be permitted to remain with them, and that their Great Father (the President) would be pleased to send amongst them a fair trader to deal with them. The Indians have been subjected by the traders who had hitherto settled among them, and hoped to be freed from their exactions. They hoped that their Great Father and his people would hold fast the bands of peace, and after each of the chiefs had taken hold of the pen, as directed, they concluded the treaty, shook hands with the Secretary and every one upon the platform, and they left the church.

From the St. Louis Republican.
REVOLUTION IN SANTA FE NEW MEXICO.

Murder of the Governor and all of his principal officers—And installation of the Rebel Chief as Governor of the State.

The early arrival of the fall company of a complete revolution in that State. We have been favored, by a gentleman of this city, who was formerly concerned in the trade, with an extract from a letter received from his correspondent, giving some of the particulars of the revolution. At the date of these advices, the Americans in the Province had not been molested, although there was no security whatever for property; and the Revolutionists, it was said, had marked one of the Americans for sacrifice. This individual, it was observed, would be known when his head was seen upon a pole!

We annex the contents of the letter—

SANTA FE, August 12, 1837.

Thursday last, the Governor, Don Alvaro Peres, Political and Military chief of the territory of New Mexico, accompanied by Albreu, and a small party of soldiers, marched to the Cavada, 20 miles from Santa Fe, where a large number of malcontents had assembled, composed of the inhabitants from Rio Arriba to Taos, among whom were the Indians living in that neighborhood, who

are partly civilized and subjects of the general government.

Upon the meeting of the two armies which took place near St. Ildefonso, the governor commanded his soldiers to fire, at which order all his men went over to the enemy, except 23—of whom one was killed on the spot and three or four wounded.

The governor immediately fled with all who could follow him to Santa Fe, where they remained until night, under favor of which they started upon good horses in order to get as far as possible from their enemies, who knew how to take more adroit measures to intercept them; for so soon as they disappeared from the field of battle, they despatched the Indians to cut off their retreat by the Rio Abajo, with orders to spare none of them, was literally accomplished.

The next day the victors encamped at La Chappelle, which is near the town of Santa Fe; and there killed the governor, Ramon and Marcelino Abreu, Chico Alri, a young lieutenant named Gutierrez and many others whose names are not known. The triumphant army having declared their Jose Gonzales, an inhabitant of Taos, governor, made the entrance into the town, where he assumed the Government—assisted by Rafael Garcia, who had commanded the troops with him. All was now tranquil.

But one thing was wanting to complete their purpose—the head of Santiago Abreu, judge of this district—the friend of the stranger and the poor—the talented and meritorious officer—and they received the news that he had been massacred by the Indians of Santo Domingo.

From the best accounts, the killed is about 15, among whom was Miguel Sena, and 5 or 6 wounded, among whom are Francisco Surrassino, former governor and commissary, Apuntis, adjutant to the late deceased governor, Jose Bustamante, sergeant Antonio Sena. All seems quiet enough at this time though yesterday the report was that the victors, who had returned home the day after their entrance here, were about to visit us for the purpose of committing further outrages. The new governor with several others, immediately here, and we have some assurance that we shall be spared their presence. The country is in a sad and ruinous condition.

The statements of this letter are confirmed by a gentleman who has arrived in town from Santa Fe. It is added that the Priest was also very obnoxious to the Revolutionists, and many of them had suffered personal violence of a most outrageous character.

WEALTH.

Excessive wealth is neither glory nor happiness. The cold and sordid wretch who thinks only of himself, who draws his head within his shell, and never puts it out but for the purpose of lucre and ostentation, who looks upon his fellow-creatures, not only without sympathy, but with arrogance and insolence, as if they were made to be their vessels—as if they were made for no other purpose than to pamper his avarice, or to contribute to his aggrandizement—such a man may be rich, but trust he can never be happy, nor virtuous, nor great. There is no fortune a golden mean which is the appropriate region of virtue and intelligence. Be content with that; and if the horn of plenty overflows, let them droppings fall upon your fellow men; let them feel the droppings of the pilgrim. I wish you indeed to be distinguished; but wealth is not essential to distinction. Look at philanthropists, who in various ages have blessed the world: was it their riches that made them great? Where was the wealth of Aristides, of Socrates, of Plato, of Epaminondas, of Fabricius, of Cincinnatus, and a countless host upon the rolls of fame. Their wealth was in the mind and heart; immortalized: such alone are worth a serious struggle.—*Wirt.*

Making Money.—Perhaps there is no characteristic of Americans which strikes a foreigner more forcibly than the seriousness and unremitting business manner of our countrymen. Be rich, or pursue of gain. There is scarcely a moment when he permits himself to throw off the shackles of occupation, and to abandon himself to the enjoyment of leisure: He walks in a hurry, talks in a hurry, eats in a hurry, and we had almost said most entirely unknown. If conversation be entered into, ten to one the prices of stocks, and speculations of dollars and cents, in one form or other are the subjects of it. Go into hotels, steamboats, public benches, or drawing rooms, and you will find all absorbing topic, is gain. It goes to the theatre or to a concert the first question is how many dollars are in the house, and if of its getting up is the primary object of inquiry. Thus we go, lives are spent in making money, and when it is gained; wedie!

Bad Things.—An unfaithful servant, a smoky house, a stumbling horse, a scolding wife, an incessant talker, an empty purse, an undutiful child, an incessant talker, hogs that break through enclosures, a dull razor, and a pimply face, a butting ram, mosquitoes, a buggy bed, and a fop.

RISE AND FALL OF FAMILIES.

Every young man should start in life determined to act upon the motto *Ni Desperandum*, or *Don't give up the ship*. Let him on commencing life, look around him and see who are wealthy, who are the influential, who are the counted and sprang. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he will find them to be those who, at his age, possess as little of the world's gear, as little of family influence, and as little of any extraneous aid as himself possesses; men who commenced the world with nothing, and whose advancement in life solely depended upon their own industry, frugality, integrity and strict attention to business. Most young men consider it a great misfortune to be poor, or not to have capital enough to establish themselves at once in a good business, this is often power can destroy.

a very mistaken notion, for so far from poverty being a misfortune to him, if we may judge from what we every day behold, it is really a blessing. For the chance is more than ten to one in favor of the success of such a young man, over one who starts with plenty of money. Look back twenty years, and see who commenced business at that time with abundance of means, and trace them down to the present day; how many of them can now boast of wealth and standing? On the contrary, how many have become poor, lost their places in society, and are passed, by their once-boon companions, with a look which plainly says, *I know you not.*

In this country, the wheel of fortune is constantly turning, and he who is at zenith this year, may be at nadir next, and excite no surprise. It is seldom that the fourth, or even the third generation enjoys property and station in society which was won by the industry of the first. The constant change is the natural result of causes in continued operation. The first of a generation starts in life poor, but industrious and honest; he resolves to acquire property, and at the same time sustain a character that shall command respect. By dint of long perseverance in business, and the attainment of a high character for integrity and fair dealings, he succeeds, (such a man never fails,) and becomes wealthy. His sons succeed him, and add to the wealth he left them—they were educated to business, and know how the property they enjoy was acquired. But their sons grow up, and from infancy find themselves in the lap of luxury, and rocked in the cradle of ease; their minds are never turned on business—that is nothingness; scorn labor; run the rounds of folly; as sovereigns a contempt for labor, and the useful things of life as themselves—dash away a few years in their carriage; lose their parents; divide their property; attempt to carry on business; are incapable of managing it—fail, struggle to keep up appearances and their places in fashionable life are obliged to retire—wretched and miserable at home—and get through the world as they can, carrying always the appearance of shabby gentlemen, and being looked at askance by their former companions. Their children are more miserable even than themselves, being brought up with an idea that labor is degrading; and that they are a superior order—while necessity compels them to resort to some means of getting a living, pride and poverty are at war with them, and they drag out a miserable and precarious life.

American Magazine.

From the Grand Gulf Advertiser.
MISSISSIPPI BANK ARRANGEMENT.

The Cotton-growing state "regenerated and redeemed and disenthralled"—Mississippi bank paper ten per cent above par—New Orleans commission merchants quashed—Cotton turned into gold and silver.

The much persecuted Brandon Bank has taken the first step to redeem her own credit, and that of the State. The directors have resolved to advance money to our planters to the full amount of the present crop, together with half the amount of the succeeding one, at an interest of 7 per cent—cotton pledged by planters to be delivered at Grand Gulf or Vicksburg, as the planter may find most convenient. From these two points the Bank will ship their cotton direct to Europe, where it will be sold for gold and silver, and the money brought back for the use of the State.

Planters cannot but foresee the great convenience arising from this arrangement. They not only save the expense of transportation to New Orleans, but also the commission and taxes of every description incurred by selling their cotton at that city. These expenses amount in gross to about \$4 per bale—the crop of Mississippi is about 350,000 bales—the expense, therefore, of the transmission and sale of our annual crop at New Orleans amounts to one million four hundred thousand dollars—leaving out of the question the 20 and 25 per cent commissions advanced on loans.

The value of our annual crops may be safely estimated at sixteen millions of dollars. Of this amount from four to five millions goes to New Orleans merchants simply for commissions. Let every bank in the State of Mississippi adopt the policy of the Brandon bank and its five millions will be retained at home, to build up our commercial towns and pay the annual expenses of the planters.

But the story is not half told. This policy will be the inevitable means of affecting a resumption of specie payments by our banks. Cotton will not only purchase goods, but will command gold and silver, and if the dollar of their paper in the northern cities banks will be furnished with sixteen millions of dollars in specie, by the annual product of our soil. Who is so blind as not to foresee that this will immediately raise the credit of Mississippi bank paper, at least ten per cent above any other State in the Union? Bid the Bank in its palmist days not expect

By such a policy both the banks and the planters have nothing to risk, but every thing to gain. The present nonsensical and idle interdict will be immediately removed, and forty-five millions of State Bank paper will come into current circulation, and Mississippi, abused, scoffed at, and trampled under foot as she has been, will arise like the Phoenix from the ashes of its ancestors, redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled, not as she was the slave on touching the shore of England; to undergo another and more terrible bondage, but to stand forever upon a commercial and financial basis, impishable as a soil that grows richer by production, and which nothing but an omnipotent power can destroy.

Parson Taylor says that the Devil, on a certain occasion, the Devil took our souls into a exceeding high mountain and all the kingdoms of the earth and gave them, and said to him, all that give thee, if thou wilt fall down and give me; when in fact the Devil had no power to give!

Extract from the Remarks of Mr. C. In the Senate of the United States. Bill authorizing an Issue of Notes, on the 19th September, 1837.

But my opposition to a resumption of banks is not confined to objections to a National or State bank. I oppose all banks, and comprehend others of a more nature relating to the currency, which are decisive. I am of the opinion that the connexion has a most pernicious influence over bank currency, which disturbs that stability and uniformity which is essential to a sound currency. It is among the leading causes of that to expansion and contraction, which has shown is incident to bank a currency. They are in my best, without the requisite qualifications to constitute a currency even when with the Government, and double the reason of that connexion, which subjects them to sudden expansions and contractions, and exposes them to speculations, such as the present.

I will explain my views. I consider that the Government, in its relations with the banks, is in a position which it is like gold in all its dues, and thus adds to the credit of the bank. In fact, the bank receives from the Government a "receivable by Government" to understand how greatly this circulation of bank notes, we must her that Government is the great power of the country, and the holder of the public domains, and it has the power of creating a demand against every citizen as it pleases; in the shape of a tax which can be discharged, as the law only by bank notes or gold and silver, of course cannot but add greatly to the circulation of bank notes, and contribute to determine with any precision to its extent. It certainly is very great. It is that an individual of the bank whose responsibility is so indisputable, his friend of equal credit endorses for nothing, should put this with him, being by their joint credit, into a bank, take out the notes of the bank, and pay six per cent, discount between himself and his friend and the bank? The known and established bank may be one reason, but the other and powerful one. The Government treats the credit of the bank as a silver—in all its transactions, and treat the credit of individuals in the same manner. To test the truth, let us take the case, and suppose the Government treat the joint credit of the individual money, and not the credit of the bank; it is not obvious that instead of discount, the bank would be glad to from him on the same terms. We may perceive the powerful which bank circulation derives from connection with the credit of the Government.

Herald Of St. Augustine, Oct. 1.
LATEST FROM FORT KING.

An Express arrived in this city from Fort King, by which it is learned that all the Indians who had assembled in that neighborhood some time since, had suddenly disappeared. They were in about 300. We have heard no cause for this movement on their part.

We also learn that two Expresses due at Fort King from Tampa, were entertained that they cut off.

Remark.—The above disappeared perhaps supernatural—300 Indians appeared!—Thank God! Hope never appear again. We trust the processes are not cut off—and will be some delay.—*Ch Mer.*

MOVEMENTS ON THE MAINE BORDER.—The St. John (New Brunswick) Sept. 23d, mentions the arrival of a detachment of the 83d British, under Lieut. Downville, in a steam whig.

Canada. There is no mistaking the times in Canada. The *St. John Gazette*, says, "In Yarmouth, a meeting, three flags were hoisted, bearing the word 'Liberty or Equal Rights,' and the third one, Eagle and Six Stars. These banners, to defend which, the Radicals brought about forty men."

At the assemblage resolutions were adopted, employing not only the very words of a portion of the Declaration of Independence, but also the words of the Declaration of the United States. There were presented to the Hall of day, memorials signed by 5,160 working men, against the annexation of Texas. They are all from New York.

Connecticut. We think our fair coun-
men are more zealous than prudent in this
Let Texas come into the Union—if for
purpose—that it might open a market for
goods. They might have to be colonized,
northern States might be subjected to their
We propose that those who will may
exas, and the balance of them may be
to Liberia.—Flag.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. NOVEMBER 2, 1837.

With regret, that we have just learned the
Col. John Turner, member elect from
to the Legislature of Alabama. His
(usually called Congestive Fever) was
from the first, and rapidly increasing
him to his end. He died last evening.
All persons of all parties will concede
an honest man—firm and undeviating
principles, and much respected as a citizen and
Through his death, this county will in-
ability, not be represented in the legisla-
which commences its annual session on Mon-
It is supposed that an election will be
immediately on this intelligence reaching
pass, if one can be elected in time to reach
before the close of the session.

reference to the news published under the
cial head, our readers will perceive ind-
of a more encouraging and cheering char-
we have had the pleasure of publish-
some time. Nearly all the Banks which
sound condition it is said are making pre-
speedily to resume specie payments.

all the hue and cry raised by the Federal
victory in Georgia; it turns out that Gil-
lected by a very small majority, and the
party in the legislature have a majority on
lot of 52.

before last we published a petition for an
of the State Bank of Alabama in this
designed in the existing state of things for
and convenience of the citizens of this
Talladega, Randolph, Cherokee and St.
The editor of the Talladega Register, in
paper, says that its publication was the
knowledge he had of the existence of such a

"unless it was the one called for during
term of the Circuit Court for 1836, which
for a Bank in Talladega." The editor
Register objects to the petition, in the pre-
of our banking institutions, which he says
already dangerously extended, and would pre-
at Wetumpka if established at all. We
no means be understood to advocate a
extension of our banking institutions
from their present condition being an ar-
against the establishment of an Agency
extreme part of the State, it is in our opin-
strongest one for it, and makes the meas-
which the citizens have a right in justice
and. It is well known, that the Legislature
all session passed a law authorizing the
to loan a certain amount of money for the
people, to be paid in three annual in-
And as this money belongs to the
people, and was designed equally for their
use, we can see neither justice nor sound pol-
impelling the people of the extreme parts
to travel almost as far to obtain the
money is worth; whilst other parts, and
most wealthy and independent too, have
stages of banks among them, and the ad-
vantage of collecting an indirect tax from the
parts of the State, paid in the shape of
in going repeatedly to and returning from
it. If there was any portion of any
at needed and deserved the fostering care
of the Legislature, it is the Creek
of Alabama, and if they have ever receiv-
we know not in what it consisted. In
the present policy of the legislature is
in, the citizens of other States will begin
to see that it is the settled policy of the Leg-
of Alabama to tax indirectly, the needy
portions of the State, to build up the
and strong, whereas in fact the contrary
could be more just and reasonable. We
refer to the many obstacles, and diffi-
under which this country was settled; and
which many of its citizens yet labor, involv-
ing expenses in the settlement of land
&c. but they are too familiar to the minds
of our readers to need recapitulation. We can-
be certain, but we very much doubt
the Talladega had been inserted in the
in the place of Jacksonville, whether we
should have heard any thing of the editor's
for Wetumpka, dangerous extension to
any notwithstanding. Be this as it may,
only alluded to the subject for the pur-
of giving some further expression of our
opinion on it, and not in the hope or ex-
that either his opinion or ours, would
either for or against the petition.

indebted to the Hon. R. Chapman for
the correspondence between Gen. Ma-
xian Minister to the U. S. and the Hon.
the Secretary of State, on the subject
of annexation of Texas. As we have only
give it a very hasty perusal, we must
ourselves for the present with giving the
condensed sketch of the nature and issue
of the correspondence, from the Alexandria Ga-
these documents would occupy more room
an allot to them, we shall merely state
communication of General Hunt, the
dictionary, after giving a historical detail
connected with the separation of Tex-
Mexico, enters upon the subject of annex-
the United States. In his answer, Mr.
declines entering into the historical in-
the policy of the United States having

always been to treat with governments *de facto*,
and assigns as an insurmountable difficulty in the
way of annexation, the existence of amicable re-
lations with Mexico, which must of necessity
be interrupted should such a measure be adopted.
The language of the Secretary of State is as fol-
lows:

"So long as Texas shall remain at war, while
the United States are at peace with her adversary,
the proposition of the Mexican minister plenipotenti-
ary necessarily involves the question of war
with that adversary. The United States are
bound to Mexico by a treaty of amity and com-
merce, which will be scrupulously observed on
their part so long as it can be reasonably hoped
that Mexico will perform her duties and respect
our rights under it. The U. States might justly
be suspected of a disregard of the friendly pur-
poses of the compact, if the overtures of Gen.
Hunt were to be even reserved for future consid-
eration, as this would imply a disposition on our
part to espouse the quarrel of Texas with Mexi-
co, a disposition wholly at variance with the spir-
it of the treaty, with the uniform policy and the
obvious welfare of the United States."

"At the same time, Mr. Forsyth adverts to the
acquisition of Florida and Louisiana as having been
effected with the privacy and consent of the gov-
ernments to which these territories had previously
belonged. In his reply, Gen. Hunt assumes
the position that the historical details rejected by
Mr. F. are pertinent, inasmuch as they serve to
show the existence of Texas as an independent
government, and the impossibility of re-conquest
by Mexico, and then proceeds to argue that it is
itself, as in the cases of Florida and Louisiana,
can also transfer itself entire, the change being
consent of the whole population."

"The General thinks the circumstance of the
recognition of Texas as an independent govern-
ment, having been made by the United States in
advance of other powers, carries with it no claim
to a preference in commercial relations."

DIVORCE OF THE BANKS FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

In the Senate to-day, on the third reading of
the bill enabling the government to manage its fiscal
affairs without dependence on banks, the Hon. C.
Clay of Ala. concluded the discussion on the
part of the friends of the measure with some ex-
cellent and judicious views, and was followed by
Mr. Southard of N. Jersey. The final vote was
then taken, and stood for the bill 26 against 12.
Mr. Cuthbert of Ga., and Mr. Moulton of La.,
both of whom we believe would have supported
the measure, have not attended during the session,
the former, we regret to learn, has been detained
by ill health.

All the important recommendations of the Pres-
ident's Message have thus received the sanction
of the Senate. So far as the House has given in-
dications of its feelings by legislation, there is good
ground to hope that it will sustain the other
branches of the government. If it should be so,
stability in the public finances will soon impart
confidence and security to all the money transac-
tions of the country. The banks and merchants will
operate on sound capitals of their own, and regu-
lar and safe dealing will be the consequence.
Credit will take leave of its balloon and walk so-
berly on the earth. Paper will cease to be mon-
ey, unless it can command it; and the farmer,
sell the produce of their toil, obtain for it some-
thing in return, not of such an evanescent value
like ether, they must hasten to consume it, lest
it should escape before reaching their
lips.—Globe.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1837.
In the Senate, to-day, the bill authorizing the
deposit of merchandise in the public stores, was
read a third time passed. The bill granting ad-
ditional credit on merchants' bonds, was received
from the House, with amendments. It was laid
on the table until to-morrow. The bill in relation
to the banks in the District of Columbia was then
taken up, and after a long and desultory debate,
and several ineffectual motions to postpone, that
part of it in relation to the issue of small notes by
individuals was adopted, and the bill ordered to a
third reading. The debate on this bill was of much
interest. The necessity of a new banking system
for the district was enforced, and it was intimated
that at the next session such a system would be
brought forward. A bill of much interest in relation
to Mrs. Madison, was introduced by unani-
mous consent. It is intended to convey to Mrs.
M. the right to publish Mr. Madison's works in for-
eign countries, the act of last session having been
construed so as to take away this right.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Grundy, from the
Committee on the Judiciary, asked that that com-
mittee might be discharged from the further con-
sideration of that part of the Message relating to a
bankrupt law. Mr. Benton addressed the Senate
at length, and with great power in favor of the
justice and policy of a bankrupt act, applicable to
moneyed corporations. The bill in relation to the
circulation of small notes in the District of Colum-
bia, was read a third time, and passed. The act
for the relief of Mrs. Madison, giving to her the
right of publishing the works of Mr. M. in foreign
countries, was also read a third time and passed.
The bill to extend time on merchants' bonds was
again laid on the table until to-morrow.

Printer's Proverbs.—Never inquire thou of
the editor for the news; for behold, it is his duty
at the appointed time to give it unto thee without
asking.

2. When thou dost write for his paper, never say
unto him, what think thou of my piece; for it
may be that the truth might offend thee.

3. It is not that thou shouldst ask of him who is
the author of an article upon subjects of public
concernment, for his duty requires him to keep
such things unto himself.

4. When thou dost enter into a printing office,
have a care unto thyself that thou dost not touch
the type, for thou mayest cause the printer much
trouble.

5. Look thou not at the copy which is in the
hands of the compositor; for that is not under
the sight of the printer.

6. Neither examine thou the proof sheet, for
it is not ready for thine eye, that thou mayest un-
derstand it.

7. Prefer thy country paper to any other
subscribe immediately for it, and it shall be well
with thee and thy little ones.

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

The result of the elections has disappointed
us though we must admit that we had doubts
of the success of Governor Schley's reelection,
owing to various causes which could not fail
to bear against him, and which induced many

union men to vote for his opponent. What
ever may be these causes, Mr. Gilmer is
elected Governor of the State, by a small
majority, to which he is indebted for his ap-
pointment, and for his known opposition
system. If Mr. Gilmer is elected, the
union party has at any rate succeeded in
electing a large majority of union men in
both branches of the General Assembly.
By an estimate we have made, the union
party will have in the Senate 50 members,
and the state rights 40; giving a majority of
10 to the union men. In the house the union
party will have 100 members, and the state
rights men 78; giving a majority of 22 to
the union men, and a joint ballot a majority
of 23.—Geo. Constitutionalist.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening, the 19th
ult., by Rev. Mr. McConnel, the Rev. ROBERT
FRAZIER, Editor of the Athens Courier, to Miss
ISABELLA McKAY, of McMinn county, Tenn.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MARKET.

The last paper from England, to the 3d of
September, brings cheering accounts of the mon-
etary concerns of that country. All the N. York
papers concur in the favorable prospects. The
Herald says, that "the *bullion* in the bank of
England is increasing—*interest* is falling—*cotton*
is steady—and all the elements of commercial in-
dustry abroad seem to be in full operation."—The
N. Y. Correspondent of the N. Intelligencer
writes, on the 5th inst, that "money is abundant
in England, greedily seeking opportunities for
profitable investment. All our stocks and secu-
rities that are undoubted are sought for with avid-
ity, and particularly the Bonds of the United States
Bank, which now sell from 97 to 98. The cotton
market continues to advance in Liverpool, ex-
hibiting many indications of encouragement to us
on this side of the water. The advance now is
from 1-8 to 1-4 of a penny. Speculators seem to
be willing to invest. The *bullion* in the Bank of
England (Aug. 11) was 5,754,000 pounds ster-
ling, which is an increase of over a million and a
half since the Bank began to curtail her issues."

Interest on good paper is said to be down to 3
percent. Hudson's New York Express says, that
"The arrivals of the packet ships England, from
Liverpool, and Erie, from Havre, bring us Euro-
pean dates eleven days later—from Liverpool to
the 4th ult. and Havre to the 23d August. The
matters, and all kinds of business, in an improv-
ing light, and with still more interesting habili-
ments than our previous advices. *Cotton* had ad-
vanced 1-2d. a 1-4d. per lb. and was firm at the
improvement. The money market generally
was without fluctuation; and the increase of *bullion*
had greatly increased the activity that had pre-
viously commenced in all branches of trade. This
favorable state of mercantile affairs in Euro-
pe will give additional impulse and strength to
our hopes and feelings of further improvement
here; and will more rapidly raise us from the low
ebb to which we have been carried, in the busi-
ness tide of commerce and trade."

Times have begun to mend in New York.—Ex-
change and Specie have fallen considerably with-
in a fortnight past. A friend who passed through
that about three weeks since, and returned a few
days ago, was struck with the improvement.—He
found Specie at 9 per cent, when he first visited
the City.—On his return it had fallen to 4 1/2, and
5.—The signs are brightening—and in a very few
months, we hope to see all the solvent Banks re-
suming specie payments.

[Private Correspondence.]

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1st.
There continues a fair demand for Sugar, and
the sales amount to 1100 hhds. B. P. without
change in prices. Coffee—There has only been
one public sale of Jamaica held, which went off
with good spirit at last week's advanced prices.
Rice—6000 bags of Bengal have been disposed
of, chiefly at 11s per cwt, but holders now are de-
manding an advance on these rates. Small sales
of Carolina have been made to the trade at 39s
duty paid.

COTTON.—The trade continue to buy freely,
and several holders having withdrawn their stocks,
the market has been sparingly supplied; this has
caused an advance of 1-2d per lb. on all descrip-
tions excepting East India, which are only 1-4d
higher, and the good quality of American, for
which rather better prices are obtained. Specu-
lators have taken 3000 American and 350 Surat;
and there have been forwarded into the country
unsold during the past month, 1300 American, 400
Pernambuco, 340 Bahia and 1000 Egyptian.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.
COTTON.—The desire to purchase Cotton has
continued unabated throughout the whole of the
week, and the transactions are again very large;
some of the largest holders have retired their
stocks from the market, and this has only tended
to encourage the trade to stock themselves more
plentifully. All descriptions of American cotton
are 1-4d per lb. higher, and in the middling kinds
of Uplands and Orleans, which are scarce, a fur-
ther advance than this has been realized. The
better descriptions, from never having been pro-
portionably so low as other sorts, have not partici-
pated in the improvement to the same extent.
Brazil and Egyptians are sold at 1-4d higher, and
Surats have been taken in large quantities at
1-2d per lb. advance. The import of the week
has been 15507 bags. The sales for the same pe-
riod are, including 8000 American 500 Surat,
taken on speculation, and 600 American, and 350
Surat for export, 28,810 bags, viz:

Sea Island, 3600 bales at 12 to 12d per lb.: 50
stained do. 7 3/4 a 11; 6,850 Upland 5 1-2 a 7
3-4d; 3,910 Ala. 5 a 7 1-2; 9,500 N. Orleans 5 1-4
a 9; 1170 Pernambuco 7 a 9 3-4; 510 Bahia and
Macao 7 5-8 a 8; 1530 Maranhão 6 3-4 a 9; 60
West India, &c. 6 1-2 a 6 3-4; 300 Lagaira 5 1-2
a 7 1-2; 1560 Egyptian 8 1-2 a 13; 3240 Surat &
Madras 3 1-4 a 5; 70 Bengal 5 1-8.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

AT CEDAR BLUFF, THE COUNTY SEAT
OF CHEROKEE COUNTY, ALA.

ON the 20th of November next, the Commis-
sioners of said Town will offer for sale from
made known on the day.

COMMISSIONERS.

October 29th, 1837.—3t.

O'Neill Michaux & Thomas,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

MOBILE.

Oct. 19, 1837.—3m.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be offered to the highest bid-
der in the Town of White Plains,
the 20th of November next, (if not
previously disposed of) the Tract, not
Land on which I now reside, containing 150 acres.
This land is lying in the County of Benton, and
in the immediate vicinity of White Plains. The
improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling
House, and the customary out houses, situated in
about 25 steps of a spring, that for purity and
abundance of water cannot be surpassed in any
country. On said land there is an eligible site
for a Water Machinery, and a Grist Mill, and two
Cotton Gins are now in successful operation on
the place. As persons disposed to purchase will
no doubt call and examine for themselves, it is
deemed unnecessary to say more. The terms of
the sale will require that \$1,000 be paid on 25th
December next, and the remainder in two equal
instalments, the first to be paid the 1st of April,
1838; and the last 25th December following.

ALEXANDER DMITCHELL,

White Plains, Ala. Nov. 2, 1837.

Cherokee County, Circuit Court

October Term, 1837.

John H. Garrett,

vs.

John Ridge and

William Childress.

In Chancery.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court
that John Ridge the Defendant in the above
Entitled Cause is not an inhabitant of this State;
It is therefore on Motion of the Counsel for the
Complainant, ordered and decreed that unless the
said Ridge shall appear on or before the first day
of the next Term of our said Court to be
held at the Court House in Cedar Bluff, on the
second Monday after the fourth Monday in March
next, and then there plead answer or demur-
to the above Bill of complaint, that the said Bill
will be taken as confessed as to him.

It is further ordered, that this order of publi-
cation against the said Ridge, be published for
Eight weeks, by weekly insertions in the Jack-
sonville Republican; and this cause is continued.

A true copy of the Minutes.

Test. H. L. SMITH, CLK. C. C.

Nov. 2, 1837.—3t.—\$9 00.

Cherokee County, Circuit Court

October Term, 1837.

Wiley Bracewell,

vs.

Agness A. Bracewell.

Bill in Chancery for

Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court
of Alabama, and beyond the jurisdiction of this
Court; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that
this publication be made in the Jacksonville Republi-
can, a Newspaper printed in the Town of Jack-
sonville, for Eight successive weeks, notifying
the said Agness A. Bracewell to appear at the
next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court
House thereof at Cedar Bluff, on the second Mon-
day after the fourth Monday in March next, plead
answer, or demur to the Bill of Complainant, or
the same shall be taken as confessed, and set for
hearing *Ex parte*.

A true Copy taken from the Minutes.

Test. H. L. SMITH, CLK. C. C.

