

OCTOBER

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1837.

NO. 38.

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50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year to discontinue, will be considered an agreement 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, \$1.50 for the first week, and 75 cents for each continuance. Advertisements inserted in without directions as to number of insertions, will be published until forbidden accordingly. A discount will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

ATTORNEY AND FORWARDING
WABE-HOUSE.
The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the

WABE-HOUSE in East Wetumpka.
and lately conducted by T. W. Fleming & Co. are now prepared to receive and forward handbills to Merchants and Planters in the city and also for the

Storage of Cotton.
They respectfully ask a share of public patronage and pledge themselves to spare no exertions for the 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 store, occupied by Peter Pope, Esq., in Wetumpka, at new cost and charges. Merchants wishing to purchase can have them on short credit with good endorsees.
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Wetumpka, July 31, 1837.
The papers in Talladega & Jacksonville, will show the above until ordered to stop.

LAND FOR SALE.
The undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract of land containing three hundred and thirty acres, lying immediately adjoining Whites, Benton County. The land is fertile, well fenced. 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.
No. 10, 1837.—4t

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
St. Clair County.
TAKEN UP and posted by William Coleman, living in Coosa Valley, before P. H. Castleberry, Esq., a Sorrel Filly, three years old, with blaze face, four feet high—appraised to be 27th, 1837, by Gray Sims and Thomas J. Williams.
JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLERK. C. C.
17, 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 the west side of the square, at the corner of Southworth's Tavern, he may always be consulted when professionally absent.
JACKSONVILLE, September 7th, 1837.

LABORERS WANTED ON
THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL
D. 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, the subscriber.
D. H. BINGHAM,
Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—4t
The Jacksonville paper will please publish above notice, 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 settled, insolvent, 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 case provided, please present them to
JOSEPH BROWN,
Adm'r. of John V. Ingram dec'd.
17, 1837.—4t.

NOTICE.
Persons having claims against the Estate of James Q. Casey deceased, late of DeKalb County, Alabama, are requested to present their claims within the time prescribed by law, or they will thereafter be barred. And those indebted to the same, are requested to pay.
NOAH W. WARD, Adm'r.
17, 1837.—6t.

NOTICE.
STRAYED from the subscriber living at Syllacogga, about the 20th August, TWO MULES, one a Horse Mule, a bright bay, three years old. Any information will be fully received by the subscriber.
JOSHUA ODEN.
September 7, 1837.—3t.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this Office.

We find the following beautiful lines, by our neighbor of the Philadelphia Gazette, going the rounds of the newspapers, and transfer them to our columns as "mournful" to dwell upon in the intervals of party strife, and in the pause of discussions upon the state of the currency. The sentiments of the writer are highly poetical, and are conveyed with that felicity of language and harmonious versification for which his poetical productions are always remarkable. He should not suffer whiggish pickers, and the dull routine of newspaper duties, to withdraw him from the worship of his muses.
Pennsylvanian.

THE YOUNG.
BY W. O. CLARK.
When into dust, like dewy flowers departed,
From our dim paths the bright and lovely faded,
The fair in form, the pure, the gentle hearted,
Whose looks, within the breast a Sabbath made;
How like a whisper on the inconstant wind,
The memory of their voices stirs the mind!

We hear the sign, the song, the fitful laughter,
That from their lips, in balm, were wont to flow,
When hope's beguiling wings they hurried after,
And drank her airy music long ago;
While joy's bright harp to sweetest lays was strung,
And poured rich numbers for the loved and young!

When the clear stars are burning high in heaven,
When the low night-winds kiss the autumnal tree,
And thoughts are deepening in the hush of even,
How soft those voices on the heart will be!
They breathe of raptures which have bloomed and died,
Of sorrows, by remembrance sanctified.

Yet, when the loved have from our pathway vanished,
What potent magic can their smiles restore?
Like some gay sun-burst by the tempest banished,
They passed in darkness—they will come no more.
Unlike the day-beams, when the storm hath fled,
No light renewed breaks on their faded bed!

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED.
Don't be discouraged.—If in the outset of life things do not go so smoothly. It seldom happens the hopes we cherish of the future are realized. The path of life, in the prospect, appears smooth and level enough, but when we come to travel it, we find it all up hills, and generally rough enough. The journey is a laborious one, and whether poor or wealthy, high or low, we shall find it so to our disappointment, if we have built on any other calculation. To endure what is to be endured with as much cheerfulness as possible, and to elbow our way as easily as we can through the great crowd, hoping for little yet striving for much is perhaps the true plan. But

Don't be discouraged, if occasionally you slip down by the way, and your neighbors tread over you a little; in other words, don't let a failure or two dishearten you—accidents happen, misadventures will sometimes be made, things will turn out differently from our expectations, and we may be sufferers. It is worth while to remember that prospects are, like the skies in April, sometimes clear and favorable; and as it would be folly to despair of again seeing the sun because to-day is stormy, so it is unwise to sink into despondency when fortune frowns, since in the common course of things she may be surely expected to smile again.

Don't be discouraged, if you are deceived in the people of the world. It often happens that men wear borrowed characters, as well as borrowed clothes, and sometimes those who have long stood fair before the world, are very rotten at the core. From sources such as these you may be most unexpectedly deceived; and you will naturally feel sore under such deceptions; but to these you must become used; if you fare as most people do, they will lose their novelty before you grow gray, and you will learn to trust more cautiously, and examine their characters more closely, before you allow them great opportunities to injure you.

Don't be discouraged, under any circumstances. Go steadily forward. Rather consult your own conscience, than the opinions of men, though the last is not to be disregarded. Be industrious, be frugal, be honest, deal in perfect kindness with all who come in your way exercising a neighborly and obliging spirit in your whole intercourse; and if you do not prosper as rapidly as any of your neighbors, depend upon it you will be as happy.

INNATE ANTIPATHIES.
Several of the papers have stated that in Vermont there is or lately was, a young man who could not speak to his father. Previous to this birth, some misunderstanding arose between his parents, under which the wife refused for a considerable length of time, to speak to her husband. This child, born after their reconciliation, began to talk in due time, and without difficulty, excepting with his father in whose presence it was entirely dumb. This continued till the fifth year of the child, the father vainly using all his powers of persuasion to induce the child to speak. At this time, he tried threats and

punishment to overcome what was supposed to be obstinacy; but the sighs and groans of the little sufferer plainly induced that all attempts to speak were unavailing. Time produced no change; all attempts of the son at years of maturity, to converse with his father, elicited nothing, but bitter sighs and groans.

The New York Era relates a similar instance in a child about five years of age, who is thrown into an agony of terror, at sight of his father's sister. Previous to his birth an altercation, accompanied by an assault, ensued between his mother and his father's sister, and this antipathy of the child has been exhibited ever since its birth. The case of James I. of England is familiar to all. He was always thrown into an agony of terror by the appearance of a drawn sword. This was doubtless produced by the bloody assassination of David Rizzio in his mother's presence, a short time before his birth. Individuals have partialities or antipathies in relation to various animals, articles of food, or other things. Some cannot endure the presence of a cat others are thrown into convulsions by the colour of cheese, and others, as Shakespeare says, cannot endure a bagpipe.—Public Ledger.

JOHN RANDOLPH'S WILL.
We have before published the decision of the Special Court of Appeals of Virginia which confirms the Will of the late John Randolph made in 1821, and by which his Slaves were all liberated. The following are the provisions of the Will relating to his Slaves to which several codicils were subsequently added making some farther provisions.

"In name of God, Amen! I John Randolph of Roanoke, do order this my last will and testament, hereby, revoking all other wills whatsoever. "1. I give and bequeath to all my slaves their freedom, heartily regretting that I have ever been the owner of one.

"2. I give to my executor a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to transport and settle said slaves to and in some other State or Territory of the U. S. giving to all above the age of forty no less than ten acres of land each.

"To my old and faithful servants, Essex and his wife Hetty, who I trust may be permitted to remain in the State, I give and bequeath three and a half barrels of corn, two hundred weight of pork, a pair of strong shoes, a suit of clothes and a blanket each to be paid them annually, also annual hat to Essex, and ten pounds coffee twenty of brown sugar.

"To my woman servant Nancy the like allowance as to her mother. To Juba (alias Jupiter) the same; to Johnny my body servant the same during their respective natural lives. A codicil of January 21, 1837, makes provision for his servant John and wife and for Juba and his wife; and another woman; "And I hereby request (says he) the General Assembly (the only request that I ever preferred to them) to the above named and such other of my old and faithful slaves as desire it to remain in Virginia; recommending them each and all to the care of my Executor, who I know is two wise and just humane to send them to Liberia, or any other place in Africa, or the West Indies."

GREAT BIRD-CAGE IN CHINA.
Extract of a Letter.
W. Beale, the owner of the garden, is an English gentleman, who has spent the last thirty years of his life in collecting all that is rare and beautiful. Of the flowers, I am disappointed—indeed I have seen none in China equal to ours—his Camellias were, however, very splendid—and one variety which I never saw before. But the Birds—the birds—yes, my eyes have really seen the beautiful Bird of Paradise in all the radiance of its plumage. There were more than two hundred varieties of the most beautiful and rare birds, such as I thought could not exist but in fancy. The manner in which his aviary is arranged would delight you—from the summit of two immense rocks he has thrown a fine wire grating—embracing in its extent, four or five large trees (completely overtopped by the grating) and an artificial brook and fountain—in this large aviary, all the birds are placed at freedom—it is a most beautiful sight to see them; of such varied kinds, and hues, all sporting in their lovely abode—some, rioting on the trees, singing most sweetly—others walking slowly under their shades, and again others playing in the fountain, sailing gracefully along, or diving and shaking their wings.

FEMALE INTEGRITY.
In the year 1776, a poor widow at Lisbon went several times to the anti chamber of the Court and though frequently ordered to retire constantly returned the next day saying, she must speak to the King. At length she one day, saw his Majesty passing by, when she

immediately advanced towards him, presented a casket to him and spoke as follows: "Sire, behold what I have discovered among the rubbish of some of the edifices, ruined by the great earthquake, in 1755—I am a poor widow, and have six children. The casket would relieve my present distress; but I prefer my honor; with a good conscience, to all the treasure in the world. I per person to restore it to its lawful possessor, and to recompense me for the discovery." The King immediately ordered the casket to be opened and was struck with the beauty of the jewels which it contained, after which he interestedly, assured her of his protection; and ordered twenty thousand piasters to be immediately given to her. His Majesty further ordered that proper search should be made to discover the real proprietor; and if their researches should prove fruitless, that the jewels should be sold, and the produce appropriated to the widow and her children.

A SISTER.
He who has never known a sister's kind ministrations, nor felt his heart warming beneath her endearing smile and love-beaming eye, has been unfortunate indeed. It is not to be wondered if the fountains of our feelings flow in his bosom but sluggishly, or if the gentle emotions of his nature be lost in the sterner attributes of manhood.

"The man has grown up among kind and affectionate sisters," I once heard a lady, of much observation and experience remark. "And why do you think so," said I. "Because of the rich development of all the tender and more refined feelings of the heart which is so apparent in every action, in every word."

A sister's influence is felt even in manhood's later years, and the heart of him who has grown cold in its chilling contact with the world, will warm and thrill with pure enjoyment, as some incident awakens within him the soft tones and glad melodies of his sister's voice. And he will turn from purpose which a warped and false philosophy has reasoned into expediency, and even weep for the gentle influence which moved him into his earlier years.—Athenaeum.

GREAT FRESHET.
On the first inst. occurred another storm, which from the quantity of rain that fell, surpasses any thing of the kind for very many years. Nearly all the bridges are broken up, and the roads rendered impassable. The Rice field banks, which are usually two feet above high tide, were from three to six feet under water, on both branches of the Cooper River. The flood was eighteen inches higher than that of 1834, and was higher than even that of 1804. The effect of wind and rain together, has nearly completed the ruin of Cotto crops. It is believed that many plantations on the Island will not make 40 lbs. to the acre. Some fields will not make enough to supply seed for the next crop.
Charleston, Watchman.

A Rattlesnake was killed lately on the Catskill mountain, N. Y., by Mr. Eliakim Thomas; the dimension of which as follows: length 11 feet 9 inches; circumference in the largest part 12 inches; do. round the head, 6 1/2 inches; do. round the first rattle 3 inches; do. round the last 2 inches; length of the whole series of rattles, 3 feet 8 inches; number of rattles, 83; length of the two poisonous fangs 2 1/2 inches.

His weight was found to be within one ounce of 27 pounds. And on trying out the oil, after being duly divested of his skin, there was found to be very nearly five quarts. The skin has been stuffed, preparatory, as we understand, to being presented, to the American Museum, in New York.

A GRAVE-DIGGER BURIED ALIVE.—It is recorded in a recent English paper, that the Sexton and grave digger of the church and town of Dedham, (England) had nearly finished digging a grave ten feet deep when a great quantity of earth from each side of the grave, suddenly caved in and completely buried him. The accident was discovered by a man who was passing through the church yard, when curiosity led him to go and look at the grave; he then discovered that the earth had fallen in, and heard a slight groan, and in a few seconds the groan was repeated. He immediately suspected it proceeded from under the loose earth and supposing that the grave digger might have been accidentally buried, he called out "Sam, are you there?" when he immediately heard another groan that satisfied his suspicions were not ill-founded. He gave the alarm, and in a very short time a considerable number of inhabitants were at the spot, and every exertion was used to clear the loose earth out of the grave, but it was nearly twenty minutes before the body of the unfortunate man was extricated and he was found lifeless in his "little kingdom of a forced grave."—[Transcript.

GEOLOGY EXPLAINED BY JAMES G. LEACH, M. D.
I define geology to be the natural history of the earth. My exact object is to inform the public of the crust of the earth. The crust is comparatively very thin. We are acquainted with it to the depth of miles. There are very powerful forces in operation interior, no absolute certainty respecting them can be obtained. Knowledge of the interior to the depth of miles is had by means of mines, some of which are a half a mile deep; of wells, borings, canals, sides of mountains, sea coasts, and especially the inclination of the strata of rocks. These stratas, where they are thrown up as inclined planes, reveal the interior to a considerable depth.

Geology has to do, not with imagination, but with sober matters of fact. It ascertains facts, and then with the aid of sober reason, applies to them scientific principles. The use of the study is manifold; it improves the whole mind—it affords the most rational kind of amusement—it is confirmatory to the scriptural history of our earth. Geology begins with the formation of the globe, and tends to the illustration of the character of our great Creator.

On the 11th July, 1837, about 3 o'clock P. M. there was a meteoric explosion in the State of Kentucky. The atmosphere in the neighborhood of Carlisle during that day was very clear, except two small white clouds; they lay in a N. E. direction. The explosion was like loud cannon, the sound appeared to take place in the two small clouds—it continued several minutes, and closed like the sound of cannon. At the same time in the evening, a small shower of Meteoric stones fell in the wheat field of Mr. Overly, in the neighborhood of the Upper Blue Licks, the distance of twelve miles from Carlisle. The heaviest stone found weighed two and a half pounds. One of the gentlemen, then reaping in the field, sent me a small piece of the stone which I now have in my possession. It is like iron-ore. This was a solid ignited ball, composed of stone and iron, are formed in the atmosphere which surrounds the earth, and in their motion do occasionally explode, and by gravitational attraction they are drawn to the earth.

Respecting Meteoric stones, I can speak with precision and authority. The fact that they do fall to the earth is beyond dispute. They are solid ignited balls composed of stone and iron, as the principal ingredients. What was once considered fabulous, is now believed to be real fact. The image that was said to have fallen down from Jupiter, and which is alluded to in the New Testament, is supposed to have been a Meteoric stone. The fact of its having fallen from the Heavens, made it an object of adoration to the heathen. Shooting stars, as they are denominated, are Meteoric appearances—of which we had a grand and sublime display on the morning of the 14th November, 1833. Shooting stars are of more frequent occurrence than most people are disposed to believe. They generally appear in the night, when the world is at rest. It is not common for Meteoric explosions to occur in the day-light. This circumstance, by a law of nature, was intended to illustrate the power, wisdom and goodness of our gracious Benefactor. Now, we may say with the Psalmist:—"Their words have gone out, unto the ends of the earth."

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.
We hear from thence, that this beautiful place of Summer resort, has been very numerous-frequented, and still continues to be so with the best company our State affords; and promises to supersede the taste for Saratoga and Balston.

The neighborhood of the Limestone Springs will undoubtedly in a half dozen years become one of the richest and most important of the localities of South Carolina. The Company engaged in working the rich iron mines conducted by Captain Black, have a capital of \$100,000 invested in that concern: the well conducted iron works of Mr. Clark, a few miles distant, are in a flourishing condition and the Nesbitt Manufacturing Company have 7000 acres of the richest iron ore, with a superabundance of Limestone and plenty of fuel, immediately contiguous to each other.—This Company has a capital of \$300,000, now actively employed on three furnaces, with rolling and slitting mills, all of which will be in full operation in twelve months from this time. They have just completed a Dam, which gives the command of the whole of the Broad River, and superabundance of water power for any series of operations. They contemplate using the hot air blast. Dr. Thomas Cooper, of Columbia who is a shareholder in that Company, and has been for several weeks at the Springs, has discovered a speedy, simple, and cheap method converting Pig Iron into steel, of any of the usual qualities; for which it is understood he has applied for a Patent. All these iron works are going on with great spirit, and every prospect of success.—The whole

country is full of streams that furnish important water-power for Cotton Mills and other works, which might and no doubt will be erected in fifty places at least, within a circle of twenty miles from this place...

READY WIT.—As this is the season when "toasts" are "as plenty as blackberries," we are reminded of a story, very well told, by a military friend of ours.

"The President of the United States, dead or alive. The Company drank their wine in silence, which was broken by the American's request to return the compliment, when he offered—

"The Prince Regent, drunk or sober!" The British cockerel was inclined to quarrel, but received a severe reproof from his Colonel for having offered the first toast and young American was treated with marked politeness during his visit.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—It is believed that the public lands, within the limits of the States and Territories amount to three hundred millions of acres. Of these, about one hundred millions are in market at \$1 25 per acre; but having been picked, and culled, the residuo not worth that price, and of course will not sell.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT INDIAN.—A person some time since on one of the Mississippi boats, shammed Oceda. Here we have a negro following suit.

A "spotted Turtle," six feet in length, and weighing thirteen hundred pounds, was recently caught in the Delaware, by a fisherman. It is to be publicly exhibited.

CHASING FISH IN FLORIDA.—A late letter from thence to the National Intelligencer says: It will give you some idea of the abundance of fish to relate a dialogue held by a messmate with an Indian woman whom he saw, apparently without any purpose, walking towards the beach.

WE learn from Fort King that the Indians have left that vicinity. Gen. Jesup is at Tampa Bay. The post at Musquito is to be re-established by order of Gen. Jesup.

MILLEDGEVILL, SEPT. 5. The Cherokee and Creek Indians.—We are authorized to say, that the Governor has determined to organize a sufficient force of Georgia volunteers in the Cherokee circuit, for the protection of the people of that part of the State against any depredations or hostilities that the Cherokee and Creek Indians in that section may be disposed to commit on our unoffending and peaceful citizens.

CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS. Our apathy in moving in this business having become a subject of animadversion in the public press of the South, and particularly of our good friends in Richmond, we deem it proper to state, that although it has been announced in several leading journals, that Baltimore was especially invited to send delegates to the Convention, nothing has as yet been received here, upon which there could with propriety be any action of our board of Trade which represents the whole commercial class of our city.

James Wilson, Esq. is the President of the board of Trade, and any communications addressed to him, will meet with that prompt attention which is characteristic of our Mercantile Community.

addressed to him, will meet with that prompt attention which is characteristic of our Mercantile Community. Our Southern and Western friends may be assured, that citizens of Baltimore fully appreciate the importance of the vast interests which may be affected by the contemplated meeting, and will not fail to be duly represented on receiving an intimation to that effect in an official shape from those who authorized the call of the convention.

The following from the Findlay (Hancock county, Ohio) Courier, August 30, is certainly the most remarkable we remember ever having read of. The Country, for miles around, presents nearly a dead level.

STRANGE PHENOMENON. On Saturday the 29th ult, Mr. Richard Wade Jr. was engaged in digging a well on his premises about 4 miles south of Findlay, after having dug down something like 18 feet the appearance of water was evident.

ST. AUGUSTINE, SEPT. 6. Our Indian affairs.—Four negroes belonging to Maj. B. D. Heriot, who were captured by the Indians, in 1835, made their escape and delivered themselves up at Fort Peyton, (Moultrie), on the morning of the 4th inst. They were delighted to rejoin the whites, and complain of hard fare among the Indians, they have been living on nothing but coonty, alligators, and fish, since they have been with the Indians.

On the Public Lands.—Messrs. Boone, Williams of N. C., Lincoln, Casey, Chapman, Harrison, Anderson, Duncan, and Turney. On the Post Office.—Messrs. Connor, Briggs, Hall, Cleveland, Hopkins, Hubley, Calhoun of Ky., Palmer and Worthington.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Thomas, Robertson, Toucy, Martin, Corwin, Bynum, Garland of Va., Hoffman and Potter. On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Muhlenberg, Underwood, Craig, Taliferro, Elmore, Foster, Parmenter, Harper of Ohio, and Birdsall.

On the militia.—Messrs. Glascock, Wagner, Carter of Tenn., Holt, Hammond, Pratt, Hunter, Halstead, and Allen of Ohio. On naval affairs.—Messrs. Ingham, Milligan, Reed, Wise, Grandland, Moore, Richardson, Paynter, and Williams, of N. H.

On the territories.—Messrs. Patton, Potts, Pickett, Pierce, Borden, Graves, Davee, Jones of N. Y., and Farrington. On revolutionary pensions.—Messrs. Morgan, Klingensmith, Boud, Fry, Johnson of Va. Sibley, Ewing, Gray, and Loomis of Ohio.

On accounts.—Messrs. Johnson of Va. Grant, McClure, Shepard of North Carolina, and Johnson of Maryland. On expenditures of the department of state.—Messrs. Morris of Penn. Jackson of N. Y. Shepler, Yorke, Andrews.

PADDY CARR. We extract the following from the Mobile Chronicle; not without great astonishment, from an acquaintance with Paddy, we had believed him to be perfectly friendly, and think now that there must be some mistake connected with the matter.

from an acquaintance with Paddy, we had believed him to be perfectly friendly, and think now that there must be some mistake connected with the matter. We understand that a gang of desperate marauders, about thirty in number, under the command of Paddy Carr, have committed the most brutal violence upon some families on Fish River, on the opposite side of the bay and have plundered the whole community.

Twenty-Fifth Congress. FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE. MONDAY, September 11. The Senate proceeded to the election of a secretary, and on counting the ballots it appeared that Mr. Dickens had all the votes, and he was consequently elected. Mr. Dickens was then sworn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Chair announced the following gentlemen as having been appointed members of the respective standing committees, pursuant to the order of the house, viz: Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Cambreleng, McKim, Owens, Sergeant, Hamer, Jones of Virginia, Fletcher of Massachusetts, Atherton, and Rhett.

IN SENATE. WEDNESDAY, September 13, 1837. Mr. Smith of Indiana presented a petition protesting against receiving Texas into the Union. Mr. Hubbard also presented a memorial from sundry citizens remonstrating in the strongest manner against the annexation of that province to the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, September 13, 1837. The Chair stated, that in pursuance of the notice he had given on yesterday, he would now call the States in their order for petitions and memorials. He also stated that he should be governed by the order of the house on Monday, and he in the manner set forth in that resolution.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, September 15, 1837. Mr. Lincoln stated that he held in his hands a number of memorials signed by upwards of 100 citizens of Massachusetts, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, September 15, 1837. Mr. Adams presented a petition from sundry citizens of the State of Vermont, protesting against the annexation of Texas to the United States.

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to the order for the payment of members of Congress in specie. Mr. Biddle made some remarks in support of the resolution. Mr. McKay stated that the order was in pursuance of express law; and that no public creditor was obliged to receive any thing but specie or its equivalent.

IN SENATE. TUESDAY, September 12, 1837. A message was received from the President of the U. S. through Mr. A. VAN BUREN, his private Secretary. Mr. McKean presented a memorial, praying the annexation of Texas to the United States.

IN SENATE. THURSDAY, Sept. 14, 1837. Mr. Buchanan presented two resolutions, the admission of Texas into the Union were laid on the table. Mr. Webster here observed that he had possession several memorials on the subject to present, but that he should defer doing so until he ascertained what was to be done.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, September 14, 1837. Petitions and memorials were presented by Mr. Sibley of New York, Messrs. Biddle, Paynter, and Sheffer of Pennsylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, September 15, 1837. Mr. McKean presented a remonstrance from the county and city of Philadelphia, protesting against the annexation of Texas; which was laid on the table.

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Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury notes; which was referred to a Committee of the whole House.

IN SENATE. THURSDAY, Sept. 14, 1837. Mr. Buchanan presented two resolutions, the admission of Texas into the Union were laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, September 14, 1837. Petitions and memorials were presented by Mr. Sibley of New York, Messrs. Biddle, Paynter, and Sheffer of Pennsylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, September 15, 1837. Mr. McKean presented a remonstrance from the county and city of Philadelphia, protesting against the annexation of Texas; which was laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, September 15, 1837. Mr. Adams presented a petition from sundry citizens of the State of Vermont, protesting against the annexation of Texas to the United States.

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Davies of Pennsylvania. Mrs Bond, Allen, and Loomis of Ohio. Herod of Indiana. Casey of Illinois. Lewis of Alabama.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. OCTOBER 5, 1837.

and, as yet, any thing of much interest in the minds of Congress, very much resembles the notion of searching in a bushel of chaff for a grain of wheat.

Secretary of War has notified the acting Governor of this State, that a call for volunteers will be issued by Gen. Jessup, as the Department has accepted the services of as many volunteers as will be needed for the next campaign in Florida.

Latest intelligence from Mexico represents that the country is in a state of quietude, and an entire apathy among the people with regard to Texas.

Mr. Editor, is there no Balm in Gilead? Is there no Physician there? Will you unite with the good citizens of this infant town, to lay before the ensuing session of the Legislature of this State the necessity of having Cedar Bluff incorporated?

At a meeting of a board of officers held in the town of Jacksonville on the 30th day of Sept. last, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the officers and privates of said Battalion, entertain a high respect for the character and moral worth of the deceased.

Resolved further, That as a testimonial of their respect for his memory, and loss to the volunteers, as well as to the community in which he lived, the members of the Battalion wear crapes on their left arm for thirty days.

Resolved further, That the chairman of this meeting be requested to sign and have published in the Jacksonville Republican the foregoing resolutions, and address a copy to the bereaved mother and step-father, brothers and sisters.

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Mr. Editor: For the information of those who live at a distance from this place, and yet feel an interest in the welfare of this Town, I will just say, that the County seat is located here; some of the lots are sold; the Court House almost completed; a jail is building; a subscription is raising for the building of a church; and many individuals are actively engaged in rearing houses for business, and also, for family residences.

On yesterday, at twelve o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Newton Handle preached to a very respectable congregation, who, with a very few exceptions, were quite orderly, and attentive.

One of those pests to society the other night, being owner of a groshop, is said to have played with a negro slave, won his overcoat, wore it that night and sold it the next day.

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and impose their worthless rags upon every member of the community. If they wish to encourage all branches of industry, if they wish to promote emulation in honesty and fair dealing, they will not grant any more exclusive privileges, whereby one class can acquire wealth at the expense of another.

If we have equal rights, we should have equal laws, dispensing favors to the agriculturist, to the mechanic, and to the manufacturer, in proportion to their several abilities and wants, as well as to the mercantile and commercial classes.

We find the following patriotic, more or less among the editorial articles in the last Columbia Times. In speaking of a Whig Convention, the Editor says, "We like the plan suggested below and would be pleased to see a general co-operation, if a dissolution of the Union should not take place anterior to the time appointed for the next election; or if it be not necessary to wrest the government, forcibly from the corrupt cabal that now manage it."

Comment upon the above is unnecessary. Such language cannot be misunderstood, and is only another proof (if any further testimony was necessary) that the old leaven of disunion is still preserved. However, it should be recollected that Sirius (the dog star) is now raging.—Greenville Moun.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on the 30th day of September, 1837, which, if not taken out by a Post Office, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead Letters.

- Livingston James, Longnecker Samuel, Lowery James, McCalpin Rev. Robt., McCampbell J. A., Do. W. B. & Sons, McCarty John Jr., McCaskill Coy, Do. George, Do. Reuben, McCasland Enoch, McGeeche Wm., McNeel Jesse, McPherson Lewis N., Miller David W., Moore Hon. Gabriel, Do. John, Mulwell Sidney II., Nimon Lewis, Norton Starling, O, Ones William, Owings Moses T., Do. William, Palmer Russell, Payne Samuel, Pennell John, Pettit Joshua, Do. John P., Do. John, Pitts Caleb, Phillips Wm., Potillo George, Powers Miss Mary, Pruitt Joseph B., Do. Robert, Reese Francis, Reid Wm. P., Robertson Byers, Do. John, Do. James B., Do. Geo. W., Rodes John, Roper John T., Sales Archibald, Sailer Thomas, Seippert James R., Sellers Jacob Capt., Servis Moses, Seiber Philip and Samuel, & Robt. C. Lively, Simmons W. M., Skipper John, Smith Milo, Do. Daniel, Do. John, Do. Lewis, Spencer Thomas, Standfield George R., Striplan Benj. O. or James Maxwell, Taylor William or Samuel Mayfield, Templeton William, Tingle Solomon, Turner John, Turnley Matthew J., Do. Miss Julia A. C., Do. Miss Julian C. C., Upshaw Allen, Veach Jesse, Waldrop A. D., Walker Mrs. Elizabeth, Watts J. B., Welch Reuben S., Wear Samuel, White Benjamin H., Wilkins Aaron, Wilkinson Lemuel, Williams James A., Do. James, Do. Mrs. Frances E., Wilson Joseph, Do. William, Wolfe Lewis, Woodley William, Wood Rev. Wm., Wyly Walton, Young Isaac, J. D. HOKE, P. M.

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

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CHEROKEE COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Levi Hunnicut, a certain Gray Mare, supposed to be seven years old, fourteen hands high, branded on her left shoulder with two figure sevens, a white strip on her nose, with a 75 cent bell on—appraised for forty dollars, Sept. 13th, 1837.

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 hundred 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.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville, 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, Bishop Ruben, Bynum William, Britton C. William, Bagby W. George, C, Connel G. John, Connel B. Wm., Denham C. A., Giveels L. E. Mess, & Co. Sheppard T. T. Esq., Gray Robt., McInturf John, Oct. 5, 1837.—St.

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. THE subscribers have purchased the well known Ware-House, situated in East Wetumpka, near the Steamboat landing—formerly owned by Wm. E. Couch, and recently occupied by James H. Cooper.

Widowee Sale of Town Lots. WILL be sold in the town of Widowee, Randolph county, Alabama, on Monday the 30th day of October next, the unsold lots in said Town; terms as follows: one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in six months, one fourth in twelve months, one fourth in eighteen months, and one fourth in two years; the purchaser failing to pay either instalment within three months from the time it falls due to forfeit the lot and all that may be paid thereon.

JEFFERSON FALKNER, Co. Clk. Sept. 1, 1837.—St. *The Jacksonville Republican will please publish the above until day of sale and forward their account to Jefferson Falkner.

FACTORY YARN. THE undersigned has just received an consignment from the manufacturing Company, Athens Georgia a quantity of Spun Cotton from No. 5 to 12. Also one thousand yards of stout shirting, which will be sold for cash on commission at reduced prices.

BATTALION ORDERS. THE officers and privates of the Battalion of Cavalry called the Benton Rangers will attend in the town of Jacksonville on the second Tuesday in October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for inspection and military exercise armed and equipped according to law.

By order of WM. ARNOLD, Lieutenant Col. Comdt. JOSIAH HOUSTON, Adj't.

MR. EDITOR: Suffer me through the medium of your paper to call the attention of the officers and privates of the 72d Regiment A. M. to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, passed in the year 1835, appointing the time and place of holding Regimental musters for said Regiment; which is on the second Tuesday of October in each and every year in the town of Jacksonville, therefore all persons subject to do military will attend in said town of Jacksonville, on the day above mentioned for reviews and military exercise, armed and equipped as the law directs.

JOHN TURNER, Col. Com'd't 72d Reg't A. M. By order of WM. OREAR, Adjutant.

LAND FOR SALE. THE undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract of Land containing three hundred and thirty-two acres, lying immediately adjoining White Plains, Benton County. The land is fertile, well watered, has forty-five or fifty acres cleared and under fence. 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.

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 Col. Hollingsworth's Tavern he may always be found, except when professionally absent. JACKSONVILLE, September 7th, 1837.

Marshall Labor Institute OF SOUTH ALABAMA. THE collegiate year of this Institution closed on Wednesday, the 12th inst.—During the last two days the Board of Trustees were present at the Examination, and much gratified by the proofs of diligence and proficiency afforded by the several classes.

Additional funds will be requisite; but, on the liberality of an enlightened public, and their just appreciation of the importance of the object, the Trustees will confidently rely for all that aid necessary to carry their plans into the fullest execution.

Much of the Apparatus is now here, and the remainder is expected in October or November next. It has been prepared in the finest style, by the best of London artists, and will be found equal to any thing of the kind in our country.

The Board have abolished the former system of labor, and have substituted that of HORTICULTURE and MECHANICAL ARTS.—Those students who pursue the former will pay for Board, Fuel, &c. \$10 per month. Those who prefer to work in shops, and have the proceeds of their labor will pay \$12.50. Tuition in the Preparatory Department \$36 per annum. In the College \$40—payable, half yearly in advance.

It has been the undeviating purpose of the Trustees to assign Professorships to gentlemen of high literary attainments and unquestionable moral worth. In the prosecution of this purpose, they have unanimously elected HENRY TUTTLE, A. M. to the Professorship of pure and mixed Mathematics. This gentleman is extensively and favorably known as an able Instructor, and as universally esteemed by all intelligent and good men.

With the Instructors now in office, the Trustees and the public have been highly pleased, and cannot but regard their past zeal and fidelity as a pledge of future success.

The observation of a few years has induced the Board to abandon the plan of having a President. Every officer will be responsible for the success of his appropriate department; and the Faculty, collectively, and for the government and good order of the whole. On this plan, the University of Virginia is known to have done well.

By order of the Board; R. NALL, Secretary.

State of Alabama, St. Clair Co. Special Orphan's Court. July 22d, 1837. A Special Orphan's Court, began and held at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, in and for St. Clair County, on the 22nd day of July, 1837—Present his Honor James Rogan, Presiding Judge. This day came into Court Amos Roland, Adm'r. of the Estate of Andrew Smith, decd. and filed his Accounts and Vouchers for final settlement. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, requiring all persons interested, to be and appear before the Judge of the County Court, at an Orphan's Court to be held in the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have why said final settlement should not be made, and his accounts and vouchers be allowed and recorded.

Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK. Aug. 17, 1837.—6t.

POETRY.

From Fraser's Magazine. THE DIVER.

BALLAD.—TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHILLER, BY EGBERTON WEBER. Behold! into this boiling grave...

And if in your breast such a passion raves, 'T were but fair that the knights now shame the knaves...

For fishy horrors, the curious reader is requested to look at the incomparable catalogue...

POST-MORTEM RECOLLECTIONS OF A MEDICAL LECTURER.

"To die—to sleep—perchance to dream—Ay, there's the rub." It was already near four o'clock ere I bethought me of making any preparation for my lecture...

proached fearlessly and boldly, and felt that in the very moment of speaking, they became clearer and clearer to myself. Theories and hypotheses...

I was ill: very ill, and in bed. I looked around me. Through the half closed curtains there streamed one long line of red sunlight...

homes they loved in life, ere they left them forever; and that soon the lamp should expire upon the mouldering and in ruins.

Yet that all felt in their cold and mouldering hearts the loves and affections of life, budding and blossoming as though the stem was not rotting to corruption...

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

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Having settled himself permanently in Jacksonville...

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Having located himself in Cherokee County...

THE WELL KNOWN HORSE ROANOKE. WILL stand the Fall Season, one third at Jacksonville...

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE YELLOW BEDFORD. WILL stand the present Fall Season...

China Ware. I would respectfully invite the attention of Ladies to a fine lot of China Ware...

NOTICE. TAKEN up and now in Jail in the county of Walker, Georgia...

Notice. THE Fall Session of the Jacksonville market commences on the first Monday of September...

WHITE, HAGER & CO. ARE Agents for the Smith and Rust Presses...

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

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1837.

NO. 40.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT, 50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year...

Terms of Advertising. Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion...

TON & FORWARDING. THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public...

Storage of Cotton. Respectfully ask a share of public patronage...

J. N. LIGHTNER, WM. MILLER, N. B. Liberal advances made on Cotton with them...

BARGAINS. HOEVER wants bargains from this date may bring the cash...

LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL. The usual wages of the country will be paid...

Administrator's Notice. Persons are hereby notified, that the estate of John V. Ingram...

THE STATE OF ALABAMA. ST. CLAIR COUNTY. TAKEN UP and posted by William Coleman...

NOTICE. STRAYED from the subscriber living at Syllacogga, about the 20th August...

LAND FOR SALE. Undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract of land containing three hundred and thirty acres...

NOTICE. TAKEN up and now in Jail in the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man who calls his name SANCHO...

DIALOGUE BETWEEN UNCLE SAM & MR. BANKS.

From the Globe. Uncle Sam.—Mr. Banks, I want my money. Mr. Banks.—I can't pay it, sir. Uncle Sam.—You can't! Didn't you promise me that if I would let you keep my money for me, you would pay every dollar of it when I wanted it?

Mr. Banks.—Yes but I have lent it out to land buyers and purchasers of merchandise; they have bought more than they can sell out at a profit; and if I don't give them time, they won't make any thing, and may break.