Nov. 2, 1837.—3t.—\$9 00.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate
of James Q. Casey deceased, late of DeKalb
County, Alabama, are requested to present their
demands within the time prescribed by law, duly
proven, or they will thereafter be barred. And
all those indebted to the same, are requested to
make payment.

NOAH W. WARD, Adm'r.

Aug. 17, 1837.—6t.

Notice.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber at
Wetumpka on the sixteenth of
September, a Negro man by the name
of GEORGE, about common height
and size, supposed to weigh one hun-
dred and sixty-five or seventy. His right ear
has about half of it cut off; bald headed; inclines
to speak slow and easy. He was bought last
winter in the upper part of Virginia, and brought
here by the way of Knoxville, Tennessee, and
Jacksonville, of this State. Any person ap-
prehending the same, so that I can get him will
be liberally rewarded.

ABEL HAGERTY.

Oct. 5, 1837.—3t.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Alexandria,
Ala. on the 1st day of October, which if not
taken out before the 1st day of January next, will
be sent to the General Post Office as dead Letters.
Baker Peter 2 Miller P. Joshua
Bishop Ruben 2 Morris G.
Bynum William 2 Montgomery P. Jas. Dr.
Britton C. William 2 McGehee William Col.
Bagby W. George 2 Miller James
C. McCampbell B. Wm. &
Connell C. John 2 Son
Connell B. Wm. 2 McCampbell A. L.
D. Pearson Thomas
Denham C. A. 2 Robertson W. George
Givens L. E. Mess. & Co. Sheppard T. T. Esq.
Gray Robt. 2 Weyner L. H.
McInturf John 2 Wesson Wm.
Oct. 5, 1837.—3t. P. H. PEARSON, P. M.

WARE-HOUSE

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have purchased the well known
Ware-House, situated in East Wetumpka,
near the Steamboat landing, formerly owned by Wm.
J. Couch, and recently occupied by James H. Cooper
for their services to the Merchants and Planters gen-
erally. They are now prepared for the STORAGE
of COTTON and MERCHANDISE of all descriptions,
and assure those who may favor them with their busi-
ness, that the greatest possible care and despatch will
be observed in the forwarding of Goods and Ship-
ment of Cotton. The undersigned hope that by in-
dustry and proper attention to merit a liberal share of
public patronage.

J. WILSON & CO.

Wetumpka, September 18, 1837.—3m.

DR. C. J. CLARK,

HAVING permanently located him-
self at Jacksonville, respectfully
tenders his services in the various
branches of his profession to the citizens of
Benton and the adjoining counties. His office is
on the west side of the square, at which or
Hollingsworth's Tavern he may always be found,
except when professionally absent.

JACKSONVILLE, September 7th, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

having formed a
partnership in the slaughtering business,
hereby give notice to the public, especially to those
engaged in driving Hogs from the West, that they
will be prepared by the first day of November
next with a good pen in a convenient part of the
town to supply all the Wetumpkas, and respect-
fully offer, to all who may have hogs to sell in this
place, their services in slaughtering, keeping and
selling at customary rates.

J. D. WILLIAM.

A. POWELL.

W. Wetumpka Oct. 16th 1837.—4t.

The Jacksonville and Talladega papers will

give the above four insertions and forward their

accounts to this office.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rawlings-
ville, Ala. which if not taken out before 30th
December next will be sent to the General Post
Office as dead Letters.
George Arnold John Eubanks
Adam Allen Edwin Coggin
John Cunningham John Howell
Coward John Kennedy Johnson
Joel Casey J. M. Kelly
John Condy Elizabeth K. Moffitt
Rebecca Briggs Benj. F. Robinson
Jas. M. Davis 2 George Chankle
Adalin Dyson

R. RAWLINGS, P. M.

Oct. 26, 1837.

WM. R. HINTON,

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANT.

MOBILE.

INFORMS his friends and the Plant-
ers and Merchants generally, that
he will continue the business, and be
glad to receive a portion of their patronage.—His
best references will be to those for whom he done
business the last season. Oct. 5, 1837.—2m.

The State of Alabama, St. Clair

County.

Special Orphan's Court,

SEPTEMBER 27th, 1837.

ON the petition of John Patton, Adm'r. & Pris-
silla Kirk, Adm'x of the estate of Natus
Kirk dec'd, for the sale of the following land as
described in said petition (viz.) one half section
of land, situate being and lying in the County of
St. Clair, being the place whereon the said Natus
Kirk lived when he died.

It is ordered that publication be made for forty
days in the Jacksonville Republican requiring all
persons interested in said real estate to appear be-
fore the Judge of the County Court, at the Court
House in the Town of Ashville, and County a-
foresaid on the first Monday in November next,
to show cause, if any they have why the sale of
said real estate should not be ordered.
Copy Test. JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK. C. C.
Oct. 1837.—6t.—\$7 00

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, late-
ly compiled from various authors,
BY REV. DAVID BRYAN
For Sale at this Office.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

One or two apprentices to the printing business
will be taken at this office, where good opportu-
nities will be afforded to obtain a knowledge of the
business. Boys between the ages of 14 and 17
who can spell and read tolerably well, will be re-
ceived on more advantageous terms to them, than
usual in other trades.

E. WHITE & HAGER.

June 21, 1837.

Notice.

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

Newspapers, proprietors who will give the
above three insertions, will be entitled to five
dollars in such articles as they may select from
our specimen.

E. WHITE & HAGER.

June 21, 1837.

THE fall Session of the Jacksonville male Acad-

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1837.

No. 12.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

BY J. F. GRANT.

50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. Subscriptions received for less than one year in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice at the end of the year to discontinue, will be considered an endorsement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Over and above the above, for each square, over 24 lines, &c. &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the position of insertions, will be published until forbidden accordingly. A discount will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

TON & FORWARDING

WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Ware-house in East Wetumpka, and lately conducted by T. W. Fleming & Co. and are now prepared to receive and forward to Merchants and Planters in the inland and also for the

Storage of Cotton.

They respectfully ask a share of public patronage and pledge themselves to spare no exertions to satisfaction.

J. N. LIGHTNER.

WM. MILLER.

N. B. Liberal advances made on Cotton with them, or on Merchandise on Consignment.

June 29, 1837.—6m

BARGAINS.

HOEVER wants bargains from this date may bring the cash, and get them at the late occupied by Peter Pope, Esq., in Wetumpka, at new cost and charges. Merchants wishing to purchase can have them on short credit with good endorsers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Wetumpka, July 31, 1837.

The papers in Talladega & Jacksonville, will sit the above until ordered to stop.

LABORERS WANTED ON

THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL

ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be paid, and the Company will make payments every day. The hands will be well fed and clothed.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, or the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM,

Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.

Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—tf.

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

Administrator's Notice.

All persons are hereby notified, that the estate of John V. Ingram has been this day declared insolvent, to the honorable the orphan's court of Benton County. All persons having claims against the estate, are to present them for adjustment according to the provisions of the statute in such case provided.

JOSEPH BROWN,

Admr. of John V. Ingram dec'd.

August 17, 1837.—4t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

CHESTER COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Levi Hunnicut,

a certain Gray Mare, supposed to be seven years old, fourteen hands high, branded on her left side with two figure sevens, a white strip on her nose, with a 75 cent bell on—appraised to forty dollars, Sept. 13th, 1837.

JOHN S. WILSON, CLK. C. C.

Oct. 3, 1837.—3t.

LAND

FOR SALE.

HE undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract of land containing three hundred and thirty acres, lying immediately adjoining White Plains, Benton County. The land is fertile, well watered, has forty-five or fifty acres cleared and fenced. There is also on the place a dwelling house, Grist Mill and Cotton Gin. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on the undersigned from whom they can learn the terms, &c.

JOHN M. NEAL.

Aug. 10, 1837.—tf.

NOTICE.

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

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.

January 5th, 1837.—4t.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be offered to the highest bidder in the Town of White Plains, the 20th of November next, (if not previously disposed of) the Tract of land lying in the County of Benton, and the immediate vicinity of White Plains. The improvements consist of a comfortable Dwelling house, and the customary out-houses, situated in the center of a spring, that for purity and abundance of water cannot be surpassed in any place. On said land there is an eligible site for a Grist Mill, and a Grist Mill and Cotton Gin are now in successful operation on the place. As persons disposed to purchase will doubt call and examine for themselves, it is deemed unnecessary to say more. The terms of sale will require that \$1,000 be paid on 25th of November next, and the remainder in two equal payments, the first to be due the 1st of April, and the last 25th of December following.

ALEXANDER T. MITCHELL.

White Plains, Ala., Nov. 2, 1837.

POETRY.

MEMORY.

Oh! why should Memory love to dwell
On pleasures which can come no more?
And why should Fancy's magic spell,
So brightly gild each scene of yore?

Even Hope's delusive, glittering beam
May cease to shed its cheering light;
And, dull and cold, Time's onward stream
May flow before the aching sight.

But Memory, like a fairy dream,
Still haunts the pensive view,
And like evening's lingering beam,
Clothes fading scenes in loveliest hue.

The Past, with all its glittering train,
Of joys so sweet, so quickly fled,
At memory's touch returns again,
To cheer the heart whose hopes are dead.

Fond Retrospection lingers near
Each scene of bliss which could not last,
And links again that chain so dear,
Which Memory flings around the past.

Hopes, Friendships, Loves; a scrappish band,
Which Time's cold blast had rudely torn,
As Memory waves her magic wand,
With more than former bliss return.

They come, like Music's distant breath,
So soft, so sweet their whisperings are,
And fadeless is that lovely wreath,
With which they bind the brow of care.

Oh! Memory's joys will always last—
No cloud can dim their brilliant ray;
Still bright and brighter grows the Past,
As Hope's sweet visions fade away.

THE HAPPY LOT.

Art thou a Christian? Though thy cot
Be small, and poverty thy lot,
Rejoice: thy Savior bent to know
The ills of want, the cares of woe;
And to the faithful poor hath given
The rich inheritance of heaven.
Art thou a Christian? Do not roam
Far from thy friends and native home;
Look round on valley, hill, and plain,
Cliffs crown'd with trees, and fields with grain.

Yew nature's charms, and busy man,
And tell me, midst the varied plan,
What hast thou mark'd or what survey'd
That God thy father, had not made?
Then love his works, and love to trace
His semblance in a stranger's face.
Call each sweet spot a home to thee,
And every man God's family.

Art thou a Christian, 'mid the strife
Of years mature and busy life?
Be active; for thy race is short,
Thy bark is hastening to the port.
Be cheerful; holy angels bear
An antidote for all thy care.
And let no pang disturb a breast
Prepared for everlasting rest.

PORTRAIT OF MILTON.

The bard of Eden said that a poet ought to be himself a true poem; that is, a model of the most honorable qualities.

Milton rose at four in the morning during summer, and at five in the winter. He wore almost invariably, a dress of coarse grey cloth; studied till noon, dined frugally, walked with a guide, and in the evening, sung, accompanying himself on some instrument. He understood harmony, and had a fine voice. He for a long time, addicted himself to the practice of fencing. To judge by Paradise Lost, he must have been passionately fond of music, and the perfume of flowers. He supped off five or six olives and a little water, retired to rest at nine, and composed at night in bed. When he had made some verses, he sung, and dictated to his wife or daughters. On sunny days, he sat on a bench at his door; he lived in Artillery Walk, leading to Bunchill Fields.

Although reproached for his blindness, he had been very handsome, and was, even in his old age. His hair was admirable, his eye of extraordinary clearness; no defect could be perceived in them, it would have been impossible to guess that he was blind. If we were to enquire what party rage could, could we believe that it would make it a crime for a man to be blind. But let us thank this abominable hate—we owe to it some exquisite lines. Milton first replies that he lost his sight in the defence of liberty, and then adds these passages, full of sublimity and tenderness.

In the night that surrounds me, the light of the Divine presence shines the more brightly for me. God beholds me with greater tenderness and compassion because I can see nought but Him. The Divine law ought not only to shield me from injury, but to render me more sacred; not on account of the loss of sight, but because I am under the shadow of the Divine wings, which seem to produce this darkness in me. To this attribute the affectionate assiduity of my friends, their soothing attentions, their kind visits, and their respectful behavior.

We see to what shifts he was reduced in writing, by a passage in one of his letters to Peter Hiembach.

That virtue of mine which you call my political virtue, and which I had rather you had called devotion to my country—patriotism enchanting me with her captivating name, almost, if I may so say, expatriated me. In finishing my letter, let me beg of you this favor, that if you find some parts incorrectly written, you will impute the fault to the

boy who writes for me; he is utterly ignorant of Latin, and I am obliged wretchedly enough to spell every word I dictate.

The miseries of Milton were still more aggravated by domestic griefs. He lost his first wife, Mary Powell, who died suddenly; as, also, after a years marriage, did his second wife, Catharine Woodcock, of Hackney. His third wife, Elizabeth Minshel, survived him, and had used him well. He appears not to have been loved; his daughters, who played such poetical parts in his life, derived him, and secretly sold his books. He complains of this. Unfortunately, his character seems to have had the inflexibility of his genius. Johnson has said, with precision and truth, that Milton believed woman made only for obedience, and man for rebellion.

Milton, in his last days, was forced to sell his library. He drew near his end. Dr. Wright, going to see him, found him confined to the first floor of his small house, in a very small room, to which the visitor ascended by a staircase, carpeted, extemporized with green baize, to deaden the noise of footsteps, and to procure silence for the man who was advancing toward everlasting silence. The author of 'Paradise Lost,' attired in a black doublet, reclined in an elbow-chair. His head was uncovered, its silver locks fell on his shoulders, his blind, but fine dark eyes sparkled amidst the paleness of his countenance.

On the 10th of November, 1674, that God who had discoursed with him by night, reunited him in faith with the angels, amid whom he had lived, and whom he knew by their names, their offices, and their beauty. Milton expired so gently that no one perceived the moment when at the age of sixty-six years (within one month), he rendered back to God one of the mightiest spirits that ever animated human clay. This temporal life, though long nor short, served as a foundation for life eternal. This great man had dragged on a sufficient number of days on earth to feel their weariness; but not sufficient to exhaust his genius, which remained entire, even to his latest breath.

[J. M. De Chateaubriand.]

A BENEVOLENT SINGER.—We find the following anecdote in the last number of the Gazette Musicale:—The principal singer of the great theatre at Lyons, one day lately observed a poor woman, with her four children, begging in the street. Her decent and respectable appearance, in the midst of extreme poverty, interested the kind-hearted vocalist. He desired the poor woman to follow him into the place Bellecour where placing himself in a corner with his back to the wall, his head covered with his handkerchief, and his hat at his feet, he began to sing his most favorite opera airs. The beauty of his voice drew a crowd round him; the idea of some mystery stimulated the generosity of the by-standers, and five franc pieces fell in showers into the hat. When the singer, who had thus, in the goodness of his heart transformed himself into a street minstrel, thought he had got enough, he took up the hat emptied its contents into the apron of the poor woman, who stood motionless with amazement and happiness, and disappeared among the crowd. His talent, however, betrayed him, though his face was concealed; the story spread, and the next evening, when he appeared on the stage, shouts of applause from all parts of the house, proved (says the French journalist) that a good action is never thrown away.

A PLAGUE ENCAMPMENT.—Nothing ever thrilled me more than when I once came suddenly, during my wanderings upon an encampment of the plague-smitten. The huts are generally erected on a hill side, and the tents pitched among them; and you see the families of the infected basking in the sunshine, within their prescribed limits, and gazing eagerly at the chance passenger whom his ignorance of their vicinity may conduct past their temporary dwellings; the children roll half naked upon the grass; and the sorrow and care-worn parents hanging out the garments of the patients on the trees of the neighborhood. Such was precisely the case with that into which I had intruded, and whence I was very hastily dislodged by the shouts of the guard stationed to enforce the quarantine of the mountain colony, and the alarmed exclamations of my companions. It is difficult to look upon such a scene, and such a sky, and to believe in the existence of this frightful scourge! It is the canker at the core of the fair tree—the serpent in the garden of Eden.

The City of the South.

GEOLOGICAL WONDER.

We have heretofore alluded to the 'Iron Mountain,' in Missouri, says the Boston Times, a Geological wonder, which is certainly deserving of a more lengthy notice. Mr. Featherstonaugh, an eminent geologist who visited this mountain in employ of the Government, gives an interesting account of it in his report to Congress. It is situated some ninety miles South-west of St. Louis,

and the chain extends many miles in a North-east and South-west direction. The rocks upon the slope of the mountain contain well-defined sienite. One of the hills of sienite contains immense boulders of silicious rock, ponderously impregnated with iron. One of the higher eminences bear traces of the crater of a volcano. But the greatest mineral spectacle of all is on a mound, sparingly covered with trees, where a vein-like mass of almost perfect iron is discoverable to the naked eye beneath the roots of the bushes. This one vein has been ascertained to extend 1900 feet. Some of the black pebbles of iron rise above the surface and are weight. It is doubted whether so perfect and inexhaustible mine of any kind exists in any other part of the world. Mr. Featherstonaugh says the phenomenon filled him with wonder and admiration. The reason that this immense mine has not been worked long ere this, was the existence of an old Spanish claim, which the Government has but recently acknowledged, and which the iron company have now purchased. They have also purchased another small mountain of land, and upon close examination, they find it to be as valuable as any part of the purchase. —People's Press.

Origin of Diseases.—I tell you honestly what I think is the cause of the complicated maladies of the human frame, it is their gormandizing and stuffing, and stimulating the digestive organs to excess, thereby producing irritation. The state of their minds is another grand cause; the fretting discontenting yourself about that which that cannot be helped; passions of all kinds, malignant passions, and worldly cares pressing upon the mind; disturb the cerebral action, and do a great deal of harm. —Abernethy.

ROSS AND THE CHEROKEES.

The National Intelligencer of last Tuesday, has the following paragraph:

"A Delegation of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, consisting of John Ross, principal Chief of the Nation; Edward Gunter, a member of the Executive Council; Richard Taylor, President of the National Committee; Elijah Hicks and Samuel Gunter, members of the National Committee; James Brown, one of the Judges of the Circuit Court; Sitewakee and White Path, members of the National Council, arrived in this city on Friday last. Their object is we are informed, to endeavor to settle the difference between their nation and the Government of the United States; they disclaiming the treaty entered into between Mr. Schermerhorn and certain individuals whom they allege have been unauthorized to make it."

Merchants you are wrong!—You are wrong to bring our goods as can be manufactured in our own villages. The custom of half a dozen mechanics in this place for instance, would yield you more profit than the per centum which you make on these goods, with which you keep them away from us. You are wrong to have your store bills printed at the north, when we at the South can do your business equally as neatly, and as cheaply as they in the cities. When you diminish our ability to buy from you, you diminish your own profits pro tanto. You are wrong not to advertise your goods in the news. There is nothing like a business man keeping before the public.

Carolina Watchman.

CONVENTION OF MERCHANTS

IN AUGUSTA, GA.

We shall, most anxiously, await the deliberations of this body. When it is recollected that it was to convene for the express purpose of effecting a revolution in the trade and commerce of the Southern States with the Northern cities, and with Europe,—that we have heretofore been paying the Northern importer a large profit upon his importations, as well as for Storage, Commissions, and a thousand et ceteras with which the Southern Merchant is charged in New York and elsewhere; and that all these onerous expenses and unnecessary and frequently exorbitant charges, can be avoided by a direct trade with Europe, carried on through our Southern exports. We say, when we recollect the great object to be effected by this convocation of Merchants, we cannot but feel the most lively solicitude for the result of their deliberations, and hope, in common with every genuine friend of the South, that the days of our vassalage with, and dependence upon the North, are numbered; and that hereafter we may enjoy in common with our whole country, the inestimable privilege of "free trade and sailors' rights."

Wetumpka Sentinel.

INDIANS AT A THEATRE.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Transcript, give the following account of a visit made by the Indians at Washington, to the theatre of that city. When the haxom form of Miss Nelson

arrayed as a knight in the piece of 'The Deep Deep Sea,' sprang on the stage, the Indians seemed absolutely amazed with the vision before them. She had not been five minutes before them, when one of the Iowas suddenly rose, and with an energetic exclamation threw a head-dress of feathers upon the stage. At first the performer, (Mrs. Slater) near him was frightened, until the interpreter rose and translated; the Indian's exclamation, which was that he gave that as a token of his delight in seeing her! Miss Nelson bowed and took the present, which was accompanied with an applause that was almost deafening. The play went on.—Knight's long serpentine train could not keep the Indians from gazing on the radiant creature before them.—A beautiful song from Miss Nelson brought another present from another Iowa upon the stage, which she acknowledged with a bewitching smile. In the meantime the Sioux men looked with undisguised contempt upon their gallant rivals. In the succeeding scene Miss Nelson had on feathery present as wings. This tasteful design overcame completely the susceptible Iowas. One of them sprang forward, and stripped off his splendid buffalo robe tossed it at her feet with an impassioned burst of feeling. When the uproar caused by this was over, in which the Foxes yelled most hideously, the interpreter translated the sentiment in the following words:—I give this to the beauty of Washington to show my pleasure!—I really thought these generous fellows would evidently strip themselves to show their gallantry!

Miss Nelson at the fresh proof of devotedness in a graceful manner begged the interpreter to state that she regretted her inability to speak their native tongue, but that she esteemed them as much as she did the sons of the King of her native land! She then took from her helmet and gave to each of her admirers a white ostrich plume, which soon decked their swarthy brows. The Indians returned to the front boxes where they remained laughing with all their might, till Nelson again charmed them in the 'Mountain Sylph.' When she descended first from the clouds another robe was thrown her by an Iowa, be it remembered. At the conclusion, when she regains her immortality, and ascends to her native skies she placed on her head the votive Indian crown of feathers which gracefully spreading out as she arose, gave a peculiar wild charm to her vanishing figure. If you could have heard the din and yells as she displayed this addition to her dress when she rose! Sioux, Foxes, palefaces and all arose and gave one loud commingled shout, while above all rose the wild shrill cry of the savages. No one will ever forget it who saw it.

From the New Orleans Bee.

There cannot however be a doubt that the evils at present existing have been greatly exaggerated by political partisans, and that they have been attributed to the wrong cause: for no one who is not swayed by passion will deny, that if the bank had existed in all its plenitude, it could not have averted the calamity we now feel. The cause has been well stated in a circular from a high respectable commercial house in this city, (Messrs. Carruthers, Harris & Co) and their arguments, in facts are so irresistibly conclusive, that we avail ourselves of them. These gentlemen declare that we are to look for our present embarrassments to the overgrown and unnatural system of credit, which, as far as it concerns our own peculiar region, my date its origin with the establishment of the branches of the United States in the South and West. These institutions, in facilitating our domestic exchanges to an extent previously unknown, opened a wide field for the display of mercantile ingenuity; avok a daring spirit of speculation, and called into active exercise, the latent financial skill of every class of the community. Had these been content with the means necessary to the real business of the country, or had the bank prudently confined her aid to its legitimate objects, all might have been well; but the adventurous spirit of the country could not drink sparingly from so bounteous a fountain; and the bank, finding the system in most harmonious accordance with the speculative genius of the day, and her gains greatly beyond any that could arise from an ordinary line of discounts, very naturally encouraged this inordinate thirst for money, through the medium of exchange.

At first bills were based, as they always should be on something real—the actual existing produce of the country—and the amount regulated by the probable proceeds of it in market. But this was soon found to be too slow and simple a process; the sphere of operation too confined. The planter was not satisfied with the recompense of this labor when it was earned. Here an opportunity was afforded to realize a crop before it was planted; he had only to sell his bill to the bank and it was done. With the speculation it was not necessary, when an adventure enticed him, to estimate his means of embarking in it; it was only necessary to know whether the bank would buy his bill.

The merchant was not content with a moderate and snug business quite large enough for his means and capacity, he became suddenly imbued with the engrossing spirit of monopoly. The planter, farmer and manufacturer, all wanted a factor, and what was infinitely more important, they wanted an acceptor of bills, a novel but necessary character brought in by the new and improved system. These bills were founded on the existing produce of the country—or the crops yet to be planted the prospect of profitable speculations, and many of them on nothing but the paper which they spoiled. To do a respectable business, it became necessary to write across the face of a great deal of this paper; and to erect a splendid monopoly, it was necessary to write across all the paper of all the country; and astonishing as it may seem, many were found mad enough to attempt it.

For a while this system seemed to work admirably, its fecundity was amazing; the fortunes of the planter, mechanic, merchant and speculator; sprung up like Jonah's gourd in a night, and overshadowed the land to the astonishment of every body. The philosopher's stone, the grand secret of alchemy, for which the sages of old had toiled so long and fruitlessly, was discovered by modern acumen to be nothing more than a bill of exchange. This was the talisman that converted every thing to gold, and the great beauty of the thing was its extreme simplicity; so accessible to every body, the very school boys in scribbling their potbooks luxuriated over a bill of exchange as a copy.

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That this self same system of credit has been the fruitful source of all evils, pecuniary and commercial, that beset us we hold to be undeniable; view it where you will, (and it has extended over all the world) and every where you behold the same ruin following in its train. The question now presents itself, how shall we remedy these evils? But patient, persevering industry and rigid economy alone!

We have nothing to add to the above. It is marked by the most cogent reasoning and is the result of thorough practical experience. We trust its arguments may not be lost upon such as have adopted an erroneous and one-sided view of the subject, but that it may lead to serious reflections.

RALEIGH, N. C. Oct. 9.

A Murderer arrested.—Some six months ago, an individual came to this place and settled in an untenanted house in the outskirts of the City, whose general appearance and habits were such as to excite suspicion as to his real character. He seemed a perfect stranger, having no acquaintances, nor any regular business or occupation; and although regarded as a person, whom it was proper to watch, yet nothing transpired to implicate him in any criminal transaction. Last week, however, being the term of our Superior Court, several gentlemen from Anson Co. were here in attendance, as witnesses, and, in passing along the streets, they came across this individual, whom they immediately recognized as Thomas C. Ellerbe, formerly of Anson County, and a fugitive from justice. The fact being made known, he was immediately arrested by Constable Murray, and carried for examination before Thomas Cobbs and John J. Christophers, Esquires, when the following facts were elicited.

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strain and ring them through a coarse cloth, and then boil it down to the thickness of molasses. Put a small quantity with a feather on a brush, rub the shoe until there is a fine gloss. The same will make good writing ink.

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EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.—According to a paragraph in the Memphis (Tenn.) Enquirer, emigration to Texas is going forward on a large scale. The editor says:—There is scarcely a elbow-room left in our streets and highways leading into town on account of the constant pouring of horse and wagons and the helter-skelter mole of emigrating pamphlets. Several hundred families must have crossed the Mississippi at this point on their way to Texas, within the last six weeks; and the rush is still onward. We almost fear for the population of East Tennessee; for not a wagon passes but some dozen chiefs belonging to it poke their flaxen heads through the holes of the canvas.

SINGULAR.—A star little inferior in brilliancy to the most luminous that are visible in the heavens has been observed several times by many of our citizens, moving in various directions with considerable velocity. Its position is nearly west at first, whence it moves towards the meridian, and then descends and sinks below the horizon for a few minutes and rises again. *Wheeling Gazette.*

WEALTH OF ENGLAND.—Fourteen thousand persons are in prison for debt in England and Wales.

[N. Y. Star.] We have said that the great wealth of England was associated with and indeed founded upon, great poverty, and this proves it. If 1,500 persons are able to pay the national debt, or in other words, are worth \$8,500,000,000 while 14,000 are in prison for debt, it is because the fruits of labor, earned by the many, are monopolized by the few. *[Philadelphia Public Ledger.]*

WEALTH OF LONDON.—In one hour, we have counted on Regent street, seven hundred and forty carriages. Last Sunday—(heaven and St. Andrew pardon us for the employment)—we counted standing in line at the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park, eight hundred and sixty-four! On that day, we will venture to say, were perambulating the walks, giving nuts to the elephant, and handfuls of gingerbread to the bears—the aggregate representation of an annual expenditure of four millions two hundred and twenty thousand pounds.

There is a certain hostelry, inn, pot-house, tavern or hotel—for we are not certain which is its proper designation—about a mile beyond Westminster Bridge, called the Elephant and Castle, at which fifteen hundred coaches and other vehicles "pull up" every day. There is one brewery in London to which a rise or fall on the price of beer of one-half penny a pot makes a difference of forty thousand pounds a year. *Blackwoods Magazine.*

TROUBLES AT ALEXANDRIA, LA.—Our city for some days past has been rife with reports of servile troubles among the citizens of our neighboring State Louisiana at the town of Alexandria.

The Steam Boat Alpha which arrived at this city from that place on the night before last, brings intelligence corroborative of the reports. The excitement is represented to be very great, and we give the particulars as arrived from one of the officers of the boat. We still hope that rumor as usual has made the numbers engaged in this affair larger than was really the case.

The statement is that the boat left on the 10th inst, on which day eleven negroes were executed and fourteen more were to share the same fate. Sixty three remained in custody, to undergo further examination. Two white men were said to be implicated in the affair, who had made their escape, but were closely pursued.

Since we wrote the above, a gentleman of this city has furnished us with the following letter from a resident of Alexandria; for some of this place; from which it will be seen that the above statements are in a great measure corroborated, making due allowance for the letter having been written at an earlier hour in the day than the time of the Steamboat's departure. We regret too, to learn that, that section of the country is severely scourged by sickness.

Alexandria, Oct. 19, 1837.

B. M. STEDMAN, Esq.
Dear Sir, I have but a moment to inform you of the state of affairs in this region. On Thursday night last a plot was discovered from information received from a negro, that an attempted insurrection was contemplated

by the negroes generally throughout the parish, which proved to be a fact. The negro who informed, and who was one of the head men informed his master that on that night there was to be a special meeting of the principal negroes in that part of the parish at an old school house, where Mr. Cherry, the boy's master, with several others repaired and found his statement correct. They then secured two of the ringleaders, who confessed their whole arrangements. They were brought to town and hung on Saturday, and four others were hung this morning, and we have now in jail from thirty to forty more, most of whom will share the same fate. They were to have risen on Saturday night.

Your obedient servant,
R. DEMING.
P. S. The fever is killing every one it attacks in this place.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.—A most horrible murder has been committed on a Mr. Connor, near Lexington, Ky. He was murdered in this house, where he lived alone. The murders found a thousand dollars and a gold silver watch, which they took away with them. Two negroes have been taken up, who confess the crime, and say they were led on by a white man of the name of Rees, who is in custody. No mention of the recovery of any of the property.

An attempt was made to fire the Post Office Department on the night of Saturday week. After Mr. Kendall had returned home from the department he was induced to go back, and on entering his room found it filled with smoke. He summoned assistance to his aid, and the fire was immediately suppressed. The incendiary had not been discovered at our latest dates.

Banner, Oct. 28.