Uncle Sam.—So you have lent my money to speculators and merchants, who can't pay it back again, and I must wait until it is convenient for them to pay!

Mr. Banks.—Just so. Uncle Sam.—What are the people in my service to do in the mean time for their pay?

Mr. Banks.—I will pay them in my notes. Uncle Sam.—But I have promised to pay them in money; hard money, or its equivalent. Mr. Banks.—Never mind, I shall make the people take my notes, and you don't want to be on a better footing than the people.

Uncle Sam.—So you will pay them in your notes, and then refuse to pay those notes. Mr. Banks.—Just so.

Uncle Sam.—Do you think the people will stand that? Mr. Banks.—I'll make em.

Uncle Sam.—But the Constitution and Laws. Mr. Banks.—A fig for the constitution and Laws. I control the men.

Uncle Sam.—I'll tell you what, Mr. Banks, I intend to take care of my own money hereafter.

Mr. Banks.—How so? Uncle Sam.—I will lock it up in my own chest; and not let you have it to lend out to men who can't pay it back when I want it myself.

Mr. Banks.—You simple old fool do you suppose you have sense enough to keep your own money? Uncle Sam.—I'll try.

Mr. Banks.—Why you'll lose it—you can't keep it—nobody but the Banks family can keep money safely.

Uncle Sam.—Very safely you have kept my money, Mr. Banks; where is it now?

Mr. Banks.—You won't be such a loco loco such a radical, such an agarian, as to take your money away from me.

Uncle Sam.—Yes, I will. Mr. Banks.—Why, if I can't get your money to lend, and the merchants can't get it to borrow, the country is ruined; and undone, and there will be a revolution. Why, sir, it is my business, and my right to have your money, and make a profit by lending it; and I WILL have it.

Uncle Sam.—You put on too many airs, Mr. Banks; I tell you I mean to take care of my own money hereafter, and let you and the merchants get money somewhere else to carry on your speculations. So you won't have a right to money, eh?

Mr. Banks.—Yes sir, a clear vested right. It is a part of the "credit system" sir; the very essence of "civilization," to take it away from me is returning to barbarism; and I'll make a revolution if you attempt it, sir.

Uncle Sam.—Very well; but I advise you before you begin the revolution, to get an insurance on your own house, Mr. Banks. If you go to war to get other people's property you had better take care what is to become of your own. Excuse.

GEOGRAPHY OF TEXAS.

Colorado County.—BOUNDARIES.—The counties adjacent are at the north Minn, at the east Austin; at the South Matagorda, at the west Jackson and Victoria. The following are the boundaries as defined by a conventional ordinance. Beginning at the crossing of the lower line of the Municipality of Austin on the Main Bernard, thence westerly on the line of Austin for the line of Witt's colony...

Survey.—This county level at the south and gently undulating at the north; a broad open prairie extends from the fringing woods of the Colorado to the bottoms of the San Bernard, and a similar prairie extends from the Colorado westerly to the woods fringe of the Navidad. These prairies like most of the low country of Texas are intersected by deep ravines worn by small streams through the deep bed of redish loam which extends many miles on each side of the Colorado. Towards the San Bernard the ravines are

rather shallow owing to the quantity of sand intermixed with the loam.

Soil and Productions.—The soil is generally fertile, near the Colorado, and Navidad it is excellent, consisting of a rich black mould resting upon a redish loam. These are frequently intermixed in ploughing, giving to the newly ploughed field a chocolate color. The soil on the Bernard being sandy is not so productive as that near the Colorado; it however yields good crops of corn, potatoes and cotton.

Streams.—The Colorado is the only large river; it is a rapid stream of clear wholesome water, about two hundred and fifty yards wide, and ten or fifteen feet deep, flowing over a pebbly bed. Its banks are seldom overflowed, they rise generally fifteen or twenty feet above its surface, are quite deep, and appear to have been like the banks of the Nile, from the sediment deposited by the water of numerous inundations. The San Bernard Cummin's creek, Navidad Buckner's creek and Caucy are small streams of pure wholesome water.

Population.—Along the Colorado Cummin's Creek, Navidad and Caucy are some fine settlements, the remainder of the county is nearly vacant.

Columbus, the county seat is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Colorado upon a high bluff forming part of a beautiful prairie surrounded by dense forests of live oak cotton wood, &c. It is quite a small village containing only about twenty houses.

Minerals.—The bed of the Colorado is paved with a large variety of silicious minerals, among which are found, Agate, Chalcedony and a few singular petrifications.

Curiosities.—Numerous imperfect skeletons of an enormous size, have been found imbedded in the banks of the Colorado, supposed to be bones of the Mammoth.

Houston (Texas) Telegraph.

NEGRO STEALING.—Prompt Detection.

On Tuesday evening last, Mr. Joshua Ashley, a gentleman living near Blackville, arrived in this city, by the Rail Road, in pursuit of a person from whom he had on the preceding day, purchased a negro boy who he had reason to believe, was stolen property. Immediately on the arrival of Mr. A. he proceeded to the house of one of our Constables, Mr. Levy, and a warrant being granted by A. H. Brown, Esq. the culprit was apprehended in a very few minutes, and brought before the Magistrate.

FEVER IN NEW-ORLEANS.

A letter from N. Orleans, under date of the 16th inst., says:—The Fever is increasing, the number of deaths reported on the 14th, is 70; on the 15th, 61; but they are not correct. The physicians generally estimate the average to be 100 a day.

We learn (says the N. Orleans Bulletin) by a gentleman just from Texas, that Wm. L. Wharton, Esq., the Minister from Texas to the U. States, has made his escape from Matamoras, and has arrived in Texas.

A letter received in this city, dated St. Augustine, 13th inst., says:—You will of course perceive that hostilities have recommenced. A party of about 170 men left here about seven days since, and returned yesterday with 20 Indians, men, women and children. Among these were King Philip and Ouchee Billy, who has been reported killed twice before this—there is no mistake now, however, as he and Philip are both here in propria persona. The capture however important, or otherwise it may be, was made at the expense of the life of a fine young officer, Lt. J. W. S. McNeil, of Boston, of Company F. 2d Dragoons, and the only one of the whites injured. One Indian man killed and scalped and one woman wounded.

JACKSONVILLE, SEPT. 19.

We are happy to announce the arrival of Colonel W. J. Mills from Newmansville, after an absence of several months. We feel indebted to his politeness for the following information;

Gen. Jesup had a "talk" with Co's Hajo, Tuskinshaw, and Billy Hicks, at Fort King on the 19th and 20th ult., the former represented himself as being an Envoy Extraordinary, &c., from Micanopy, Jumper, Alligator, and others of that belligerent mass, made professions of friendship, and as being determined to fight no more, but as adhering to their treaty to move west!

The General named the 1st of October, as the time for them to be at Fort Brooke to embark, they thought the time too short, but promised to communicate with the Chiefs immediately the result of this conference—they further promised to cause the horses recently stolen from Fort Brooke and Micanopy to be returned, and to commit no further depredations.

They state that the Micasukes, headed by "Abiaca" (Sam Jones) as still being for war, but that they were not without a hope of bringing them over to the peace party. The officers very generally distrusted all these

professions, and imagine that we shall have a sharp contest yet.

They have all left the vicinity of Fort King by the last advices, and have committed no depredations.

FALL HASSETT, SEPT. 16.

Tir. Green's Col. J. J. Pittman writes us from Marianna, under date of the 11th inst., that Col. Brown has just returned from a three month tour in West Florida. The Indians having taken to flight the gallant Colonel pursued them to Bear Creek, near the St. Andrew's Bay several times in sight of them, but the time of service having expired three or four days previously, and his men being greatly harassed and worn out, was compelled to give over further pursuit and discharge them.

Yesterday, Capt. Davis arrived from St. Andrew's Bay, and brings intelligence that 125 Indians (Creeks) were seen making their way towards the Apalachicola, about sixty of whom had guns; and there can be no doubt but they intend (as Col. B. said they would) making their way to the Seminole nation. This party no doubt are the fugitive Creeks that burned and murdered the inhabitants of Roanoke, as one of them that fell at the last engagement, and met his just fate must have been the murderer of poor Flournoy. Col. B. took from his possession an elegant gold watch and safety chain, with the name of "William Flournoy, August 22d, 1837" ingeniously worked by the hand of some female relative, and to whom the Colonel intends to present it. A company of fifty volunteers will leave this place to-day, to try to cut them off between Ochee and Tennessee Bluff.

From Bermuda.—The sclr. Gipsy Capt. Stowe, from Bermuda, brought a file of Bermuda papers to the 13th inst. They contain various accounts of the late gales experienced in the early part of August last in the British West Indies, from which we make the following summary.

At St. Vincent's no damage was sustained, except the loss of a valuable drier, and some damage done to the provisions and grounds.

The Island of Terrento has been completely demolished, very few houses have been left standing in the town, and the buildings on most of the estates are prostrate. Eight or nine lives are said to have been lost.

The town of Antigua has suffered little or nothing beyond the blowing down of some fences. Several small craft in the harbor were driven on shore and destroyed.

At Martinique the tempest raged with great violence. The Journal states that a ship called "Labayague" was driven ashore, and of 13 persons on board, 7 were drowned. Several small craft were lost. One vessel, the American brig "Henry" was driven ashore at Fort Royal.

The St. Thomas Times of the 4th ult. says—It is almost impossible to describe the sad havoc occasioned by the gale in the town, country, and shipping in the harbor—only two or three square-rigged vessels having been able to keep their ground. The others, with a number of smaller craft, have either been driven on shore, sunk, or capized. A great number of houses, large and small, have been entirely blown down, and smashed to pieces—and with very few exceptions, every house has been injured more or less. Considerable loss was also sustained in the country. The number of persons supposed to have lost their lives in the town and harbor is estimated at about 32. The number of vessels sunk or otherwise destroyed, is 56. At the conclusion of the gale, a fire occurred in the town, which destroyed property to a large amount.

The gale was also severely felt at St. Thomas, which caused great destruction of life and property, both on land and sea. Nearly the whole of the east end of the town was blown down, and of 33 vessels in the roadstead, 32 were driven on shore, and the greater number of them totally lost.

THE CHOLERA AT PALERMO.

Advices from Palermo to July 13, received in Boston, state the deaths by Cholera had diminished to about 500 persons. The deaths about a week previous had been 1500 to 2000 per day. All business had ceased, and the inhabitants seemed to have no other occupation than attending to the sick, and interring the dead.

Highly Important.—The Montreal public has often heard of Henry Hughes, 1st or Royal Regiment, who possesses a receipt, said, to be of great efficacy in that dreadful disease hydrophobia.

Yesterday morning early, application was made by a Canadian and his wife named named Nanmet, for the advice of Hughes in the case of their son, who was bitten about five weeks since, and was laboring under all the horrors of infection. Hughes was immediately despatched, and on his way called on a physician, who promised to follow and

witness the state of the patient, and the effects of the medicine. The child was laboring under extreme soreness and swelling of the throat, foaming at the mouth, the face of water, and all the usual symptoms of confirmed hydrophobia.

At half past 8 o'clock in the morning Hughes administered his medicine. In one hour's time, during which the patient had undergone violent perspiration and slight vomiting, he was so far relieved as to ask for drink, and swallowed some milk and water. At noon Hughes returned to visit his patient, and found the swelling much abated. The boy expressed a desire to rise from bed, and as the perspiration had ceased, Hughes consented. At three o'clock he called again and found him still doing well.

Hughes is willing to impart the recipe to the faculty, so that the public may have the full benefit of its use; or to any respectable Committee, or individual, who will arrange some certain means to remunerate him for his secret. The name of the physician we are not at present at liberty to disclose, though we have read his certificate.

Important discovery in purifying Gold Sand.—Our Virginia, Carolina, and other gold mine proprietors, will probably like to know that the Gazette of Commerce of St. Petersburg, has just published the results of important experiments made at the mine of Zlatoust, on the different methods of extraction, by washing, the amalgam and acids. Col. Anassoff of the corps of mining engineers, conceived the fortunate thought of melting the sands, to extract first, the iron on the belief that the grains of gold were chiefly mingled with the oxide of iron in the sands. The results are these: It is the amalgam yielded eight times more gold than the washing; the moist way by acid ten times more, and the melting of 2800 puds of sand yielded twenty-nine times more. These experiments are to be carried on upon a still greater scale throughout the line of Oural mountains.

RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE AT NIAGARA, U. C.

A riot resulting in the immediate death of two persons, negroes, and the wounding one supposed mortally, of three others, occurred at Niagara, on Saturday morning last. The circumstances leading to this untoward result are briefly these: Some time since a slave from Kentucky stole his master's horse, and made his way into Canada.

A statement of the facts was submitted to the Canadian authorities from the Governor of Kentucky, when the man was arrested and carried before the proper judicial officers at Niagara, by whom, after a due investigation he was adjudged a felon, and committed to prison to await a requisition from the proper authorities of Kentucky.—The blacks however, assembled at Niagara, to the number of at least four hundred, determined to resist his being taken away.

The proper order for this removal having been received however, the sheriff of the district resolved on Saturday to deliver him, according to law, to the persons authorized to receive him on the American side, although having but a small guard to protect him a requisition for troops from Toronto not having been complied with.

As he had however, deceived the negroes, by reading certain papers, which stated that the man should not be given up, until farther investigation had been had—which induced them to disperse, with the exception of a guard of about forty, left to keep an eye upon his movements—he imagined the delivery could be effected without opposition.

In this he was mistaken, however as the remaining negroes immediately attacked his party, and rescued the man; after which ordered his posse to fire on them, which resulted, as stated above, in the death and wounding of five persons, but the felon escaped.

An inquest, we understand, was to have been held on Saturday, on the dead bodies, but what the verdict was, we have not learned. Much excitement existed and great trouble and disturbance, it was anticipated, would grow out of this circumstance.

The Ruling Passion Strong in Death.—Dr. Harris in his life of Commodore Bainbridge, speaking of his last illness, says, "His intellect continued perfectly sound and collected, till about two hours before his death, when occasionally it wandered. At this time he called for his sword and pistols, which not being attended to, he raised himself partially out of bed, and demanded those instruments with great vehemence—and ordered that all hands should be called to board the enemy!"

CONTENTMENT.

There are thousands so extravagant in their ideas of contentment, as to imagine that it must consist in having every thing in this world, turn out the way they wish—that they are to sit down in happiness, & feel themselves at ease at all points; as to desire nothing more.

NAPLES.

The accounts from Naples are to the 14th inst. The Cholera had then carried off ten thousand victims in the course of three months. The mortality was then from three to four hundred persons daily. From Palermo the advices are frightful. The people were lying in crowds, and none to bury the dead.

Murders.—We learn that a dreadful murder was perpetrated in Johnston county, week before last, by a negro upon the body of his master, Hardy Jones. The negro, after having given him a blow on the head with a large stone his master being asleep on the ground, took up the body and placed the head in a fire which was burning at the time under a still they had been watching for the night. The face and head were so burnt, as scarcely to be recognised.

A fatal affray occurred in the town of Lincoln, Lincoln co. the same week as the above, between Mr. Marcus Hoke and Mr. Henderson of that place, which resulted in the death of the former. Mr. Hoke, we learn was dreadfully cut—both arms being taken off, and his breast laid open by that disgraceful weapon, the Bowie knife. Mr. Henderson is in prison. He is the brother of the Texian minister to Great Britain.

We learn also from the Halifax Advocate of still another. It is stated that "Mr. Benjamin Alston, a very respectable young man, son of Mr. John Alston, was killed a few days since in the upper end of this county, by a man by the name of Yarborough. We understand that said Yarborough beat another individual so badly on the same day, that his life is despaired of."

Raleigh (N. C.) Register.

PAGANINI.—It would appear, from the annexed paragraph, which we quote from the London Musical world that the great fiddler has actually embarked for this country.

PAGANINI.—The following anecdote of this great artist has appeared in several of the continental journals: During Paganini's late residence at Marseilles, he had been much surprised and disturbed when retired to his chamber of an evening for the purpose of study, by a rustling noise in the chimney produced, as he supposed, by a bird or cat that had taken possession of it. By way of dislodging the intruder, he caused a fire to be lighted; and great was his astonishment when he saw something approaching the human form divine, emerge from the chimney and with many apologies, explain that he was a poor musician of the name of Abarti, whose reverence for Paganini, and anxiety to learn all he could from him, had led him to clamber down the chimney. The maestro was so touched with this neck-breaking enthusiasm, that he not only offered to give him instructions, but has actually taken him with him to America.—Com. Adv.

FEARFUL INSURRECTION IN CHILE.

Our friend Coffee, of the Philadelphia Merchants' Exchange, has politely furnished us with Buenos Ayres papers to the 15th July, received by the brig Maria. They furnish news from Chili of an insurrection on the 3d July, in one of the regiments at Quillota, headed by Colonel Vidaurre. The minister of war, Portales, and their general-in-chief, Encalada, with other dignitaries, were invited to review by the Colonel, in order that he might assassinate them and thus neutralize the war with Peru. Portales and others attended accordingly, and were taken prisoners and put in irons. The mutineers then marched to Valparaiso, but that city being apprized of their movements was ready to receive them, and repulsed them with great loss. 140 of 150 being killed or wounded, while it sustained a very trifling loss. The insurgents previous to the battle, forced the minister of war to leave a carriage in which he was confined and shot him on the spot. He met his fate with great firmness. Vidaurre and his officers fled, but were captured, and it was expected would meet instant death.—Phila. Sat. Cour.

From the Baltimore American. A few weeks ago we mentioned the arrest of Mr. Greely, an American citizen, by the British authorities, while engaged in taking a census of the inhabitants in the disputed territory on our North Eastern Boundary. His release, on the demand of the National Executive, was also subsequently stated. We now perceive by the eastern papers that Mr. Greely has been again arrested by the British authorities, and taken a prisoner to Fredericton, for renewing the attempt to take the census.

Not less than one thousand persons are supposed to have perished by the late hurricanes in the W. Indies. Troubles brewing in the East.—We learn from the Eastern papers that Mr. Greely the agent appointed by the Governor of Maine to take the census of the "disputed ground" on the north-eastern boundary of this State, has again been arrested by the British authorities, and confined in prison at Fredericton.

ENGLAND, after a lapse of one hundred and twenty-three years, again rejoices in a female sovereign.

Anne, the last of the Stewarts, ascended the English throne in 1802, when she was 39 years old, and reigned 12 years. She was the mother of 17 children, all of whom died young. Her reign was distinguished by success of British arms and British literature.

Since 1714, when Queen Anne died, England had had five male sovereigns. George I. reigned 43 years; George II. reigned 35 years; George III. reigned 63 years; George IV. reigned 10 years; and William IV. has reigned 7 years.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.—We understand (says the Knoxville Register) the surveys from Wheeler's Gap to this place, and also from here to Newport, have been completed, which completes a continuous line of surveys from Columbia, S. C., to the top of the Cumberland Mountain.