Something new under the sun.—Wade Hampton, Esq. has recently paid to the proprietor of the N. York Spirit of the Times 100 years subscription in advance, amounting to \$500! This genteel thing was done to save the publisher the trouble of sending for his dues, and the gentleman payer the trouble of filing his receipts. If there are any more gentlemen, who would like to get rid of the trouble of filing receipts, there can be little doubt that they can find a number of publishers who would be happy to write, "received payment 100 years in advance."

Office of the Observer,
FAYETTEVILLE, (N. C.) Oct. 14.

AWFUL CASUALTY.—NEARLY ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST!!—Mr. H. Vandizer, a passenger in the steam-boat Home, passed through this place this morning, and in the few moments of his stay, gave the particulars of the total wreck of that splendid new boat, whilst on her second trip from New York to Charleston, and the awful fate of upwards of sixty passengers, (among them a large number of ladies,) and many of the crew.

His statement corresponds with the following account from the Newbern Spectator, of Friday last, received this morning.

On Monday night last, in consequence of stress of weather and a leaky state of the vessel, the Captain of the "Home," Capt. White, was compelled to bear away for the nearest port. Either mistaking the entrance at the Bar, or unable to gain it, the Boat was driven on shore about six miles north of Ocracoke Bar. Our informant, [one of the passengers who was fortunately rescued from a watery grave] reports, that out of about ninety passengers and a crew consisting of forty-three persons, only twenty of the latter, were saved!

Among the passengers were between thirty and forty ladies, of whom but two escaped! Several children were among those who have been thus hurried to eternity, only one of this class has been saved.

As we have neither space nor time to speak further of this most melancholy event, we shall merely append the names of the persons saved, deferring till next week such particulars as may be deemed of importance.

LIST OF PASSENGERS SAVED.—Mrs. Lacoste, Mrs. Schroder, Charles Drayton, Andrew H. Lovegreen, B. B. Husey, of Charleston, S. C., Isaac S. Cohen, of Columbia, S. C., C. C. Cady, Montgomery, Ala., J. Smith, S. D. Roland, John Bishop, I. Holmes, H. Vandeezer, H. Anderson, of New York, Capt. Alfred Hill, Capt. Saller, of Portsmouth, N. H., James Johnson, Jr. Comm. W. S. Read, of New Haven, Mather, Conrad Quinn, [boy] Jersey City.

In the list of passengers lost, we are grieved to find the name of Henry B. Croom, Esq., and lady, of Florida, formerly Lenoir county, N. C. who, with three others, of the name, probably a son and two nieces, are among those who perished. Mr. Croom was a gentleman of high intellectual endowments, a ripe scholar, and a contributor of many essays, on various subjects, to the periodical press. We understand that he was recently engaged in preparing a work on the Botany of the Southern States.

Mr. Vandeezer was saved by an India Rubber Life Preserver, which he was persuaded by his friends in New-York to take with him.

FROM MEXICO.

Extract of a Letter from Matamoros, Mexico, 21st Aug. 1837.

"There are strong indications of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, the latter refusing to satisfy any demand which the former has made."

"Mr. W. H. Wharton, the late Texas minister to the United States, who was taken on board of the Texas schr. of war Independence, and confined in prison in this place, was fortunate enough to elude the vigilance of his jailors and escape to Texas. Several Americans have been arrested and imprisoned in the Cuartal, and refused all communication, on suspicion of having aided and abetted in his flight; among them are James Goulay and G. T. Burrell."

"A vessel arrived here yesterday from Texas, bringing about seventy-five Mexican prisoners, which were liberated by the Texian Government. Mexico still holds on to her Texas prisoners, about thirty-four, and I believe there is no prospect of their being put at liberty shortly."

NEW-ORLEANS, OCT. 5.

From Texas.—We received this morning the Texas Chronicle, from Nacogdoches, dated Sept. 9. We observe nothing of interest in this number of the Chronicle except a reference to three Bowie knife rows, affairs not very creditable to the character of any country. Complaints are made against the Post Office Department of the new Republic; it seems to be badly organized in every particular.

We have on our table the bulletin, from Matagorda, dated August 23d. In it we find no news or items worth extracting. Provisions were high and scarce. The Texas Merchants in different parts were making arrangements to ship Cotton direct to Europe. The Bulletin says that all letters directed to Texas, from the United States should be paid, and directed to the care of J. Brent Clark, New-Orleans.

We understand by a passenger that the land office was to open some time this month and the Texian Congress is now in session.

PICAYUNE, OCTOBER 8.
THE BURIAL GROUND.—The water was so deep yesterday at the Potter's Field as to render it impossible to bury the dead. Those who were sent from the hospital were returned; the others are piled up ready for interment when the waters subside—the whole number, however, amounted only to sixteen. The burials at the Protestant and Catholic cemeteries were only three; and the whole number of interments on Friday was only eighteen. We have no time to comment.

OFFICIAL.

Department of State,
Washington, Oct. 18, 1837.

Information has been officially received from the U. S. Consul at Matamoros, that the ports of Galveston and the Brassos in Texas, have been declared blockaded by the Commander of the Mexican naval forces in the Gulf. The following is a translation of the declaration, as published in the Mercurio de Matamoros, of Sept. 1, 1837.

On board the brig Furberide,

August 31, 1837.

I, the undersigned, Commanding General of the maritime forces of Mexico, in the Gulf, being provided with sufficient means, and acting agreeably to orders of the supreme government to that effect, do hereby declare the ports of Galveston and the Brassos to be actually blockaded, conformably with the principles of maritime and national right, towards those nations which the Mexican Republic has no treaties themselves, in the other cases; all to all vessels belonging to the U. States of the North, the American Republics of the South, and the nations of Europe, and three months warning to those from the West Indies, and the British possessions in N. America, and in the Peninsula of Yucatan within which periods they will not be made prizes by the vessels under my command unless after they shall have been spoken and warned of the blockade, they are found sailing towards either of the above mentioned ports; which warning shall be given by means of a note in the vessel's patent, signed by the officer who speaks her.

And in order that this declaration be duly made known, the Supreme Mexican Government has ordered that it be printed in the newspapers of Matamoros, Tampico and Vera Cruz.

God and Liberty!

JOSE DE ALDANA.

From the N. F. Mercantile Advertiser of yesterday.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.
By the ship Poland, Anthony, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, (and after our paper was put to press,) from Havre whence she sailed on the 15th ultimo, the received Paris and Havre papers to September 17th, which, however, furnish but little news of interest.

The dissolution of the French Chamber of Deputies was fixed for the 1st October. It is said that the Cabinet was called together yesterday, in consequence of news received from Spain in the course of the day

and that the discussion had reference to the contingency of the entrance of Don Carlos into Madrid; an event which appears at present not unlikely to happen.

The steamboat Tartarus, twelve days ago, brought intelligence that the two squadrons, under Lalande and Gallier, which had returned to Toulon, to aid in the transportation of troops. The Levant has announced that the Turkish fleet left the isles of the Archipelago for the 19th of August. This squadron actually landed some troops at Tripoli, and was supposed to have returned to Constantinople.

Bayonne, Sept. 14.—We learn that Carlists, who retired to Tolosa after the occupation of Andoain by O'Donnell, received reinforcements, and meditated a tack upon that town. Gen. O'Donnell the mean time, was determined to maintain this position, and to this end was warding the works of defence.

Madrid Sept. 9.—The Prefect of Madrid has discovered a Carlist conspiracy, which the last movements of Cabrera given some importance. The design of conspirators was to set fire to the magazine of Santa Barbara, and, by the confusion caused by the explosion, liberate 300 rebels, who are detained in prison at Saldere, near the magazine of Santa Barbara. Several arrests have taken place, but the principal instigator of the plot, Col. Burges, known in France by his connection with the attempts of the "emigrants" 1830, has made his escape from the prison in which he was confined, and is gone to join Don Carlos.

At the close of the last accounts, Don Carlos, followed closely by Oran, was in Sierra d'Albarracino, whilst the facta of Cabrera had interposed itself between him and the army of Espartero, which occupied the central point between Don Carlos and the Aragonez band. It is said that General Espartero has arrived in the neighborhood of Cuenca, so that he covers a capital. If the 5,000 men who have gone off to Naverre were here to reinforce the army, they could, at this critical moment, decide the victory. The reappearance of Carlism in the neighborhood of the capital has caused the authorities to redouble their energies and watchfulness. No person is allowed to leave Madrid, and the authorities refuse to give passports.

Portugal.—The insurgents quitted the city of September 2d, and on the 3d, approached within half a league of Santarem, where preparations were made to oppose their advance; but they were not inclined to attempt, and on the 4th left that vicinity. Baron de Bomfim, commander of the Queen's troops, left Santarem the 5th, and it was announced by telegram to the Government at Lisbon, that the armies were near each other.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, August 23: "The Captain Pacha has been unable to obtain an interview with Mehemet Ali, who changed his course as soon as he learned that the Captain Pacha was in sight of him. The Porte is very much displeased with his conduct, from which it is considered that the Vice Roy wishes to prolong a state of things which will exhaust its finances, turning that which ought to be a peace into a continued armed warfare." It is reported that the Captain Pacha, is bound for Tunis, where he is to establish a Regency; but it remains to be seen whether he will not be stopped by a French fleet. This will show the consideration in which the Porte is held by the French Government.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

September 16.—We have no material variation to notice in our rates of Cotton since our preceding report. The sales from the 7th to the 14th September, inclusive, embraced 5,680 bales, of which 1,161 were New Orleans, at 25 1/2 to 50c; a 100lb; 684 bales at 28 1/2 to 50c; 2052 bales Upland, at 24 to 104c. The supplies received within the same time were 8,951 bales, of which 8,700 were United States Cottons. Stock on September, 71,296 bales, of which 65,000 were United States.

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

INFORMS his friends and the Merchants generally, that he will continue the business, and glad to receive a portion of their patronage. Best references will be to those for whom he has done business the last season. Oct. 5, 1837.—

The State of Alabama, St. Clair County.
Special Orphan's Court,
SEPTEMBER 27th, 1837.

ON the petition of John Patton, Adm'r of the estate of John Kirk, Adm'r of the estate of John Kirk, dec'd, for the sale of the following land described in said petition, (viz.) one half section of land, situate being and lying in the County of St. Clair, being the place whereon the said John Kirk lived when he died.

It is ordered that publication be made for ten days, in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring persons interested in said real estate to appear before the Judge of the County Court at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, and County of St. Clair, on the first Monday in November next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said real estate should not be ordered.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk.

Oct. 1837.—et.—\$7 00

SONVILLE, ALA. NOVEMBER 9, 1837.

From the Globe

signs of the times must be more decided than they have ever been, if the final adoption of the plan which looks to a separation of the Government from banks, does ultimately prevail with the country. It is before has a measure of so much importance, and having such important bearings on the political as well as pecuniary affairs of the country, made such rapid progress in conciliating public opinion, in less than six weeks after the first introduction, it has been approved by one of the Legislature, and its passage by the other has only been prevented by an anti-reform movement. So conscious were the people of the favor with which it has been received by the people, that they have, from the commencement to the end, shown a willingness to resort to any expedient, however unpopular to their previously avowed principles, to defeat it. Any project, although

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9, 1837.—3m.

11-11-61

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A physician at Warsaw, wishing to make an experiment, proposed to a very robust man to lie in a bed where a person had died of the cholera. As a considerable reward was offered him for so doing, the man agreed to the proposal; but was scarcely in bed when his imagination began to work, and made him uneasy; he felt all the symptoms of cholera, and died, notwithstanding the medical assistance that was afforded him. The physician afterwards declared that no one who had died with the cholera had previously slept in the bed. The fact proves that fear, produced by the imagination, may promote the disease.

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.—According to a paragraph in the Memphis (Tenn.) Enquirer, emigration to Texas is going forward on a large scale. The editor says: "There is scarcely elbow-room left in our streets and highways leading into town on account of the constant pouring of horses and wagons, and the heterogeneous mob of emigrating paupers. Several hundred families must have crossed the Mississippi at this point on their way to Texas, within the last six weeks; and the rush is still onward. We almost fear for the population of East Tennessee; for not a wagon passes but some dozen chiefs belonging to it poke their flaxen heads through the holes of the canvas."

SINGULAR.—A star little inferior in brilliancy to the most luminous that are visible in the heavens has been observed several times by many of our citizens, moving in various directions with considerable velocity. Its position is nearly west at first, whence it moves towards the meridian, and then descends and sinks below the horizon for a few minutes and rises again. *—Wheeling Gazette.*

WEALTH OF ENGLAND.—Fourteen thousand persons are in prison for debt in England and Wales.

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plated by the negroes generally throughout the parish, which proved to be a fact. The negro who informed, and who was one of the head men informed his master that on that night there was to be a special meeting of the principal negroes in that part of the parish at an old school house, where Mr. Cherry, the boy's master, with several others repaired, and found his statement correct. They then secured two of the ringleaders, who confessed their whole arrangements. They were bro't to town and hung on Saturday, and four others were hung this morning, and we have now in jail from thirty to forty more, most of whom will share the same fate. They were to have risen on Saturday night.

Your obedient servant,
R. DEMING.

P. S. The fever is killing every one it attacks in this place.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.—A most horrid murder has been committed on a Mr. Connor, near Lexington, Ky. He was murdered in his house, where he lived alone. The murderers found a thousand dollars and a gold and silver watch, which they took away with them. Two negroes have been taken up, who confess the crime, and say they were led on by a white man of the name of Rees, who is in custody. No mention of the recovery of any of the property.

An attempt was made to fire the Post Office Department on the night of Saturday week. After Mr. Kendall had returned home from the department he was induced to go back, and on entering his room found it filled with smoke. He summoned assistance to his aid, and the fire was immediately suppressed. The incendiary had not been discovered at our latest dates.

Banner, Oct. 28.

Something new under the sun.—Wade Hampton, Esq. has recently paid to the proprietor of the N. York Spirit of the Times, 100 years subscription in advance, amounting to \$500. This genteel thing was done to save the publisher the trouble of sending for his dues, and the gentleman payer the trouble of filing his receipts. If there are any more gentlemen, who would like to get rid of the trouble of filing receipts, there can be little doubt that they can find a number of publishers who would be happy to write, "received payment 100 years in advance."

Office of the Observer,
FAYETTEVILLE, (N. C.) Oct. 14.

AWFUL CASUALTY.—NEARLY ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST!!—Mr. H. Vandizer, a passenger in the steam-packet Home, passed through this place this morning, and in the few moments of his stay, gave the particulars of the total wreck of that splendid new boat, whilst on her second trip from New York to Charleston and the awful fate of upwards of sixty passengers; (among them a large number of ladies,) and many of the crew.

His statement corresponds with the following account from the Northern Spectator, of Friday last, received this morning.

On Monday night last, in consequence of stress of weather and a leaky state of the vessel, the Captain of the "Home," Capt. White, was compelled to bear away for the nearest port. Either mistaking the entrance at the Bar, or unable to gain it, the Boat was driven on shore about six miles north of Ocracoke Bar. Our informant, [one of the passengers who was fortunately rescued from a watery grave] reports, that out of about ninety passengers and a crew consisting of forty-three persons, only twenty of the former, and we know not how many of the latter, were saved!

Among the passengers were between thirty and forty ladies, of whom but two escaped. Several children were among those who have been thus hurried to eternity, only one of this class has been saved.

As we have neither space nor time to speak farther of this most melancholy event, we shall merely append the names of the persons saved, deferring till next week such particulars as may be deemed of importance.

LIST OF PASSENGERS SAVED.—Mrs. Lacoste, Mrs. Schroeder, Charles Drayton, Andrew H. Lovegreen, B. B. Hursey, of Charleston, S. C., Isaac S. Cohen, of Columbia, S. C., C. C. Cary, Montgomery, Ala., J. Smith, S. D. Roland, John Bishop, J. Holmes, H. Vandizer, H. Johnson, of New York, Capt. Alfred Hill, Capt. Salter, of Portsmouth, N. H., James Johnson, Jr. of Boston, W. S. Read, of New Haven, Conn., D. Clark of Athens, Geo. John Mather, Conrad Quinn, [boy] Jersey City.

In the list of passengers lost, we are grieved to find the name of Henry B. Croom, Esq. and lady, of Florida, formerly of Louisiana, N. C. who, with three others of among those who perished, Mr. Croom was a gentleman of high intellectual endowments, a ripe scholar, and a contributor of many essays, on various subjects, to the periodical press. We understand that he was recently engaged in preparing a work on the Botany of the Southern States.

Mr. Vandizer was saved by an India Rubber Life Preserver, which he was persuaded by his friends in New York to take with him.

FROM MEXICO.

Extract of a Letter from Matamoros, Mexico, Oct. 21st Aug. 1837.

"There are strong indications of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, the latter refusing to satisfy any demands which the former has made."

"Mr. W. H. Wharton, the late Texas minister to the United States, who was taken on board of the Texas sch. of war Independence, and confined in prison in this place, was fortunate enough to elude the vigilance of his jailors and escape to Texas. Several Americans have been arrested and imprisoned in the Cuartel, and refused all communication, on suspicion of having aided and abetted in his flight; among them are James Gourlay and G. T. Burrell."

"A vessel arrived here yesterday from Texas, bringing about seventy-five Mexican prisoners, which were liberated by the Texian Government. Mexico still holds on to her Texas prisoners, about thirty-four, and I believe there is no prospect of their being put at liberty shortly."

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 5.

From Texas.—We received this morning the Texas Chronicle, from Nacogdoches, dated Sept. 9. We observe nothing of interest in this number of the Chronicle except a reference, to three Bowie knife rows, affairs not very creditable to the character of any country. Complaints are made against the Post Office Department of the new Republic; it seems to be badly organized in every particular.

We have on our table the bulletin, from Matagorda, dated August 23d. In it we find no news or items worth extracting. Provisions were high and scarce. The Texas Merchants in different parts were making arrangements to ship Cotton direct to Europe. The Bulletin says that all letters directed to Texas, from the United States should be paid, and directed to the care of J. Brent Clark, New-Orleans.

We understand by a passenger that the land office was to open some time this month and the Texian Congress is now in session.

PICAYUNE, OCTOBER 8.

THE BURIAL GROUND.—The water was so deep yesterday at the Potter's Field as to render it impossible to bury the dead. Those who were sent from the hospital were returned; the others are piled up ready for interment when the waters subside—the whole number, however, amounted only to sixteen. The burials at the Protestant and Catholic cemeteries were only three; and the whole number of interments on Friday was only eighteen. We have no time to comment.

OFFICIAL.

Department of State,
Washington, Oct. 18, 1837.

Information has been officially received from the U. S. Consul at Matamoros, that the ports of Galveston and the Brazos in Texas, have been declared blockaded by the Commander of the Mexican naval forces in the Gulf. The following is a translation of the declaration, as published in the Mercurio de Matamoros, of Sept. 1, 1837.

On board the brig *Hurricane*,
August 31, 1837.

I, the undersigned, Commanding General of the maritime forces of Mexico, in the Gulf, being provided with sufficient means, and acting agreeably to orders of the supreme government to that effect, do hereby declare the ports of Galveston and the Brazos to be actually blockaded, conformably with the principles of maritime and national right, towards those nations which the Mexican Republic has no treaties themselves, in the other cases; allowing six months warning from this day to all vessels belonging to the U. States of the North, the American Republics of the South, and the nations of Europe, and three months warning to those from the West Indies, and the British possessions in N. America, and in the Peninsula of Yucatan within which periods they will not be made unless after they shall have been spoken and warned of the blockade, they are found sailing towards either of the above mentioned ports; which warning shall be given by means of a note in the vessel's patent, signed by the officer who speaks her.

And in order that this declaration be duly made known, the Supreme Mexican Government has ordered that it be printed in the newspapers of Matamoros, Tampico and Vera Cruz.

God and Liberty!

JOSE DE ALDANA.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser of yesterday.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.—By the ship *Poland*, Anthony, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, (and after our paper was put to press,) from Havre whence she sailed on the 15th ultimo, the received Paris and Havre papers to September 17th, which, however, furnish but little news of interest.

The dissolution of the French Chamber of Deputies was fixed for the 1st October. It is said that the Cabinet was called together yesterday, in consequence of news received from Spain in the course of the day.

and that the discussion had reference to the contingency of the entrance of Don Carlos into Madrid; an event which appeared at the moment not unlikely to happen.

The steamboat *Tartarus*, twelve gun squadrons, under Lalande and Galland, which had returned to Toulon, to assist in the transportation of troops. The Levant, an English frigate, which the Turkish government has announced that the Turkish government has actually landed some troops at Tunis, and was supposed to have returned to Constantinople.

Bayonne, Sept. 14.—We learn that Carlists, who retired to Tolosa after the occupation of Andoain by O'Donnell, received reinforcements, and meditated a tack upon that town. Gen. O'Donnell, this morning, was determined to move in this position, and to this end was urged the works of defence.

Madrid Sept. 9.—The Prefect of Madrid has discovered a Carlist conspiracy, which the last movements of Cabrera given some importance. The design of the conspirators was to set fire to the magazine of Santa Barbara, and, by the confusion caused by the explosion, liberate 500 rebels, who are detained in prison at Saldere, near the magazine of Santa Barbara. Several arrests have taken place, but the principal instigator of the plot, Col. Burges, known in France by his connection with the attempts of the emigration of 1830, has made his escape from the prison in which he was confined, and gone to join Don Carlos.

At the close of the last accounts, Don Carlos, followed closely by Oran, was at Sierra d'Albarracina, whilst the Carlist army had interposed itself between Madrid and the army of Espartero, which occupied the central point between Don Carlos and the Arragonese band. It is said that General Espartero has arrived in the neighborhood of Cuencu, so that he covers the capital. If the 5,000 men who have passed to Navarre were here to reinforce the army, they could, at this critical moment, decide the victory. The reappearance of Carlism in the neighborhood of the capital has caused the authorities to redouble their energies and watchfulness. No person is allowed to leave Madrid, and the authorities refuse to give passports.

Portugal.—The insurgents quitted Alentejo September 2d, and on the 5th, approached within half a league of Santarem, where preparations were made to oppose their advance; but they were not inclined to the attempt, and on the 4th left that place, and proceeded to the north, where they were near each other.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, August 25: "The Captain Pacha has been unable to obtain an interview with Mehemet Ali, who changed his course as soon as he learnt that the Captain Pacha was in the city. The Porte is very much displeased with his conduct, from which it is concluded that the Vice Roy wishes to prolong a state of things which will exhaust his finances, turning that which ought to be a source of peace into a continued armed warfare. It is reported that the Captain Pacha, is now in Tunis, where he is to establish a Regency; but it remains to be seen whether he will not be stopped by a French fleet. This will show the consideration in which the Porte is held by the French Government."

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

September 16.—We have no material variation in our rates of Cotton since our preceding report. The sales from the 7th to the 14th September, inclusive, amounted to 5,680 bales, of which 1,161 were New Orleans, at 251.50c; a 1061; 884 bales at 251.50c; 2052 bales Upland, at 104c. The supplies received within the same time were 8,951 bales, of which 8,000 were United States Cottons. Stock on September, 71,296 bales, of which 6,000 were United States.

WM. R. HINTON,

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANT,

NO. 222.

Forwards his friends and the

friends and Merchants generally,

he will continue the business,

glad to receive a portion of their patronage,

best references will be to those for whom he

business the last season. Oct. 5, 1837.

The State of Alabama, St. O.

County,

Special Orphan's Court,

SEPTEMBER 27th, 1837.

ON the petition of John Patton, Adm'r of

the estate of Kirk, Adm'r of the estate of

Kirk, dec'd, for the sale of the following

described in said petition, (viz.) one half

of land, situate being and lying in the County

of St. Clair, being the place whereon the said

Kirk lived when he died.

It is ordered that publication be made for

days, in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring

persons interested in said real estate to appear

before the Judge of the County Court at the

House in the Town of Ashville, and County

foreclosed on the first Monday in November

to show cause, if any they have why the

said real estate should not be ordered

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk.

Oct. 1837.—6t.—\$7 00

ONVILLE, ALA. NOVEMBER 9, 1837.

from the Baring's circular is avowed which is now carried by the branch of the London country. Mr. Sergeant, the and in law for the Bank of — he, who was once its gen- — Mr. Jaulon is at present with the money dealers, to ac- of securing control at home. e a speech, running through days, of which an immense in ordered for circulation. — at speech, and the aids which to cooperate with it, ar- tushly confessed, in the from Washington of the with to Bicknell's Reporter ers who are paid by the bank.

signs of the times must be more de-
than they have ever been, if the final
of the plan which looks to a sepa-
of the Government from banks does
ultimately prevail with the country.
before has a measure of so much
tude, and having such important bear-
upon the political as well as pecuniary
of the country, made such rapid
ss in conciliating public opinion.
less than six weeks after the first
action, it has been approved by one
of the Legislature, and its passage
ther has only been prevented by an
movement. So conscious were the
tion of the favor with which it has been
by the people, that they have, from
menecement to the end, shown a will-
to resort to any expedient, however
to their previously avowed prin-
defeat it. Any project, although

the edge off a Sharp Gallant.—Mrs. [unclear]
of New Brunswick, last week obtain- Oct.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
MOBILE.
9, 1837.—3m.

P.S. PRINTING,
 DONE WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH,
 AT THIS OFFICE.

(Concluded.)

wall. I looked some minutes longer; but now disappeared, but the light, when I over, continued beaming steadily." "son; and



...you are about to feel what all must feel, ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ ¹⁷ ¹⁸ ¹⁹ ²⁰ ²¹ ²² ²³ ²⁴ ²⁵ ²⁶ ²⁷ ²⁸ ²⁹ ³⁰ ³¹ ³² ³³ ³⁴ ³⁵ ³⁶ ³⁷ ³⁸ ³⁹ ⁴⁰ ⁴¹ ⁴² ⁴³ ⁴⁴ ⁴⁵ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁷ ⁴⁸ ⁴⁹ ⁵⁰ ⁵¹ ⁵² ⁵³ ⁵⁴ ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ ⁵⁷ ⁵⁸ ⁵⁹ ⁶⁰ ⁶¹ ⁶² ⁶³ ⁶⁴ ⁶⁵ ⁶⁶ ⁶⁷ ⁶⁸ ⁶⁹ ⁷⁰ ⁷¹ ⁷² ⁷³ ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ ⁷⁶ ⁷⁷ ⁷⁸ ⁷⁹ ⁸⁰ ⁸¹ ⁸² ⁸³ ⁸⁴ ⁸⁵ ⁸⁶ ⁸⁷ ⁸⁸ ⁸⁹ ⁹⁰ ⁹¹ ⁹² ⁹³ ⁹⁴ ⁹⁵ ⁹⁶ ⁹⁷ ⁹⁸ ⁹⁹ ¹⁰⁰ ¹⁰¹ ¹⁰² ¹⁰³ ¹⁰⁴ ¹⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁶ ¹⁰⁷ ¹⁰⁸ ¹⁰⁹ ¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹ ¹¹² ¹¹³ ¹¹⁴ ¹¹⁵ ¹¹⁶ ¹¹⁷ ¹¹⁸ ¹¹⁹ ¹²⁰ ¹²¹ ¹²² ¹²³ ¹²⁴ ¹²⁵ ¹²⁶ ¹²⁷ ¹²⁸ ¹²⁹ ¹³⁰ ¹³¹ ¹³² ¹³³ ¹³⁴ ¹³⁵ ¹³⁶ ¹³⁷ ¹³⁸ ¹³⁹ ¹⁴⁰ ¹⁴¹ ¹⁴² ¹⁴³ ¹⁴⁴ ¹⁴⁵ ¹⁴⁶ ¹⁴⁷ ¹⁴⁸ ¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰ ¹⁵¹ ¹⁵² ¹⁵³ ¹⁵⁴ ¹⁵⁵ ¹⁵⁶ ¹⁵⁷ ¹⁵⁸ ¹⁵⁹ ¹⁶⁰ ¹⁶¹ ¹⁶² ¹⁶³ ¹⁶⁴ ¹⁶⁵ ¹⁶⁶ ¹⁶⁷ ¹⁶⁸ ¹⁶⁹ ¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷¹ ¹⁷² ¹⁷³ ¹⁷⁴ ¹⁷⁵ ¹⁷⁶ ¹⁷⁷ ¹⁷⁸ ¹⁷⁹ ¹⁸⁰ ¹⁸¹ ¹⁸² ¹⁸³ ¹⁸⁴ ¹⁸⁵ ¹⁸⁶ ¹⁸⁷ ¹⁸⁸ ¹⁸⁹ ¹⁹⁰ ¹⁹¹ ¹⁹² ¹⁹³ ¹⁹⁴ ¹⁹⁵ ¹⁹⁶ ¹⁹⁷ ¹⁹⁸ ¹⁹⁹ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰¹ ²⁰² ²⁰³ ²⁰⁴ ²⁰⁵ ²⁰⁶ ²⁰⁷ ²⁰⁸ ²⁰⁹ ²¹⁰ ²¹¹ ²¹² ²¹³ ²¹⁴ ²¹⁵ ²¹⁶ ²¹⁷ ²¹⁸ ²¹⁹ ²²⁰ ²²¹ ²²² ²²³ ²²⁴ ²²⁵ ²²⁶ ²²⁷ ²²⁸ ²²⁹ ²³⁰ ²³¹ ²³² ²³³ ²³⁴ ²³⁵ ²³⁶ ²³⁷ ²³⁸ ²³⁹ ²⁴⁰ ²⁴¹ ²⁴² ²⁴³ ²⁴⁴ ²⁴⁵ ²⁴⁶ ²⁴⁷ ²⁴⁸ ²⁴⁹ ²⁵⁰ ²⁵¹ ²⁵² ²⁵³ ²⁵⁴ ²⁵⁵ ²⁵⁶ ²⁵⁷ ²⁵⁸ ²⁵⁹ ²⁶⁰ ²⁶¹ ²⁶² ²⁶³ ²⁶⁴ ²⁶⁵ ²⁶⁶ ²⁶⁷ ²⁶⁸ ²⁶⁹ ²⁷⁰ ²⁷¹ ²⁷² ²⁷³ ²⁷⁴ ²⁷⁵ ²⁷⁶ ²⁷⁷ ²⁷⁸ ²⁷⁹ ²⁸⁰ ²⁸¹ ²⁸² ²⁸³ ²⁸⁴ ²⁸⁵ ²⁸⁶ ²⁸⁷ ²⁸⁸ ²⁸⁹ ²⁹⁰ ²⁹¹ ²⁹² ²⁹³ ²⁹⁴ ²⁹⁵ ²⁹⁶ ²⁹⁷ ²⁹⁸ ²⁹⁹ ³⁰⁰ ³⁰¹ ³⁰² ³⁰³ ³⁰⁴ ³⁰⁵ ³⁰⁶ ³⁰⁷ ³⁰⁸ ³⁰⁹ ³¹⁰ ³¹¹ ³¹² ³¹³ ³¹⁴ ³¹⁵ ³¹⁶ ³¹⁷ ³¹⁸ ³¹⁹ ³²⁰ ³²¹ ³²² ³²³ ³²⁴ ³²⁵ ³²⁶ ³²⁷ ³²⁸ ³²⁹ ³³⁰ ³³¹ ³³² ³³³ ³³⁴ ³³⁵ ³³⁶ ³³⁷ ³³⁸ ³³⁹ ³⁴⁰ ³⁴¹ ³⁴² ³⁴³ ³⁴⁴ ³⁴⁵ ³⁴⁶ ³⁴⁷ ³⁴⁸ ³⁴⁹ ³⁵⁰ ³⁵¹ ³⁵² ³⁵³ ³⁵⁴ ³⁵⁵ ³⁵⁶ ³⁵⁷ ³⁵⁸ ³⁵⁹ ³⁶⁰ ³⁶¹ ³⁶² ³⁶³ ³⁶⁴ ³⁶⁵ ³⁶⁶ ³⁶⁷ ³⁶⁸ ³⁶⁹ ³⁷⁰ ³⁷¹ ³⁷² ³⁷³ ³⁷⁴ ³⁷⁵ ³⁷⁶ ³⁷⁷ ³⁷⁸ ³⁷⁹ ³⁸⁰ ³⁸¹ ³⁸² ³⁸³ ³⁸⁴ ³⁸⁵ ³⁸⁶ ³⁸⁷ ³⁸⁸ ³⁸⁹ ³⁹⁰ ³⁹¹ ³⁹² ³⁹³ ³⁹⁴ ³⁹⁵ ³⁹⁶ ³⁹⁷ ³⁹⁸ ³⁹⁹ ⁴⁰⁰ ⁴⁰¹ ⁴⁰² ⁴⁰³ ⁴⁰⁴ ⁴⁰⁵ ⁴⁰⁶ ⁴⁰⁷ ⁴⁰⁸ ⁴⁰⁹ ⁴¹⁰ ⁴¹¹ ⁴¹² ⁴¹³ ⁴¹⁴ ⁴¹⁵ ⁴¹⁶ ⁴¹⁷ ⁴¹⁸ ⁴¹⁹ ⁴²⁰ ⁴²¹ ⁴²² ⁴²³ ⁴²⁴ ⁴²⁵ ⁴²⁶ ⁴²⁷ ⁴²⁸ ⁴²⁹ ⁴³⁰ ⁴³¹ ⁴³² ⁴³³ ⁴³⁴ ⁴³⁵ ⁴³⁶ ⁴³⁷ ⁴³⁸ ⁴³⁹ ⁴⁴⁰ ⁴⁴¹ ⁴⁴² ⁴⁴³ ⁴⁴⁴ ⁴⁴⁵ ⁴⁴⁶ ⁴⁴⁷ ⁴⁴⁸ ⁴⁴⁹ ⁴⁵⁰ ⁴⁵¹ ⁴⁵² ⁴⁵³ ⁴⁵⁴ ⁴⁵⁵ ⁴⁵⁶ ⁴⁵⁷ ⁴⁵⁸ ⁴⁵⁹ ⁴⁶⁰ ⁴⁶¹ ⁴⁶² ⁴⁶³ ⁴⁶⁴ ⁴⁶⁵ ⁴⁶⁶ ⁴

marvelled what the result of this strange
ould be.

...gave the information had lost his ears for
Thou and some others whom he denounced,
story so incredible, that the tale was sifted

or they will thereafter be
debted to the same, are re
ment.

NOAH W. WARD,
1837.—6t.

17, 1837.—6t.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1837.

NO. 44

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

BY J. F. GRANT.

50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. Subscriptions received for less than one year in advance, and no subscription discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice at the end of the year to discontinue, will be considered an order for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

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

TON & FORWARDING AGENCY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the

House in East Wetumpka, and lately conducted by T. W. Fleming & Co. and are now prepared to receive and forward goods to Merchants and Planters in the interior and also for the

Storage of Cotton.

respectfully ask a share of public patronage, and pledge themselves to spare no exertions to give satisfaction.

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

BARGAINS.

EVERY one wants bargains from this date. We bring the cash, and get them at the lowest prices. Peter Pope, Esq., in Wetumpka, at new cost and charges. Merchants wishing to purchase can have them on short credit with good endorsers. J. D. WILLIAMS, Wetumpka, July 31, 1837.

The papers in Talladega & Jacksonville, will be the above until ordered to stop.

LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL.

The usual wages of the country will be paid, and the Company will make payments every day. The hands will be well fed and clothed. JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, the subscriber.

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

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

LAND FOR SALE.

Undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract of land containing three hundred and thirty acres, lying immediately adjoining White Benton County. The land is fertile, well fenced, has forty-five or fifty acres cleared and planted. There is also on the place a dwelling, Grist Mill and Cotton Gin. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on the undersigned, from whom they can learn the terms, &c. JOHN M. NEAL, 10, 1837.—tf.

NOTICES.

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

AND FOR SALE.

WILL be offered to the highest bidder in the Town of White Plains, on the 20th of November next, (if not previously disposed of) the Tract of land in which I now reside, containing 130 acres, and is lying in the County of Benton, and immediate vicinity of White Plains. The Tract consists of a comfortable Dwelling and the customary out houses, situated in 25 steps of a spring that for purity and abundance of water cannot be surpassed in any place. On said land there is an eligible site for a Grist Mill and a Cotton Gin, and two Gens are now in successful operation on the same. As persons disposed to purchase, will call and examine for themselves, it is unnecessary to say more. The terms of sale will require that \$1,000 be paid on 25th of next, and the remainder in two equal payments, the first to be due the 1st of April, and the last 25th December following. ALEXANDER T. MITCHELL, White Plains, Ala., Nov. 2, 1837.

LOTS FOR SALE.

EDWARD BEUFF, THE COUNTY SEAT OF CHEROKEE COUNTY, ALA. On the 20th of November next, the Commissioners of said Town will offer for sale from one hundred lots. The terms of the sale will be as follows:—The first lot sold on the 20th, 1837.—3t.

COMMISSIONERS.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Redman G. Stewart, living on the head waters of Olathee Creek, one mile from the head of the same, with a small white horse, old, left hind foot white, some white on head, and appraised to \$32.50. M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk. 9th, 1837.—3t.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, 21st instant. CONVENTION OF MERCHANTS.

WEDNESDAY, October 18, 1837.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order at 12 o'clock by the Chairman.

The Secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting which were confirmed.

The following gentlemen, who had arrived at the adjournment of Tuesday, then came forward and gave in their names, viz: Messrs. J. K. Douglas, C. J. Shannon, and C. Matheson of Camden, South Carolina.

The President then called on the select Committee for their Report, whereupon the Hon. Geo. McDuffie, the Chairman rose, and read in a clear and impressive manner, the following Report and Resolutions:

The Select Committee raised for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting, what measures will, of their opinion, most effectually contribute to the accomplishment of the great object of this Convention, ask leave to submit the following

REPORT.

The Committee are deeply impressed with the importance of the duty assigned them, and have bestowed upon it all the attention their limited time would permit.

They regard the present derangement of the currency and exchanges of the country, however we may depreciate its causes and deplore its immediate effects, as furnishing an occasion, which, if wisely improved, will relieve the staple-growing States from a state of commercial dependence, scarcely less repulsive to their industry and enterprise, than it is incompatible with their substantial prosperity.

The staple-growing States, while they produce two-thirds of the domestic exports of the United States, import scarcely one-tenth of the foreign merchandise which is received in exchange for it. Almost the whole of the foreign commerce which is founded upon the productions of our industry, is carried on by the citizens of other States, causing their cities to flourish, while ours have been sinking into decay.

In the opinion of the Committee, the period has arrived, when our citizens are invoked by the united voice of interest and patriotism, to put an end to this voluntary tribute, amounting annually to something like ten millions of dollars. It is believed that the quota of Georgia and South Carolina alone, amounts to not less than three millions of dollars. It may not be disguised, however, that this extraordinary and unequal state of our commercial relations, had its origin, more in the fiscal operations of the federal government than in any supposed deficiency in the industry and enterprise of our citizens. The high duties imposed by the tariff of 1816 upon the productions of Southern industry, and the still more enormous duties imposed by those of 1824 and 1828, combined with the unequal system of depositing and disbursing the revenue thus collected, almost exclusively in the Northern cities, operated as a bounty to the commerce of those cities, which the most persevering industry and enterprise on our part, could not have overcome. Great and obvious as were the natural advantage of our Southern cities, they were more than counterbalanced by these operations of the government. And whilst we stood amidst the ruins thus produced by misgovernment, many of our own citizens were utterly unable to account for the phenomenon, and some of our charitable neighbors supposed it to be owing to the curse of Heaven upon our domestic institutions.

Every practical man, however, will at once perceive, that the deposit of almost the whole of the government funds, in the banks of the Northern cities, was equivalent to a loan of a like sum without interest, and that the immense sums disbursed by the government at the same points, operated even more decidedly to give those cities an undue ascendancy. One of the most obvious and salutary consequences which we may confidently anticipate from the reduction of the duties and the withdrawal of the government deposits from the banks, will be the restoration of the Southern cities, to a condition of comparative equality in the business of foreign commerce. In a fair and equal competition, it cannot be doubted, that they will be able to exchange our domestic productions for the manufactures of Europe, by a direct trade, more advantageously, than the Northern cities can do it, by a circuitous process, involving intermediate transfers and agencies, all increasing the risk and expense of the operation.

There never was presented to the capitalists of the South and South-west, such an opening for profitable enterprise, and they are invited by the most powerful considerations to improve it. Now that the fiscal operations of the federal government have been so greatly reduced, and the field of competition fairly opened, if they should still look on with listless apathy, while the mighty current of our own peculiar commerce is flowing literally by them, to nourish distant cities and fertilize the barren hills of distant communities, we must then acquiesce in the judgment which the world will pronounce, that we deserve our destiny. But the Committee indulge the confident belief that such a reproach will no longer rest upon us. The public spirit of our people has been roused into action; they have been awakened to a sense of their condition; and all are prepared to co-operate in their respective spheres, in the great work of throwing off the shackles of our present colonial condition, and establishing our present colonial independence upon a lasting foundation.

The staple-growing States never can be practically independent and enjoy the full measure of the bounties which Providence has so abundantly provided for them, until the commerce which is founded upon their valuable productions can be carried on by our own merchants, permanently resident amongst us, whether they be native or adopted. The pursuits of commerce must be liberalized; the commercial class must be elevated in public opinion to the rank in society which properly belongs to it. The avocation of the merchant requires as much character and talent, and is of as much dignity and usefulness as any other pursuit or profession, and the senseless prejudice which would assign to it an inferior rank, has been blindly borrowed from those ancient republics and modern despotisms whose policy it was to regard war as the only honorable pursuit. As agricultural productions, which find their market principally in foreign countries, constitute the almost exclusive source of our wealth, the mercantile class is as indispensable to our prosperity as the agricultural. Their interests are inseparably identified, and whatever affects the prosperity of the one, must have a corresponding influence on the other. How much, then, does

the general welfare of the staple-growing States depend upon diverting into the pursuits of commerce, a large portion of the capital, the character and talent, which have been hitherto directed exclusively to agriculture and the kindred professions? It is the deliberate opinion of the Committee, that no one change could be made to our public prosperity; and that those public-spirited citizens who shall take the lead in this new career of useful enterprise will deserve to be regarded as public benefactors.

The prevailing habit of investing almost the whole proceeds of our cotton crops in land and negroes, has produced a constant tendency to over production in this great staple, and nothing but the extraordinary increase of its consumption in the great markets of the world, has prevented us from experiencing the ruinous consequences of our mistaken policy. In this view of the subject every dollar that shall be diverted from the production of cotton, to some other profitable pursuit, will be so much clear gain to the planter and to the country.

It is a well established principle in political economy, that an excess of supply beyond the efficient demand, diminishes the price of an article in proportion to the excess, and that a deficiency of supply increases the price in a corresponding degree. For example, it is believed that if the present cotton crop of the United States should be only 1,200,000 bales, it would produce a larger aggregate sum to the planters, than if it should prove to be 1,500,000 bales the price being enhanced than the quantity would be diminished. It was upon this principle, that the Dutch East India Company actually burnt one-half of their spices, that they might obtain more for the remaining half than they could have obtained for the whole. Let us pursue a still wiser policy. Instead of burning our surplus let us direct the capital industry that produce it, to other profitable pursuits, which will open new sources of wealth, and at the same time increase the value of these already in existence. In connection with this view of the subject, the policy of raising every supply which the soil will produce cannot be too strongly recommended. By whatever specious reasons a contrary policy may be countenanced, experience proves them to be fallacious. If every planter would raise his own supplies of the various productions of the soil, and of the animals which feed upon these productions, it would tend greatly to limit the excessive production of our great staples, and increase at the same time the independence and the income of the agricultural class.

The Committee will now proceed to examine, in a little detail, the relative advantages of the Southern Cities for the business of foreign importation, compared with those of the Northern cities. In the first place, house rent is much higher in the latter than in the former, a very important element in the calculation. In the second place, freight is habitually higher from Europe to the Northern than to the Southern Cities, for the plain reason that ships coming to the South for cotton, would have to come in ballast if they were not freighted with merchandise. All the other elements that constitute cost of importation, are believed to be as cheap in the Southern as the Northern Cities. It is thus demonstrable that foreign merchandise is actually imported and sold in the former at cheaper rates than in the latter places. When to this we add the expenses of transportation to New York or Philadelphia, the loss of interest, the freight and insurance to the Southern cities, and the expenses of landing and storing there, will be apparent that the merchants of the South and South-West, will find it greatly to their advantage, to make their purchases of foreign merchandise in their own cities, in preference to New York or Philadelphia. The same course of reasoning will show that our cotton can be exported directly from our own seaports, with similar advantages over the more circuitous route of the Northern cities.

It seems, therefore perfectly clear to the Committee, that our capitalists who shall enter into the business of importing foreign merchandise, cannot fail to realize ample profits, and yet supply the merchants of the interior with more advantageous terms than they can obtain from the Northern importers. They have every natural advantage in the competition, and are invited by every motive, public and private, to embark in the business and reap the rich harvest that lies before them. It cannot be doubted that the merchants of the interior will give them a preference, since to the motives of interest, those of patriotism will be superadded.

Among the measures which will most effectually promote the great object which has brought this Convention together, none are more prominent, in the estimation of the Committee, than the completion of the great works of internal improvement, by which the Southern Atlantic cities are to be connected with the Valley of the Mississippi. In aid of the individual capital and enterprise engaged in these works, it is believed that the patronage of the States interested, might be wisely and beneficially bestowed. Their completion would greatly promote the system of direct importation through our own Sea ports; and these importations would equally promote the completion of the works in question. They are parts of one great system and will mutually sustain each other. If Georgia and South Carolina, with that harmony and concert of action which the inseparable identity of their interest so strongly recommends, would bring their individual energies and resources to the completion of these lines of communication, connecting their Atlantic cities with the navigable waters of the West, the day would not be distant when our most ardent hopes and sanguine anticipations would be realized.

The Committee beg leave to suggest to the Convention, another measure, which in their opinion would be eminently conducive to the great object we have in view. One of the articles in the plan, is the want of the requisite capital applicable to that object. The country, it is believed, contains a sufficiency of capital, if motives could be presented to give it a proper direction. To effect this the Committee can suggest no measure, which in their opinion would be so effectual, as a law limiting the responsibility of copartners to the sums which they shall put into the partnership. A large portion of the capital to which we must look for carrying on the business of direct importations, is in the hands of planters, and men of fortune who have retired from business, who would be willing to put a portion of their surplus capital to importing copartnerships under the management of men of character and capacity, but would never consent to make their whole for-

tunes responsible for the success of the undertaking. If they actually contribute a certain amount of capital, and the public is apprized that their responsibility extends no further, it is obvious that the credit of the concern will rest upon the substantial foundation of the capital paid in. No thing can be more fair as regards the public, and nothing would so effectually direct the capital and enterprise of our citizens, into channels where it is so much wanted. The Committee think it would be expedient to memorialize the Southern and South-Western States on this subject, and recommend to the Convention the appointment of committees for that purpose.

Another measure which would greatly facilitate the establishment of a system of direct importations, would be the formation of a connection and correspondence between some of our banks and some of those in England, by which each should have standing credit with the other. This would enable the banks here to furnish the merchants who might wish to purchase goods in England, with letters of credit, upon receiving adequate security. The bearer of such a letter would have to pay interest only from the time he actually drew the money to pay for his purchase. It would prevent the loss of interest which he would incur if compelled to provide himself with money before he set out on his adventure. Cotton purchasers from England would derive the same benefit by obtaining similar letters from the banks here, upon those of our banks, with which they should have an established credit.

If in addition to these facilities, our banks would establish agencies in Europe, and advance limited amounts upon Cotton, consigned to them, it would greatly contribute to accomplish our common object, by enabling our citizens to export their own cotton, as well as to import their own merchandise, without the intervention of any Northern agency.

In concluding their report, the Committee cannot but express their strong conviction, that the success of this great movement towards the emancipation of the staple-growing States from their commercial trammels, will depend more upon individual enterprise, sustained and supported by an enlightened public opinion, than upon any measures of legislation, however important these may be. The business of direct importations must be commenced at once, for if the present occasion is permitted to pass away unimproved, one equally propitious may never occur. The Committee recommended the Convention to adopt the following resolutions, in furtherance of the views expressed in the foregoing report.

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the present conjuncture in our commercial affairs is eminently propitious for the establishment of a system of direct importations, through our Southern and South-western Cities, and that we are called upon by every consideration of interest and of patriotism, to throw off the degrading shackles of our commercial dependence.

2. Resolved, That with a view to induce public spirited capitalists to embark in this business, and to give public manifestations of their determination to encourage and sustain importations through their own seaports.

3. Resolved, That two Committees be appointed by the President of this Convention, to memorialize respectively, the legislatures of Georgia and South Carolina on the subject of limited copartnerships.

4. Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the Southern and South-western States, setting forth the advantages and practicability of carrying on a direct trade with foreign nations—exhibiting in detail the extent of their resources.

5. Resolved, That said Committee, in preparing such address, embody and conform to the views of the Convention as expressed in the Preamble and Resolutions adopted.

From the St. Augustine Herald. GLORIOUS NEWS—POWELL TAKEN.

An express has just arrived in town from Fort Peyton, that Powell with 50 warriors have been taken prisoners. They are now on their way to town.

Since writing the above the prisoners have been brought to town and confined in the fort. There are upwards of eighty warriors. Powell, Cohajo and several chiefs are among the captured. The capture took place about a mile from Fort Peyton. The talk was a very short one. They stated that they had been invited by Philip to come and hear what propositions were to be made to them; that they did not come to deliver themselves up as prisoners, and nothing was said that seemed to indicate that they were yet conquered. As soon as this fact was ascertained, at a preconcerted signal, they were surrounded by our troops and all taken prisoners. They were completely surprised and captured without bloodshed.

This is another success upon which we have reason to rejoice, and it will lead to still more beneficial result.

A letter received by a gentleman of this city, dated 22d instant, confirms the above and gives information that Gen. Jesup was at St. Augustine. The Savannah Georgian, received yesterday afternoon contains the following extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Augustine to one in that city, dated Oct. 22d.

"We made a glorious haul yesterday.—Powell, and all the war chiefs except three, are now lodged in the Fort, with eighty of their warriors—the bone and sinew of their nation. Seventy negroes came in yesterday or two since, and a large number are now at Volusia, whither a steamboat goes this morning to get them."

"Powell and his band came with the avowed intention of having a talk but probably with the real one of endeavoring to rescue Philip, who fell into our hands some days ago, as all were armed. Yesterday they arrived about nine miles from here, and sent in a messenger from Gen. Hernandez, who went out to see them.—Gen. Jesup also proceeded to the vicinity of the camp, and while they were talking with Gen. H. they were suddenly surrounded by two hundred horse; so suddenly that they had no time to raise a single rifle, though to town, and were now safely under lock and key, and there they will be kept, if watchfulness and a strong guard can keep them there."

The writer says he does "not think this will immediately end the war, but we have drawn the fangs from the reptile, so that he can no longer bite."

MURDER IN MISSISSIPPI.—We understand by a gentleman recently from Mississippi, that an affray of the most sanguinary character occurred in one of the adjoining counties in the State, in which three lives were lost. According to the statement of our informant, it appears that three brothers of the name of Dixon, had entertained for some length of time an enmity against a gentleman of the name of Peters. They all unfortunately met at some public resort in the neighborhood, when altercation commenced between the parties, and the Dixons who were armed, compelled Peters to leave the place without his horse, and to walk six miles to his residence. On arriving at home he armed himself with a double-barrelled shot gun pistol, and Bowie knives, and immediately returned to the place where the brothers had compelled him to depart. Peters, saluted Dixons in a civil and complaisant manner on his return, and received in answer a discharge from a shot gun, two balls from which took effect in his breast, and two struck against his Bowie knife. He returned, and fell the other on the ground with the butt of his pistol; after this he immediately sunk down and expired. One of the Dixons expired on the spot, the other lingered a short period, when death put an end to his suffering; the one which was felled to the earth recovered. This dreadful carnage has created great excitement in the neighborhood. V S

[From the Washington Del Journal. A. Productive Peach Farm.—Mr. Jacob Ridgeway has a farm near Delaware city, in this county, on which he commenced planting a Peach orchard in the year 1831. In the seven years which have elapsed since he commenced the plantation, Mr. Ridgeway has planted one hundred and forty acres—100 trees to the acre. The produce of the present year is estimated at 100 baskets peaches per acre, or 14,000 baskets of peaches. The peaches, of which he presented us some specimens, are of the finest kind large and of delicious flavor. Tow schooners are constantly employed in transporting the fruit to the Philadelphia and New York markets, where we understand, it meets with ready sale at 3.4 and 5 dollars per basket. It is estimated that this peach crop will yield a profit during the present year of twenty thousand dollars.

We have learned from creditable authority, that the Montgomery Rail Road Company have borrowed from the Insurance Bank of Columbus, Geo., three hundred thousand dollars, and are offered two hundred thousand more if they should desire it. We mention this fact at this time to show what the Wetumpka and Coosa Rail Road Company could have done, and what they may yet do to obtain funds for the prosecution of their own work.

Some time last spring, a proposition of this character, to borrow money from the same bank, was submitted to the Board of Directors, but it met with a cold even frigid reception. The motion ought to be renewed; and we entertain not the least doubt but what the Company can get almost any amount of money they may desire. When we reflect upon the vast importance of this work, its certainty, if prosecuted, to build up Wetumpka—that it is in our power to effect it; and that the Board can, by a simple resolution, obtain funds, and throw into circulation in our community two or three hundred thousand dollars we are astonished that some effort of the character suggested has not been made. Let the trial be made, and we venture that the credit of our Company will be found as good as that of the Montgomery.

Wetumpka Sentinel.

Prodigious Increase of Paper.—Mr. M. J. Burel, the eminent engineer, speaks as follows respecting the paper machine of Messrs. Fourdrinier, the extensive English manufacturers.—"I consider that it is one of the most splendid inventions of the age, considering what it does, and what it is capable of doing. When I say it makes 1,600 miles of paper in one day, that is to say, the machines altogether, it appears a monstrous thing; but unless I exemplify it by something like that, you can form no idea of it: is a fact, that the 280 machines that exist can make six miles a day of paper, and multiply that by 280, it will be 1,680 miles. Now this is really prodigious; it should at the same time be borne in mind, that this is not a thing that will glut the market; but is consumed daily."

Waterman's Brick Machine.—We have heard of several brick machines for turning out the article with rapidity, and have seen several labor-saving machines in operation but none so complete and rapid in its execution as Waterman's Patent Brick machine. From the rough clay thrown into the receiver we saw it tempered and forty well molded and handsome bricks turned out in a minute which when burned are full as good and as handsome as any that can be manufactured. The machine move by horse power, and is small and portable, and must be of immense value in states where clay is good and bricks are scarce.—N. Y. Star.

BARBARY MAXWELL

(Concluded.)

"Good Hebert, is this no coining of the brain's trickery of the vision?"

"None, by the God of heaven! It struck me to be so strange, that I could not rest until I apprised the Master of the circumstance."

"Better," Hebert, have told it as you have to me. A man a light, it must be looked to. Go! I will join thee at the southern tower. Keep thy counsel, Hebert."

"Fear me not, Master Wyndham. I am no tale-maker."

"Well," said the youth, "if this tale be true, I cannot fathom woman. No, no—it's impossible. The fame of Barbara Maxwell was never tainted by a breath of suspicion. 'Tis a mistake; but duty to my kinsman demands that I should clear the mystery away."

He said—threw a cloak round him—belted on his sword, and in a few minutes joined the falconer at the appointed place.

"Thy light burns steadily," said the old retainer; "and not a minute since, a form too tall for woman's crossed the casement."

"Hebert, we will soon put thy story to the test," returned Wyndham. "The casement is not high, move softly on, and I will mount upon your shoulder; I cannot intrude upon the lady's privacy, for she is in the hall ere now. Come, and step cautiously."

In silence the youth and his companion placed themselves beneath the oratory. Some minutes passed, and nothing but the moaning of the storm disturbed the stillness of their watch. Faint strains of distant music were now and again borne on the wintry blast, and their cheerless vigil formed a sad contrast to the merriment that reigned within the building.

"Hebert, thy eyes have for once deceived thee," said Wyndham to his old companion. "The lady has left her taper burning; that was the light I herself, most likely, the form that crossed my vision. The snow-drift blinded thee on thy return from the thickets. Keep close counsel, must me, old friend; none save the lady and her aid enter that lonely chamber, from which the light is glancing."

"No," returned the falconer—"no, Master Hal, I am not astray. There is not among the young retainers in Selby Hall an eye that tracks the oratory drives a cross-bolt truer. Saints of heaven! I is not that the shadow of a man?"

A clear and distinct figure was traced on the faded space, which the lamp within the case of the lady's oratory had thrown upon the other opposite.

"Hush, and assist me to climb the fretwork of the window," said the youth in a low whisper to the attendant; and unheeding his sword and fling off his cloak, Harry Wyndham mounted carefully with Hebert's assistance; and placed himself in the framing of the lattice.

As the night he witnessed appeared rather the death of a dream, than any thing of reality. How strange! In the private chamber of the high-splendored place sacred even from the visit of a husband—a young and handsome cavalier calmly seated, and the disposition of every thing about, told that the chamber had been his for a while for some time.

His cloak was flung on the couch—his sword and pistols were laid on the table, and his plumed hat suspended on the wall, while, with a feeling of perfect astonishment, he read by the lamp, whose light had reached the falconer's eye and roused his suspicion.

"The stranger's comforts been neglected. I will requisites for making a comfortable night's rest still remaining on the table; and wine-flasks and goblet showed, that in all besides he had carefully attended to."

The light fell directly on his face, Wyndham mark it accurately. A nobler countenance never painted by an artist. The profile of the unknown was strictly Grecian, while coiled hair, a thin moustache a high and noble forehead, eyes sparkling with intelligence and light by arched brows, completed a face as handsome. Suddenly the strangerish away the book, and rising from his strod once or twice across the chamber.

His figure was tall, slight and elegant; and his dress in those days no trifling indication of the rank—was rich enough for any Earl in the land.

After a turn or two he resumed his seat, and he showed the goblet that stood before him, and he quietly resumed the book he had for a time laid down.

Wyndham had seen enough. "Softly he descended from the window, and with the falconer retired to the distance, Master Hal and the retainer.

"Thou seest aught strange, Master Hal?"

"I have seen, Hebert, that which, hadst thou not told me, I would not have given credence to. It is a living thing that haunts that deserted chamber!"

"Inquired the old man suspiciously.

"It was a sorry sight to witness, and one that was concealed even from thee, Hebert. I am fearful! Watch, as thou lovest thy young kinsman, as casement unlit I return to thee. I will not be absent."

"I shall be, Master Wyndham, I will be vigilant, but I must not move, but I will mark it—the figure again! I must not lose a shadow."

And resuming cloak and sword hurriedly fled, leaving the falconer to observe the chamber that contained the unknown and unwelcome visitor.

George Selby was called from the hall, and directed him to the library; and great astonishment when he found the room deserted, and several of his more immediate retainers assembled at the summons of his kinsman's glory and death-like silence ensued entrance; and his surprise was still more increased, when his father, in deep emotion, the apartment leaning on Harry Wyndham. A creeping thrill of horror—an unutterable terror that something calamitous would ensue, shook George's nerves, and seemed to his life-blood, while with a convulsive effort he knew the worst, he broke the fearful silence, and observed.

"Sir, friends and kinsmen, in God's name, I beseech this strange and ill-omened meeting; have mercy, speak!"

"I," replied the baron, "thou hast ever been and duteous son. Wilt thou, for filial duty in honor of these gray hairs, listen to my counsel, and promise to abide by this father's word, what is it that impends over our family at misfortune has befallen? If you would my heart speak out—tell me the worst, man? Have I not nerve to bear adversity?"

"I see. Courage was never wanting to thee, but coolness often."

"I am calm, father, speak, if you would not."

"I said the baron, in a broken voice, "that Heaven must be obeyed, and its decrees obeyed. Life is but a chequered scene—on the heels of joy—and sorrow and prosperity. Thou hast been fortunate."

[illegible]

Calm as if she was despatching her tire-woman on some ordinary message, the border flower pulled forth a key, and drew a jewel from her finger.

'Tell the knight thou knowest, Gillian, that Barbara Maxwell requires and demands his presence. Give him this ring—he will not disobey my summons. Good gentlemen, I pray your patience. Sheath thy weapon, Master of Selby. Surely against the peril of a single rapier there need not all this preparation, and with thy kinsmen around thee too.'

George Selby, as if under the influence of a spell, obeyed, and sheathed his sword. The baron seemed bewildered, and the dead silence was for some minutes unbroken. A quick step was heard along the corridor—the door flew open—and a noble youth, entered the chamber, and addressing to the bride, demanded haughtily to know what he had dared to offer her offence?

'Ralph!'—cried the lady of young Selby—but ere she could say more, her husband started as if aadder stung him, and half unsheathing his sword, exclaimed,

'The very name she murmured in her sleep! Wyndham seized his arm, and the baron whispered, 'Peace, my son—peace, an' thou lovest me.'

The young stranger threw a bold glance round the room, and taking the lady's hand, continued, 'Barbara—for what purpose am I required? I could only gather from your tirewoman, that some one had shown you a discourtesy—what means this mystery—and what are these gentlemen collected? Doubtless thy gallant husband is not here, a slight offered to his fair dame, would not require a brother's arm to redress it?'

'Brother!' exclaimed several voices. while George dropped his rapier on the floor—Barbara turning to the stranger's arm—&c. the baron in amazement advanced to the unknown, and inquired his name and title.