North Carolina Coal.—We see it stated in the Danville Reporter, that a bed of anthracite coal has been discovered in Rockingham county in that State; that some competent to judge might test it, several specimens were sent to Professor Rogers, of Virginia, who without hesitation pronounced it good anthracite coal.

The twelfth of September is upon us, says the New Orleans Pickayune, of the 12th inst., and we are in the midst of sickness and death. Scarce a house in the city, but has two or three persons prostrate. Physicians and nurses in many cases are not to be had. Truly we are in a bad way. The interments daily cannot be less than one hundred—graveyard reports to the contrary notwithstanding. We hope our absent friends, though we want to see them, will not return before the middle of October.

It is proposed to memorialize Congress on the subject of a heavy duty upon every gallon of ardent spirits manufactured from bread-stuffs, "not for the suppression of intemperance, but for the relief of the country distressed for food."

The kingdom of Greece with a million and a half of souls, has only 85 licensed practitioners of physic. The town of Chicago, on Lake Michigan, with 8,000 inhabitants, has no less than forty of the medical fraternity.

Portions of a manuscript translation of Buechius on the Consolations of Philosophy in the handwriting of Queen Elizabeth, have been recently discovered in the archives of England.

From the Albany Argus. CANADA AFFAIRS.

The assembly of the lower province, were at the latest dates, in the midst of a debate on the draft of an address in answer to the governor general's speech. The address it is said insists on a compliance with all their previous demands, as the condition of their granting supplies. A Quebec correspondent of the Montreal Herald, writes on Tuesday week, that "it is believed that Lord Gosford will cut their fiddling short and prorogue them to-morrow."

The following may be taken as a fair specimen of the state of feeling between the two contending parties, both in Upper and Lower Canada. It is an incidental correspondence which took place between Mr. Papineau, the leading reformer and the civil secretary.

The Civil Secretary's letter to the Hon. L. J. Papineau, in his quality of Major of militia.

CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS, Quebec, August 12th, 1837.

SIR—The attention of the Governor in chief having lately been called to a report contained in the Vindicator newspaper of the 16th of May last, of the proceedings of a meeting held on the previous day at St. Laurent, in which you are stated to have taken an active part, and where resolutions were passed, some of which distinctly recommend a violation of the laws. I am directed by his excellency to call upon you as one holding a commission in the militia, to state whether you were present at the meet-

ing, and concurred in the resolutions there passed; and if so, I am to inquire whether you have any explanation to offer in this matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

S. WALCOTT, Civil Sec'y.

The Hon. L. J. Papineau, Major of the 8th battalion of Militia, Montreal.

The Hon. L. J. Papineau's reply to the above.

MONTEREAL, August the 14th, 1837.

SIR—The pretensions of the Governor to interrogate me respecting my conduct at St. Laurent on the 15th of May last, is an impertinence which I repel with contempt and silence.

I however take the pen merely to tell the Governor that it is false that any of the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the country of Montreal, held at St. Laurent, on the 15th of May last, recommend a violation of the laws, as in his ignorance he may believe, or as he, at least, asserts.

Your obedient servant,

L. J. PAPINEAU, Samuel Wolcott, Civil Secretary.

TEXAS.

The Albany Argus says: That a proposition has been made by the Republic of Texas, and urged upon our government, for the annexation of the former to the United States—we have no doubt. Nor have we the least doubt that the correspondence on the subject will redound—in the highest degree, to the credit of our government. Such, we venture to predict, will be the general judgment at home and abroad.

There can, we presume, be no doubt that administration has pursued a course on this subject which will be approved by a very large majority of the American people. Preserving as a nation, a natural attitude—making no pledges or offers to Texas, without having abundant evidence of the rectitude of such a course—avoiding even the appearance of grasping, for that country, whilst Mexico claims it and continues to struggle to retain it—this we are persuaded, has been the policy of the administration.

A proper time may arrive for an annexation—but when we cannot say. Come, however, when it may—we can assure our eastern and northern friends there will be no division in the south and west on the subject. We understand its importance as a key of the Gulf of Mexico, and consequently, to the mouth of the Mississippi, and will act on the question accordingly.

But why should the east oppose the annexation of Texas. No portion of the Union will be benefited to a greater extent by the measure, than the manufacturers and shippers of the east. Let them study their interests, and disregard abolitionists and political aspirants. A foreign power, holding Texas, may supply a large portion of the west, with manufactured articles similar to those produced in New England, and divide with her the carrying trade of the great valley of the Mississippi.

Twenty-Fifth Congress. FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE, Saturday, September 23, 1837.

A message was received from the President of the United States, enclosing a report from the Secretary of War; which was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Mr. Calhoun presented a petition from citizens of Mobile, praying the establishment of a national bank.

Mr. Swift presented two memorial from citizens of Vermont, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Senate then took up, in committee of the Whole, the bill imposing additional duties on certain depositories in certain cases. Mr. Calhoun's amendment being under consideration.

Mr. King of Georgia addressed the Senate for a postponement of three hours, concluding by moving for a postponement of the whole subject until the next session. He was followed by Messrs. Strange, Niles, Calhoun, Tipton, and Rives; when, on motion of Mr. Clay, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Thursday, September 23, 1837.

Petitions and memorials were presented by Mr. May of Illinois, Mr. Ewing of Indiana, Messrs. Bond and Taylor of Ohio.

INQUIRY IN RELATION TO THE FLORIDA WAR.

The House then proceeded to the unfinished business of the morning hour, which was the consideration of the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Wise on the 19th instant.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed by ballot to inquire into the cause of the Florida war, and into the causes of the delays and failures, and the expenditures which have attended the prosecution of that war, and into the manner of its conduct, and the facts of its history generally; that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and that it have power the next session of Congress.

Mr. Glascock had moved to amend the foregoing resolution by striking out all after the word "resolved," and insert the following: "That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the cause of the Florida war, and the causes of the extraordinary delays and failures, and the expenditures which have attended the prosecution of the same, and all the facts connected with its history generally; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers."

On motion of Mr. Cambreling, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on

the state of the Union, Mr. Haynes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill to POSTPONE THE FOURTH INSTALMENT WITH THE STATES.

The question pending was on the amendment of Mr. Pickens to strike from the bill the indefinite clause "till further provision by law," and insert "the first day of January, 1839."

IN SENATE, Monday, Sept. 25, 1837.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill imposing certain duties on public officers as depositories in certain cases. The question pending being on Mr. Calhoun's amendment to separate the Government from the banks.

Mr. Clay addressed the Senate for upwards of three hours in opposition to the bill. The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. King of Georgia, to postpone the bill till the first Monday in December next.

Mr. Benton asked for the yeas and nays, and the question being taken, was decided in the negative yeas 19, nays 27; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Kent, King of Georgia, Knight, McKean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Spence, Tipton, Webster, White, and Williams—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Linn, Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, Wright, and Young—27.

The bill to remit duties on certain goods destroyed by fire in New York; and The bill for the suppression of Indian hostilities; were taken up, read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. GRUNDY, the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business; and when the doors were reopened, Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Monday, September 25.

On motion of Mr. Cambreling, the House passed to the orders of the day; and, on motion of the same gentleman, then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Haynes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill to

POSTPONE THE FOURTH INSTALMENT WITH THE STATES.

The question pending was on the amendment of Mr. Pickens to strike from the bill the indefinite clause, "till further provision by law," and insert "the first day of January, 1839."

Mr. Williams of Tennessee who was entitled to the floor, gave way to Mr. Garland of Virginia, who addressed the committee at length in support of the proposition submitted by him some days since, (the same as in a review of the Sub-treasury scheme and its effects, Mr. G. entered largely into the defence of the State Banks, and quoted the opinions of a number of distinguished men in support of them.

Mr. Williams of Tennessee then obtained the floor, and addressed the committee in opposition to the bill withholding the payment of the fourth instalment, on the ground that it would amount to the violation of a contract. The scheme proposed by the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury, he condemned as a bank system. All the present embarrassments he ascribed to the conflict between the late administration and the Bank of the United States, that the only cure for the existing evils would be the establishment of another bank.

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shall be applied to any other payment on said deposits; banks cannot be recovered to enable the Treasury to pay the same on the first of January, 1839, when the debt of the late Bank of the United States for the stock in that institution is appropriated to make up any insufficiency sums recovered from the deposit banks to complete the said payment of the fourth instalment, with the States. And the same, so appropriated, should still be paid to the United States in the said payment of the same. The amendment was rejected.

So the amendment was rejected. After the rejection of other amendments by Messrs. Mason and Martin, The committee rose and reported to the House without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Cambreling, The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE, Wednesday, September 27, 1837.

Mr. Tipton presented a petition, praying the revival of the pre-currency law.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill imposing certain duties on public officers as depositories in certain cases—the question pending being on Mr. Calhoun's amendment to separate the Government from the banks.

Mr. Walker addressed the Senate at length in favor of the sub-treasury scheme, and measured the best calculated to relieve the distressed state of the country.

Mr. Benton rose and said that an objection had been urged against the sub-treasury plan, the ground that drafts on the Government to be circulated as a currency like gold and silver would therefore offer an amendment to the objection.

The following was then sent to the Secretary, and after being read, was laid on the table. "And be it further enacted, That it be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe regulations to enforce the speedy execution of all Government drafts, for payment of the place where payable; and in case of any delay in such presentation, payment of such draft so delayed may be made at any other place within the limits of the United States."

Mr. Calhoun suggested whether it would be better that the Senate should now order that Senators might give to the amendment of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Morris) the reflection.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Wednesday, September 27, 1837.

The Hon. Joseph L. Williams, a member from the State of Tennessee, appeared, and took his seat.

Petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Grennell, Adams, and Callahan of Massachusetts, Mr. Everett, of Vermont, Mr. Marvin of New York.

NATIONAL BANK.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means in order to be resolved, That it is inexpedient to establish a national bank.

The question pending was the motion of Mr. Wise to amend the resolution by adding "at this time." "And be it further enacted, that it shall be expedient to establish a national bank whenever there is a clear majority in public sentiment in favor of such a measure."

Mr. Sergeant, who was entitled to the floor, stated that he felt greatly indisposed, and would feel obliged if the House would indulge him to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Thursday, September 28, 1837.

EVENING SESSION. DEPOSITE LAWS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to postpone the further instalment of deposits with the States.

Mr. Graves concluded his remarks in opposition to the bill, and to the policy of the administration generally, on the subject of finances.

Mr. Cushman rose and remarked that the question had long been very considerably very fully discussed, and he believed, in satisfaction of every gentleman of the House.

Mr. Owens then asked for the yeas and nays on the motion for a call of the House, which was ordered, and were—yeas 112, nays 100.

After proceeding till it was ascertained that members were present, on motion of Mr. Haynes, all further proceedings were dispensed with.

Mr. Smith arose, and commenced by reading a general assent on the part of both Houses, which was interrupted by a "loud order."

The demand for the previous question was seconded by the House, tellers having reported—yeas 107, nays 78.

Mr. Reed called for the yeas and nays on the question, Shall the main question be now put? which were ordered; and were—yeas 110, nays 102.

So the House determined that the main question be now put.

The main question being on ordering to a third reading, then recurring to Mr. Briggs' asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and were—yeas 117.

So the bill was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Pickens having voted in the majority, voted to reconsider the above vote, which lies over for to-morrow. Mr. P. then called for the yeas and nays on the motion of the same gentleman, which were ordered, and were—yeas 117.

IN SENATE, Friday, Sept. 29, 1837.

Mr. McKean presented two petitions from citizens of Montrose, Pa. praying the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Calhoun having objected to the consideration of these petitions, they were, on his motion, laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill imposing certain duties on public officers as depositories in certain cases—the question pending being on Mr. Calhoun's amendment to separate the Government from the banks.

being on Mr. Calhoun's amendment. Mr. Buchanan delivered his views at large in reference to the bill and the amendments under consideration.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. OCTOBER 19, 1837.

We are authorized to announce Col. WILLIAM GARRETT, of this County, candidate for Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the approaching session of Legislature.

WILLIAM BONDS, who was mentioned in our issue having made his escape, after striking Henry Broom with a gun thereby causing his death, since been arrested and is now confined in this jail awaiting his trial.

We subjoin below a petition from the citizens of counties of Benton, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph and Cherokee, for the establishment of an Agency of the Bank of the State of Alabama at this place. We have also printed a few extra copies on blank sheets ready for signatures, which will circulate as early as possible.

The Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Alabama. We the undersigned Petitioners, Citizens of the counties of Benton, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph and Cherokee, would respectfully represent to your Honorable Body, in General Assembly convened; That whereas, by an act passed at the session in June, 1837, authorizing the issue of the sum of five millions of dollars, and the same to the citizens of said State, to be in three annual instalments, from the date of loans, said amount to be apportioned to the several counties in said State, agreeably to their relative population.

THE HONORABLE, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA. We the undersigned Petitioners, Citizens of the counties of Benton, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph and Cherokee, would respectfully represent to your Honorable Body, in General Assembly convened; That whereas, by an act passed at the session in June, 1837, authorizing the issue of the sum of five millions of dollars, and the same to the citizens of said State, to be in three annual instalments, from the date of loans, said amount to be apportioned to the several counties in said State, agreeably to their relative population.

It is surprising how suddenly the dimensions of Mr. Calhoun's intellectual stature are reduced in the estimation of certain persons. The other day he towered to a height like that of Milton's archangel when he prepared to do battle with Ithuriel. At present, since he has declared himself in favor of the divorce of bank and state, he is shrunk to a size no larger than that of the same personage when he lay "squat at the ear of Eve." Hear the Journal of Commerce, speaking of Mr. Calhoun's speech in which he declares himself hostile to renewing the connexion of the government with the banks.

Every body will be disappointed. There are no footprints of a giant here; and we think it will be the general feeling that Mr. Calhoun has seldom done himself so little credit, as in his speech on Monday.

amount of notes, having been entirely consumed. The yellow fever had abated considerably at New Orleans at the latest dates from that place.

Business is beginning to revive to a considerable extent in the principal commercial cities. A large number of vessels have lately left New York, freighted for Mobile, New Orleans, and other southern ports. Choice cotton, we believe commanded 12 cents in the Mobile Market at the latest dates.

Complaints are coming to us daily of the irregularity of the arrival of our paper. Some of our subscribers north of this place, complain that they have received but eight numbers during the last ten months. If the fault is in Post Masters, we hope that these complaints will induce them to perform their imperious and sworn duties.

The Chillicothe Advertiser makes the following appropriate remarks: "The British Bankers, in the city of London, have published a manifesto, directing the Congress of the U. States what it shall do to remedy existing evils: And what, do you suppose, reader, is the remedy proposed by these very distinguished advisers? Why to charter a national bank, and give it power to suspend specie payments for years to come! We have high times, indeed, when an American Congress is to be dictated to by a set of foreign money changers."

It is truly astonishing that the British bankers should have tendered such advice to the Government of the U. States—and still more astonishing that such a proposition should have been published by the whig newspapers of this country without being pronounced silly, impetuous and mischievous. So far however, were the bank whigs of this country from spurning the suggestion, that they were really delighted with the Circular of the London bankers, and, when copying it, lauded it to the very echo.

We hope hereafter that Democratic Editors will as a matter of justice to the Democratic Republican party call our political opponents by no other name than Federalists.

We cordially unite with the "Flag" in the above recommendation. The Federalists have been suffered to play off their chameleon changes long enough; and it is incumbent upon us all to designate them by their only proper appellation. It is true that amidst all their tergiversations they have tenaciously adhered to those objects and principles which were the distinguishing characteristics of the Hartford Conventionists. Hatred to the democratic-republican principles of the country, has ever been, and will ever continue to be, the predominant feeling in their bosoms; and their over-blow and the substitution of their federal consolidation notions will ever be their real, though not of course their ostensible object.

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Every body will be disappointed. There are no footprints of a giant here; and we think it will be the general feeling that Mr. Calhoun has seldom done himself so little credit, as in his speech on Monday.

Life is short; and how many trival circumstances occur daily to remind us of its truth! The pilgrim who has wandered far from his native village, on returning to its little burial place finds many a stone and many an inscription to chain him in wonder and silence.

administration an important measure, he slips from the arms of the whigs, and runs off by himself, and becomes a good-for-nothing dry-meated animal on the instant.

New Name for the Whigs.—The Baltimore Republican says:—An English statesman named Wedderburn, who was in reputation during the war between Great Britain and her colonies, now the United States proposed to starve the colonies out, and hence derived the appellation of "Starvation Wedderburn." Mr. Clay was long known as the war President and Eakin candidate for the Presidency. His conjurers, the Whigs, now propose to starve the Democrats out, and have therefore, with propriety, obtained surname of STARVATION.—Let them henceforth be known as the Starvation Shin Plaster Party.

It seems utterly impossible for Prentice of the Louisville Journal, to tell the truth, even when it might serve him better than lie. The following is another of his Major stories. The Paymaster of our troops (Col. W. Rector) has not been in Louisville during the present year, that we have heard of, and certainly was not there at the time the Journal alludes to. Neither the paymaster of the 7th Regiment nor the disbursing Agents on this frontier, have made any such purchases, or offer any such money.

We understand that a Government agent who is employed to pay the soldiers in Arkansas, is now buying Mississippi money, at 25 per cent. discount in this city, for that purpose with the proceeds of a draft on one of the banks, which was paid in Kentucky money.

WHAT THE WHIGS CALL FORTYISM.—The following is an extract of a speech of Charles J. Ingersoll in Congress, upon the announcement of the victory of New Orleans. "Who is not proud to call himself an American?—our wrongs are avenged—our rights recognized. I repeat that no matter what the terms of the treaty may be, the effects of this year must be permanently prosperous and honorable. The catastrophe at Orleans has fixed an impress, and consecrated the compact beyond the power of parchment and diplomacy. At sea a tide of triumph—by land a continent on which the enemy could gain no foothold. Your navy transcended in achievements—your army at length equalizing your navy. MR. SPEAKER, FOR THE RICHEST KINGDOM IN EUROPE I WOULD NOT EXCHANGE MY AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP—for the most opulent empires, I would not surrender the delight which I derive from the feeling of this moment. Let us then pass, let us vote by acclamation; the thanks of Congress to GENERAL JACKSON and his companions in victory."

HEMANT.—Among the sufferers by the recent fire at New Haven, was an industrious, mechanic, Wm. C. Baldwin. After the fire, one Isaiah Gale, who rejoiced in the possession of a soul, attached to the small remnant of Mr. Baldwin's property to secure a debt of fifty nine dollars. Such a man ought to be buried where the sun never rises.

Let's pass him round, and get the opinions of the press concerning him. We think he ought to be made to get his living by chewing paper rags, of the dirtiest sort.

We think Isaiah ought to experience a gale 500 miles at sea, in an Indian canoe, without compass or companion, or any thing to eat, except what our friend of the Argus is disposed to give him.

His head should be applied to a grindstone, making three revolutions an hour, and ground down till it is as small as his soul.

He has none. He should be doubled up, his feet put into his mouth, and then be compelled to swallow himself whole, with cowh-d shoes on, which would at least put a sole into his body. Kick him along.

He should have his teeth drawn one by one, in King John's style, until he refunded the amount with interest and damages.

Send the soulless "monster" South, and we will have him honorably escorted thro' our principal towns, marching to the tune of "SWEET ON A RAIL."

Start him out without a cent in his pocket, on a blind pony, to collect newspaper subscriptions of over one year's standing, and over one hundred miles distance, made up exclusively of the accounts of those very agents, and transpose their terms, requesting them first to discontinue their papers and then send the account. If he lives at that, send him around again and we will give him another kick.

Life is short; and how many trival circumstances occur daily to remind us of its truth! The pilgrim who has wandered far from his native village, on returning to its little burial place finds many a stone and many an inscription to chain him in wonder and silence. So short a period, and yet how many lights of friendship have gone out. He wanders among the shadows of the ancient elms which shade his home, but he is a stranger. That silver-headed old man—who was the uncle, of the village, has laid aside his staff, and he's gone to sleep forever. Every one knew him, and his lips were eloquent with many a tale. A playmate that was his, had married & died—on here and another there. We trace them to the grave, and naught breaks the silence of that holy spot, saving the tinkling of the brook, or the sighing of some passing zephyr. The grave! That home of the great, an final couch for earth's kings! What a glorious company the living have in view, when they are called away from their idols above. The patriarchs of old, Jacob and Joseph, and the Pharaohs of Egypt—Solomon whose golden temple mocked the glory of the morning sun—the Thebans—Emperors of Rome and Greece, with thousands of the illustri-

ous of more modern days. The grave is indeed rich with departed greatness. Where is Scott, the immortal Scott? He sleeps with his brothers in fame. Where is our own Washington? He sleeps with Cincinnati and Alfred; three names as legible as the stars in heaven. The grave has them all, and never will such lust dissolve again in its billow'd precincts.

COMMERCIAL.

From Levy's Price Current.

REMARKS.—A gloomy apathy pervades all departments of trade; disease and death are in our midst, and the stillness of mid-summer reigns, throughout our city. But this state of trade cannot last much longer. The wheels of trade must again acquire motion—abundant crops the West and South West. The pestilence, happily, has its limit, and we hope soon to be able to present things in a more cheering aspect. We are happy to state that the epidemic has subsided in some degree, the last few days having experienced a considerable decrease in the number of cases. It is not probable, however, that the disposition will be effectually checked until the interment of frost, as there are yet many unacclimated persons in the city, and hundreds of others rejected the dreadful ordeal. In the early part of the week the weather was cool, with a north-east wind, since then we have had a south wind, with frequent showers of rain. The Mississippi is eleven feet below high water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 15th inst. 1678 bales, of which 1274 are of the new crop. Clearing at the same time for New York 89 bales, Nantz 056, Barcelona 221 bales; together, 1227 bales, making an additional stock of 520 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board, not cleared on the 21st inst. a stock of 16,941 bales.

SUGAR.—New Orleans.—We adhere to the quotations of last week, say for very prime lots 5 1/2 to 6 cents, common to fair 4 1/2 to 5 cents. Havana Sugar—White is scarce and would readily command quotations, say 13 cents; Brown is but little inquired for—we still quote at 8 and 8 1/2 cents. Clear this week, for New York 395 hds., St. Marks 20 bbls., Pensacola 20 do.

MASS.—Remains almost without demand at former prices, say 21 and 24 cents according to quality.

Flour.—The demand for Flour continues to be confined to the consumption of the city and neighborhood, which is of course very limited at this season of the year. The stock is accumulating, and prices speak a further decline. We quote superior at \$6 1/2 and \$7. Arrived this week 7009 bbls.

PORE.—We quote Clear at \$22, Mess \$20, M. O. \$17, Prime, \$17, P. O. \$15 per bbl.

BACON.—We quote hams at 9 and 10, Canned do. at 10 1/2, Middlemings 10 1/2, Shoulders 6 and 6 1/2 cents.

BEER.—There have been some small sales of Northern mess at \$9.

BUTTER.—We quote Goshen as heretofore, 30 and 32, Western 16 and 17 cents per lb.

From the Mobile Commercial Advertiser.

MOBILE MARKETS. The dullness of the season has at length experienced a little relief; things in general looking more business like and cheerful, although we have no particular transactions to notice.

Our wharves have assumed quite an interesting aspect, as will be seen by our list of vessels in port, and our marine lists from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., show a large number of vessels receiving cargo, or already sailed, for this port.

Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning we had copious showers, but we have not heard whether they entered far enough into the interior to affect the water in our rivers.—The navigation of the Alabama has been suspended, for some time, above Claiborne; and the Tombigbee is entirely blocked up. It will be two or three weeks we presume, before our communication with the interior will be fairly resumed.

COTTON.—City transactions are still limited, and very little received. The market opened, if indeed it may be said to be open, at 13 cents for good fair, which is a reduction of from 8 to 10 cents from last year's prices, of a corresponding date. The general opinion, however is that should the market continue firm throughout the season at the reduced rates, it will be much more favorable to our general prosperity than the high prices at first, and the subsequent sudden fluctuations of last season. There seems to be a general determination to conduct every kind of business upon a surer and less extravagant scale than heretofore.

FOUR.—The scarcity in our market and that in New Orleans has in a great measure been relieved, and prices have, in consequence, fallen to something like a reasonable standard. The transactions in this article have furnished a salutary practical lesson on the mutual advantages of a reciprocity of trade between the north and the south. As soon as it was known that the southern western markets were comparatively bare of this great necessary, supplies flocked in from every quarter, and soon reduced the price to its natural relative standard.

MONEY.—We have almost learned to get along without this article. Shin-plasters and all sorts of rags in abundance. Spice is worth as usual 20 and 25 per ct. Few transactions.

Attention Benton Rangers!!! Capt. Liken's Company will appear on the public square in the town of Jacksonville on the second Saturday in November next well equipped as the law directs to answer to their names by 11 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS T. SHEPPARD, Ord'y Ser'gt.

Attention Benton Rangers!!! THE first Company of Benton Rangers will appear on the public square in the Town of Jacksonville on the 2d Saturday in November next; well equipped as the law directs to answer to their names by 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of T. B. R. HILLIN, CAPT.

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October 19, 1837.

O'Neill Michaux & Thomas, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, MOBILE, Ala. Oct. 19, 1837.

Mamel-Labor-Institut

OF SOUTH ALABAMA. THE collegiate year of this Institution on Wednesday, the 12th inst.—During last two days, the Board of Trustees were seated at the Examination, and much gratified by the proofs of diligence and proficiency afforded by the several classes. Many of the Students in the Languages and some in pure Mathematics, exhibited a degree of accuracy, creditable to themselves, and equally so to their Instructors. But on no one thing, have the Trustees found so much to give pleasure and encouragement, as in the uniform good order which has prevailed throughout the Session, and in the decorous, sober and unobtrusive deportment so generally characteristic of the Students. The board feel greatly encouraged, notwithstanding the times, to prosecute, with steadiness and energy, the building up of an Institution, which the experience of two years, leads them to regard as an important auxiliary for the diffusion of learning and sound morality, throughout the State, the wealth and population of which so rapidly increase.

The friends of learning will be gratified to know that ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS have been subscribed for its permanent endowment.

Additional funds will be requisite; but, on the liberality of an enlightened public, and their just appreciation of the importance of the object, the Trustees will confidently rely for all that aid necessary to carry their plans into the fullest execution.

Of the early subscribers, between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars have been paid, and about that sum expended for lands and buildings. The Board cannot be induced to believe, that, with intelligent there exists a doubt as to the faithful appropriation of every dollar, for the public good; they must, therefore, indulge the hope, and would urge their earnest request, that all the subscribers avail themselves earliest opportunity to settle, by cash, or note, with our Trustees, or General Agent. Until this be effected, it will be impossible for the Board of Trustees to carry out their design, for securing liberal education on terms available by all.

The library of this Institution is yet small. To increase it, contributions have been made by some of the Eastern cities, and additional contributions from any quarter will be thankfully received.

Much of the Apparatus is now here, and the remainder is expected in October or November next. It has been prepared in the finest style, by the best of London artists, and will be found equal to any thing of the kind in our country.

The Board have abolished the former system of labor, and have substituted that of HORTICULTURE and MECHANICAL ARTS.—Those students who pursue the former will pay for Board, Fuel, &c. \$10 per month. Those who prefer to work in shops, and have the proceeds of their labor will pay \$12 50. Tuition in the Preparatory Department \$36 per annum. In the College \$40—payable, half yearly in advance. The prices of board and tuition will be reduced, so soon as the state of the country, and the condition of the College funds will permit.

The Stewards Hall has been discontinued; and the Executive Committee, and the senior Professor stand pledged to secure to the students comfortable accommodations.

It has been the undeviating purpose of the Trustees to assign Professorships to gentlemen of high literary attainments and unquestionable moral worth. In the prosecution of this purpose, they have unanimously elected HENRY TURWILER, A. M. to the Professorship of pure and mixed Mathematics. This gentleman is extensively and favorably known as an able instructor, and as a universally esteemed by all intelligent and good men. Professor WALLIS, who had been elected at a former meeting, was again unanimously requested to accept the Professorship of Physical sciences. This for reasons satisfactory to Board, he declined, but has kindly promised to attend this Institution next winter, and remain long enough to give one complete course of Chemical lectures.

With the Instructors now in office, the Trustees and the public have been highly pleased, and cannot but regard their past zeal and fidelity as a pledge of future success.

The observation of a few years has induced the Board to abandon the plan of having a President. Every officer will be responsible for the success of his appropriate department; and the Faculty, collectively, and for the government and good order of the whole. On this plan, the University of Virginia is known to have done well.

The next session will commence on the first Monday of October.

By order of the Board; R. NALL, Secretary.

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

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 done business the last season. Oct. 5, 1837.—2m

WHITE, HAGER & CO. 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 exchange for new, at nine cents per lb.

Newspaper 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.

BLANKS

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

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

POETRY.

From the American Weekly Messenger. THE MORNING STAR.

BY CATHERINE H. WATERMAN. The gray curtains of the east, The day broke thro' night's dark skies...

I mark'd the dappled east grow bright, As cloud on cloud went hurrying by, And bursting thro' the shades of night...

How, like young hope, that star arose, One beam upon the threatening clouds, One charge mid all the bosom's woes...

From the Wetumpka Argus. LINES. In parting perhaps we are breaking a link Which may never be united again...

When shall we meet, perhaps not until time Shall have withered our youth and our bloom, And where in some strange or far distant clime...

When together we dwell and together decay, The change is less painful to view, But oh! it is mournful to meet and to say...

We may meet in sorrow or sickness or pain, Or no more in this dark world of woe, But still the fond hopes of our meeting again...

And oh we may meet when our hearts are less warm, And been chill'd by adversity's blast, But cold though they be, an invincible charm...

We shall think on the days with those friends we have seen, And in fancy live o'er them once more, And sighing remember that such things have been...

Oh no, e'en then to our memory shall steal Some scenes which with these may compare, And many a sorrow which they did not feel...

Thus in parting perhaps we are breaking a link, Which may never be united again, And firm is the chain, it is painful to think...

O'CONNELL AND THE QUEEN. Whatever may be said of O'Connell, surpassing powers of eloquence, peculiar felicity and appropriateness of language...

"The King is no more—the throne is filled however—there is no vacancy in the British throne. It is impossible for one to speak of the Queen without remembering her youth and sex—a kind of fairy vision floating along the horizon...

The editor of the Orion says—'lazy rich girls make rich men poor, and industrious poor girls, make poor men rich. And yet how many men there are who would prefer the former to the latter.'

AN EXPENSIVE JOB.—A gentleman passing a country church while under repair, observed to one of the workmen, that he thought it would be an expensive job...

DISHONESTY.—K. lives upon fools as naturally as spiders prey upon flies. But there is nothing worth being dishonest...

PITY.—Let your prayers be as frequent as your wants, and your thanksgivings as your blessings.

BEIL SPEAKING.—There is no man but who loves more evil of himself, than he does of his neighbors.

The Winchester Virginian gives this story of the honey-bee: A gentleman of this town, on Saturday last, took from two hives about twenty-five pounds of honey...

AMERICAN STATUARY MARBLE. We have authority for stating that Mr. Featherstonhaugh, U. S. Geologist, has ascertained the existence of some important deposits of white statuary marble, in the Cherokee country...

THE MORTALITY IN NEW ORLEANS is very great—beyond all precedence for the last thirty years are credibly informed. The epidemic sweeps off all classes of citizens indiscriminately...

THE PANTHEON AT ROME, is one of the most interesting of all the antiquities of Rome. That wonderful building was erected by Marquis Agrippa, twenty-six years before the Christian era...

AMBER. The collecting of amber is a kind of profession in Prussia, where it is found in considerable quantities. The opinion now entertained is, that amber was originally a resinous substance, secreted by an extinct species of pine...

STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCE.—A few days since, a stranger accosted a negro man in the woods, seven miles from St. Augustine. The negro replied, that he knew no place of that name, but that Baton Rouge was at a short distance...

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...

NOTICE. The business of S. Thompson & Co. having all persons indebted to this place, forward immediately and make settlement either by payment or note, to A. G. Hamilton, the authorized agent, who may generally be found at Esq. Haynes' Tavern, Oct. 12, 1837.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, St. Clair County, Special Orphan's Court, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1837. ON the petition of John Patton, Adm'r & Prs'r of the estate of the late of Natias Kirk, decd. for the sale of the following lands...

BLANK ATTACHMENTS For sale at this Office.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANY 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 opportunities will be afforded to obtain knowledge of business. Boys between the ages of 14 and 18 who can spell and read tolerably well, will be preferred on more advantageous terms than usual in other trades.

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

Notice THE fall Session of the Jacksonville Court will be held on any day, will commence on the first Monday of September. August 31, 1837.

We imagine that if Pheidias and Praxiteles had been obliged to import their material from foreign countries, posterity would never have possessed the noble examples of art, which their genius has bequeathed to mankind.—Nat. Int.

DIFFERENCE IN GIRLS. When the down east girls wish to be eaten each other with a flogging, they say, 'I will be into you like a thousand bricks. When a will lark attempts to steal a kiss from a Nantucket girl, she says, 'Come, sneer off, or I'll split your mainsail with a typhoon. The Boston girls hold still until they are well kissed, when they flare up all at once and say, 'I should think you ought to be ashamed.'

When a young chap steals a kiss from an Alabama girl, she says, 'I reckon it's my time now, and gives him a box on that he don't for get it in a week.—Irvintown Herald.

When a clever fellow steals a kiss from a Louisiana girl she smiles, blushes deeply, and says—nothing. We think our girls have more taste and sense than those of down east and Alabama. When a man is smart enough to steal the divine luxury from them they are perfectly satisfied.—Picayune.

When a female is here saluted with a buss, she puts on her bonnet, and shawl, and answers the compliment, 'I am astonished at thy assurance; for this indignity I will sew thee up.'—Lynn Record.

The ladies in this village receive a salute with Christian meekness. They follow the scripture rule—when smitten on one cheek they turn the other also.—Bungtown Chronicle.

As for the New York girls they go on the regular spoils of victory principles.—A man must fight for a kiss as if for dear life—head dress, sleeves &c, not taken into account. But if he takes the citadel, he can then enjoy the spoils to his heart's content—because the girls never give up until all their strength is gone.—N. Y. Commercial.

The Carolina girls—innocent souls—never act on the defensive, till too late—How can they presume the beaux too honest to steal? But when they find the kiss is really gone you soon hear from them—Now, you rogue! you stole that—come and put it back right, where you got it.—Southern Citizen.

We occasionally hear of a simpering, double refined young lady boasting that she never labored and could not, for the life of her, make a pudding, as though ignorance of these matters was a mark of gentility. There can be no greater proof of silly arrogance than such remarks.

The Lowell Advertiser says, a fashionable city lady, while in the country a short time since, inquired what those animals were wit provider horns growing out of their ears, as though it were gentled for a woman not to know a cow.

The editor of the Orion says—'lazy rich girls make rich men poor, and industrious poor girls, make poor men rich. And yet how many men there are who would prefer the former to the latter.'

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PITY.—Let your prayers be as frequent as your wants, and your thanksgivings as your blessings.

BEIL SPEAKING.—There is no man but who loves more evil of himself, than he does of his neighbors.

The Winchester Virginian gives this story of the honey-bee: A gentleman of this town, on Saturday last, took from two hives about twenty-five pounds of honey...

AMERICAN STATUARY MARBLE. We have authority for stating that Mr. Featherstonhaugh, U. S. Geologist, has ascertained the existence of some important deposits of white statuary marble, in the Cherokee country...

THE MORTALITY IN NEW ORLEANS is very great—beyond all precedence for the last thirty years are credibly informed. The epidemic sweeps off all classes of citizens indiscriminately...

THE PANTHEON AT ROME, is one of the most interesting of all the antiquities of Rome. That wonderful building was erected by Marquis Agrippa, twenty-six years before the Christian era...

AMBER. The collecting of amber is a kind of profession in Prussia, where it is found in considerable quantities. The opinion now entertained is, that amber was originally a resinous substance, secreted by an extinct species of pine...

STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCE.—A few days since, a stranger accosted a negro man in the woods, seven miles from St. Augustine. The negro replied, that he knew no place of that name, but that Baton Rouge was at a short distance...

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JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1837.

NO. 41.

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 endorsement 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 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first week, and 1.00 for each continuation. 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 WAREHOUSES.

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 merchandise 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 give satisfaction.

J. N. LIGHTNER,
WM. MILLER.

BARGAINS.
OEVER 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.

LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL.
The usual wages of the country will be paid and the Company will make payments weekly. 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.

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

JOSEPH BROWN,
Adm. of John V. Ingram, dec'd.
Sept 17, 1837.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
CHEROKEE COUNTY.
TAKEN UP by Levi Hunnicutt, a certain Gray Mare, supposed to be seven years old, fourteen hands high, branded on her left side with a 7 cent bell on—appraised at forty dollars.

JOHN S. WILSON, CLK. C. C.
Sept 10, 1837.

LAND FOR SALE.
Undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract of land containing three hundred and thirty acres, lying immediately adjoining White Bluffs, Benton County. The land is fertile, well watered, has forty-five or fifty acres cleared and fenced. There is also on the place a mill race, 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,
Sept 10, 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 SANCHO, and says he belongs to Allyse Pollard, a County, Alabama, about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over the eye. The owner is requested to come for pay charges and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor,
Benton County, Ala.,
Sept 19, 1837.

Attention Benton Rangers!!!
Liken's Company will appear on the public square in the town of Jacksonville on the 2d Saturday in November next well equipped as the law directs to answer to their names by 11 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS J. SHEPPARD,
Orally Ser'gt.
Sept 19, 1837.

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T. B. R. HILLIN, CAPT.
Sept 19, 1837.

PRESUMPTIVE EVIDENCE.