A name," replied the youth haughtily, "I need be ashamed to own; although some villains filled them of my absence, and branded it with scorn. I am Ralph Maxwell of Craelerock! the Master of Nithsdale!" exclaimed several voices. "What an unfortunate mistake!"

"Unfortunate, indeed!" murmured young Selby, with a bitter sigh. "It has cost me wife and happiness. I have lost an angel by my accused folly. To doubt her purity—to fancy Barbara had erred! Fool—dolt—madman,"—and he smote his forehead passionately.

"Now, by mine honor, all this is to me unaccountable," and turning to his sister, the Master of Nithsdale continued—"Wilt thou explain this mystery to me, Barbara; and is yonder gentleman your lord? He was, Ralph; and, had I believed him, one who would have cut the throat of any knave who dared to whisper again against my loyalty. And even my fidelity to his bed is more than questionable. On these grave charges, am I pardoned before this noble lord and these good gentlemen. I sent for thee to witness the proofs of elinquency, which has severed the holy bond between me at the altar to George Selby, and me back with thee, my brother, to my fatherland, a fallen star—detected, disgraced, and ruined."

A momentary silence was broken by the unhappy husband,

"—tis but an idle attempt for me to try and justify your honest indignation. I have lost you, and I leave England for ever. When I return—when the last token comes to thee, Barbara from my dying hand—then forgive my madness and give a tear to the memory of him who committed one offence, and expiated his insanity by short and suffering existence. Wilt thou let me farewell—no brief—one last farewell?"

deep, the agonising melancholy of George Selby's look and voice—the emotion of the old man as tears ran down his furrowed cheek—their stout kinsmen bent their sorrowful heads on the floor, was a scene that none could ever forget. All waited in intense suspense for the lady's answer; and when she advanced close to spot where her hapless lord was standing, others held their breath while the doom of George Selby was uttered.

"I have asked me to say farewell, George; but time was, when your slightest wish would have been to me a holy obligation. I had chosen to be a score of suitors; and, strong in the love of your love, though we sought Heaven by other creeds, I laughed at the whisperings of those who would have insinuated a doubt of our happy. 'That I loved you as a wife should love through wealth and woe—had malice taintish my heart best knows.' I would have followed you through weal and woe—had malice taintish my heart best knows. I would have descended with you into obscurity, and a murmur would not have been on my lips; but poverty befell us, the coldness had been to me as welcome as the hail of sickness stricken you, who would have found me to your couch? Well—let this pass. I say farewell." A deep and painful sigh succeeded, and every heart beat faster.

"My daughter's daughter has no forgiveness for upon her constancy—But George Selby's punishment is the doubting of her husband. The last words were uttered, Barbara was in her lover's arms. A burst of admiration from every lip; while the old baron, as if away a tear, caught her from his son's arms to clasp her in his own.

By St. George!" he exclaimed, "I thought the proudest father in Britain; but I knew this night thy worth, my sweet Barbara! I raised children; our absence will else reverse. Go—join the company, and I will thy gallant brother to the company, and I will thy father—wine here, kinsmen, and I will thy father, the fairest out, knaves. Pick thee, shall claim his partner presently."

Selby and his happy wife had left the heir of his unexpected guest together, the old a stoup of wine, and pledged the heir to the verrock.

to me, Master Ralph, thought by the melancholy never crossed the door of Selby to hide thee like an anchorite, while so the noblest peers were met within these

With Lord Selby, I would have deemed of an accused traitor a poor compliment to had married with my sister, until I doing it," replied the old baron, "where do find any who would stand to thee more than my kindred and myself? When was named, we cleared thy fame, and Selby's sword to maintain the loyalty of Master of Nithsdale."

my good lord, I know; and that has to my gallant brother. But, noble Selby, I assert mine innocence where it was made from James himself demand to be with my accuser."

able Master," said one of the Selbys, "I scarce spare thy journey, and ere we

ALL the people of Jar County, A demands

and found false; and to avoid the rack he took to the pillory. So strong was men's indignation against him, that he was so harshly by the poor wretch used, that he was exposed there barely ten minutes, and his confession of his villainy."

"And was the information of such a short duration enough to warrant this insult to the house of nobles?"

"Alas! my dear boy, thou canst not enter into the consideration which that abominable piece of cruelty excited in the minds of the people. Men looked on their neighbors with suspicious eyes; they were all ready to seize on trifles, and profit by the excitement to increase their apprehension, and turn it to account;—one cup more." The dance waits for no man. Kinsmen, drink to my guest—drink to my son. What else can the bride and groom do?—the flower be to the father of George Selby."

Never had a twelfth-night ball commenced under more inauspicious circumstances, and never terminated under more favorable. The annual festival of Selby Place a more joyous occasion. Long and merrily was the revelry continued, till day broke ere the last of the guests had crossed the draw-bridge.

"George," said the beautiful bride, as she pressed her husband's knee, and twined his dark ringlets with her snow white fingers—"My heart tells me I have been wanting in my duty to thee. I told me that my brother, after four years' absence, had arrived, I was so overjoyed to see him, that I did not heed thoughtlessly to all he asked. My brother should not have been concealed from me. My wanderer may come concealed from me, but not from me out. I need no better retirement, I need no more of thy protection's in, than that which mine own clothes me in; then, my love, the distant oratory be kept off, and let me come to Selby Place."

"What the reply was is not recorded; but on the twelfth month passed away, the Duke of Devonshire, at the same altar with her husband, and by the same minister, was married to the Duke of Devonshire. Maxwell was the first of that ancient name to be married, and the tenets of the reformers were the first to be formed to the tenets of the church of Rome."

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE
CEDAR BLUFF, THE COUNTY SE
OF CHEROKEE COUNTY, ALA.
N the 20th of November next, the Com
sioners of said Town will offer for sale
to one-hundred Lots. The terms of the
e known on the day.

October 29th, 1837.—3t. COMMISSIONERS

THE SUBSCRIBERS having formed a copartnership in the slaughtering business, hereby give notice to the public, especially to those engaged in driving Hogs from the West, that they will be prepared by the first day of November to supply all the Wetumpkas, and the surrounding country, with hogs to suit the offer, to all who may have hogs to send, and their services in slaughtering, keeping and delivering at customary rates.

Wetumpka Oct. 16th 1837.—41.
 e Jacksonville and Talladega papers
 he above four insertions and forward
 nts to this office.

A LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at Ravenna, Ala. which if not taken out before the next will be sent to the General as dead Letters.

Arnold
Allen
unningham
t-John
asy
ondy
ca Briggs
Davis
Dyson

John Eubanks
Edwin Goggia
John Howell
Kendry Johnson
J. M. Kelly
Elizabeth K. Maff
Benj. F. Robinson
George Chankle

R. RAWLINGS

26; 1937.

Attention Benton Rangers
The Lichen's Company will appear in
public square in the town of Jackson
second Saturday in November, next
and as the law directs to answer to
by 11 o'clock, A. M.
THOMAS T. SHEPARD

ber. 19, 1837.

Attention Benton Rangers

The first Company of Benton Rangers
will appear on the public square in the Town
of Fayetteville on the 2d Saturday in May
well equipped as the law directs
their names by 11 o'clock, A.M.
by order of

19th, 1837.

RUNAWAY: from the same place. Wetumpka on the first of September, a Negro man by the name of **GEORGE**, about common size and size, supposed to weigh about sixty-five or seventy. His hair half of it cut off; bald headed, slow and easy. He was known in the upper part of Virginia, and the way of Knoxville, Tennessee, of this State. Any person finding the same, so that I can get him rewarded.

1837.—St.

TRANSHIPPON BUSINESS
 AND
 SUBSCRIBERS HAVE PURCHASED THE
 C-HOUSE, situated in East Wa-
 teamboat landing—formerly owned
 and recently occupied by James
 services to the Merchants and
 they are now prepared for the
 AND MERCHANDISE of all des-
 those who may favor them with
 the greatest possible care and de-
 and in the forwarding of Goods and
 Cotton. The undersigned hope for
 proper attention to merit a liberal
 onage.
 F. WILSON,
 ca. September 13, 1857.—3m.

NOTICE.
Persons having claims against the
Estate of Q. Casey deceased, late of
Alabama, are requested to present
the same within the time prescribed by
law, or they will thereafter be barred
and indebted to the same, are requested
to do so.

NOAH W. WARD,

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1837.

NO. 44.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

BY J. F. GRANT.

50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. Subscriptions received for less than one year in advance, and no subscription discontinued until arrears are paid, unless the option of a full year is given at the end of the year. A failure to give notice at the end of the year to discontinue, will be considered an order for the next year.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over one week, as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in, without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden accordingly. A discount will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

TON & FORWARDING

THE HOUSE.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the *House in East Wetumpka*, and lately conducted by T. W. Fleming & Co. and are now prepared to receive and forward orders to Merchants and Planters in the inland and also for the

Storage of Cotton.

respectfully ask a share of public patronage, and pledge themselves to spare no exertions to satisfaction.

J. N. LIGHTNER.

WM. MILLER.

B. Liberal advances made on Cotton with them, or on Merchandise on Consignment. June 29, 1837.—6m

BARGAINS.

OVER wants bargains from this date may bring the cash, and get them at the rate occupied by Peter Pope, Esq., in Wetumpka, at new cost and charges. Merchants wishing to purchase can have them on short credit with good endorsers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Wetumpka, July 31, 1837.

The papers in Talladega & Jacksonville, will be above until ordered to stop.

LABORERS WANTED ON

THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL

The usual wages of the country will be paid, and the Company will make payments every day. The hands will be well fed and

only to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, the subscribers.

D. H. BINGHAM,

Chief Engineer, W & C. R. R.

Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—tf.

LAND

FOR SALE.

Undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract of land containing three hundred and thirty acres, lying immediately adjoining White Benton County. The land is fertile, well watered, and has a fine view of the river. There is also on the place a dwelling, a mill, and a cotton gin. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on the undersigned from whom they can learn the terms, &c.

JOHN M. NEAL.

10, 1837.—tf.

NOTICE.

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

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.

July 5th, 1837.—tf.

AND FOR SALE.

WILL be offered to the highest bidder in the Town of White Plains, the 20th of November next, (if not previously disposed of) the Tract of land now in the County of Benton, and lying in the County of White Plains. The tract consists of a comfortable dwelling and the customary out houses, situated in 22 steps of a spring that for purity and quantity of water cannot be surpassed in any place. On said land there is an eligible site for a mill, and a Grist Mill and two Grist Mills are now in successful operation on the place. As persons disposed to purchase, will call and examine for themselves, it is unnecessary to say more. The terms of sale will require that \$1,000 be paid on 25th November next, and the remainder in two equal payments, the first to be due the 1st of April, and the last the 25th of December following.

ALEXANDER T. MITCHELL.

White Plains, Ala., Nov. 2, 1837.

LOTS FOR SALE.

EDAR BLUFF, THE COUNTY SEAT OF

CHEROKEE COUNTY, ALA.

On the 20th of November next, the Commissioners of said Town will offer for sale from one hundred lots. The terms of the sale known on the day.

COMMISSIONERS.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Redman G. Stewart, living on the head waters of Ohatchee Creek, one Sorrel Colt, with a small bull on his hind foot white, some white in the head, and appraised to \$32.50.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

9th, 1837.—3t.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, 21st instant.

CONVENTION OF MERCHANTS.

WEDNESDAY, October 18, 1837.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order at 12 o'clock by the Chairman.

The Secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting which were confirmed.

The following gentlemen, who had arrived at the adjournment of Tuesday, then came forward and gave in their names, viz: Messrs. J. K. Douglas, C. J. Shannon, and C. Matheson of Camden, South Carolina.

The President then called on the select Committee for their Report, whereupon the Hon. Geo. McDuffie, the Chairman rose, and read in a clear and impressive manner the following Report and Resolutions:

The Select Committee raised for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting, what measures will, of their opinion, most effectually contribute to the accomplishment of the great object of this Convention, ask leave to submit the following

REPORT:

The Committee are deeply impressed with the importance of the duty assigned them, and have bestowed upon it all the attention their limited time would permit.

They regard the present derangement of the currency and exchanges of the country, however we may depreciate its causes and deplore its immediate effects, as furnishing an occasion, which, if wisely improved, will relieve the staple-growing States from a state of commercial dependence, scarcely less reprehensible to their industry and enterprise, than it is incompatible with their substantial prosperity.

The staple-growing States, while they produce two-thirds of the domestic exports of the United States, import scarcely one-tenth of the foreign merchandise which is received in exchange for it. Almost the whole of the foreign commerce, which is founded upon the productions of our industry, is carried on by the citizens of other States, causing their cities to flourish, while ours have been sinking into decay.

In the opinion of the Committee, the period has arrived, when our citizens are invoked by the united voice of interest and patriotism, to put an end to this voluntary tribute, amounting annually to something like ten millions of dollars. It is believed that the quota of Georgia and South Carolina alone, amounts to not less than three millions of dollars. It may not be disguised, however, that this extraordinary and unequal state of our commercial relations, had its origin, more in the fiscal operations of the federal government than in any supposed deficiency in the industry and enterprise of our citizens. The high duties imposed by the tariff of 1816 upon the productions of Southern industry, and the still more enormous duties imposed by those of 1824 and 1828, combined with the unequal system of depositing and disbursing the revenue thus collected, almost exclusively in the Northern cities, operated as a bounty to the commerce of those cities, which the most persevering industry and enterprise on our part, could not have overcome. Great and obvious as were the natural advantage of our Southern cities, they were more than counterbalanced by these operations of the government. And whilst we stood amidst the ruins thus produced by misgovernment, many of our own citizens were utterly unable to account for the phenomenon, and some of our charitable neighbors supposed it to be owing to the curse of Heaven upon our domestic institutions.

Every practical man, however, will at once perceive, that the deposits of almost the whole of the government funds, in the banks of the Northern cities, was equivalent to a loan of a like sum, without interest, and that the immense sums disbursed by the government at the same points, operated even more decidedly to give those cities an undue ascendancy. One of the most obvious and salutary consequences which we may confidently anticipate from the reduction of the duties and the withdrawal of the government deposits from the banks, will be the restoration of the Southern cities, to a condition of comparative equality in the business of foreign commerce. In a fair and equal competition, it cannot be doubted, that they will be able to exchange our domestic productions for the manufactures of Europe, by a direct trade, more advantageously, than the Northern cities can do it, by a circuitous process, involving intermediate transfers and agencies, all increasing the risk and expense of the operation.

There never was presented to the capitalists of the South and South-west, such an opening for profitable enterprise, and they are invited by the most powerful considerations to improve it. Now that the fiscal operations of the federal government have been so greatly reduced, and the field of competition fairly opened, if they should still look on with listless apathy, while the mighty current of our own peculiar commerce is flowing literally by them, to nourish distant cities and fertilize the barren hills of distant communities, we must then acquiesce in the judgment which the world will pronounce, that we deserve our destiny. But the Committee indulge the confident belief that such a reproach will no longer rest upon us. The public spirit of our people has been roused into action; they have been awakened to a sense of their condition; and all are prepared to co-operate in their respective spheres, in all increasing the risk and expense of the operation.

The staple-growing States never can be practically independent and enjoy the full measure of the benefits which Providence has so abundantly provided for them, until the commerce which is founded upon their valuable productions can be carried on by our own merchants, permanently resident amongst us, whether they be native or adopted. The pursuits of commerce must be elevated in public opinion to the rank in society which properly belongs to it. The avocation of the merchant requires as much character and talent, and is of as much dignity and usefulness as any other pursuit or profession; and the senseless prejudice which would assign to it an inferior rank, has been blindly borrowed from those ancient republics and modern despotisms whose policy it was to regard war as the only honorable pursuit.

As agricultural productions, which find their market principally in foreign countries, constitute the almost exclusive source of our wealth, the mercantile class is as indispensable to our prosperity as the agricultural. Their interests are inseparably identified, and whatever affects the prosperity of the one, must have a corresponding influence on the other. How much, then, does

the general welfare of the staple-growing States depend upon diverting into the pursuits of commerce, a large portion of the capital, the character and talent, which have been hitherto directed exclusively to agriculture and the learned professions. It is the deliberate opinion of the Committee, that no one change could be made to our pursuits, that would so largely contribute to the public prosperity; and that those public-spirited citizens who shall take the lead in this new career of useful enterprise will, deserve to be regarded as public benefactors.

The prevailing habit of investing almost the whole proceeds of our cotton-crops in land and production in this great staple; and nothing but the extraordinary increase of its consumption in the great markets of the world, has prevented us from experiencing the ruinous consequences of our mistaken policy. In this view of the subject, every dollar that shall be diverted from the production of cotton, to some other profitable pursuit, will be so much clear gain to the planter and to the country.

It is a well established principle in political economy, that an excess of supply beyond the efficient demand, diminishes the price of an article in proportion to the excess, and that a deficiency of supply increases the price in a corresponding degree. For example, it is believed that if the present cotton crop of the United States, a larger aggregate sum to the planters, than if it should prove to be 1,500,000 bales the price being more enhanced than the quantity would be diminished. It was upon this principle, that the Dutch East India Company actually burnt one of their remaining half that they might obtain more for the whole. Let us pursue a still wiser policy. Instead of burning our surplus let us direct the capital industry, that produce it, to other profitable pursuits, which will open new sources of wealth, and at the same time increase the value of these already in existence. In connection with this view of the subject, the policy of raising every supply which the soil will produce cannot be too strongly recommended. By whatever species reasons a contrary policy may be counterbalanced, experience proves them to be fallacious. If every planter would raise his own supplies of the various productions of the soil, and of the animal kind feed upon these productions, it would tend greatly to limit the excessive production of our great staples, and increase at the same time the independence and the income of the agricultural class.

The committee will now proceed to examine, a little in detail, the relative advantages of the Southern Cities for the business of foreign importation, compared with those of the northern cities. In the first place, house rent is much higher in the latter than in the former, a very important element in the calculation. In the second place, freight is habitually higher from Europe to the Northern than to the Southern Cities, for the plain reason that ships coming to the South for cotton, would have to come in ballast if they were not freighted with merchandise. All the other elements that constitute cost of importation, are believed to be as cheap in the Southern as the Northern Cities. It is thus demonstrable that foreign merchandise be actually imported and sold in the former at cheaper rates than in the latter places. When to this we add the expenses of transportation to New York or Philadelphia, the loss of interest, the freight and insurance to the Southern cities, and the expenses of landing and storing there, it will be apparent that the merchants of the South and South-West, will find it greatly to their advantage, to make their purchases of foreign merchandise in their own cities, in preference to New York or Philadelphia. The same course of reasoning will show that our cotton can be exported directly from our own seaports, with similar advantages over the more circuitous route of the Northern cities.

It seems, therefore perfectly clear to the Committee, that our capitalists who shall enter into the business of importing foreign merchandise, cannot fail to realize ample profits, and yet supply the merchants of the interior with more advantageous terms than they can obtain from the Northern importers. They have every natural advantage in the competition, and are invited by every motive, public and private, to embark in the business and reap the rich harvest that lies before them. It cannot be doubted that the merchants of the interior will give them a preference, since to the motives of interest, those of patriotism will be superadded.

Among the measures which will most effectually promote the great object which has brought this Convention together, none are more prominent, in the estimation of the Committee, than the completion of the great works of internal improvement, by which the Southern Atlantic cities are to be connected with the Valley of the Mississippi. In aid of the individual capital and enterprise engaged in these works, it is believed that the patronage of the States interested, might be wisely and beneficially bestowed. Their completion would greatly promote the system of direct importation through our own Sea ports; and these importations would equally promote the completion of the works in question. They are parts of one great system and will mutually sustain each other. If Georgia and South Carolina, with that harmony and concert of action which the inseparable identity of their interest so strongly recommends, would bring their individual energies and resources to the completion of these lines of communication, connecting their Atlantic cities with the navigable waters of the West, the day would not be distant when our most ardent hopes and sanguine anticipations would be realized.

The committee beg leave to suggest to the Convention, another measure, which in their opinion, would be eminently conducive to the great object we have in view. One of the articles in the way of establishing a system of direct importations, is the want of the requisite capital applicable to that object. The country, it is believed, contains a sufficiency of capital, if motives could be presented to give it a proper direction. To effect this the committee can suggest no measure, which in their opinion would be so effectual, as the law limiting the responsibility of copartners to the sums which they shall put into the copartnership. A large portion of the capital to which we must look for carrying on the business of direct importations, is in the hands of planters and men of fortune who have retired from business; who would be willing to put a portion of their surplus capital to importing copartnerships under the management of men of character and capacity, but would never consent to make their whole for-

times responsible for the success of the undertaking. If they actually contribute a certain amount of capital, and the public is apprized that their responsibility extends no further, it is obvious that the credit of the concern will rest upon the substantial foundation of the capital paid in. Nothing would so effectually direct the capital and enterprise of our citizens into channels where it is so much wanted. The committee think it would be expedient to memorialize the Southern and South-Western States on this subject, and recommend to the Convention the appointment of committees for that purpose.

Another measure which would greatly facilitate the establishment of a system of direct importations, would be the formation of a connection and correspondence between some of our cities and some of those in England, by which each should have standing credit with the other. This would enable the banks here to furnish the merchants who might wish to purchase goods in England with letters of credit, upon receiving adequate security. The bearer of such a letter would have to pay interest only from the time he actually drew the money to pay for his purchase. This would prevent the loss of interest which he would incur if compelled to provide himself with money before he set out on his adventure. Cotton purchasers from England would derive the same benefit by obtaining similar letters from the banks here; upon those of our banks, with which they should have an established credit.

If in addition to these facilities, our banks would establish agencies in Europe, and advance limited amount upon Cotton consigned to them, it would greatly contribute to accomplish our common object, by enabling our citizens to export their own cotton, as well as to import their own merchandise, without the intervention of any Northern agency.

In concluding their report, the Committee cannot but express their strong conviction, that the success of this great movement towards the emancipation of the staple-growing States from their commercial trammels, will depend more upon individual enterprise, sustained and supported by an enlightened public opinion, than upon any measures of legislation, however important these may be. The business of direct importations must be commenced at once; for if the present occasion is permitted to pass away unimproved, one equally propitious may never occur. The Committee recommended the Convention to adopt the following resolutions, in furtherance of the views expressed in the foregoing report.

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the present conjuncture in our commercial affairs is eminently propitious for the establishment of a system of direct importations, through our Southern and South-Western Cities, and that interest and patriotism, to throw off the degrading shackles of our commercial dependence.

2. Resolved, That with a view to induce public spirited capitalists to embark in this business, and to give public manifestations of their determination to encourage and sustain importations through their own seaports.

3. Resolved, That two Committees be appointed by the President of this Convention, to memorialize respectively, the legislatures of Georgia and South Carolina on the subject of limited copartnerships.

4. Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the Southern and South-Western States, setting forth the advantages and practicability of carrying on a direct trade with foreign nations—exhibiting in detail the extent of their resources.

5. Resolved, That said Committee, in preparing said address, embody and conform to the views of the Convention as expressed in the Preamble and Resolutions adopted.

From the St. Augustine Herald.

GLORIOUS NEWS—POWELL TAKEN.

An express has just arrived in town from Fort Peyton, that Powell with 50 warriors have been taken prisoners. They are now on their way to town.

Since writing the above the prisoners have been brought to town and confined in the fort. There are upwards of eighty warriors. Powell, Co-hajo and several sub-chiefs are among the captured. The capture took place about a mile from Fort Peyton. The talk was a very short one. They stated that they had been invited by Philip to come and hear what propositions were to be made to them; that they did not come to deliver themselves up as prisoners, and nothing was said that seemed to indicate that they were yet conquered. As soon as this fact was ascertained, at a preconcerted signal they were surrounded by our troops and all taken prisoners. They were completely surprised and captured without bloodshed.

This is another success upon which we have reason to rejoice, and it will lead to still more beneficial result.

A letter received by a gentleman of this city, dated 22d instant confirms the above and gives information that Gen. Jessup was at St. Augustine. The Savannah Georgian, received yesterday afternoon contains the following extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Augustine to one in this city, dated Oct. 22d.

"We made a glorious haul yesterday.—Powell, and all the war chiefs except three, are now lodged in the Fort, with eighty of their warriors—the bone and sinew of their nation. Seventy negroes came in a day or two since, and a large number are now at Volusia, whither a steamboat goes this morning to get them.

"Powell and his band came with the avowed intention of having a talk but probably with the real one of endeavoring to rescue Philip, who fell yesterday some days ago, as all were armed, and sent in a messenger from Gen. Hernandez, who went out to see them.—Gen. Jessup also proceeded to the vicinity of the camp, and while they were talking with Gen. H. they were suddenly surrounded by two hundred horse; so suddenly that they had no time to raise a single rifle, though all had one by their sides.—They were marched to town and are now safely under lock and key, and there they will be kept, if watchfulness and a strong guard can keep them there."

The writer says he does "not think this will immediately end the war, but we have drawn the fangs from the reptile, so that he can no longer bite."

MURDER IN MISSISSIPPI.

We understand by a gentleman recently from Mis-

issippi, that an affray of the most sanguinary character occurred in one of the adjoining counties in the State, in which three lives were lost. According to the statement of our informant it appears that three brothers of the name of Dixon, had entertained for some length of time an enmity against a gentleman of the name of Peters.—They all unfortunately met, at some public resort in the neighborhood, when altercation commenced between the parties, and the Dixons who were armed, compelled Peters to leave the place without his horse, and to walk six miles to his residence. On arriving at home he armed himself with a double-barrelled shot gun pistols, and Bowie knives, and immediately returned to the place where the brothers had compelled him to depart. Peters, on his return, and received in answer a discharge from a shot gun, two balls from which took effect in his breast, and two struck against his Bowie knife. He returned the fire and shot down two of the Dixons and fell the other on the ground with the butt of his pistol; after this he immediately sunk down and expired. One of the Dixons expired on the spot, the other lingered a short period, when death put an end to his suffering; the one which was felled to the earth recovered. This dreadful carnage has created great excitement in the neighborhood. V S

From the Washington Del Journal.

Productive Peach Farm.—Mr. Jacob

Ridgeway has a farm near Delaware city, in this county, on which he commenced planting a Peach orchard in the year 1831. In the seven years which have elapsed since he commenced the plantation, Mr. Ridgeway has planted one hundred and forty acres—100 trees to the acre. The produce of the present year is estimated at 100 baskets peaches per acre, or 14,000 baskets of peaches. The peaches, of which he presented us some specimens, are of the finest kind large and of delicious flavor. Tow schooners are constantly employed in transporting the fruit to the Philadelphia and New York markets, where we understand, it meets with ready sale at 3 and 5 dollars per basket. It is estimated that his peach crop will yield a profit during the present year of twenty thousand dollars.

We have learned from creditable authority, that the Montgomery Rail Road Company have borrowed from the Insurance Bank of Columbus, Geo., three hundred thousand dollars, and are offered two hundred thousand more if they should desire it. We mention this fact at this time to show what the Wetumpka and Coosa Rail Road Company could have done, and what they may yet do to obtain funds for the prosecution of their own work.

Some time last spring, a proposition of this character, to borrow money from the same bank, was submitted to the Board of Directors, but it met with a cold even frigid reception. The motion ought to be renewed; and we entertain not the least doubt but what the Company can get almost any amount of money they may desire. When we reflect upon the vast importance of this work, its certainty, if prosecuted, to build up Wetumpka—that it is in our power to effect it; and that the Board can, by a simple resolution, obtain funds, and throw into circulation in our community two or three hundred thousand dollars we are astonished that some effort of the character suggested has not been made. Let the trial be made, and we venture that the credit of our Company will be found as good as that of the Montgomery.

Wetumpka Sentinel.

Prodigious Increase of Paper.—Mr. M. J.

Burnel, the eminent engineer, speaks as follows respecting the paper machine of Messrs. Fourdrinier, the extensive English manufacturers.—"I consider that it is one of the most splendid inventions of the age, considering what it does, and what it is capable of doing. When I say it makes 1,600 miles of paper in one day, that is to say, the machines altogether, it appears a monstrous thing; but unless I exemplify it by something like that, you can form no idea of it: it is a fact, that the 280 machines that exist can make six miles a day of paper, and multiply that by 280, it will be 1,680 miles. Now this is really prodigious; it should at the same time be borne in mind, that this is not a thing that will glut the market; but is consumed daily."

Waterman's Brick Machine.—We

have heard of several brick machines for turning out the article with rapidity, and have seen several labor-saving machines in operation but none so complete and rapid in its execution as Waterman's Patent Brick machine. From the rough clay thrown into the receiver we saw it tempered and forty well molded and handsome bricks turned out in a minute which when burned are full as good and as handsome as any that can be manufactured. The machine move by horse power, and is small and portable, and must be of immense value in states where clay is good and bricks are scarce.—N. F. Star.

VILLE, ALA. NOVEMBER 16, 1837.

his remarks, Gov. Carroll
disclosures respecting the in-
volvement the federal party in this
when in 1835, he became a
member of the office of Govern-
ment, made to him by those possess-
ing the right to consent to run as
he should have no opposition.

ing to the notions of the Washing-
toner, the existing parties in con-
tention characterized.

government had ordered 4,000 troops assembled at a place called Porota, 10 leagues from Vera Cruz; for the purpose, it was said, of attacking Gen. Santa Anna's palace, which is situated be-

_____ or to the _____

and forward their account to this Of-

ection.

POETRY.

(From the New Monthly Magazine.)

THE FALLEN LEAVES.

By Mrs. Norton.
We stand among the fallen leaves,
Young children at our play,
And laugh to see the yellow things
Go rushing on their way.
Right merrily we hunt them down,
The autumn winds and we;
Nor pause to gaze where snow drifts lie,
Or sun-beams gild the tree.
With dancing feet we cap along,
Where withered bows are strown;
Nor past nor future checks our song—
The present is our own.

We stand among the fallen leaves,
In youth's enchanted spring—
When hope, when eagles at last,
First spreads her eagle wing.
We tread the steps of conscious strength,
Beneath the leafless trees,
And the color kindles in our cheek
And blows the winter breeze;
While, gazing toward the cold gray sky,
Clouded with snow and rain,
We wish the old year past by,
And young spring come again.

We stand among the fallen leaves
In manhood's mighty prime—
When first our pausing hearts begin
To love the olden time.
And as we gaze we sigh to think
How many a year hath passed,
Since "neath those cold and faded trees,
Our footsteps wandered last;
And old companions—now perchance
Estranged, forgot or dead—
Come round us as those autumn leaves
Are crushed beneath our tread.

We stand among the fallen leaves
In our own autumn day—
And tottering on feeble steps,
Pursue our cheerless way.
We look not back—too long ago
How all we loved were lost;
Nor forward for we may not live
To see our new hopes cross'd;
But on we go—the sun's faint beam
A feeble warmth imparts.
Childhood without its joy returns—
The present fills our hearts.