The following very remarkable case, affords a comment on the maxim of English law, that "better ninety and nine guilty persons escape punishment than one innocent suffer," which may be profitable to jurors, sitting on criminal cases. It would be difficult to conceive of a case where the presumption of guilt might seem better founded than in the following.

A gentleman travelling to Hull was stopped late in the evening, about seven miles short of it by a single highwayman, with a mask on, who robbed him of a purse containing twenty guineas. The highwayman rode off a different road, full speed, and the gentleman pursued his journey. It was however, growing late, and being already much only two miles farther, and stopped at the Bell Inn, kept by Mr. James Brunell. He went into the kitchen to give directions for his supper, where he related to several persons present his having been robbed; to which he added this peculiar circumstance, that when he travelled he always gave his gold a particular mark, that every guinea in the purse he was robbed of, was so particularly marked, and that most probably, the robber, by that means would be detected. Supper being ready, he retired. He had not long finished his supper before Mr. Brunell came into the parlor. After the usual inquiries of the landlord's, of hoping the supper and every thing was to his liking, &c. &c. "Sir," says he, "I understand that you have been robbed, not far from hence, this evening."

"I have, Sir." "And that your money was all marked?" "It was." "A circumstance has arisen which leads me to think that I can point out the robber." "Indeed!" "Pray, Sir, what time in the evening was it?" "It was just setting in to be dark." "The time confirms my suspicions!" Mr. Brunell then informed the gentleman that he had a waiter, one John Jennings, who had, of late, been so very full of money at times, and so very extravagant, that he had many words with him about it, and had determined to part with him on account of his conduct being so very suspicious; that, long before dark that day, he had sent him out to change a guinea (the gentleman) was in the house, saying, he could not get change; and that Jennings being in liquor he had sent him to bed, resolving to discharge him in the morning. That, at the time he returned him the guinea, he (Mr. Brunell) did not think it was the same which he had given him to get silver for, having perceived a mark upon this, which he was very clear was not upon the other; but that, nevertheless, he should have thought no more of the matter, as Jennings had so frequently gold of his own, in his pocket, had he not afterward heard (for he was not present when the gentleman was in his kitchen relating it) the particulars of the robbery, and that the guineas, which the highwayman had taken were all marked: that, however, a few minutes previous to his having heard this, he had unluckily paid away the guinea which Jennings returned him, to a man who lived some distance off, and was gone; but the circumstance of it struck him so strongly, that he could not, as an honest man, refrain from giving this information.

Mr. Brunell was thanked for his attention and public spirit. There was the strongest room for suspecting Jennings; and if, on searching him any of the marked guineas should be found, as the gentleman could swear to them, there would then remain no doubt. It was now agreed to go softly up to his room; Jennings was fast asleep; his pockets were searched, and from one of them was drawn forth a purse, containing exactly nineteen guineas. Suspicion now became determination; for the gentleman declared them to be identically those which he had been robbed of! Assistance was called, Jennings was awakened, dragged out of bed, and charged with robbery. He denied it, firmly, but circumstances were too strong to gain him belief. He was secured that night, and the next day carried before a neighboring justice of the peace.

The gentleman and Mr. Brunell deposed the facts on oath; and Jennings having no proofs, nothing but mere assertions of innocence to oppose them, which could not be credited, he was committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

So strong was the circumstance known to be against him, that several of his friends advised him to plead guilty on his trial, and to throw himself on the mercy of the court. This advice he rejected, and when arraigned, pleaded not guilty. The prosecutor swore to his being robbed; but that, it being nearly dark, the highwayman in a mask and himself greatly terrified, he could not swear to the prisoner's person, though he thought him of much the same stature as the man who robbed him. To the purse and guineas, which were produced in court, he swore—as to the purse positively—and as to the marked guineas, to the best of his belief, and that they were found in the prisoner's pocket.

The prisoner's master, Brunell, deposed to the fact, as to the sending of the prisoner to change a guinea, and of his having brought him back a marked one in the room of one he had given him unmarked. He also gave evidence as to the finding of the purse, and the nineteen marked guineas in the prisoner's pocket. And, what consummated the proof, the man to whom Mr. Brunell paid the guinea, produced the same, and gave testimony to having taken it that night in payment of the prisoner's master. Mr. Brunell gave evidence to his having received of the prisoner that guinea, which he afterwards paid to this witness. And the prosecutor, comparing it with the other nineteen found in the pocket of the prisoner, swore to its being, to the best of his belief, one of the twenty guineas of which he was robbed by the highwayman.

The judge on summing up the evidence, remarked to the jury, on all the concurring circumstances against the prisoner; and the jury, on this strong circumstantial evidence, without going out of court, brought in the prisoner guilty. Jennings was executed some little time after at Hull, repeatedly declaring his innocence to the very moment he was turned off. This happened in the year 1742.

Within a twelve month after, Mr. Brunell, Jennings' master, was himself taken up for a robbery done on a guest in his house; and the fact being proved on his trial, he was convicted, and ordered for execution. His approach of death brought on repentance and repentance confession. Brunell not only acknowledged the committing of many robberies, for some years past, but the very one for which poor Jennings suffered.

The account which he gave was, that he arrived at home by a nearer way, and swifter riding, some time before the gentleman got in who had been robbed. That he found a man at home waiting to whom he owed a little bill, and that, not having quite enough loose money in his pocket, he

took out of the purse one guinea, from the twenty which he had just got possession of, to make up the sum which he paid, and the man went his way. Presently came in the robbed gentleman, who, whilst Brunell was gone into the stables, and not knowing of his arrival, told his tale as before related, in the kitchen before Brunell entered it; and being there informed amongst other circumstances, of the marked guineas; he was thunderstruck! Having paid one of them away, and not daring to apply for guineas would soon become publicly known, and marked detection, disgrace, and ruin, appeared inevitable. Turning in his mind every way to escape, the thought of accusing and sacrificing poor Jennings at last struck him. The rest the reader knows.

LOUISVILLE, SEPT. 1.
An Abandoned Villain.—At one o'clock today, Jones and Thompson (assumed names) were hung for murdering and attempting to rob Wm. S. Thomas, exchange broker of this city. They rode from the jail to the gallows, each driven in a buggy by one of the sheriffs of the county, smoking their cigars with great calmness, till the moment before their caps were pulled over their eyes, when they shook hands with each other, and, without any apparent trepidation, were swung into eternity. Thompson was without any genius of his own, and has been the mere executioner of the daring villainy of Jones and others. Jones has made a donation of his confession to Mrs. Oldham, widow of the late jailor. According to this, it seems he was born in England, of good family, and was a merchant in London, where he failed for three hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling—showing assets for one hundred and ninety one.

Here, he says, he deposited fifty thousand pounds, without the knowledge of his creditors, in the hands of a rich Banker, brought his wife and three children (daughters, whom he educated well) to New York, where they married respectably, and still live. At this place his wife died, after which he returned to London and claimed of his banker the fifty thousand pounds; who, after repeated applications, persisted in denying all knowledge of the matter. He presently met him at some distance from the metropolis, and stabbed him to the heart; the blood gushed from his bosom, and he dropped out of his carriage a corpse. After this, Jones went to the seaboard, engaged in the naval service, excited the crew to mutiny, murdered every soul on board who refused to join his party, except the captain's wife, with whom he lived six or eight months, and afterwards murdered her. He then took the ship and crew to Africa, took on board three hundred slaves, and steered for the West Indies, twenty-five or thirty of whom died soon after leaving the African coast; and being pursued by a British man-of-war, to escape detection, they drowned all the others. Jones landed at Charleston, South Carolina; murdered some man for his money, was thrown in jail where he lay thirteen months.

He went from thence to New Orleans, put up at the best hotel in the city, discovered some gentleman boarding in the same house who had \$7,000; murdered and robbed him in one of its passages, and remained unsuspected, in the same place for several days. He then took a steamboat and went to St. Louis; on his passage made acquaintance with Thompson, in connexion with whom he murdered and robbed a man at St. Louis of \$2,000. Came to Louisville, watched William S. Thomas for eight or ten days, entered his house on 5th street, near Main, in the most public part of the city, at 9 o'clock in the morning, murdered him, but were intercepted in their intended robbery by Thomas's servant bursting open the door the moment they were rifling his drawers of their contents.

Jones was about forty-five or fifty years old, six feet high, straight and slender, well educated, and uncommonly prepossessing in his manners. He was an infidel; declined all intercourse with our clergy, (most of whom called on him) or even naming the subject of religion in his presence. So that he who has probably graced, by his presence, some of the first circles in London, and certainly possessed an intellect uncommonly brilliant, by a misdirection of his gifted powers, perished in a strange and ignominiously perished under the gallows.

Female Duel in Paris.—On Monday the 25th ult. six young ladies entered a fiacre at the rue Royale, St. Honore, Paris, and ordered the coachman to drive to the Bois de Vincennes. In addition to the fare agreed upon, the coachman received a handsome gratuity, which seems to have led him to the belief that there must be some mystery in the proceedings of this feminine convulsion. His suspicions were not unfounded. Madame Stephania L***, furious against her ex-intimate friend, Madame Adele M***, who had abstracted her lover, had challenged her fortunate rival to mortal combat. The invitation had been accepted, and it was to settle this affair of honor that the two ladies, each accompanied by two seconds of her own sex, had repaired to the Bois de

Vincennes. A pistol having been placed in the hands of each, the two rivals fired in turn. The murderous engines, however, had been loaded by inexperienced hands, and were discharged by hands equally unaccustomed to the arena of duelling. Neither of the fair combatants, accordingly, was hurt; and though they were by no means desirous to retire from the affray, the seconds severally declared that their principals had done all that honor called for, and insisted upon withdrawing their women from the field.

A French Massaroni.—The Augsburg Gazette gives the following, as the subject of general conversation at Rome. "A lady belonging to the provincial nobility has recently been discovered to have been for a length of time at the head of a band of robbers. She is said to have sheltered the brigands in her castle, and received the objects stolen by them, sending them afterwards to Paris and London to be sold. Numerous depredations have been committed by this band for several years without the police being able to detect any of them. It is thought that this Schubri in petticoats kept up regular intercourse with Florence, Leghorn, and Genoa. The articles stolen from these towns, have been sent to Rome, and have thus escaped discovery. Several persons are accused of having been engaged in the expeditions of this adventurous lady."

Female Aeronaut.—From the Baltimore American, we learn that on Thursday, 14th inst. a new candidate claimed need aeronautic fame. A Mr. Z. Mitchell, had announced his intention of making an ascension, when the hour arrived Mrs. Warren presented herself, and signified a wish to ascend, which was opposed by the gentleman. He however finally acceded in compliance with the request of the spectators. The lady took her station on the car, and the balloon was cut loose, after rising a short distance it descended outside of the enclosure; a number of sand bags were promptly thrown out, when the balloon rose beautifully to a great elevation. At first it passed nearly due west over the city, during which time the lady appeared perfectly composed, waved her flag, and occasionally threw out ballast. A counter current soon after wafted her back in a southeasterly direction. In about two hours after her ascension from Fair Mount, she made the circuit of the city, and then passed across the Chesapeake Bay. As the balloon came near the ground, it became entangled in a tree, from which it was relieved by some persons in the vicinity. She descended at ten minutes past six o'clock, on the farm of the late Mr. Ricard, about two miles from the Chesapeake Bay.

Mrs. W. states that the Balloon at one period reached a height of more than two miles, from which she had a splendid view of the Chesapeake Bay and the surrounding country. When at its greatest elevation, the air became quite cold, and the difficulty of breathing very great, during which she states that she was so benumbed that she fell asleep for some minutes. When the balloon descended a large number of persons who were watching it hastened towards the spot, and vied with each other in showing attention to the intrepid voyager. She was finally conveyed to Chestertown, where she was visited by the inhabitants for several miles round.

TIME AND THE TRAVELLER.
AN EPALOGUE.
A traveller contemplating the ruins of Babylon, stood with folded arms, aimed the surrounding stillness, thus expressed the thoughts which the scene inspire:

"Where, oh where is Babylon the great with her impregnable walls and gates of sile gardens? Where are her luxurious palaces and her crowded thoroughfares? The stillness of death has succeeded to the active bustle and joyous hilarity of her multitudinous population; scarcely a trace of her former magnificence remains, and have long been sleeping the sleep of death in unknown and unmarked graves! Here thou hast been busy, O Time, thou mighty destroyer!"

The traveller having finished his soliloquy, there appeared before him a venerable person of mild aspect, who thus accosted him: "Traveller, I am Time, who thou hast called the mighty destroyer, and to whose ruthless sway thou hast attributed the melancholy desolation which is here spread out to the view—in this change thou hast wronged me. Mortals have mistaken my character and office. In their pictorial representation, I am always exhibited as wielding a scythe, as if my only purpose was to mark my way with havoc—But behold me, although aged, my steps has the elasticity of youth, my hands grasp no instrument of destruction; my countenance express no fierce and cruel passions. Deeds of devastation are wrongfully attributed to me, and here I appear to vindicate my name. Since this beautiful world sprung from chaos, I have lent my aid to perpetuate its beauty, and to impart hap-

pinness to its inhabitants. My reign has mild and preservative. I have marked the course of the sun, the moon, and the stars, and during the thousands of years in which they have rolled in mighty expanse, I have diminished naught of their lustre—they shine as bright and as sweetly, they move on their course as harmoniously as they did when the world was in its infancy. Look at the everlasting hills; they stand as proud and as permanently as they did when they rose up at the command of their mighty creator.—Contemplate the ocean in its ceaseless ebb and flow, I have not diminished its mighty resources. But the works of man you will say are corroded by my touch, and the beauty and life of man flee before my approach. Even in this you wrong me. I have witnessed the rise and fall of empires and have seen countless generations of men pass from the stage of human life, but in neither case have I hastened their doom. Sin has been the great destroyer—the vices of men have scattered desolation over the fair face of creation. The thousands who have fallen on that battle field have not fallen by my hand; the scattered ruins of these once mighty cities whose memorial has nearly perished, have not been strewn by my hand but by the hands of earthly conquerors, who have trodden down in their march of conquest the palaces of the rich and the hovels of the poor. The great works of man originating in pride have been subverted by folly and cruelty. Cities once proud, populous and magnificent, have utterly disappeared, not by the operation of time, but in the conflicts of men, and in the executions of the judgments of God.

Most diseases derive their origin or their virulence from human vice or folly, and wars resulting from the lusts of men, swell the lists of the dead. Many a furrow is marked on the brow of man, which is attributed to Time, in which Time has no agency, and many totter to the grave who go their prematurely, and not by the weight of years. Men once lived nearly a thousand years and now they seldom fulfil three score years and ten. It is not because I am now more emphatically a destroyer, but because their sins and follies have curtailed the term of their existence. Even the works of men in ancient days, might have still stood to be gazed upon if no other influence than mine had been exerted. The stones of Jerusalem's Temple are no longer recognized, but they might now have occupied their place in the glorious structure, had not God otherwise decreed in punishment of man's sins. Look at the Pyramids of Egypt; there they still stand, the lofty and strong monuments of former ages; I have merely effected the names of their vainglorious builders. Traveller! I am not a mighty destroyer, I am the friend of man; I afford him precious opportunities; I mitigate his severest woes; I afford him seed, time and harvest, summer and winter, agreeable vicissitudes; let him be virtuous; let him perfectly obey the high behests of God his Maker and Redeemer, and then it will be no longer said I mar his works." The venerable personage disappeared when he had thus spoken, and the traveller mentally acknowledging the justice of his vindication, pursued his travels to mark with greater discrimination the widespread desolation which had been brought into the world by human crime.

LATEST FROM THE BORDER.
We learn by a gentleman direct from the seat of difficulty, that the Lieut. Governor of the provinces, had after reaching home with Greely, ordered a force of three hundred troops on to the line, for its defence, and that an order for more troops had been despatched to Halifax. Part of these troops have already marched to Madawaska. We learn further that when news of the arrest of Greely reached Houlton, a party of about thirty citizens started from Houlton to arrest McLaughlin the Sheriff, but were about an hour too late, he having passed the line with Mr. Greely in his custody. When the news of this attempt reached Frederickton, the troops who were then on the point of marching to Madawaska boasted that they would have retaken McLaughlin even if they had been obliged to march into the centre of the State. We think the matters in that quarter are coming to a crisis, and we hope that our state will be as bold in defending her rights as the subjects of Great Britain in asserting theirs.—Orders having now been issued for the arrest of the Commissioners who are to lay out the road from the Aroostic to Madawaska, the Governor of the Provinces anticipates a brush with the citizen soldiery of Maine, and is preparing for it. Well, one thing is certain, the authorities of this State to quietly permit her citizens to be taken and imprisoned by a foreign power, without cause. The British authorities have laid out a road over the disputed territory without molestation! Shall not Americans, who own the soil have the same privilege?—PORTLAND ADV.

Attention Benton Rangers!!!
Liken's Company will appear on the public square in the town of Jacksonville on the 2d Saturday in November next well equipped as the law directs to answer to their names by 11 o'clock, A. M.

Attention Benton Rangers!!!
The first Company of Benton Rangers will appear on the public square in the Town of Jacksonville on the 2d Saturday in November next well equipped as the law directs to answer to their names by 11 o'clock, A. M.

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The arrival in the city of Mexico, a few weeks ago, of a public messenger from the United States with despatches, appears to have excited no little curiosity and speculation in that capital.

"We are inclined to think," says the Diario, "that this packet contains nothing more nor less than some new claims, and consequently are farther insults. We think the government should dispel the public doubt as regard this matter, in order that they really be new claims and further outrages on the part of the Anglo-Americans, the public opinion should be uniform throughout the land and keep the government and nation in a phalanx and avenge the honor and interests of the country."

"Since we have discovered the falsehood of the pretended riches and power of the North Americans, we begin to apply to them the Castilian proverb, 'All is bran no flour.' The Cabinet at Washington conducts itself in a manner that would be incomprehensible, if we did not know what was the situation of a government without resources, when it has not in its favor public opinion, and when its interest are opposed to those of a great number of persons. We find the American journals adopting language of adulation and ridiculous subservency in supporting the parties to which they may belong, or the respective states where they published. And accordingly, we see Com. Dallas flatter our Gen. Filesola with the most contemptible falsehood at Matamoras, and a few days after at Vera Cruz disputing with Gen. Castro and insulting the whole Mexican nation: we see him also delivering up the brigantine Urrea, and far from disapproving the conduct of him who had captured her so unjustly, he appears to add to the numerous insults we have endured."

"Our means of making war," says the Diario, "are the same that all nations of the earth possess, that is, moral and physical capacity. Morals consists in the conviction of justice and utility in divine and human obligations and the union of all with confidence and proper force and the assurance of triumph, the discipline of the troops, the feeling of honor, and above all, the exaltation of enthusiasm religious and patriotic. All these in the possession of a skillful government are a terrible army, principally in a defensive war. Our government fortunately is composed of persons who would avail themselves of all their abilities to meet the enemy, and there are besides many individuals, who under such circumstances would come to the aid of the government with all the zeal of which human nature is susceptible."

Let us now see what are the physical means with which the Diario entertains its fancy:

"It is certain," continues that paper, "that we are in possession of a sufficient amount of wealth in the precious metals to begin the war under the decisive auspices: but it is to be observed, that our war is purely a defensive one that our troops may be cited as examples of frugality, patience, self denial and perseverance in the operations of war and in the privations that are the result of reverses. Moreover as this war, would be a national one, personal sacrifices would be freely made, whereas in civil war this is not the case, for chieftains have some private object to subvert. But in a national war, union and hope are the common object, and glory is alike common to all all-participants in the triumph, and all are equally interested in repairing the common misfortune."

The ignorance of the resources of the United States and of the real states of public feeling which could dictate sentiments such as those given above, requires no comment at hour hands.

WAR ON THE MISSOURI FRONTIER.

The St. Louis Republican of the 30th September says: We have conversed with a gentleman just arrived in the city from Independence, Jackson county, Mo. We learn from him, that great excitement was prevailing amongst the citizens of that quarter, who were expecting an attack from the Osage Indians. They had sent several threatening messages to the frontier inhabitants, and had already committed some depredations on their property, having stolen several hogs and cattle, and report says some negroes.

Application had been made to the Governor for troops, and instructions had been issued by the Secretary of State (the Governor being absent at the time the application was made) to General Lucas, to raise instantly six hundred men from his division, which we believe consists of Jackson Lafayette and Van Buren counties.

We are also informed that General Atkinson had an interview with the Governor on this subject, and it is probable that the condition of affairs in that quarter will require the immediate personal attention of himself or Gen. Gains. The Osages say they can bring one thousand warriors into the field and that they have no fear of the consequences of the war. Our information had not learned the particular grievance of which they complain.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

The St. Augustine Herald of the 28th ult. says: Brig Gen Hernandez, returned into town on Tuesday evening last, from another successful expedition to the south. At Matanzas, the forces under his command discovered eight negroes belonging to Messrs. Cruger and Depeyster, on Friday, 22nd instant, who were sent to town on Saturday. On Monday afternoon, they succeeded in securing Coacocho, or Wild Cat, King Philip's son, and three other Indians of considerable note. Wild Cat was mounted on a spirited horse, and attired in his native costume, he rode into town with a great deal of savage grace and majesty. His head dress was a plume of white crane feathers and a silver band. He is now confined in the Fort with his father. It is said he came in expecting that he would be permitted to return, but he now begins to feel some misgivings: he is anxious to return, and promises to bring all the negroes and cattle back, which have been taken by his tribe: he is a valuable prisoner, and his safe keeping a matter of much consequence.

The Cost of War.—The incidental losses of war are from three to five times as great as its direct expense; and yet its ships and fortifications, and arms, and ammunition, and other engines of death and devastation, cost an incredible amount of money.

The expenses of a single war-ship in actual service are more than one thousand dollars a day; and there are in Christendom between two and three thousand of such ships. England lavished upon Lord Wellington, for only six years services, nearly \$5,000,000. In twenty years from 1797, she expended an average of \$1,145,444 every day—more than a million of dollars a day for war alone; and in one hundred and twenty-seven years her war debt grew from less than five millions to more than four thousand millions of dollars. She spent in our revolutionary war about \$600,000,000 and the wars of Christendom, during only 21 years from 1793, cost barely for their support, besides many times more in incidental losses, nearly fifteen thousand millions of dollars; six or eight times as much as all the coin in the world!

An Act of Noble Deeds.—We have been informed of an heroic deed performed by Mr. Frederick Clark, formerly of this town, which is worthy of record. In a late passage of the steamboat on Lake Erie, in which he is mate, a poor Irish woman fell overboard. Mr. Clark took to a boat, and with much difficulty succeeded in reaching the place where she was, but she had sunk not to rise again. He with a courage grasped the body, brought it up, and succeeded in getting it in the boat. After much exertion the poor woman was restored to life. Mr. Clark spoiled an excellent watch he had in his pocket, but the passengers of the steamboat made up a purse and presented him with an elegant gold watch, to repair his loss, and as a testimony of their admiration of the noble act.

Northampton Courier.

Hard times.—It is stated in the New York Times, that there are fifty thousand persons out of employment in that city. The prospect is gloomy for the winter.

Mr. C. F. Durant, of Jersey city, near New York, has discovered a new species of the silk worm, which is a native of this country. The silk is represented to be superior to that of the European worm, & the cocoon so much larger as to yield forty per cent. more silk.

Mr. Durant has found a considerable number of the worms in the American forests. It feeds on the native trees, and may therefore supersede the necessity of planting the mulberry.

Hard Sighting.—A poor fellow named McGuire, was found dead in a yard in front of our office this morning. He had died some time in the night, and was the prey of rats. We never saw a more horribly mangled body. The nose, lips, cheeks, eye brows were all eaten away.—The inhumanity of those who knew of his situation is criminal to the last degree. He was boxed up about 11 o'clock, and carried off to his long home N. O. Picayune.

Great Equestrian Feat.—Mr. Grant who was matched to ride 238 miles in 24 successive hours, for a purse of \$1000, performed the feat on Friday and Saturday last. He accomplished the task in 23 hours and 58 minutes, leaving 27 minutes spare time. His present situation is somewhat critical. His feat was performed at the Hunting Park near Philadelphia.

The Wheeling Times says that the tomato will remove stains of ink, and what is commonly called iron rust from linen.

Four children lost their lives at Toronto, in Canada, by eating poisonous toadstools, gathered in mistake for mushrooms.

The New York Express states that there is an unusual quantity of cotton being exported to Europe, occasioned by the improvement of the Liverpool market.

The Mines of Russia.—Russia bids fair to be the Mexico of the Old World. Last year the produce of her gold amounted to about \$3,000,000, and that of her silver mines to about \$1,600,000.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7th 1837.

I have received the Secretary's report. It is too long for transmission by express-mail. Its matter is too various for complete abstract. Some of the most important particulars and suggestions I shall attempt to describe.

The amount in the Treasury on the first January last, as by the former report was \$12,468,859 97, which (less the reserved \$5,000,000) was subject to the provisions of the Deposite law. Three instalments have been deposited with the States. The fourth amounting to \$9,367,214 remains for the fourth deposite, to be made on the 11th October. The reserved \$5,000,000 has been augmented to the sum of \$6,670,137, of which returns were subsequently received.

The receipts of the first six months of this year were—

Customs	\$7,234,351
Lands	5,308,731
Miscellaneous	512,263

These sums added to \$650,000 remaining subject to draft in the hands of collectors and receivers make receipts for the half year \$13,187,162. The extension, more or less, of duty bonds, will depend upon to be brought before Congress. If arranged as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, the amount receivable up to the 31st December will be about \$7,000,000. If postponed to another year, the amount will be not more than \$4,500,000.—The whole estimated receipts of the year, including the balance due in January, will therefore vary, according to the legislation of Congress on these bonds between \$23,500,000 and \$26,800,000.

The ascertained expenditures for the half year are \$16,733,834. The estimates for the next are \$15,000,000. Total \$32,733,834 subject to an increase for all appropriations made during the present session. The deficiency in the Treasury, at the close of the year, will therefore be, at least, \$5,876,565, exhausting all the receipts and the whole reserved fund. On the 30th of August, the Treasurer reported the amount of money in the Treasury at \$14,596,311, of which there were subject to drafts only \$8,928,072, less than the actual amount necessary to make the last deposite with the States. To meet deficiencies, if this instalment is made good, to keep up the action of the mint according to law, to keep up the action of the mint according to law, to have a reserved fund for contingencies, and meet the expected calls on the public service, the Secretary estimates that Congress will have to supply \$30,000,000.

Still the amount actually belonging to the Government, deposited or ordered to be deposited with the States, with the available means, exceeds \$41,500,000. The next topic in the Secretary's report, is the postponement of the payment of Custom House Bonds. He states the course taken by the executive and department, in allowing conditional delay in the payment of these bonds until after the meeting of Congress. The terms have been frequently published and are allowed to be as liberal as could be expected in justice to the public service. The amount deferred already reaches \$3,500,000, and will probably before the 1st October be \$4,000,000. The difficulty is expected in liquidating these, whenever peremptory payment is required. The amount of bonds put in suit is about \$1,000,000. The Secretary on a review of the case, thinks Congress might authorize an extension of six months from the original time of payment, which would diminish the receipts of this year, but increase receipts of the next by the fuller payments which merit.

The next topic is the transfer of the October instalment due under the Deposite law. Some of the objections are reconciled. The Secretary suggests that this amount instead of being deposited should be applied to the public service, leaving to the future disposition of Congress whether that deposite shall be completed, and how.

The fourth head, relates to the means of raising immediate means, for public use.—The preceding suggestion all contemplating delay.—The issue of Treasury notes is recommended—one class to be issued immediately, not bearing interest, and made receivable for public dues—another class to be contingently issued, by the President, if unexpectedly needed in the recess of Congress, bearing 6 per cent. interest.—These are not to be receivable for public dues until the resources of the Treasury authorize their redemption. They would of course, as an investment command specie.

The 5th topic, is the important one of keeping the public money hereafter. This part is of too minute interest to be abstracted. I shall send you the whole of it by to-morrow's mail (to say it is difficult to get a copy not in use by the papers.) The Secretary recommends neatly the plans suggested in the President's message, accompanied by details explanatory of its working, which will be interesting to your readers. The plan appears to be maturely considered, and so far from increasing executive patronage, is drawn up with a view to divest the executive as far as possible of all control of which he can constitutionally be deprived.

The Secretary next passes to the "settlement with the former deposite banks. It seems that there are ones which did not suspend, and four of the old six in all. The number employed at the time of suspension was 83. Ten or eleven have paid up all they have an aggregate of deposite less than \$700,000. All the rest owe the government an aggregate of \$12,418,941.

The Secretary gives a very favorable account of the conduct and condition of the Deposite Banks during the time of suspension, and of their policy in adjusting the government balances since. Since the 1st of May they have reduced their discounts \$20,388,778, 000,000, and have paid of Government Deposites \$18,636,316. The banks in general have been called upon and have given additional security and manifested no apprehensions of ultimate loss. The Secretary approves the Banks have been handed over to the Treasury Solicitor for suit, and preparations are making to take the same step in other cases. A suggestion is made, that Government should hasten the resumption of specie payment, by requiring deposite banks that do not interest on all sums retained.

The sort of money receivable for public dues, occupies the next head of the report at great length.—The Secretary computes that he requires to make all the payments required for the Government services, and that not more than \$110,000,000, being about thirty millions beyond the present supply in the circulating medium in this country. But half the amount we possess in the vaults of the Banks, and not active currencies, are subject to be produced by the action of the Federal Government. Paper will always be General Government in his judgment "unauthorized" to deprive the States of any of the advantages, real or supposed, of making it, or interfere with it in any other way than by enforcing constitutional prohibitions against the emission of bills of credit, and preventing the sound States rights' view of the reports to deny Congress the Constitutional power of regulating exchanges on operations of trade which belongs to private enterprise, and beyond the constitutional powers, as beyond the wisdom of the Federal authority to adjust.

The Treasury suggestions are two fold. Congress may safely allow the notes of solvent local Banks to be taken when they are due the Bank, equivalent to specie by being immediately converted into specie, and paid out to the public creditor within a definite period. The other is that to preserve the advantages of facility in transfer of exchange, &c., claimed for paper currency. Congress may authorize the issue of certificates without interest on specific accumulations of specie in the Treasury. Mint certificates on deposite of bullion, might be made to possess the same character. The remainder of this part of the report consists of suggestions for State practice, in rendering bank paper sound and equitable as a currency.

The last head, entitled "Miscellaneous" though possessing general interest as giving the views of an able and industrious financier on the causes of the present state of things, require no immediate abstract. It may be usefully re-published entire, at your leisure. It concludes with a cautionary remark upon the limited power of the Federal Government, over these subjects. That power, the Secretary thinks chiefly confined to the discounting of the issue of small bills—and any bills not immediately convertible and speedily converted into specie—in the encouraging for all small payments and ordinary transactions of a metallic currency. Every thing else, not included in such improvements of practice as are previously suggested in the report, he considers to belong to the State Governments only or to individual commercial enterprise.

Twenty-Fifth Congress. FIRST SESSION. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, September 29, 1837. [CONCLUDED.] DEPOSITE LAW.

The House then took up the "bill to postpone the fourth instalment of deposites with the States." The question pending was the motion of Mr. Pickens to reconsider the vote by which it had been ordered to a third reading last night.

Mr. Pickens said it was not his desire to occupy the attention of the House for any length of time, for he was perfectly certain that its patience must be exhausted by the discussion that had already taken place. He wished first to inquire of the Chair whether he was authorized to discuss the merits of his amendment and the bill?

The Chair replied that upon a motion to reconsider the whole merits of the subject were open. No amendment being pending, of course its discussion would not be strictly within the rules, but the whole merits of the bill were open.

[EVENING SESSION.]

The House resumed the consideration of the motion submitted by Mr. Pickens, on yesterday fourth instalment of the deposite with the States. Mr. Cambreleng thought the House would agree with him when he said there had been sufficient discussion on this subject. For his part, he was most anxious for a short session, as were many others. With that view, he now proposed to the House that the question be taken on the subject before it. He believed it was the general desire of all parties that the previous question should be demanded. He, therefore, called for it, but he had no objection to a call of the House, if it was required.

At the suggestion of several members, Mr. C. also made the latter motion; which prevailing, the Clerk proceeded to call the roll, and 215 members having answered to their names, Mr. Muldenburg moved that all further proceedings in the call be dispensed with.

Mr. Cambreleng, with a view of affording the absent members time to resume their seats, moved that the yeas and nays be taken on that proposition; which being ordered, resulted as follows—yeas 123, nays 74.

So the motion prevailed. The previous question was then seconded without a division. Mr. Clark called for the yeas and nays on the main question; which being ordered, resulted—yeas 149, nays 81.

So the question to reconsider prevailed. Mr. Pickens then submitted his amendment to strike out of the bill, "until further provision by law," and insert, "until the first of January, 1839." In submitting this amendment, he would merely say that it was not his intention to debate it further, and he hoped and trusted that he might be enabled to take the vote, with as much further debate, because he was satisfied that the House must be exhausted and the subject thoroughly understood.

Mr. Adams then submitted the following as an amendment to the amendment: "And that the balances of public moneys due to the said deposite banks are hereby appropriated to the said payment, and no part of them shall be applied to any other payment whatever, said deposite banks cannot be recovered in time to enable Treasury to pay the whole of the said deposite with the States, hereby made payable on the first of January, 1839, then the instalment of debt from the late Bank of the United States for the stock in that institution held by the United States, payable in October, 1828, is hereby approved recovered from the said deposite banks, to complete the said payment of the fourth instalment of the deposite with the States."

The question was then taken on Mr. Adams' amendments, and decided in the negative—yeas 94, nays 136. Mr. Haynes renewed his amendment, stating that it was intended to avoid the conclusion first mentioned by him, that it would create a conditional charge upon the Treasury.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, then moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. Mr. Coles called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and were—yeas 101, nays 132. So the motion to lay on the table was decided in the negative.

Mr. Mason of Virginia then submitted the amendment which he had submitted in Committee of the Whole, the effect of which was a repeal of the deposite law of 1826, so far as related to the fourth instalment to be paid under that act, and addressed the House briefly in support of the amendment.

Mr. M. called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of his amendment, which were ordered. After some remarks by Mr. Reed, Mr. Robertson moved to commit the bill to a Committee of the Whole, with certain instructions, which he sent to the Chair, and called for the yeas and nays; but the House refused to order the same.

which was seconded; and the main motion being ordered, the bill was read a second and passed. On motion, The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

IN SENATE. SATURDAY, September 30, 1837.

Mr. Young presented a memorial from individuals relative to pre-emption of public lands which was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate resumed the consideration of a bill imposing certain duties on public depositories in certain cases. The question being on Mr. Bayard's amendment, the bill was postponed until the fourth instalment of deposite with the States, which was returned from the Committee with an amendment, was taken up; Mr. Wright stated that the Committee had examined the amendment and recommended its adoption.

The question being on concurring in the House in the amendment, Mr. Tipton asked for the yeas and nays, and being taken, the amendment prevailed—yeas 50, nays 2. Mr. Black offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Senate to cause a compilation of public documents to be made.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY, September 30, 1837. NATIONAL BANK.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of the morning, being the resolution reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, as follows: Resolved, That it is inexpedient to charter a national bank.

The question pending was the amendment of Mr. Wise, to add to the end thereof, "and being taken, the amendment prevailed." Mr. Black offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Senate to cause a compilation of public documents to be made.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The House then took up the joint resolution from the Senate fixing the adjournment of the present session of Congress on this day, the 9th inst.

Mr. Haynes moved to strike out Monday 9th, and insert Thursday the 12th. Mr. Glascock, after some preliminary remarks expressed himself in favor of the 12th; that did not prevail, he should prefer adjournment on the 9th. He hoped, however, the motion to postpone would be rejected.

Mr. Hamer adverted to the several resolutions on the Speaker's table, and considered that weeks would afford ample time for a discussion upon every one of them. The motion to postpone was then put, and agreed to; and the question recurring on the proposition to insert the 16th instead of the 9th, Mr. Smith asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and were—yeas 116, nays 103.

IN SENATE. MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1837. A message was received from the House of Representatives, stating the passage of a resolution fixing the day of adjournment of the 9th of October, with an amendment, in the concurrence of the Senate was asked.

Mr. Grundy asked the Senate to take into consideration the bill regulating the fees of the district attorneys in the renewal of mandamus bonds. No objection being made, the bill was taken up and read a second time. The bill is as follows: A Bill to regulate the fees of District Attorneys in certain cases.

Re it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon every application of a customhouse bond granted under the provisions of the Solicitor of the Treasury, the attorney shall be entitled to the sum of the fees to be paid by the person applying for such compensation whatever shall be made or allowed to any district attorney for his services under the extension of a customhouse bond.

Mr. Webster then proposed the following amendment, which he thought would cover the ground: Sec. 2. And that no suit shall be brought for the recovery of any bond, for the return of which provision is made by law, unless the party shall neglect to apply for such bond for more than twenty days after the making of such bond.

Mr. Buchanan thought the matter more deserving consideration, and moved to postpone until to-morrow; which motion was agreed to. Mr. Calhoun moved that the Senate should be notified of the passage of the bill, and that the resolution relative to the adjournment be amended by the House of Representatives to strike out the 9th and insert the 16th of October. Mr. Hubbard expressed his dissent from the amendment.

Mr. Grundy was for concurring with the amendment, and giving them to the House. Mr. Buchanan asked gentlemen to consider what might be the effect of sending back the resolution. We might then be kept until the 29th of October, or probably not adjourn until then, therefore, the Senate had better adjourn at once with the amendment. The question being taken on concurring in the amendment of the House, it was carried. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, October 3, 1837.