(From the Baltimore Athenaeum.)

BISHOP GEORGE & THE YOUNG PREACHER.

An aged traveller, worn and weary, was gently urging on his tired beast, just as the sun was dropping behind the range of hills that bounds the horizon of Springfield Ohio. It was a sultry August evening, and he had journeyed a distance of thirty-five miles, since morning, his pulses throbbing under the influence of a burning sun. At Springfield he had been hospitably entertained by one who had recognized the veteran soldier of the cross, and who had ministered to him for his Master's sake, of the benefits himself had received from the hand which feedeth the young lions when they lack, and he had travelled on rejoiced over since then, and now, as the evening shades darkened around him, he felt the burden of age and toil heavy upon him, and he desired the pleasant retreat he had pictured to himself when that day's pilgrimage should be accomplished.

It was not long before the old man checked his tired animal at the door of the anxiously looked for haven of rest. A middle-aged woman was at hand, to whom he mildly applied for accommodation for himself and horse. "I don't know," said she, coldly, after scrutinizing for some time the appearance of the traveller, which was not the most promising, "that we can take you in old man. You seem tired, however, and I'll see if the Minister of the Circuit, who is here tonight will let you lodge with him?"

The young circuit preacher soon made his appearance, and consequently swagging up to the old man, examined him for some moments inquisitively, then asked a few impertinent questions, and finally, after adjusting his hair, half-a-dozen times, and feeling his smoothly shaven chin, consented that the stranger should share his bed for the night and turning upon his heel, entered the house.

The traveller, aged and weary as he was, dismounted, and led his faithful animal to the stable, where, with his own hands he rubbed him down, watered him and gave him food, and then, entered the inhospitable mansion where he had expected so much kindness. A Methodist family resided in the house, and the circuit preacher was to be there that day, great preparations were made to entertain him, and a number of the Methodist young ladies of the neighborhood had been invited, so that quite a party

of and constant travelling, and I feel that the journey of to-day has exhausted me much." The young minister moved over a little. "You do not belong to Springfield, then?" "No. I have no abiding place."

"How?" "I have no continuing city. My home is beyond this vale of tears."

Another move of the minister. "How far have you come on your present journey?" "From Philadelphia."

"From Philadelphia? (In evident surprise.) The Methodist General Conference was in session there a short time since. Had it broken up when you left?" "It adjourned the day before I started."

"All indeed!—moving still further east, towards the front side of the bed, and allowing the stranger better accommodation." "Had Bishop George left when you came out?" "Yes—he started at the same time. I did—we left in company."

"Indeed!" Here the circuit preacher relieved the full half of the bed, and politely refused the stranger to occupy a larger space.

"How did the Bishop look? He seemed quite old now and feeble, is he not?" "He carries his age tolerably well. But his labor is a hard one, and he begins to show signs of failing strength."

"He is expected this way in a week or two. How glad I shall be to shake hands with the old veteran of the cross! But you say you left in company with the good old man—how far did you come together?" "We travelled alone for a long distance."

"You travelled alone with the Bishop?" "Yes! we have been intimate for years!" "You intimate with Bishop George?" "Yes! why not?" "Bless me! Why did I not know that? But may I be so bold as to enquire your name?"

"After a moment's hesitation, the stranger replied—"George." "George! Not Bishop George?" "They call me Bishop George," meekly replied the old man.

"Why—why—bless me! Bishop George!" exclaimed the now abashed preacher—springing from the bed—"You have had no supper! I will instantly call up the family. Why did you not tell us who you were?"

"Stop—stop, my friend," said the Bishop, gravely. "I want no supper here, and should not eat any if it were got for me. If an old man, toil-worn and weary, fainting with travelling through all the long summer day, was not considered worthy of a meal by this family, who profess to have set up the altar of God in their house, Bishop George surely is not. He is, at best, but a man, and has no claims beyond humanity."

"A night of severe mortification, the young minister had never experienced. The Bishop kindly admonished him, and warned him of the great necessity there was of his adorning the doctrines of Christ, by earnestly, he endeavored to win him back from his wanderings of heart, and direct him to trust more in God and less in his own strength."

In the morning the Bishop prayed with him, long and fervently, before he left the chamber; and was glad the Bishop descended, and was met by the heads of the family, with a thousand apologies. He mildly said, "The horse was accordingly shown in readiness, and the Bishop, taking up his saddle-bags, was preparing to depart."

"But surely, Bishop," urged the distressed matron, "you will not thus leave us? Wait a few minutes—breakfast is on the table."

"No, sister! I cannot take breakfast here. You did not consider a poor toil-worn traveller worthy of a meal, and your Bishop has no claim but such as humanity urges."

"And thus he departed, leaving the family and minister in confusion and sorrow. He did not act thus from resentment, for such an emotion did not raise in his heart, but he desired to teach them a lesson such as they would not easily forget."

Six months from this time, the Ohio Annual Conference met at Cincinnati, and the young minister was to present himself for ordination as a Deacon, and Bishop George was to be the Presiding Bishop.

On the first day of the assembling of the Conference, our minister's heart sunk within him as he saw the venerable Bishop take his seat. So great was his grief and agitation, that he was soon obliged to leave the room. That evening, as the Bishop was seated alone in his chamber, the Rev. Mr. — was announced, and he requested him to be shown up. He grasped the young man by the hand with a cordiality which he did not expect, for he had made careful enquiries, and found that since they had met before a great change had been wrought in him. He was now as humble and pious, as he was before worldly minded. As a father would have received a disobedient but repentant child, so did this good man receive his erring but contrite brother. They mingled in tears together, while the young preacher wept as a child, upon the bosom of his spiritual father. At that session he was ordained, and he is now one of the most pious and useful ministers in the Ohio Conference.

CLARK'S ADVICE TO HIS SON.
I often told you that every man must make or mar his own fortune. The doctrine, he who depends upon assiduous industry and integrity, depends upon patrons of the noblest and most kind; these are the creators of fortune and fame, the founders of families, and never disappoint or desert you. They are all human dealings, and turn every attitude of an unfortunate tendency to a happy nature. You have genius, you have energy, you have industry at times, but you want perseverance without it you can do nothing. I bid you bear this motto in your mind constantly.—PERSEVERE.

WASHINGTON IN ENGLAND.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, in a letter dated from the town of Boston, in Lincolnshire, Eng., writes as follows:

"I am sorry to lose seeing an old man living here not long since, who had been in our Boston, during the war. She used to boast of Washington's having kissed her in the street, and seems to have lived upon that lie ever after. It shows at least the General's reputation among his enemies (the English) in terms, whenever I have been able to find them.—One of them said lately that he might have shot the American commander, and pointed out the time and place so. 'No it wasn't, neither,' the old man replied; 'it was him who depended on for treating our prisoners right, and by heaven, we'd sooner shot an officer of our own, my mas-

ter! This was expressed roughly, but I saw the old man was in earnest. It roused a tear out of him, and I took him by the hand and thanked him. There was never a nobler eulogy upon George Washington since he was born."

A lawyer charged a poor man three dollars for advice. There's the money, said his client, it's all the money I have in the world and my family has been along time without pork. "Thank God," replied the lawyer, my wife has never known the want of pork since we were married. "Nor ever will," rejoined the countryman, so long as she has so great a hog as you."

LETTER FROM PATRICK'S AUNT IN IRELAND.

Dear Nephew.—I have not written to you since my last before now, because as we have moved from our former place of living, and I now with pleasure take up my pen to inform you of the melancholy news of the death of your only living uncle Kirkpatrick, who died very suddenly last week, after a lingering illness of five months. The poor man was in violent convulsions the whole time of his sickness, lying quiet and speechless, all the while, calling for water. I had no opportunity of informing you his death sooner, except I had wrote you by last post, which went off two days before he died, and then you would have postage to pay. I am at a loss to tell what his death was occasioned by. I fear it was occasioned by his last sickness, for he was never well ten days together. The whole time of his confinement, and here, his sickness, was occasioned by a cold, and I am sure, I can't tell which, but he that will, as soon as he breathed his last, the angels gave over all hopes of his recovery.

I need not tell you any thing more, for you know that December—no, it has been twenty-five years old, and I have been twenty-five years old, and I have been just six months dead. His property devolves to his next kin, who all died some time ago, so that I expect it will be between us, and you know his property was very considerable; for he had a fine estate, which was sold to pay his debts; and the remainder was lost on a horse race; but it was the opinion of every body at the same time that he would win the race, if the horse he ran against had not been too fast for him. I never saw a man, and the doctors all said that he observed directions and took medicine better than he did. He said he had a little drink gruel as wine, if it only had the same relish. But poor soul, he will never eat or drink more. And now you have not a single living relation in the world except myself and your two cousins who were killed in the late war. I can't dwell on this mournful subject, and shall seal my letter with black sealing wax and put on it your uncle's coat of arms. So I beg you not to break the seal when you open the letter; and don't open the letter till three or four days after receiving it, by which time you be prepared for these tidings. When you come to this place, stop and do not read any more till my next.

Your affectionate aunt,
PEGGY OWEN.

P. S.—Don't write me again till you receive this.

THE STUFFED CAT.

An old chiffonier (or rag-picker) died in Paris in a state of the most abject poverty. His only relation was a niece who lived as a servant with a grocer. The girl always assisted her uncle as far as her slender means would permit. When she learned of his death, which took place suddenly, she was on the point of marriage with a journeyman baker to whom she had been attached. The nuptial day was fixed, but Suzette had not time to tell her lover that she had been must be deferred, as she wanted the marriage her bridal finery to lay her uncle decently in the grave. Her mistress ridiculed the idea, and exhorted her to leave the old man to be buried by charity. Suzette refused. The young woman lost at once her place and her lover, who sided with her mistress. She hastened to the miserable garret where her uncle had expired, and by the sacrifice of the rest of her slender wardrobe, she had the old man decently interred. Her pious task fulfilled, she sat alone in her uncle's room weeping bitterly, when the master of her faithless lover, a young good-looking man, entered. "So my Suzette, I find you have lost your place," cried he. "I am come to offer you one for life—will you marry me?" "I sir! you are joking." "No faith, I want a wife, and I'm sure can't find a better." "But every body will laugh at that is your only objection, we shall soon be married, if you come along with me, mother is prepared to receive you." Suzette hesitated longer; but she wished to take with her a memorial of her deceased uncle, it was a cat that he had had for many years. The old man, however, that even death should not separate them, for he had her stuffed and placed on the tester of his bed. As Suzette took down the cat, she uttered an exclamation of surprise at finding her so heavy. The lover hastened to open the animal, when out fell a show-

er of gold. There were a thousand louis concealed in the body of the cat, and this sum, which the old miser had starved himself to a mass, became the just reward of the worthy girl and her disinterested lover.

UNPRECEDENTED PUNISHMENT.

The New York Sun of Tuesday states that Capt. Samuel R. T. Adams, of the ship *Austerlitz*, was on Saturday brought before Judge Betts, on a charge of most inhuman treatment of a man named Collins, who acted as steward or cook on board his ship. It appeared, during the cursory examination which took place, that while the *Austerlitz* was lying at Key West, by Capt. Adams' order an iron gag was put into Collins' mouth, and he was hauled up to the rigging and two hundred and fifty lashes were administered to him! The only reason or excuse given by Captain Adams for this extraordinary and cruel degree of punishment was that his coffee had not been sufficiently clear! Judge Betts held him to bail in \$1000, for his appearance to answer the charge at the next session of the court.

There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood—that softens the heart and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has languished, even in advanced life, in sickness and dependency, who that has pined on a weary bed in the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land, but has thought on the mother that looked on his childhood, that smoothed his pillow, and administered to his helplessness! Oh! there is an enduring tenderness in the love of a mother to a son, that transcends all other affections of the heart! It is neither to be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor weakened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude. She will sacrifice every comfort to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame, and exult in his prosperity; and if misfortune and disgrace settle upon his name, she will still love and cherish him in spite of his disgrace; and if all the world besides cast him off, she will be all the world to him.

WESTERN NAVIGATION.—They make long voyages and bring back rich cargoes from the tributaries of the upper Missouri. The steamboat *St. Peter's* lately returned from a voyage, 22000 miles up Missouri, to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, having gone about ninety days, and brings as a cargo, 2000 packs of robes besides other furs. The *St. Peter's* is said to be the largest vessel that has ever ascended so far up this western farther of rivers.—*Buffalo Star*.

SADDLERY.

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

N. B. His former customers who are indebted for work heretofore done, are informed that circumstances render it necessary for them to come forward without delay and make settlement by payment or note.

To Journeyman Saddlers.
I wish to employ two Journeyman Saddlers—who are good workmen, to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given.
E. CUNNINGHAM.
Nov. 9, 1837.—4t.

The State of Alabama,
St. Clair County.
Special Orphan's Court, November 1st, 1837.
WHEREAS, William Little, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Silas Crump, for final settlement on said Estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, requiring all persons interested in the settlement of said Estate, to appear before the Judge of the County Court at Ashville, on the third Monday in December next, and show cause, if any they have, why said final settlement should not then be made.

Copy Test. JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk, c. c.
Nov. 9, 1837.—6t.—\$7 00.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Gaylesville, Ala. on the first day of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

William Barnard
James Brooks
Lovell Coffman
Jesse Carlton
Mrs. Hannah Chunn
George M. Doherty
Leonard Fox
William Gappin
Jacob Gillaspie
Charles Graham
D. L. Lewis

2 Nelson Low
Solomon McFiee
2 Carter M. McCarter
Thos. Pledger
Wm. B. Russell
Wiley P. Taff
Julius Webb
William Vinson or
John Roe
2 Whitfield Anthony

J. T. SAWRIE, P. M.
Oct. 1837.—3t.

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

O'Neill, Michaux & Thompson
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS
Oct. 19, 1837.—3m.

WILLIAM H. ESTLIN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
HAVING settled himself permanently at Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tender his professional services to the public. He will attend the several courts in the counties of Clay, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with fidelity.
His offices in Jacksonville.

Notice.
RUNAWAY from the town of Wetumpka on the 17th of September, a Negro man, by the name of GEORGE, about common size, and age, supposed to weigh about sixty-five or seventy. He has about half of it cut off, bald headed, to speak slow and easy. He was born here by the way of Knoxville, Tennessee, and is of this State. Any person apprehending the same, so that he can be liberally rewarded.

Oct. 5, 1837.—St. ABLE

WARE-HOUSE
COMMISSION BUSINESS
The subscribers have purchased the late Ware-House, situated in East Main street, near the Steamboat landing, formerly owned by J. Couch, and recently occupied by James H. Crouch, and are now prepared for the sale of COTTON and MERCHANDISE of all kinds, and assure those who may favor them with patronage, that the greatest possible care and despatch will be observed in the forwarding of Goods to all parts of the country. The undersigned hope that public patronage.

Wetumpka, September 12, 1837.—5m.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having formed a copartnership in the slaughtering hereby give notice to the public, especially engaged in driving Hogs from the West, will be prepared by the first day of November, to supply all the Wetumpka, Ala. place; their services in slaughtering and selling at customary rates.

J. DAWSON
A. POWELL
W. Wetumpka Oct. 16th, 1837.—5m.

The Jacksonville and Tallahassee give the above four insertions and forward accounts to this office.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala. on the first day of December next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

George Arnold
Adam Allen
John Cunningham
Gowart John
Joel Casy
John Condy
Rebecca Briggs
Jas. M. Davis
Adalin Dyson

John Eubank
Edwin Goggin
John Howell
Kennedy Johnson
J. M. Kelly
Elizabeth K. M.
Beni. F. Robins
2 George Chanley
R. RAWLINGS
Oct. 26, 1837.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of James Q. Casey deceased, late of Benton County, Alabama, are requested to present demands within the time prescribed by law, proven, or they will thereafter be barred. All those indebted to the same, are requested to make payment.

NOAH W. WARD, Adm'r.
Aug. 17, 1837.—26t.

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

APPRENTICE WANTED.
One or two apprentices to the printing will be taken at this office, where good wages will be afforded to obtain a knowledge of business. Boys between the ages of 14 and 18, who can spell and read tolerably well, will be received on more advantageous terms than usual in other trades.

WHITE, HAGER & CO.
ARE Agents for the Smith and Son's Presses with which they can furnish customers at manufacturers' prices; Composing, Sticks, Ink, and everything used in the printing business, kept on hand for short notice. Old type taken charge for new at nine cents per lb. Above three insertions, will be charged 50 cents in such articles as they may order specimen.
E. WHITE & CO.
June 21, 1837.

BLANKS
Of every description neatly cut, & 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.
FACTORY YARD
THE undersigned has just received from the manufacturing Company of Georgia a quantity of Spun Cotton Yarn to 12. Also one thousand yards of reduced prices.

J. FORD
Sept. 21, 1837.—4t.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1837.

NO. 45.

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 discount. All arrears are paid, unless at the option of the subscriber, will be considered as for the next.

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. All advertisements are published without charge, unless otherwise directed. Advertisements will be published until ordered to the contrary. Discount will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

TON & FORWARDING.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have taken the

House in East Wetumpka, and have now prepared to receive and forward goods to Merchants and Planters in the inland also for the

Storage of Cotton.

respectfully ask a share of public patronage, and pledge themselves to spare no exertions to satisfy them.

J. N. LIGHTNER, WM. MILLER.

B. Liberal advances made in Cotton with them, or on Merchandise on Consignment. June 29, 1837. — 6m

LAND.

FOR SALE.

underigned wishes to sell a valuable tract of land containing three hundred and thirty acres, lying immediately adjoining White Bluff, in the County of Wilcox, well watered, and has forty-five or fifty acres cleared and fenced. There is also in the place a dwelling, a mill and a cotton gin. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on the undersigned, from whom they can learn the terms, &c.

JOHN M. NEAL.

10, 1837. — 11

State of Alabama.

St. Clair County.

Orphan's Court, November 1st, 1837.

ERAS, William Little, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Silas Crump, having filed his vouchers and accounts, and settlement on said Estate;

and the Court, that public made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all persons interested in the Estate of said Crump, to appear before the County Court, in the Orphan's Court, in the Town of Ashville, on the third day of December, next, and show cause, if any, why said final settlement should not be made.

COPY TEST. JOSHUA W. HOOPER, 9, 1837. — 6c. — \$7.00. CLERK, C. C.

ST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Gaylesville, Ala. on the first day of November, 1837, which if not taken out before the 1st day of next, will be sent to the General Post Office.

Adams & Co. 2 Nelson L. W. 2

Brooks 2 Solomon M. C. 2

Coffman 2 Carter M. C. 2

Smith 2 Thos. Pledge 2

Wm. B. Russell 2

Malley P. 2

Doherty 2

Frederick 2

Gappin 2

William Vinson or John Roe 2

William Graham 2

Whitfield Anthony 2

1837. — 3c.

DR. C. J. CLARK.

HAVING permanently located himself at Jacksonville, respectfully tenders his services in the various branches of his profession to the citizens of the adjoining counties. His office is west side of the square, at which or Sworth's Tavern he may always be found, when professionally absent.

Sorville, September 7th, 1837.

NOTICE.

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

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor. 5th, 1837. — 11

From the "Flag of the Union," Extra.

LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA—MONDAY, November 6.

The Legislature convened at the Capitol today at ten o'clock. The House was called to order by John Trivett, Esq., of Greene; and, upon the call of the roll, ninety-one members answered their names. After taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution, the House proceeded to the election of Speaker James W. McClung, Esq., of Madison, received 53 votes, and J. F. Shields, Esq., of Marengo, 34. The vote was not of party; character, though Mr. McClung received the undivided support of the opposition members, yet many members of the Administration party also voted for him. G. B. Triverson, of Pickens, was chosen Chief Clerk; William Garrett, of Benton Co. Assistant Clerk; Thomas Price, Esq., of Ross, Crossing Clerk; Capt. John Tatum was chosen Door-keeper; and J. R. Messinger, Esq., of the Senate, the Hon. Jesse Boone of Dallas, was chosen President by an unanimous vote. Charles D. Connor, Secretary; Thomas B. Childers, Assistant Secretary; and A. B. Thomas, Door-keeper.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Tuscaloosa, Nov. 6, 1837.

My dear Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The power and authority appertaining to the office of Governor of Alabama having devolved upon me under the Constitution, since the election of the late Chief-Magistrate to the Senate of the United States, though distrustful of my ability for the proper discharge of such a duty, I proceed, under a sense of obligation, and agreeably to the usage heretofore established in like cases, to give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Government, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as are deemed expedient.

We are called upon, Gentlemen, to renew our thanks to a kind and bountiful Providence for the continued blessing which he has bestowed upon us, as a people, during the year that has passed since your last annual meeting. Although we have been visited in the meantime, with an extraordinary season of pecuniary pressure and distress, we have still been highly favored. The crops of grain and other necessities, in most parts of the State, have been abundant; and there has been made a fair average crop of our great staple production. With slight local exceptions, the health of our people has been good, and general peace and tranquility have prevailed.

To provide, if possible, for the exigencies of the times, connected with, and growing out of, the great pecuniary convulsion to which I have alluded, my predecessor convened an Extra Session of the General Assembly in June last. Among the laws enacted at that Session, the most prominent and important was one "for extending the time of indebtedness to the Bank of the State of Alabama and its Branches for legalizing the suspensions."

The operation and effect of this law, furnish subjects which are expected, no doubt, to claim my attention, and will demand more or less of yours. I have only to observe, that, for want of accurate information, it is out of my power to speak definitely and fully respecting the action of the several Banks of the State, under the law in question. Commissioners were appointed, according to law, in proper time to examine into the condition and operations of all the Banks, including the State Bank and Branches, and the two private stock Banks in Mobile, whose several reports will be laid before you at this session, early in the session, and will furnish you with full details of the business and transactions of all and each, for the past year.

It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the happy effect produced in our affairs by the law above mentioned. Within a very short period after its passage, distress and alarm in a great measure subsided; and quiet and confidence between individuals, respecting their pecuniary matters, were to a very considerable degree restored. I am informed, by those who have had opportunities of knowing, that the number of suits brought at the Fall Term of our Circuit Courts, as compared with the number brought at the previous Spring Term of the Circuit Courts, or the Summer Term of the County Courts, was greatly diminished; in many Counties as much as one-third, or even one-half.

It gives me equal or even greater pleasure to inform you that I do not perceive that this law has had any effect in depreciating the notes of the State Bank and its Branches, beyond the depreciation (compared with specie as a standard) which the suspension of specie payments had previously and unavoidably occasioned. The paper of our Banks continues to be received among ourselves without hesitation, at par, even in the payment of judgment debts; and still passes current in the States. Amidst the general distrust and confusion that prevail, I am convinced it may be truly said of Alabama, that she enjoys a currency which gives her citizens less vexation and trouble in their domestic dealings at least—has more uniformity—and excites less apprehension of ultimate entire soundness—than any other State in the Union. And to what is all this referable, but to the fact that the faith and credit of the State are pledged for the redemption of her notes? That the credit of our paper should remain so good, under the circumstances, is another strong proof of the excellence of our State Bank system. Let us, Gentlemen, steadfastly maintain and guard that system. And, if we could only devise some mode of organizing our Directors, which would keep selfish electioneers out of our Boards, the last ground of apprehension for its permanency and success would be removed.

The five millions of State Bonds, directed by the law of the late Extra Session to be issued to the State Bank and its several Branches, in equal portions, were prepared soon after the adjournment. Whether these Bonds, or any part of them, have yet been disposed of, I am not officially informed.

Before dismissing this subject, I should inform the General Assembly that the aforesaid law of the late Extra Session, so far as it was designed to modify and amend the Charters of the "Bank of Mobile," and the "Planters' & Merchants' Bank of Mobile," has been accepted by the Stockholders of those Banks respectively; and that the Executive was notified of such acceptance within the time prescribed by law, by satisfactory documents, now on file in the proper department.

It is more than probable, Gentlemen, that you will be called upon, during your present session,

to issue more State Bonds, or to create more banking capital in some shape or other. For years past, this has been the absorbing subject before the General Assembly; and I have little idea of the banking fever is yet entirely allayed.

Our country was prosperous and flourishing, when the banking capital to facilitate business, and to give us hope, as they said, the sources of the Union, are suffering under the effects of a great pecuniary convulsion; there is no remedy for our disorders, with many, but more banks and banking capital. I am candidly of opinion, Gentlemen, that we do not want any more banking capital. I am under the impression that we have already more than prudence ever recommended, or our just wants required. As to the evils of the times, they have been brought upon this State, by a heedless creation of Banks, and wild and imprudential issues of Bank paper. The whole country is reduced just to that point where there is no going and working out of it difficulties. In respect to the Banks which we now have, there is steadily in view, the resumption of specie payments; and we shall have enough to do to accomplish that object. And the State Bonds now in prospect, should be so employed as to effect, if possible, this great object; they should then be promptly taken up and cancelled, and not be permitted, in my humble judgment, to open an account to be permanently added to the present banking capital of the State.

In the discharge of that part of my duty, by which I am required to recommend to the General Assembly such measures as I may deem expedient, I would respectfully call your attention to a thorough revision of the Criminal Law, and would further recommend to you the adoption of the Penitentiary system of punishment. This subject is a novel one with the General Assembly of Alabama, I am aware; yet a sense of my duty and its importance constrains me to invite your attention to it again.

Our Penal Code is defective, in my opinion, radically; the system is wrong. What is the great end and aim of human punishment? It is not vengeance; it is not retribution. It is this, and no more; to terrify evil doers, to deter men from crime. And how is this to be accomplished? There is one only means, certainly of adequate punishment. No Penal Code can ever be effectual which does not utterly shut out and take away from the offender all hope and expectation of escape or impunity, after his guilt has been made manifest by proof. And what Penal Code can ever do this, which does not or cannot justly graduate and apportion the punishment to the crime? None. Hence, all experience proves, that where punishment is too sanguinary and severe, it can never secure the requisite certainty; courts, prosecutors, witnesses, and jurors, are at last but men; and their several duties, and even their oaths are not more binding or controlling than the instinctive principles of justice and humanity; these are ever seeking to apportion punishment to crime, and where this cannot be done, will rather suffer the guilty to escape altogether, than to inflict upon him excessive punishment. In such cases, too, where the other means of escape fail, the pardoning power is almost always invoked with success. It need hardly be remarked, that where the punishment is too slight or inadequate, though it may be certain, it can never be effectual. Scrutinized by these principles, we find the defect which lies at the very root of our Penal Code. Some of our punishments are too sanguinary, others too slight; and all more or less incapable of being properly apportioned to the various and different degrees of guilt. The only instruments and means of punishment known to our laws are, whipping, branding, the pillory, confinement in our common jails, and death. Among these, death is too sanguinary, even to secure certainty of punishment, except for a very few of the most atrocious crimes. Perhaps it may properly be considered a just and suitable punishment for the crime of willful and deliberate murder, only. And yet, that offence also, and an inferior grade of crime, are punished, or rather declared to be punishable, by our law. Whipping, branding, and the pillory, are punishments too barbarous in their character, and too revolting to the sensibilities of civilized society, to secure certainty in any case; for minor offences, at least; and they are too slight in their character as an adequate punishment for the more heinous offences; their duration of pain is too short, and the ignominy attached to them, operates too unequally, to be estimated as a substantial part of the punishment, inasmuch as ignominy can cause but little terror to a majority of those who are prosecuted for infamous offences. In respect to the remaining punishment, namely, confinement in our common jails, it becomes, in many cases, I believe, a favor rather than a punishment; the prisoner lives in idleness and ease, at the State's expense. And a common jail where numbers have to be confined together, is the most complete sink of moral debasement and corrupting associations cases enervated, his heart depraved, his feelings debased, and when he is turned loose he is, in nine cases out of ten, a walking mass of moral contagion.

Not to go into greater detail, it must be apparent to every man who has bestowed the slightest attention upon the subject, that our present system is wholly ineffectual in respect to two very common offences; and these two are both of them offences which most intimately concern the peace and welfare of society. I allude to what in some of the States is known and distinguished as "Murder in the second degree," and "Assault and battery with intent to commit murder."

We hear of homicides in different parts of the State continually, and yet how few convictions of murder, and still fewer executions! How is this to be accounted for? I can conceive of no other reason but this; most of these homicides are murders in the second degree; that is, homicides done not upon cool and deliberate malice, such as is manifested by previous threats, old grudges, lying in wait, poisoning, and concerted schemes to kill; but such as occur upon recent quarrels or sudden combats, where deadly weapons are resorted to with a strict and absolute necessity for their use in self-defence; or in other words, homicides upon malice implied by law. Such is the class of homicides which most frequently occur in our country, and are prosecuted in our courts as murders; in the first degree, as matter of course; no other distinction being known to our law. Jurors in such cases, will not convict, in one case in every ten, as experience proves. Why? Death is too rigorous, too awful a punishment for a majority of these cases; and juries having in most instances,

no alternative left but to hang or acquit; they will oftentimes acquit, even when persuaded fully that the law demands at their hands a different verdict. And further, when nature revolts at the finding against the prisoner, and when always instructed by the courts that death amounts to an acquittal, how easy and how natural it is for juries to satisfy and quiet their consciences with doubts over a subject so perplexed and intricate as the crime of murder, and acquit a guilty man, while they evade the obligation of their oaths.

In regard to the other offence mentioned, namely, "Assault and battery with intent to commit murder," why is it that this offence continues so long almost daily, in some part or other of our State? It cannot be justly said, I am aware, that the punishment denounced by our law against this offence is too severe to ensure certainty. No, this objection does not lie here—it is one of quite a contrary character; for the punishment denounced against this offence, although it may be certainly enough, is not adequate. The punishment is fine and imprisonment in our common jails; and reason and experience prove that it is insufficient in the terms which it inspires, to prevent the offence. Where, say the Courts, is the use of confining a man in our common jails, beyond a week or a month, at most? If there is a man without acute sensibilities, he lies there at his ease, and at the expense of the State, and if he be a man of proud and honorable feelings, the going to jail is the chief punishment; not the staying there; after being actually put in, his sensibilities soon become blunted, his situation loses its horrors with its novelty; and he is liable only to become a worse man the longer he remains in this state of idleness, inactivity, and vicious association. The reasons in both cases are against imposing a long term of confinement in our common jails. And, if these reasons are good, the system is bad.

Call next upon experience, and what does it prove, concerning the adequacy of this punishment, to prevent or diminish the frequency of this offence? Is it not notorious, that dirks, knives, Bowie-knives, and pistols, have been, year after year, more common in the country? These disgusting instruments for human slaughter—most of them manufactured with the highest skill, curiously wrought and embellished, and very costly, are as regularly worn by thousands of men in the community, as any part of their necessary wearing apparel. And, if the present punishment is adequate to their suppression, why that the minds of peaceable men are kept continually shocked and agitated with either witnessing or hearing of this violent, bloody, and outrageous offence? The evil calls loudly for a remedy.

And will a Penitentiary afford this, it may be asked. Such is my firm persuasion. I should be very happy to see Alabama try the experiment at least. A great many of the States have already tried it, and as I learn from authentic sources have found it effectual. Some of the first experiments many years ago, did not succeed well, I am aware; but the system of confinement and hard labor, has now been matured and perfected by time and experience. At this day it prevails over more than two-thirds of the Union—among the rest, in two of our adjoining States, Georgia and Tennessee. Georgia a few years ago determined to abolish the system, but soon discovered her error, and returned to it again; and its influence and effect in Tennessee have been as I learn of the most decided and salutary character. Homicides there, are rare, and the presence of deadly weapons in contests between man and man extremely so; and yet Tennessee a few years ago, and before the establishment of her penitentiary, was as celebrated for shooting, stabbing and homicides, as Alabama now is. How greatly is it to be desired, that this thing should be put down among us. Nothing will ever do this, I believe, but a penitentiary; for the great principle upon which that system depends, guarantees its success. Confinement and hard labor can be so lighted or extended, both in their duration and degree, as to furnish to juries the means of assigning with accuracy to every species of crime, and to every separate instance of even the same species of crime, the just and proper quantum of punishment it deserves; this will and must secure certainty of adequate punishment; and that will deter offenders and suppress crime.

But it is sometimes objected that the penitentiary system is more expensive than our present system. The objection I do not consider well founded. Take out the original cost of erecting the buildings, and I am satisfied, from statistics well regulated penitentiary after a few years, would defray its own expenses. Many, nay, most of the well regulated penitentiaries in the Union, not only defray their own expenses, but are a source of some little revenue to the State. Under our present system we have to pay annually several thousand dollars of jail fees; for victualing offenders, and this much would in all likelihood be saved. I cannot accurately ascertain, what sum the State has to pay on an average yearly, for the purpose above mentioned, inasmuch as no separate account of the item of "victualing offenders," has been kept. But the item for "apprehending, prosecuting, victualing and removing public offenders," amounted during the last year, to \$8,888.40, and I am inclined to think, that the item of victualing alone must have constituted at least half of that sum.

And what would be the cost of erecting penitentiary buildings for this State? Not more than fifty or sixty thousand dollars at the highest calculation. Several of the Eastern penitentiaries of large size, have been erected for sums far below this. The Connecticut penitentiary at Waterbury, fitted up for 230 convicts, cost but \$35,000; the Baltimore penitentiary for 320 convicts, cost but \$42,823; and the Nashville penitentiary in Tennessee, for 200 convicts, cost but about \$56,000. But what would fifty or even one hundred thousand dollars be, to the people of Alabama, who for three years past, have not paid one cent of State tax, and have an overflowing treasury, provided they could thereby secure an efficient and wholesome administration of penal justice?

Another objection usually made to the adoption of the penitentiary system, is, that when a penitentiary is once established, every trifling offence is made a penitentiary offence. This objection does not go to the principles, but relates altogether to the details of the system. The people can surely confide this matter of detail and expediency which every other, to their representatives, who are as likely to consult their wishes, and obey their instructions in this, as in other cases. I consider this a complete answer to the objection.

Another strange objection sometimes made to

the penitentiary system, is, this: that the degradation of confinement in a penitentiary, is too extreme to connect with offences which honorable and high minded men are liable in the frailty of human nature to commit. This objection comes, in general, from such as think it more high minded to decide their own quarrels with the Bowie knife and pistol, than to indicate and practise respect to civil authority, and obedience to the law. If these high minded individuals stand in such dread of the degradation of confinement in a penitentiary; it is to my mind, the most convincing argument for the adoption of the system. High minded men ought of all others, to be law abiding men—if they be truly high minded, they will be so; from such men examples of obedience and submission are expected. Mere pretenders will be alarmed into submission, and that is what is most needed. Their pride will do what their principle will not. When these are held in check, it is easy to govern and control the ignorant and unpretending.

It is sometimes even urged that criminals are too well treated in a penitentiary. I am for my own part, inclined to think, that hard labor, coarse food and clothing—absolute silence during the day, and solitary confinement during the night, are as much as human nature can well endure; especially when continued for months or years together. These added to the ignominy of the punishment, make penitentiaries, as I conceive, the most effectual terror to evil doers that the wit of man has ever yet devised.

I have said nothing of the salutary influence which this mode of punishment is calculated to exert upon the offender himself, as compared with the contrary influence which our present system is known to have—of the exercise of body he enjoys—the means of moral improvement thrown in his way—and the trade he acquires, as contrasted with the enervation of body, and corruption of mind which the inactivity and vicious associations of our common jails, must ever produce; as it has been my purpose to glance but slightly at the prominent features of the important subject in hand, I will simply remark in conclusion of this subject, that in my humble judgment, nothing which the present General Assembly could do, would so much redound to the welfare of the State, and their own honor as the establishment of a penitentiary and with these improvements, I again cordially recommend to them that measure.

After alluding to an application of the citizens of the Cherokee country, for a military force to protect them from any hostilities which might be manifested by the Indians in that section—a call for volunteers from this State for the campaign in Florida, and his compliance with the requisition—his opinion of the re-charter of the U. S. Bank, and the powers bestowed upon

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Talk of their power! It is the power of the new-born babe! It is the wealth and the power of the country at large that are to be exerted in this matter, as it is the convenience of the country at large, and not of any particular location on the sea-board, that is to be subserved. If the merchant at Nashville can get a ship's cargo of goods from Pensacola, landed at his Warehouse door in the three days, what cares he whether such a city as New Orleans reaches her domes and spires above the dank vapours of the margin of the "father of waters?" or what cares he whether beyond the Alleghany mountains there exist such a place as Charleston? In short there is but one question to be settled, and that is whether the business of the country can be advantageously done upon rail-roads? If it can, why then the destiny of this place is fixed beyond the control of all the wealth of the country. Charleston and New Orleans might be sold under the hammer, and all the money raised by the sale might be employed to buy off capitalists from our rail road, but it would still be completed.

LOSS OF THE HOME.

More Particulars of the heart-rending disaster of the Steam Boat Home.
We have had a long conversation with Mr. J. D. Rowland, formerly of this city, but now of Alabama, who was one of the fortunate survivors of the dreadful shipwreck. He states that he went on board a total stranger to every person—that the boat left the dock at about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, with a light wind, rather cloudy and that in going out, after passing the Narrows, the boat struck on the Homer, where she lay 4 or 5 hours. He understood the next morning that the boat got off about 10 o'clock the previous night—whether the boat received any injury while she lay on the Homer or not, he does not know.
The Home then ran out past Sandy Hook and continued her course during Sunday without any thing happening worthy of notice, the weather being fine.
At 10 P. M. the weather changed to the north east, blew hard, and the boat labored much and leaked some. On Monday morning, made the land about 25 miles to the northward of Cape Hatteras, the sea very

the current took him about a mile and a half to Southward of the wreck.

On reaching the shore, Mr. R. found all manner of pieces thrown up, from which it was evident that the boat had broken up. One man he pulled out of the surf. Only two persons on board had life-preservers, both of whom were saved—one of them, however, had no use for his, as he went ashore on the fore-castle. The other person was saved (although he could not swim) by means of his life-preserver.

The boat fortunately had a high fore-castle, on which a number of the crew and passengers had collected. This fore-castle was entire, and all, or nearly all, some 8 or 10 persons at least, went ashore and were saved—Captain White among the number. It was a mere accident that these persons were saved, for it was considered no safer place than many other parts of the boat.

The boat, almost immediately on striking, went to pieces. Her keel and keelson both drifted ashore about a mile from the wreck. About 20 bodies were found, men and women, among them an infant, and the chief mate, all of whom were decently interred in the sand, without coffins. The shore, for some miles to the Southward, was covered with fragments. The boilers of the boat were to be seen but every vestige of the vessel had parted from them. Of the three small boats belonging to the Home, one was stove by the violence of the gale as she hung in the davits, one other filled along side, and the other was cast off with a number of passengers in her, but she upset in the surf and only one person was saved. One of the stewards swam safe ashore naked, but he nearly perished afterwards with cold.

The scene the next morning was too horrid to describe; the boiler being the only unbroken relic of what was the beautiful packet Home. The shore was lined with bodies constantly coming up. All hands were engaged in collecting them together. The survivors in groups were nearly naked, and famished and exhausted. The inhabitants appeared very friendly, but the many trunks that came to the shore were empty, and whether they had been robbed or not was not known.

Mrs. Lacoste, the aged lady that was saved, is about 70. She is very fleshy and almost helpless. She was found in the surf, but how she got there, neither herself nor any other person could give any account. Mr. Hussey, who was saved, lashed his wife to a spar but he was forced off by a sea and lost. Mr. H. afterwards lashed himself to a spar and reached the shore. It is the opinion of my informant, that a large portion of the passengers were lost together, soon after the struck, when the boat separated. All the children on board were lost except one lad about 12 years old.

The Home was owned by J. P. Allaire, Esq. of this city, and cost over \$100,000. She was insured for only \$35,000, at the following offices in this city—American, \$10,000—Atlantic \$10,000—State Marine, \$5,000—Jackson, 10,000. She had very little cargo on board. She was 225 feet long, and the weight of her machinery was probably too great a midship, beside which, the whole power of her engine was particularly concentrated in one spot, and not distributed in three parts like the masts of a ship when under way. [New York Express.

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The St. John Observer says that the border difficulties are at an end for the present. The government of the state of Maine having it was reported, disclaimed any participation in Greeley's mission. The detachment of the 85th regiment, which had arrived in the garrison at St. John from Nova Scotia, had been sent back to the province, and the detachment of the 43d, which had been ordered to the upper part of the provinces a few weeks ago, was ordered back to St. John, and was expected to arrive in the next steamer at St. John, from Fredericton. We do not see any announcement of the release of Greeley.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

From the Enquirer.
CONVENTION OF BANKS.

We hail with unmingled satisfaction, the following movement, of the Banks of the city of New York.—It is we sincerely trust, the prelude to the resumption of specie payments. The Banks are bound by every consideration, to adopt every measure which may lead to this consummation so much to be desired. If they pursue a different course they will be withered by the frown of public indignation. The force of popular opinion—the force of the legislative will—the force and majesty of the laws, will be directed against them.—It is not only their duty, it is their interest to pursue the most efficient measures for resumption. It is with them a case of life and of death.

Let them meet—designate some certain day for the resumption—and the people will become gradually satisfied. Public clamor will abate—Peace will be gradually reinstated—Confidence will be restored. Political dissensions will cease—and some general and definitive system be deliberately adopted, for the administration of our Federal finances. The decision will be made without passion, and upon a due calculation of the consequences of the measure.

The convention of the Banks may effect a great deal for the restoration of specie payments. The relief acts of the last Extra session of Congress may also contribute to the same event. If carried out in the spirit in which they were passed, they will facilitate the resumption. We mean especially the two acts for the relief of the Depository Banks, and the issue of Treasury notes.—In any degree the funds and interest of the Government, to the benefit of the Banks. But it is not the Banks, whose interest is to be consulted.—It is the relief of the People who are indebted to the Banks, or who use their paper for a circulating medium, which is the great object to be attained.—We trust it may be carried out by the Convention of the Banks.

"We are happy to see evidences of returningsanity and healthy action in the commercial community. We hope the Banks will no longer stand in their present false position towards the country and its laws, but enormous gains of the last two years, to resume the payments of their obligation."

A similar copy of the following Circular Bank of Virginia:

"New York, October 26th 1837.
Sir, at a general meeting of the officers of the Banks of the city of New York, held on the 19th of this month, the committee appointed on the 15th of August last laid before the meeting the communications received from Banks in the several States, in answer to the circular of the Committee of the 18th of August last.

Whereupon it was unanimously Resolved That the Banks in the several States be respectfully invited to appoint delegates to

meet on the 27th day of November, next, in the City of New York, for the purpose of conferring on the time when specie payments may be resumed with safety, and on the measures necessary to effect that purpose.

"We pray you to communicate this letter to such other Banks in your State as you may deem proper; and leaving the number of Delegates entirely to yourselves, we only beg leave to urge the importance of having every State represented.

We have the honor to be, Respectfully, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,
ALBERT GALLATIN,
GEO. NEWBOLD,
C. W. LORENCE.

The objections raised by the Philadelphia Banks induced us to wait till after Congress adjourned before we called the proposed convention. We were indifferent as to the place of meeting: a preference for Baltimore was expressed by no other Banks than those of Virginia: and the doubt, whether those of that city would unite with us, rendered it expedient, in our opinion, to select it for the seat of the Convention.

A. G.
To the President of the Banks of Virginia.

TEXAS.
From the Texas Telegraph.
MESSAGE
Received September 26, 1837.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.
To the Senate and House of Representatives.
GENTLEMEN.

Circumstances involving important interests to the country, have induced the call of a special session of Congress; which subjects will require your immediate attention, and profound deliberation.—The frequent call of extraordinary sessions is to be deplored, and would have been avoided on the present occasion, especially as the annual session of Congress will occur soon, but the necessity of your present meeting could not be so well anticipated by any future action of your honorable body, as it can at the present moment.

At the last session of Congress a provision was made for the appointment of Commissioners, to run the line between the governments of the United States and Texas. This measure was passed, so as to correspond with measures which have been adopted on the part of the government of the United States, for ascertaining the true boundaries, of the two countries. Though no official intelligence was derived from the government of the United States nevertheless, it was deemed satisfactory, as to its correctness; and has subsequently been verified, as will be shown to your honorable body by documents which will be referred for your consideration.

The land law, which was passed by the last congress of the republic of Texas, and which was designed to take effect on the first day of October next could not go into operation, without conflicting with subjects too important to be disregarded, in as much as some of the land districts would necessarily fall within that section of country, over which the United States have for some years exercised civil jurisdiction; but over which Texas, so soon as the limits of each country are defined, will be manifestly entitled, to the civil, as well as the political jurisdiction thereof.

It is to be deplored, that as soon as measures had been adopted by the government of the United States on this subject, that the government of Texas was not apprised of the fact, or its agents near that government, until the 17th June last, when a communication was made to our agent, by the honorable Secretary of State for the first time, to the desires of that government.

Although authority was given the executive of Texas, to appoint a commissioner for the purpose of running the line, in accordance with stipulations long since existing, yet no appointment has been made; for the reason, that no satisfactory intelligence had reached this government, in relation to the course the U. S. might wish to pursue. No Minister at Washington City, the course which had been adopted at the last session of Congress; as early as the 4th August last, a subject by our minister: we are advised that he received no response to his communication. It is to be hoped as the Congress of the United States is now in session, that the subject of the boundary line, will claim the prompt action of the government and that such measures will be adopted by its functionaries, subject, and obviate all such embarrassments, as might result from its further procrastination. Nothing I feel confident, on the part of this government, will be omitted, which may conduce to the amicable adjustment of the matter so desirable and important to the two countries.

As the land law, which has been referred to, is necessarily connected with this subject, it will be for the honorable congress to determine what modification or revisions may be proper for adoption.

The period at which the annual session of Congress will take place being so near at hand, it is presumed that the present session

will not adjourn previous to that time, for I have abstained from submitting other subjects for the present session. At the commencement of the session the executive will have in his country generally; and to submit connected immediately with the nation, and its financial resources, their action.

Whilst we invoke the continuance of which have been conferred upon our Almighty Being, and render him our grateful homage, let us remember that the trust in which we are placed, of increasing exertions to defend and our independence by our united efforts, promote the happiness of our country, and the prosperity and glory of the nation.

SAM. HOUSTON
City of Houston Sept. 25, 1837.

From the Charleston Mercury, 25th LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD.

By a gentleman direct from Louisville we learn that the Stockholders adjourned last Wednesday, and the directors of the last. The utmost harmony and marked all the proceedings. Upon four millions of the Stock was adopted unanimously. There was a strong voice as to the propriety of prosecuting the enterprise, no proposition made from any quarter, to alter any other route, for that had been heretofore adopted, by the Louisville and Nashville, and which had proved by the survey to be a much longer route than had been anticipated, the route from the Butt Mountain, being about 50 miles shorter. The leading measures adopted were:

1st. The establishment of the Ball Gap—Knoxville, in the State of Tennessee, and some point at or near C. C. as points in the Road.

2d. The purchase of the Charleston Road, if the same can be effected on reasonable terms, and pushing our route through that Road with the South Western. The immediate extension of a line from the Charleston Road to Columbia, to be continued link by link, through the State towards the Mouth of the Tennessee and Kentucky, as far as our means may permit.

4th. An earnest appeal to the Legislature of Tennessee and Kentucky, for the passage of the Bill granting Bank notes, and for liberal subscriptions on the part of these States, and a similar appeal to North Carolina for pecuniary aid. To give the greatest possible effect to the appeal, the President of the Company appointed a Commissioner to the Legislatures of Tennessee and Kentucky, to ask the aid of the Company the assistance of Gen. Hayne was unanimously President, and Col. Edwards, The President, we understand, has in town to make arrangements for the Legislature is now in session. He further informed, that the surveys of the most satisfactory character, as a result of the whole proceedings, has inspired fresh confidence in the enterprise. No instalment on the Stock will be called at this time. The Directors adjourned to meet in Columbia on the 1st Monday of December next, and the annual meeting of the Stockholders will take place at Nashville, October.—A special meeting of the Directors was also resolved on at Lexington, September next.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette, writing from Hann

says:—
I learned from a friend yesterday Mr. Campbell, the engineer of the plough, has invented a plough and which may be effectually and most worked by steam. A gentleman at has expressed belief that the plough, 250 acres a day. If this is the wilderness of our great prairie made to blossom like the rose.

TRUTH AND HONOR.—The heart that ever weighed down the captive is as the web of a gossamer, compared with the pledge of a man of the wall of stone and the bar of the broken but the plighted word.

When the queen marries, will she to "love honour, and obey" her husband?

DESTRUCTION OF HUMAN LIFE.—Paris paper lately entered into an calculation to show the number of human beings Napoleon had sacrificed to his ambition. The calculation gave the number upwards of 6,000,000, or nearly the population of London.

The New York Com. Advertiser says:—The Home was owned by Mr. Allaire, was valued at \$100,000—she was in this city for \$40,000.

Capt. David B. Toms, of Columbia, among the number of person drawn on board the steamer Home. His name is in the list of passengers.

Talk of their power. It is the power of the new born babe! It is the wealth and the power of the country at large that are to be exerted in this matter, as it is the convenience of the country at large, and not of any particular location on the sea-board, that is to be subserved. If the merchant at Nashville can get a ship's cargo of goods from Pensacola, landed at his Warehouse door in the three days, what cares he whether such a city as New Orleans reaches her domes and spires above the dank vapours of the margin of the "father of waters?" or what cares he whether beyond the Alleghany mountains there exist such a place as Charleston? In short there is but one question to be settled, and that is whether the business of the country can be advantageously done upon rail-roads? If it can, why then the destiny of this place is fixed beyond the control of all the wealth of the country. Charleston and New Orleans might be sold under the hammer, and all the money raised by the sale might be employed to buy off capitalists from our rail road, but it would still be completed.

LOSS OF THE HOME.

More Particulars of the heart-rending disaster of the Steam Boat Home.
We have had a long conversation with Mr. J. D. Rowland, formerly of this city, but now of Alabama, who was one of the fortunate survivors of the dreadful shipwreck. He states that he went on board a total stranger to every person—that the boat left the dock at about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, with a light wind, rather cloudy and that in going out, after passing the Narrows, the boat struck on the Homer, where she lay 4 or 5 hours. He understood the next morning that the boat got off about 10 o'clock the previous night—whether the boat received any injury while she lay on the Homer or not, he does not know.

The Home then ran out past Sandy Hook and continued her course during Sunday without any thing happening worthy of notice, the weather being fine.

At 10 P. M. the weather changed to the north east, blew hard, and the boat labored much and leaked some. On Monday morning, made the land about 25 miles to the northward of Cape Hatteras, the sea very

the current took him about a mile and a half to Southward of the wreck.

On reaching the shore, Mr. R. found all manner of pieces thrown up, from which it was evident that the boat had broken up. One man he pulled out of the surf. Only two persons on board had life-preservers, both of whom were saved—one of them, however, had no use for his, as he went ashore on the fore-castle. The other person was saved (although he could not swim) by means of his life-preserver.

The boat fortunately had a high fore-castle, on which a number of the crew and passengers had collected. This fore-castle parted entire, and all, or nearly all on some 8 or 10 persons at least, went ashore and were saved—Captain White among the number. It was a mere accident that these persons were saved, for it was considered no safer place than many other parts of the boat.

The boat, almost immediately on striking, went to pieces. Her keel and keelson both drifted ashore about a mile from the wreck. About 20 bodies were found, men and women, among them an infant, and the chief mate, all of whom were decently interred in the sand, without coffins. The shore, for some miles to the Southward, was covered with fragments. The boilers of the boat were to be seen in every vestige of the vessel had parted from them. Of the three small boats belonging to the Home, one was stove by the violence of the gale as she hung in the tide darts, one other filled along side, and the other was cast off with a number of passengers in her, but she upset in the surf, and only one person was saved. One of the stewards swam safe ashore naked, but he nearly perished afterwards with cold.

The scene the next morning was too horrible to describe; the boiler being the only unbroken relic of what was the beautiful packet Home. The shore was lined with bodies constantly coming up. All hands were engaged in collecting them together. The survivors in groups were nearly naked, and famished and exhausted. The inhabitants appeared very friendly, but the many trunks that came to the shore were empty, and whether they had been robbed or not was not known.

Mrs. Lacoste, the aged lady that was saved, is about 70. She is very fleshy and almost helpless. She was found in the surf, but how she got there, neither herself nor any other person could give any account. Mr. Hussey, who was saved, lashed his wife to a spar but he was forced off by a sea and lost. Mr. H. afterwards lashed himself to a spar and reached the shore. It is the opinion of my informant, that a large portion of the passengers were lost together, soon after she struck, when the boat separated. All the children on board were lost except one lad about 12 years old.

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NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.

A Fiasco!—From the Merchants' Exchange Bulletin Board, we obtained, yesterday, a copy of an extract from the log book of the brig Margaret, arrived from New York, which reports that on the 2d inst. lay by a piratical schooner, apparently a Spanish vessel, with a crew of 70 or 80 men, towards night the schooner neared the brig, and ordered her to come to, the order not being obeyed, the pivot gun of the pirate was pointed and matches lit, to fire into the Margaret; in consequence of such preparations the brig hoisted a boat, and several men, armed with muskets, pistols, cutlasses, &c. put off to board the brig, a heavy sea running, and the wind blowing fresh, when about midnight the schooner and brig, the boat sunk. The Margaret immediately made some delay, the pirate again gave chase. The M. after running some time saw a brig on the wind, and lost sight of the pirate for the night. Next morning saw the schooner at anchor off the Tortugas Bank, she also

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A. G.
To the President of the Banks of Virginia.

TEXAS.
From the Texas Telegraph.
MESSAGE
Of the President to both Houses of Congress.
Received September 26, 1837.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.
GENTLEMEN.

Circumstances involving important interests to the country, have induced the call of a special session of Congress; which subjects will require your immediate attention, and profound deliberation.—The frequent call of extraordinary sessions is to be deprecated, and would have been avoided on the present occasion, especially as the annual session of Congress will occur soon, but the necessity of your present meeting could not be so well anticipated by any future action of your honorable body, as it can at the present moment.

At the last session of Congress a provision was made for the appointment of Commissioners, to run the line between the governments of the United States and Texas. This measure was passed, so as to correspond with measures which have been adopted on the part of the government, of the United States, for ascertaining the true boundaries, of the two countries. Though no official intelligence was derived from the government of the United States nevertheless, it was deemed satisfactory, as to its correctness; and has subsequently been verified, as will be shown to your honorable body by documents which will be referred to you for consideration.

The land law, which was passed by the last congress of the republic of Texas, and which was designed to take effect on the first day of October next could not go into operation, without conflicting with subjects too important to be disregarded, in as much as some of the land districts would necessarily fall within that section of country, over which the United States have for some years exercised civil jurisdiction; but over which there is no doubt, that the government of Texas, so soon as the limits of each country are defined, will be manifestly entitled, to the civil, as well as the political jurisdiction thereof.

It is to be deplored, that as soon as measures had been adopted by the government of the United States on this subject, that the government of Texas was not apprised of the fact, or its agents near that government, until the 17th June last, when a communication was made to our agent, by the honorable Secretary of State for the first time, to the desires of that government.

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SAM. HOUSTON
City of Houston Sept. 25, 1837.

From the Charleston Mercury and LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD.

By a gentleman direct from the we learn that the Stockholders on Wednesday, and the directors on the last. The utmost harmony and marked all the proceedings. Four millions of the Stock was adopted unanimously. There was no dissenting voice as to the propriety of prosecuting the enterprise, now proposition made from any quarter to alter any other route, for that the French Broad River, and which proved by the survey to be a much shorter route than the one now proposed, for 140 miles from the Butt Mount, being about 90 miles. The leading measures adopted were:

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2d. The purchase of the Charleston Road, if the same can be effected on reasonable terms, and pushing our route through that Road with the South Western.

3d. The immediate extension of the Road from the Charleston Road to Columbia, to be continued link by link, through the State towards the Atlantic.

4th. An earnest appeal to the Legislatures of Tennessee and Kentucky, for their concurrence in the Bill, granting Bank notes, and for liberal subscriptions on the part of these States, and a similar appeal to North Carolina for pecuniary aid.

To give the greatest possible effect to the appeal, the President of the Company appointed Commissioner to the Legislatures of Tennessee and Kentucky, to ask half of the Company the assistance of Gen. Hayne was unanimously President, and Col. Edwards, Treasurer. The President, we understand, has in town to make arrangements for a meeting in a day or two for Nashville, the Legislature is now in session, and further informed, that the surveys of the most satisfactory character, a result of the whole proceedings, has inspired fresh confidence in the enterprise. No installment on the Stock will be made at this time. The Directors will meet in Columbia on the 1st Monday of November next, and the annual meeting of the Stockholders will take place at Nashville on the 1st of October. A special meeting of the Directors was also resolved on at Lexington September next.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette, writing from Harrisburg, says:

I learned from a friend yesterday Mr. Campbell, the engineer of the Erie, has invented a plough and which may be effectually and most profitably worked by steam. A gentleman of the name of Campbell, has expressed belief, that the plough, 250 acres a day. If this is the wilderness of our great prairie, made to blossom like the rose.

TRUTH AND HONOR.—The letter that ever weighed down the captive is as the web of a gossamer, compared with the pledge of a man of the wall of stone and the bar of iron, he broken but the plighted word never.

When the queen marries, will she to "love honour, and obey" her husband?

DESTRUCTION OF HUMAN LIFE. Paris paper lately entered into an calculation to show the number of human beings Napoleon had sacrificed to his ambition. The calculation gave the number upwards of 6,000,000, or nearly four the population of London.

The New York Com. Advertiser. "The Home was owned by Mr. Allaire, and was valued at \$100,000—she was in this city for \$40,000.

Capt. David B. Toms, of Columbia, among the number of person drawn on board the steamer Home. His name is in the list of passengers.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1837.

NO. 40.

ENTERED, 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 until the full amount is paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice at the end of the year to discontinue, will be considered an order for the next year.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first week, and 1.00 for each continuance. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the position, will be published until forbidden, and no discount will be made on advertisements of six or twelve months.

FORWARDING AND HOUSE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the

House in East Wetumpka. lately conducted by T. W. Fleming & are now prepared to receive and forward goods to Merchants and Planters in the inland also for the

Storage of Cotton.

respectfully ask a share of public patronage, and pledge themselves to spare no exertions to satisfaction.

J. N. LIGHTNER.

WM. MILLER.

B. Liberal advances made on Cotton with them, or on Merchandise on Consignment.

June 29, 1837. - 6m

LAND

FOR SALE.

Undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract of land containing three hundred and thirty acres, lying immediately adjoining White Blount County. The land is fertile, well watered, and has forty-five or fifty acres cleared and planted. There is also on the place a dwelling, a mill and cotton gin. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on the undersigned, from whom they can learn the terms, &c.

JOHN M. NEAL.

10, 1837. - 4m

DR. C. J. CLARK.

HAVING permanently located himself at Jacksonville, respectfully tenders his services in the various branches of his profession to the citizens of the adjoining counties. His office is at the west side of the square, at which corner the Tavern he may always be found, when professionally absent.

JACKSONVILLE, September 7th, 1837.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and now in Jail in the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age who calls his name SANCHE, and says he belongs to Alsey Pollard, a County Jailor, Alabama, about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his forehead. The owner is requested to come forward and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.

5th, 1837. - 4m

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Redman G. Stewart, living on the head waters of Okatchee Creek, one of the head waters of the Alabama, a white male, left hand foot white, some white in the head, and appraised to \$32.50.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

9th, 1837. - 3m

BARGAINS.

EVERY one wants bargains from this date may bring the cash, and get them at the rate occupied by Peter Pope, Esq., in Wetumpka, at new cost and charges. Persons wishing to purchase can have them on short credit with good endorsers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Wetumpka, July 31, 1837.

The papers in Talladega & Jacksonville, will be the above until ordered to stop.

LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL.

The usual wages of the country will be paid, and the Company will make payments every day. The hands will be well fed and clothed.

JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM,

Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.

Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837. - 4m

The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above and forward their account to this Office.

Neill Michaux & Thomas,

MISSION MERCHANTS

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

ROBIE.

19, 1837. - 3m.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL,

TORNEY AT LAW,

settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, &c. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

PRINTING,

WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DISPATCH,

AT THIS OFFICE.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama.

Gentlemen.—In pursuance of the request of the President and Directors of the Wetumpka and Coosa Railroad Company, I have the honor to submit to you, in the month of August last, to make an examination of the Coosa river, between Fort Williams and the Ten Islands, with a view of ascertaining the extent and character of the obstructions; as, between these points, the main difficulties are found to exist, to its navigation, from Fort Williams to Rome, in the State of Georgia. The object of this examination was, to ascertain if the Coosa river could be rendered an auxiliary channel of communication to the Wetumpka and Coosa Railroad; a work designed by its friends and projectors to constitute an easy and adequate channel of communication for the productions of North Eastern Alabama, North Western Georgia, and Eastern Tennessee, with the navigable waters of the Gulf of Mexico. It has resulted in demonstrating the entire practicability of accomplishing the object in view, at an expense greatly disproportionate to the true magnitude of the undertaking, and the numerous and permanent advantages which would be derived from its accomplishment.

I have been requested to communicate to your Honorable bodies, a detailed statement of the character of this river, and a description of the obstructions it presents to a permanent steamboat navigation between the points above designated, under the hope that your Honorable bodies will make an appropriation, at your present session, to effect the object contemplated.

Before proceeding further, however, I would remark, that I should regard any attempt to render the river permanently navigable from Fort Williams down to Wetumpka, as attended with a heavy expenditure of money, and productive of comparatively small benefits, except, perhaps, as relating to the limited facilities of a downward transportation.

In this opinion, I am not only sustained by my own observations, made during the past Summer, but by the report of a survey from Fort Williams to Wetumpka, made in 1831, by William Nichols, Esq. who, in a detailed statement of the character of the obstructions, in this part of the river, and the plan, and kind of improvements necessary to overcome them, estimates the cost of improving it, at \$415,160. The distance from Fort Williams to Wetumpka is about 45 miles, by water and the decent is 247 feet.

With few exceptions, the river is almost a continual shoal; its current is very rapid, and the obstructions generally of a formidable character.

Under these considerations and circumstances, then the most advisable policy would seem to suggest the abandonment of all plans and propositions to improve the river between these points, under the expectation of opening a permanent channel of communication adapted to the wants of the country both above and below; and substitute, in its stead, a substantial and well constructed Railroad. From Fort Williams to the head of the Ten Islands, a distance of one hundred miles, there are only two very considerable shoals. These are the Ten Island shoals, and Clanche's shoals—from which to Rome, in the State of Georgia, no obstruction in the navigation exists an inconceivable shoals near the mouth of Canoe Creek in St. Clair county. The Ten Island shoals presents the greatest difficulty, although they are by no means formidable. The obstructions at these Islands are presented at several intervals, for a distance of four miles; and are formed by the passage of the river through the mountains, which present the appearance of having been rent asunder at some former period, to afford a passage for its waters. They however, from their nature and the character of their formation may be easily removed, consisting, as they do, of alternate schists and limestones. The several schists, which occur in this distance are formed by the deposit of irregular masses and fragments of rock (most of which are of a small size,) and the sand and gravel, which for years past, have accumulated against them. The river, here has a strong current, and the removal of the rock would admit of its more direct action upon the sand-bars, which, by its constant operation, would be soon washed away into the deep eddies below. Clanche's shoals are the next most considerable. These are formed by the passage of two strata, or ledges, of rock across the bed of the river, each of about one hundred yards in width, and at the distance of about a mile from each other. Upon these ledges or strata, are protuberant or excrecent masses which rise near to, and above the surface of the water, at a low stage. These protuberances are the principal obstructions to the passage of boats. They may be easily removed by the process of blasting, and many of them are in a state of decay, and will be required, in some cases, to be removed.

Of the probable cost of removing the obstructions above enumerated, any opinion that may be expressed must be regarded as measurably conjectural. The character of the obstructions is such, that it is difficult to estimate the amount of labor that would be required to effect their removal. I am however, of the opinion, that the sum of fifty thousand dollars, would be amply sufficient to remove all obstructions in the river from Fort Williams to Rome, in the State of Georgia, a distance of 250 miles by the course of the river, so as to afford a permanent steamboat navigation for vessels drawing four feet water. This opinion is predicated upon an actual examination of the principal shoals, and from a comparison of the difficulties they present with others of a similar character. The labor that will be necessary to remove them, may be advantageously applied, as much so, at least, as labor could be applied where the operations are under water. During the Summer and Fall months of the year, the river is remarkably clear and transparent; and as the operations will consist chiefly of blasting they may be conducted with almost the same facility as if out of water.

From these remarks, it will be perceived, that the Coosa river, as far down as Fort Williams, may easily and at an expense quite inconsiderable, compared with the advantages its disbursement would confer, be converted into a subsiding channel of communication to the Wetumpka and Coosa Railroad, thereby affording immense advantages and facilities to a very large and fertile extent of country now occupying a most isolated position, as regards a market for its productions. This road was chartered at the session of 1835—36, and was originally designed to connect Wetumpka with the Coosa river above the Ten Islands. At the last session of the Legislature an amendment to the charter was obtained giving the company the right to cross the river on any point between the Ten Islands and Wetumpka, to extend their road through the counties of Talladega and Benton to the line between the States of Georgia and Alabama. In the early part of last Spring, the first five miles of the road were located;—and prepared for contract, and since August last the gradation upon this division has been steadily and earnestly progressing. During the past Summer, experimental surveys have been prosecuted to the town of Talladega, where, owing to the advance of the season, and the necessity of employing the Corps of Assistant Engineers upon the lower part of the line, they have been suspended for the present year. The character of the route surveyed has been found highly favorable.

In the distance of forty-four miles, by the line of survey, the route crosses the Coosa river, where it enters the valley region of country, and in the distance of twelve miles further, may communicate with the river near Fort Williams, which is situated above the principal and most difficult shoals. The estimate cost of constructing the road this distance, (56 miles) in round numbers, may be stated at Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

With the construction of this road and the removal of the obstructions in the river before described, a certain and permanent channel of communication would be opened to Rome, in the State of Georgia, a distance of upwards of three hundred miles from Wetumpka. Embraced within the range of the Coosa and its tributaries, comprising the counties of Talladega, Benton, Cherokee, parts of Randolph Blount, St. Clair, Coosa, Shelby, and Autauga, in Alabama, and the counties of Walker, Murray, Cherokee, Cass Floyd and Paulding, in Georgia, the estimated number of fourteen thousand five hundred square miles, or nine millions two hundred and eighty thousand acres, the production of which would all flow through this channel to market. This territory of land, surpassed in fertility of soil, and in any other

considerable importance. They are to be found at the different Islands, and consist of loose rocks and sand-bars.

Three Islands, where, from the existence of the river, a dam will probably be required, for the purpose of directing the passage of the current between the banks of the river, and the nearest Island of the three, which lie nearly abreast across the stream. The other shoals will require but little labor to effect their removal, inasmuch as they are mostly sand-bars, and present scarcely greater obstacles than many of the sand-bars in the Alabama river, during the summer months.

The river is generally from three to four hundred yards wide; and with the exception of the shoals, has a great depth of water. Its current is remarkably sluggish, having a descent of only 125 feet from the head of the Ten Island to Fort Williams, a distance, as before stated, 100 miles by the course of the river.

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base of the mountains;—thus extending the advantages of water transportation throughout its whole extent; provided an outlet should be made for its productions after descending to the main obstructions in the Coosa. This outlet is proposed to be made by the construction of the Wetumpka and Coosa Railroad to Fort Williams, and the removal of the obstructions to the navigation of the river from this point to the head of the Ten Islands. As a channel of communication designed to connect East Tennessee with the navigable waters of the Gulf of Mexico, it presents more important considerations than any other work now projected, or that may hereafter be projected in the State. From Rome, in Georgia, which is situated at the junction of the Hightower and Oestonauale, the latter river is said to be navigable as high up as Echota, a distance of sixty miles above Rome. From this point to M'Nair's, the contemplated termination of the Hiwassee Railroad, 41 1-4 miles of which are now under contract, and which is destined to be a branch of the Cincinnati, Louisville, and Charleston Railroad, diverging from Knoxville in the direction of Wetumpka, the distance cannot exceed forty miles. Surveys over a portion of this route have been made, and the results as detailed in the reports appear highly favorable. The character of country that exists here is very similar to the valleys of our own state; as Jones' valley, the Cahawba valley, as Coosa, and Talladega valleys; all of which bear a close resemblance to each other in their topographical formation. To connect them, Echota with the Hiwassee Railroad, would not only be found highly practicable, but might be effected at a small expense, probably not to exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars. An estimate now before me, of the cost of a Rail road over eleven and three fourths miles of the route here proposed states the cost over this distance at \$50,939.26 cts. The subject of a connexion of East Tennessee with the navigable waters of the Gulf of Mexico, is one of great interest to that country. There are twenty six counties in East Tennessee, the productions of which to a very considerable extent would pass through this channel in pursuit of a market. Their natural market is South Alabama;—because their productions are of the character and kind consumed by the planting interest of our own State, and are now procured through the channel of the Mississippi from the New Orleans and Mobile markets. Aware that this is the case, the citizens of East Tennessee have boldly stepped forward, and earnestly engaged in the construction of the Hiwassee Rail road, extending from Knoxville in the direction of said road under the expectation of uniting with other works forming a connexion with the navigable waters of the Gulf of Mexico, thereby affording mutual advantages to each section of country.

A communication from the President of the Hiwassee Railroad company, Gen. Jacobs, addressed to the Wetumpka and Coosa Railroad Company, proposing a connexion of the two roads, was received during the last spring, to which a reply was immediately returned accepting the proposition;—I quote an extract from Gen. Jacobs' quarterly report, to show the estimation in which the company over which he presides, view this road as opening to them a communication with South Alabama. He says: "Desirous to learn the disposition of the Wetumpka and Coosa Railroad Company in relation to an extension of their improvement so as to form a connexion with the Hiwassee Railroad, by order of the Board, I addressed a letter to that company, to which an answer has been received from Mr. Alvin A. M'Whorter, President of that Company; from which it is evident, they look forward to this union with that interest which cannot fail to accomplish this desirable result. That such Railroad connexion will be greatly conducive to the interest of both Alabama and Tennessee none can doubt; and that it will be effected is equally certain. We may, therefore, look forward to the time as not far distant when the market of the whole South will be full and fair before us, presenting its rich rewards to the industry and enterprise of East Tennessee." With these remarks I submit the subject to the consideration of your Honorable bodies, observing, in connection, that nature has designed the union of the waters of East Tennessee and those of the Gulf of Mexico through the valleys of the Coosa and its tributaries;—and it only requires the aid of art employed to a small extent to effect an object so desirable, and so important to the interest of a very numerous and respectable portion of the population of our state.

Respectfully submitted by your most obedient servant.

D. H. BINGHAM,

Chief Engineer of the Wetumpka and Coosa Railroad.

country, and pour out their invectives against every man, who will not passively yield his opinions to their guidance. Neither do we respect a man the less, for holding, & exercising opinions of his own. Provided he does it honestly and it emulates from a conviction of the correctness of his position, and is not assumed for sinister purposes or to gratify some selfish and sordid aim.

Among the opponents of the measure recommended by the President, in his message to Congress, are many who entertain an honest difference of opinion, with him in relation to the expediency of separating the Government from the Banks. And there are others who object to be governed by the same motives, who differ merely because it suits their purpose, and may be instrumental in consummating some long cherished scheme of revenge—or attracting some notice. The last named deserve the contempt of every honorable man and are distinguished from the first by the charlatanism they display in every act.

While we willingly yield to others the right to enjoy their opinion upon any and every subject we also claim and will fearlessly exercise the same privilege; utterly regardless of the little despicable efforts, so frequently made, to cast obloquy upon a set of men by attaching to them some application supposed to be disreputable.

We have been induced to make these remarks, in consequence of the course now pursued by the press throughout the Union opposed to the present Administration; and which more particularly characterises those who have to make up in vulgar abuse, for their entire want of sense and information. These are the presses which delight bespattering the friends of the administration, with the term *Loco-foco*, without possessing any definite idea of the meaning of the term or the propriety of its application.

We care not what they may choose to call any party. We look to the acts, a party and not its name; and whether they call those who are in favor of the measures of separating the financial affairs of our country, from all connection with Banking institutions, *Loco-foco's* or designate them by any other appellation that the inventive faculties of those who are fit for nothing else, may think proper to fabricate—we will support that measure to the utmost of our ability, for we believe it to be a mutual injury, both to the Government and the Banks to pursue the policy hitherto adopted, of making either a National Bank, or the local Banks; the fiscal agents of the Government. In this position we are sustained by an authority, which upon all matters of finance is considered by the Whigs indisputable. We refer to Mr. Biddle, who declared his gratification, that the Government and the Banks were dissolved from a connexion mutually injurious. But we have another position yet stronger and that is, it is detrimental to the interest of the people.

In arriving at the conclusion we have on this subject, we disclaim any hostility; to a well regulated system of Banking, and we know of no means better calculated to make the Banks utterly obnoxious to the people than to give them the control of the public funds.—*Rep. Citizen.*

Certain speakers in Congress have been taking the liberty to abuse the editorial brotherhood in their speeches. They had better tread lightly on the toes of such people. In point of morality the press is infinitely superior to Congress. Does the press lie deliberately? Does it swear so outrageously as members of Congress? No such a thing. No editor is troubled with such lapses of memory as Daniel Webster, & none, in any spot or place, ever swore such huge and horrible oaths as Wise and Peyton, did last winter, when they were going to murder Whitney in committee. In other points of morality not to be named here, we don't believe the conductors of the press; are obnoxious to so many responsibilities, as members of Congress. Moreover who makes members of Congress? The press makes most of them. Now & then one gets in by the force and energy of native talent; but such instances are rare. No it is a fact that the press, with the aid of a little intrigue at causes, makes nine tenths of the members of Congress. Yet those fellows abuse their very makers. Why three, out of four of

bank, which bank was, in effect, by our mode of proceeding ought to be known. He wished to know its plans and its right acts as well as its wrong. It was that this should be known for the purpose of electing who ought to be re-elected, and who, or whether all ought to be re-elected, the difficulties of the investigation; Mr. had been that the inquiry was too limited, and that sometimes arose whether before the committee came within the terms of the resolutions. It had been his make this resolution general. It was not to attack any one; but to get information, if he deemed it important to the State. Terry said he had been struck with the remarks of the gentleman who had been his seat. And he differed materially from two gentlemen who had spoken against the resolution. Mr. T. said he wished the investigation which were about had any foundation, was immaterial as to the amount of the money should be no shrinking from the duties of our station. If abuses exist, T. they ought to appear; and if they exist, that fact, under the circumstances, ought to be known. The public ought to be informed as to the resolution, and it would seem as if honorable men were endeavoring to another investigation.

It said that the President of the Bank to be more in favor of this investigation than one else. He believed it was due to the fact that it should take place. He believed that the bank had been guilty of nothing, and it was right that the matter should be investigated. He had indeed said that the distinguished individual alluded to had come forward and asked an inquiry subject which had occupied the attention of the committee of the last session; but as the subject came up in this way, he was in favor of a free investigation. He expected indeed to prove to be a bubble in regard to this, but the investigation was not the less on that account.

Crabb regretted that the object of his resolution was to be misconstrued. He had no wish that the matter before the committee of last session should occupy the attention of the committee. He was not now after any abuse. He hoped when gentlemen of the committee had been a little longer acquainted with him, they would not be inclined to attribute to him any covert designs. He was not habit of attempting to attain his object by false colors, or by any indirect or devious course; but rather to move at once for the end in view.

Coming again to the former investigation, he was very far from being *ex parte*, as it had said to be by the gentleman from Wilcox. He said that as it had been represented as an investigation introduced by the man from Pickens (Mr. Moore). This was a view, an imputation on the committee, which acted upon resolutions that only insinuated. One of the first resolutions as acted on, was offered either by himself or by another; that so soon as an answer to any question might be asked of any witness should any one, all proceedings should be stopped. The committee should have had an opportunity of being present, committee proceeding in the business at random, they were compelled to do, first began to the Cashier of the Bank; and the very next day drew forth the answer in regard to their proceedings, and he himself moved the President of the Bank be notified of the action, and have an opportunity of being present. This was done; and he did appear, and he heard by counsel, which was granted. But he afterwards declined to avail himself of the privilege. He was present, however, whenever he wished to be, and cross-examine of the witnesses, or had an opportunity to him. As for introducing witnesses, he had introduced any, or he would readily have permitted to do so.

It had been said that the matter could have been explained. Why, said Mr. C., I heard the matter, but for another person. Did this matter any better? That officer was the State, and was he to take advantage of information which that station gave him, the agent of a private individual, to benefit individual to the detriment of the State? He thought this explanation was matter worse.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8.

Resolved, That the committee on the State Bank, inquire into the expediency of establishing a branch of the State Bank at said place, and of a portion of the capital stock of the State Bank; or an agency of said Bank at Montgomery, moved to strike out the committee, and insert "Committee on State Bank," which was carried, and the resolution adopted, read first time, and ordered to be read.

Mr. Phillips. More effectually to suppress the practice of gaming—Mr. Cobb, to add to the Cherokee county—Mr. Will, to amend the law now in relation to the President and Directors of the Bank of Alabama and branches—Mr. Lawrence, to regulate the width of lanes on public roads—Mr. Beauchamp, to incorporate Academy—Mr. Lettrel, for the removal of the different Banks—Mr. T. to amend an act entitled an act for the benefit of schools in the county of Mobile, Mr. Tomlin, authorizing the Mobile Interoceanic Literary Society—Mr. High, to amend Mr. Map, to repeal the law authorizing change of revenue, which was read and passed.

Mr. Morris. Whereas the government of the State conveyed to the State of Alabama the land in each township for the benefit of the poor, and whereas, by treaty with the Creeks, many of said 16th sections were taken by the State, and other land set apart, in lieu of it is thought of much less value—Resolved, that the committee of ways & means, into the best mode of obtaining an equivalent from the U. S. for the loss sustained

by such locations; and the manner the amount can be ascertained.

By Mr. Williams, of Tuscaloosa. Resolved, That the committee on the State Bank, inquire into the expediency of the Bank and branches issuing notes less than one dollar, until there is a sum of specie payments.

By Mr. Phillips. Resolved, That the judiciary committee inquire into the expediency of requiring justices of the peace to hold their courts once a month, at the muster grounds of their respective beats.

By Mr. Coman. Resolved, That a select committee of one doct. from the counties of Jackson, Madison, Limestone and Lauderdale, be made to inquire into the expediency of memorializing congress for a further appropriation to complete the canal around the Muscle Shoals.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. NOVEMBER 30, 1837.

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

Information was received by the last Huntsville mail that the contracts for carrying the mail twice a week in stages, from this place to Talladega, and from this place to Rome in Georgia, have been given by the Department to two citizens of this place. The former to Mr. J. M. Houston, and the latter to Mr. John Schenck. We have also understood that the contract from Talladega to Wetumpka has been given to a gentleman of Wetumpka. Stages are to commence running on the first day of January next. Overseers of Roads would do well to look out—Stage Roads will now be required.

The latest reported proceedings of the Legislature which we have received, extends only to the 9th inst. in the House, and in the Senate to the 9th. We have, however, received information by private correspondence as late as the 11th. There seems to be a disposition among the members to investigate strictly the affairs of the Banks, and some important changes are much talked of, such as reducing the number of Directors, giving them a fixed salary instead of Bank accommodations, &c. It is matter of astonishment to us that the plan of giving bank accommodations to Directors should ever have been adopted; and we have little doubt, that whatever of fraud or illegality may be ferreted out by the proposed investigation, will be found to have entered by this door. But we hope, both for the benefit of the Banks and the people, that the investigation may result in exonerating the officers of the Banks from the suspicion and distrust which seems to pervade the minds of a great portion of the people, restore confidence, and silence the thousand rumors which float on every breeze.

Gen. McClellan, the representative from Talladega, introduced a bill on the 11th inst. which has for its object the removal of the obstructions to the navigation of the Coosa river, from the foot of the Falls at Wetumpka to the Ten Islands. The bill proposes to erect, by joint vote of the General Assembly, five Commissioners, to superintend the examination and survey of the shoals, and the removal of obstructions, so as to secure a passage at a low stage of water for keel and flat bottomed boats; and to appropriate a thousand dollars from the 3 per cent. fund to effect the object. We feel confident, if the bill should not be finally acted on before the arrival of our representative from this county, he will zealously second the efforts of the member from Talladega to effect its passage.

We sincerely hope that a more liberal spirit will characterize the present session of the Legislature, than any heretofore; but whatever may be the fate of this bill, it is certainly an important measure, and its introduction at this early period, and the solicitude for its ultimate success, says much for the gentleman who brought it forward, and much for the country representation, who seem deeply interested in its passage.

By the statistics embodied in a memorial for a Bank at Wetumpka, forwarded to the Legislature by the citizens of that place, it appears that within the last 12 months, there has been sold in Wetumpka, Merchandise, &c. to the amount of \$1,225,000. That within the same period, 17,750 bales of cotton have passed through the hands of merchants of that place, exclusive of about 3,500 bales which passed in flat boats. \$325,000 have been expended in 12 months on buildings and other improvements. Population, 3,000.

We have inserted on the first page of to-day's paper, an interesting communication, addressed to both branches of the State Legislature by Capt. D. H. Bingham, Chief Engineer of the Coosa and Wetumpka Rail Road, at the Request of the Directors. In this section of the State, all should, if all do not, feel a deep interest in the successful prosecution of this work. The communication of Capt. Bingham, brings to view some interesting facts and considerations connected with this enterprise.

We learn from the Wetumpka Argus of the 20th inst. that two dangerous encounters occurred in that place on the Wednesday previous. One between Col. Gilbert and Lewis Frederick, which resulted in Col. Gilbert being dangerously wounded by the discharge of a pistol, two balls of which took effect in the right arm and side. The other was occasioned by a drunken affray, in which James Phinn was cut and mangled in such a manner that his lungs were protruding from the wounds when a surgeon was sent for to attend on him. The frequency of such occurrences as the above furnish additional evidence of the correctness of the views expressed by the Governor on the Penitentiary system, in his late message. It is evident to all, that such occurrences, so shocking to the feelings of peaceable & orderly citizens, are daily on the increase; which proves conclusively, that the present Criminal Code is not adequate to suppress them; or if adequate it is not sufficiently enforced to produce so desirable an effect.

From the Nashville Union.

TROUBLE IN THE "WHIG"—WAM.

No man can mistake the fact that the Whigs have committed a suicidal act in forcing on the Senatorial election. The Whigs

themselves were conscious of the danger of their position at the very moment they were casting their votes for Mr. Foster. Little did they expect that the name of the patriot soldier and statesman, William Carroll, would be brought into competition with the claims of Mr. Foster. Little did they anticipate the feelings which would pervade the masses upon learning that a Senator had been made without consulting the wishes of the people. How anxiously they have endeavored to create the impression that General Carroll would not thank the administration for their votes; that he was unwilling to be elected U. S. Senator!—that he was about to remove from the State! But to their extreme mortification the old-warrior-veteran has returned to his home, and has proclaimed to the world that he is now ready as he always has been to serve his country either in peace or in war. We rejoice that the old soldier has returned among us—and that he returns with a zeal in the cause of Democracy, which may well cause the Federal party in Tennessee, to tremble for the consequences.

It has been well remarked that, "whom God intends to destroy he first makes mad." The temporary and ill-considered ascendancy of the new-born Whigs in Tennessee, has deprived them of all reason; not content with governing wild in their excess in proscribing and persecuting the friends of the administration, they have undertaken, in their fury, to sacrifice men of their own party, who have dared to question the infallibility of the NASHVILLE REGENCY. Regardless of the rights and wishes of the people—vindictively bent upon waging an exterminating war upon the administration—and resolved to suffer no competition in their own ranks—they have been led on by a blind and infuriated party zeal, which cannot fail to result in their ruin.

These men who read to the people so many homilies upon the danger and excesses of party spirit—these paragons of pure, disinterested, benevolent patriotism, are now prepared to sacrifice friend or foe for party purposes. But thanks to their own folly, indiscretion and madness, they have awakened the people to their own hypocrisy, and hollowness of their own professions. Office, power and place, are their watch-words, and no one dare question their right to distribute the honors and spoils at their own pleasure. If administration men beg, upon his bended knees, for a short respite, he is laughed to scorn; for an unacceptable Whig, for a few days, that his constituents may be allowed to speak, he is told that the screws have been applied, and none but the chosen of the Regency need expect favor. Such is the violence, the proscriptive, the intolerance of the NASHVILLE REGENCY.

News FROM ALTON.—By a letter from a gentleman in Alton we learn that on Tuesday evening, the Rev. Mr. B. of Jacksonville College, preached an abolition sermon in the Presbyterian Church. Great excitement existed in the town and the church was crowded overflowing. During the exercises a stone was thrown into the house through the window, but did no mischief immediately afterwards, an armed force appeared in front of the church for the purpose of protecting it, but no further disturbance occurred during the evening. It was reported that Lovejoy was to receive another press in a few days.

The foregoing article is from the St. Louis Republican of 3d inst. It is probable Mr. Lovejoy will soon convince some of his followers that he should have been named Lovetrouble—as it is manifest he is plunging himself and others into very serious difficulties. The people of Alton have already manifested their unwillingness to interfere with the constitutional rights of slaveholders, and we are persuaded they will not tolerate the establishment of a press among them for such a purpose. Mr. Lovejoy will find, if we are not deceived, that he cannot carry his unlawful designs into effect in defiance of public opinion and the authorities of Alton. We expect in due season, to hear of the submersion of his third press, and if its owner should escape a ducking he will be fortunate.

By the way, it is matter of astonishment to us, that those who are really disposed to ameliorate slavery in this country, have not made the discovery that all efforts to diminish or abolish it, by assailing the rights of owners, serve only to rivet the chains of the blacks and to render their condition more unpleasant. We know the labors of abolitionists have produced no other effect. Naturally and properly, men are ever ready to resist attempts to control them, and to deprive them of property which they hold under the laws and constitution of the country. The slaveholder when traduced by fanatics; when he sees that class of men aiming to deprive him of his property, without offering an equivalent for it, cannot help viewing them as "land pirates"—as dastardly robbers—who ought to be subjected to punishment for their conduct.

The people of the slave holding States, should be left to manage their own affairs—to think and act for themselves. They neither need the counsel nor guardian care of such creatures as Mr. Lovejoy or Mr. Keeler. They know what the abolitionists are; that they are generally unprincipled slaves—ignorant depraved beings—who

can only acquire notoriety by a vile system of agitation, the object of which is to provoke servile war and blood shed. If such men do not merit punishment, the vocation of the high way robber should be pronounced honorable and praiseworthy.—Though we entertain these opinions; we cannot advocate Lynching, or mobocracy. The career of the abolitionists, may be arrested by Legislation—and we hope the Legislatures of the western States will see the expediency of acting on the subject. Laws may be passed, without abridging the liberty of the press, to prevent scoundrels from locating themselves on the borders of the slave holding States to excite insurrection.

Pub. Adv.

Office of the Missouri Argus,
St. Louis, Nov. 9.
MOB AT ALTON, ILLINOIS—THE
REV. E. P. LOVEJOY KILLED, AND
HIS ABOLITION PRESS DESTROYED!

The following particulars of the tragical outrage, is contained, in a postscript to the Alton Telegraph, of the 8th inst.
LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.
It is with the deepest regret, that we stop the press in order to state that, at a late hour last night, an attack was made by a large number of persons, on the warehouse of Messrs. Godfrey, Gilman, & Co., for the purpose of destroying a press, intended for the revival of the Alton Observer; which shocking to relate, resulted in the death of two individuals—the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, late editor of the Observer, and a man named — Bishop. Seven others were wounded, two severely, and the others slightly. We can add no more at this time, than that the assailants succeeded in effecting their object.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN UP by Jonathan Gray,
one Yellow Squirrel Mare, supposed to be disordered in the shoulders, and appraised to Ten Dollars. Nov. 20th, 1837.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

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

NOTICE.
A. L. persons are hereby forewarned from trading for a certain note of hand given by me to John Lowry for one hundred dollars, as I have never received value for said note, and am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.
WM. CURRIER.
Nov. 23, 1837.—St.

WM. R. MINTON,
Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANDISE,
MOBILE.

INFORMS his friends and the Planters and Merchants generally, that he will continue the business, and be glad to receive a portion of their patronage. His best references will be to those for whom he has done business the last season. Oct. 5, 1837.—2m.

Cherokee County, Circuit Court
October Term, 1837.

Wiley Bracewell,
vs.
Agnes A. Bracewell.

Bill in Chancery for Divorce.
Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is a nonresident of the State of Alabama and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper printed in the Town of Jacksonville, for eight successive weeks, notifying the said Agnes A. Bracewell to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House thereof at Cedar Bluff, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, to answer, or demur to the Bill of Complaint, or the same shall be taken as confessed, and set for hearing *Ex parte*.
A true Copy taken from the Minutes.
Test. H. L. SMITH, CLK. C. C.
Nov. 2, 1837.—St.—\$9 00.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Turner, deceased, will please come forward and make settlement. His individual and partnership concern of Turner & Ellison are all included. All persons having claims against the estate will please present them.
The Sale of all his personal property—Horses—Household furniture—Farming utensils, cows, &c. &c. will take place at the house of the deceased on Saturday the 16th of December next.
THE LAND belonging to the deceased, 165 ACRES, will also be sold at the same time and place.
ZACHARIAH ELLISON, Exrs.
B. D. TURNER,
Nov. 16, 1837.

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

WHITE, HAGER & CO.
ARE Agents for the Smith and Rust Printing Presses with which they can furnish their customers at manufacturers' prices; Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in change for new at nine cents per lb.
Newspaper proprietors who will give above three insertions, will be entitled to dollars in such articles as they may select.
E. WHITE & C.
June 21, 1837.

The State of Alabama;
St. Clair County.
Special Orphan's Court, November 1st, 1837.
WHEREAS, William Little, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Silas Crump, deceased, having filed his vouchers and accounts for final settlement on said Estate;
It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, requiring all persons interested in the settlement of said Estate, to appear before the Judge of the County Court at an Orphan's Court to be held in the Town of Ashville, on the third Monday in December next, and shew cause, if any they have, why said final settlement should not then be made.
Copy Test. JOSHUA W. HOOPER,
Nov. 9, 1837.—St.—\$7 00. CLERK, C. C.

LARGE MAPS
OF MISSISSIPPI & ALABAMA,
Showing the Public and Indian lands; Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, &c. engraved from the Government surveys and plans in the General Land Office, Washington City.
BY E. GILMAN,
DRAUGHTSMAN IN THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

F. TAYLOR, Bank-Seller, Washington City, HAS just published, (and secured the copy right according to law,) the above Maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published. They are published on separate sheets; each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information which is in possession of the land offices relative to the water courses, township lines, Indian lands and reservations, land districts, &c. and be found perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, subject only to single letter postage. Price two dollars, or three copies of either will be sent by mail for five dollars. A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents, or to any who buy to sell again.
Editors of newspapers, any where, who will give the advertisement (including this notice) a few insertions, shall receive by return mail, a copy of each map, if they will send a copy of the paper to the advertiser.
September 6, 1837.

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

EDITED BY WILLIAM F. BURTON, PHILADELPHIA.
To whom all original communications will be addressed.
The announcement of a new periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Album," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise on the proprietors.
The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as eagles soar, above the ken of man, nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground, our pages shall not be filled with absurd predilections, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters "caviare to the million." In short we do not mean to be philosophically learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adjunctives—a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

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

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year, and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducement for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, will be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.
All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.
Editors occasionally inserting this prospectus and forwarding a marked paper, will be entitled to an exchange.

APPRENTICE WANTED.
One or two apprentices to the printing business will be taken at this office, where good opportunities will be afforded to obtain a knowledge of the business. Boys between the ages of 14 and 18, who can spell and read tolerably well, received on more advantageous terms than in other trades.

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