[Mr. Fletcher presented.] A memorial of the inhabitants of the Concord country of New Hampshire, against the annexation of Texas to the United States. A memorial of S. A. Chandler, and others, of Peacham, county of Caledonia, against the annexation of Texas. A remonstrance of one hundred and fifty women, of Berlin, county of Washington, Vermont, against the annexation of Texas to the United States. A remonstrance of Joseph Flag and others, inhabitants of Wheelock, Vermont, against the annexation of Texas. A remonstrance of ninety-two women, of Washington county, State of Vermont, against the annexation of Texas to the Union. A remonstrance of L. P. Parks, of

mont, and fifteen others, against the admission of Texas to the Union.

for the signature of the President by passage in both houses since the meeting of Congress, is the bill to postpone the payment of the 4th instalment of the deposit to the States until the first day of January, 1839.

ANOTHER DECISION AGAINST THE BANK.

It will be remembered that, immediately preceding the stoppage of the New York banks, Mr. Webster was invoked to open the campaign for the great balance-wheel of federalism, by a speech at Niblo's.

Resolved, That the prayer of the respective memorialists ought not to be granted. Mr. CLAY proposed to amend this resolution as follows: That it will be expedient to establish a Bank of the United States whenever it shall be manifest that a clear majority of the people of the United States desire such an institution.

On motion of Mr. TALLMADGE, it was amended thus: That in the opinion of this Senate a clear majority of the people of the United States are opposed to the establishment of a national bank, and that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petition.

In this posture of the question an animated debate arose, which will be given tomorrow, but the result is so decisive of the sense of the Senate regard to public opinion that it cannot but strike dumb for the future all who hitherto hoped for a bank as a part of the Government.

All the amendments were successively voted down. Mr. CLAY had but sixteen in his favor, Mr. TALLMADGE but three, when put as an independent proposition; and the original, reported by the Finance Committee, was carried by a majority of 31 to 13!

The democratic party have now only to guard against leaving an opening through which the great bank power may force its way into the Government through some concealed avenue.

It is idle to deny it, but the true issue is, National Bank or no national Bank! Disguise it as they may, keep it back as long as they please—waive it for the present session, as they will—the Whigs will never lose sight of their object. They will go for a National Bank, as soon as they think the people are ready for the measure.

These views," says the Watchman, "overlook the fact, that the gospel addresses as members of civil government, and requires of them in relations in which it finds them directly interfering with those relations, and commanding their disruption."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. The question, as to the duration of the present session of Congress will be decided in the H. of R. which body will concur with the Senate in the determination to adjourn on this day week.

two would not now be so bewildered; and yet the daily developments show us, as those of yesterday in the Senate, that we are but exchanging prisoners, and perhaps our force will not be much diminished.

For the Republican. INTEMPERANCE. To give a faithful outline of this vice, And the dire ills which from it rise, A Raphael's pencil would require.

When reason's steeper sleds a single ray, To show the horrors of his dreadful way, He for a moment stands aghast with fear.

From the Mobile Register of the 6th inst. REVIEW OF THE MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30th.

Our cotton market still continues accompanied with a further improvement in prices, amounting to 1d on almost all qualities, and in some particular instances rather more has been realized.

Extract of a letter to a mercantile house in this City, dated LIVERPOOL August 24th 1837.

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 next with a good pen in a convenient part of the town to supply all the Wetumpkas, and respectively who may have hogs to sell in this selling at customary rates.

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 Rawlingsville, Ala. which if not taken out before 30th December next will be sent to the General Post Office as dead Letters.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, ST. CLAIR COUNTY. TAKEN UP and posted by William Coleman, living in Coosa Valley, before P. H. Castleberry, Esq. a Sorrel Filly, three years old, with blaze face, four feet high—appraised \$25, July 27th, 1837, by Gray Sims and Thomas Johnson.

Crane, port of St. Marks, vice Ambrose Crane, resigned. Samuel C. White, Collector of the Customs, District of Folly Landing, Virginia, William Gillet, deceased.

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O'Neill, Michaux & Thomas, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WESTBALK GROCERS, MOBILE. Oct. 19, 1837.—3m.

Manual Labor Institute OF SOUTH ALABAMA. The collegiate year of this Institution on Wednesday, the 12th inst. During the last two days, the Board of Trustees were present at the examination, and much gratified by the proofs of diligence and proficiency afforded by the several classes.

Additional funds will be requisite; but, on the liberality of an enlightened public, and their just appreciation of the importance of the object, the Trustees will confidently rely for all that aid necessary to carry their plans into the fullest execution.

Of the early subscribers, between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars have been paid, and about that sum expended for lands and buildings. The Board cannot be induced to believe, that with intelligent there exists a doubt as to the faithful appropriation of every dollar, for the public good; they must, therefore, indulge the hope, and would urge their earnest request, that all the subscribers avail themselves earliest opportunity to settle, by cash, or note, with our Trustees, or General Agent.

The Stewards Hall has been discontinued; and the Executive Committee, and the senior Professor stand pledged to secure to the students comfortable accommodations.

It has been the undeviating purpose of the Trustees to assign Professorships, to gentlemen of high literary attainments, and unquestionable moral worth. In the prosecution of this purpose, they have unanimously elected HENRY TURTLE, A. M. to the Professorship of pure and mixed Mathematics.

With the instructors now in office, the Trustees and the public have been highly pleased, and cannot but regard their past zeal and fidelity as a pledge of future success.

WM. R. HINTON, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANT, MOBILE. Informs his friends and the Planters and Merchants generally, that he will continue the business, and he best references will be to those for whom he done business the last season. Oct. 3, 1837.—2m.

WHITE, HAGER & CO., 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 exchange for new at nine cents per lb. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

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

POETRY.

From the Charleston Patriot. After reading the annexed few lines as they are now arranged, the reader will commence again and read them alternately, that is, the first and then the second and fourth, together, and will quite reverse the sentiments, and which will be more acceptable, especially if it is by a man who may pass his life while freed from matrimonial chains; when he is governed by a wife. He's sure to suffer for his pains.

What tongue is able to declare, The feelings which in woman dwell. The worth that falls to woman's share, Can scarce be called perceptible.

In all the female race appear, Hypocrisy, deceit and pride. Truth, darling of a heart sincere, In woman never can reside.

They're always studying to employ Their time in vanity and prate; Their leisure hours in social joy To spend, is what all women hate.

Destruction like the men I say, Who make of woman their delight, Those who contempt to woman pay, Keep prudence always in their sight.

From the Knickerbocker. FRANCIS MITFORD.

We speak of Bummell's opinions of Canada—"Canada," said he, "is a mere incubus on the already bloated back of England. The profits derived from the trade of that colony scarcely defray the enormous expenses of her establishments. Nor is this the worst. The question of her boundaries will one day involve us in a most bloody and expensive war, demanded perhaps by national pride, but repugnant to our most vital interests; a war, too, with a nation of brothers, with whom we ought to have but one common view; that of peaceably extending our laws, language and commerce, over the most distant part of the globe. Should there be a war, whether England emerges from that contest vanquished or triumphant, the consequences must be equally fatal. Alienation of the present strong and growing friendship will result, which must tend, more or less, to restrict the extensive commerce between the two countries, to the great injury of Great Britain; for though the United States may easily obtain from other countries, the manufactures which she now obtains from us, at the first instance, a triflingly enhanced price, yet the grand staple article of cotton cannot be purchased anywhere so good, or on such advantageous terms, as in the United States. The necessity imposed by war on that country of procuring manufactured commodities elsewhere, would, no doubt continue in a great measure, by check, after peace. The best thing England can do with Canada, is to present her (with her own consent) to the United States, or to manumit her from all colonial trammels, and declare her independent. Thus, by enlisting the pride of the Canadians on the side of a separate government, she may perhaps succeed in preventing a junction between this colony and the United States; if, indeed, England can be said to have any real interest in the hindrance of such a junction. Fifty thousand men sent over to Canada, in case of war with the United States, at the expense of twenty-five millions, will not suffice to keep Canada from being overrun by her powerful neighbors; all military speculations on the subject, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Where is the mortal who has expatriated himself, without feeling a yearning after home! Home! magical word! bringing with it vivid recollections of the sweetest scenes of childhood, and those days of youth, when the mind, freed from care, bounds with joy at the slightest favorable event; Every man, in considering his home, looks only to the most pleasing events which occurred during his residence there, and is apt to consider all the disagreeable circumstances of his existence as receiving a still darker tinge from his stay abroad. Mitford was no exception to the general rule. He determined to return to London, at all hazards.

This resolve was confirmed by another motive. He had long loved ardently loved. The life of dissipation, and even of riot, which he had led, had not been able to efface the holy passion from his soul. There it burned, at once a safeguard to and a promoter of, other virtues. The fair Marguerite, was lovely, rich, and constant in her attachment to him. Neither the sneers of friends, nor the ill reports of enemies, were able to efface his image from her mind. Friendship may be dissolved; fortune may desert us; but woman's love blossoms in eternal spring, and only blooms the more, amid the wintry blasts of adversity.

A late correspondence apprized him that her hand and fortune awaited him; that her movements, and his, were determined. This determined him to the general rule. He determined to return to London, at all hazards.

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"But, my dear Sir," said Mitford, it will be necessary to have some security in hand, before you are aware that in matters of business, the wishes of my principal."

The stranger paused. He slowly drew forth his pocket-book, took out a post bill for a 1000 pounds, and handed it to Mitford.

How may not a man, by false sophistry, tame his mind to the commission of a torturous act! Honesty in many is like virtue in woman. The possibility of violating it must not for a moment enter the imagination. In either case, deliberation is destruction.

Mitford who would not for any consideration have omitted the payment of a debt of honor, on his character unto death, thus reasoned with himself: "I am on the point of marrying a fortune; why should I hesitate to appropriate this money to pay it? To be sure, I must endorse the note; but then the certainty of refunding the amount takes away any moral obliquity that might otherwise attach to the act."

Thus soliloquized Mitford; and, endorsing the note, he committed forgery.

A splendid party had assembled at Sidmouth, to celebrate a bridal festival. Lights Revelling and joy breathed throughout.

Mitford was there. The sanction of the hero was about to seal the happiness of our rapt bride, when suddenly three officers interposed, and seizing Mitford, conducted him to prison.

"The judge passed sentence of death," said Mrs. Minikin, the haberdasher's gentleman is to be hung for forgery. Let's go see him."

"My dear," said Mr. Minikin, "you know I never like them there sort of things. If it was to see no one tucked up."

"Oh, but my dear," said the gentle Mrs. Minikin, "it is not entertaining, I grant, to see them there rif-raff, which is usually hung; but this is a gentleman, only consider, said she, in her most endearing manner, 'how delightful to see a man of them there sh-flyers hung!'"

And the judge now turn to the dungeon which contained this ill-fated man. There, on a scanty supply of straw, a dim light glimmering through the bars of his cell, rendering the interior still more desolate, by revealing its wretchedness, lay Mitford—pale, emaciated, and bearing on his countenance the conviction, that the world and himself were now disjointed.

While these thoughts passed through his mind, scalding tears coursed down his cheeks, mistaking the straw on which he lay; not tears extracted by craven fear, but holy drops of penitence.

From this state of mind, he was soon awakened by the reverend clergyman, whose duty it was to prepare him for his approaching awful change. He whispered to him the hope of divine mercy, so unquenchable that the most heinous offences failed to suppress it; that it was true he must suffer a public punishment, at once as an example, and an earthly atonement for his crime; but the benign Savior of mankind had passed through signed spirit, as an offering for the sins of others, and in virtue of that offering, he must himself hope for forgiveness, and suffer with resignation.

The holy man left Mitford more collected in mind, and resolved to submit to his inevitable fate, with piety and courage.

The morning dawned. The fatal bell had struck; the scaffold had been erected; the gaping multitude, anxious for some horrid show to awaken their morbid sensibilities, clogged up in thousands every avenue to the sacrificial altar. Those whom the doom of the law had fixed that morning to be their last, stood upon the scaffold; but who had that day, gone to enjoy the luxury of seeing a gentleman hung, returned disappointed of half the show."

to adhere to them. The present world of politics, unlike the divine world to come, admits of no repentance. Once take your course, in evil, you must adhere to it, if you wish to preserve your reputation. To change for the better, is certain perdition. Thus because Sir Robert Peel advocated Catholic emancipation, which he had all his previous life opposed, every contumelious epithet that rancor could invent, was hurled at him by his old friends; while the advocates of that measure viewed his accession to their ranks, not merely with distrust, as but a late convert, but with jealousy, as tending to rob them of some portion of the merit of carrying it on the very point of their success.

And John Bull refused, from the hands of Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues, a greater measure of reform and re-entrenchment than even the original advocates held. Thus it is, that a man may reform, or become a useful member of society, if he will only amend; but a politician must look to nothing but consistency.

The fair Marguerite found no difficulty in gaining access to Sir Robert. Her beauty, her distress, her tale at once simple and affecting, conspired to move him. He laid her petition, and her woes at the foot of the throne. Majesty was pleased to find extenuating circumstances in Mitford's case, and a reprieve was granted to him.

The bitter draft of grief had been too much for the gentle Marguerite. Her faculties had been too nervously awakened. While her lover safety insured, she became a maniac, and the inmates of a mad-house.

Still further mercy awaited our hero. After some detention in prison, he was liberated, on condition that he should leave the kingdom, never to return.

Years had now elapsed. Mitford's error and his shame had alike been forgotten; and it was past of a new revolution awoke regenerated, to a sense of the wrongs endeavored to be inflicted on her by a Bourbon, whose family a million, and until Paris taught all the capitals of Europe how easily a large city could resist a well-appointed army, that a ray of light was shed upon his

The barriers of the Rue Richelieu had been erected by the people, and were furiously attacked by squadrons of infantry and cavalry. The Parisians, led by a most intrepid young man, evidently a foreigner, defended it to the very utmost. Three charges had been made, and successfully repulsed. A fourth threatened to carry the barriers. Some of the pickets were overthrown, and already had a few of the light cavalry penetrated with military, but numbers had given way. In this emergency, the gallant leader of the people, waving his tri-colored flag, sprang in front of the wavering multitude. His gestures, his exhortations, his successful repulse of the military; but he fell, fighting hand to hand and foot to foot with the leader of the hostile soldiery, and their bodies lay close together, in the sleep of death.

The strife of the three days past, honorable interment was awarded the fallen and patriotic youth. Among the latter was not forgotten the barriers of the Rue Richelieu. The papers on that Englishman was FRANCIS MITFORD.

To make fire and water proof Cement.—To half a pint of vinegar add the same quantity of milk, separate the curd, and mix the curd with the white of five eggs; beat it well together, and sift it into it a sufficient quantity of quick lime, to cover it to the consistency of a thick paste. Broken vessels, mended with this cement, never afterwards separate, for it resists the action both of fire and water.

Read Ladies! A discourse recently before the members of the American Institute, states, there is more silk annually consumed in the United States than all the wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, flaxseed, biscuit, potatoes and hopes which are exported will pay for by two millions of dollars? The annual consumption of silks amount to the enormous sum of seven millions, nine hundred and eighty three thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars. Here is a noble field for the exertions of our modern abstinence societies.

Relief for Cramp in the Stomach.—Warm water sweetened with molasses or coarse brown sugar, taken freely, will often remove cramp in the stomach when opium and other powerful medicines have failed. Yankee Farmer.

Fourth of July in Virginia.—We copy the following toast from the Winchester Republican: By Robert P. McKay.—The suspension of specie payments.—Hark! from the Banks an awful crash, Ye patriots hear the cry, For here's a note that calls for cash, But oh! it's all a lie!

A CURE FOR STAMMERING. If those addicted to stammering will learn to repeat the following, briskly, without making a blunder, they will no doubt receive benefit: Now go in a trot:—"Theophilus Thistle, the thistle sifter, sifted a sieve full of unsifted thistles; and if Theophilus Thistle, the thistle sifter, sifted a sieve full of unsifted thistles, where is the sieve full of sifted thistles? That Theophilus Thistle, the thistle sifter, sifted."

Cropping.—Lynch Law.—A Mr. Stanley, of Jackson, (Mis.) was lately dragged out of his bed in the night, and had both of his ears cut off, besides suffering divers other corporeal outrages! Is that a government of civil law, where such flagrant crimes are perpetrated, or are presses governed by moral law which can record them without denunciation?—Public Ledger.

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.—6c.

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 hundred 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 apprehending the same, so that I can get him will be liberally rewarded. ABEL HAGERTY. Oct. 5, 1837.—3c.

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. Connel G. John 2 McCampbell B. Wm. & Son. Connel B. Wm. 2 McCampbell A. L. Denham C. A. 2 Pearson Thomas Givens L. E. Mess. & Co. Sheppard T. T. Esq. Gray Robt. 2 Wewner L. H. J. McInturf John 2 Wesson Wm. Oct 5, 1837—3c. 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 offer their services to the Merchants and Planters generally. They are now prepared for the STORAGE OF COTTON and MERCHANDISE of all descriptions; and assure those who may favor them with their business, that the greatest possible care and despatch will be observed in the forwarding of Goods and Shipment of Cotton. The undersigned hope that by industry and proper attention to merit a liberal share of public patronage. F. WILSON & CO. Wetumpka, September 18, 1837.—3c.

Wedowee Sale of Town Lots. WILL be sold in the town of Wedowee, Randolph county, Alabama, on Monday the 30th day of October next, the unsold lots in said town; terms as follows: one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in six months, one month, and one fourth in eighteen months, the purchaser failing to pay either instalment within three months from the time it falls due to forfeit the lot and all that may be paid thereon. Wedowee and many of the lots to be sold are as good business locations for private families. There is also at distance an excellent saw mill within a small distance in complete operation. Persons wishing well to attend, as Wedowee is probably as beautiful a situation as any village in the upper country, sale to continue from day to day until all the lots are sold. By order of the commissioners court of said county. JEFFERSON FALKNER, Co. Cl'k. Sept. 1, 1837.—8c.

The Jacksonville Republican will please publish the above until day of sale and forward their account to Jefferson Falkner.

FACTORY YARN. THE undersigned has just received on consignment from the manufacturing Company, Athens, Georgia a quantity of Spun Cotton No. 5 to 12. Also one thousand yards of stout shirting, which will be sold for cash on commission at reduced prices. J. D. HOKE, Sept. 21, 1837.—4c.

DR. C. J. CLARK. HAVING permanently located himself at Jacksonville, respectfully offers 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 except when professionally absent. JACKSONVILLE, September 7th, 1837.

NOTICE. THE business of S. Thompson & Co. having all persons indebted to them in this place, forward immediately and make settlement either by payment of note, to A. G. Hamilton, the authorized Agent, who may generally be found at Esq. Haynes' Tavern. Oct. 12, 1837.—6c.

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 Kirk, Kirk, Adm'r of the estate of Natus 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 before the Judge of the County Court, at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, and County aforesaid 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, Cl'k. C.C. Oct. 1837.—6c.—\$7 00

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on the 1st day of September, 1837, which, if not taken out before the 1st day of December next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Akin Thomas 2 Livingston James Allen G. B. 2 Loftus Miss James Allen John 2 Longnecker Samuel Allen Wm. K. 2 Lowrey James Anderson Mrs. Mary Ann 2 Do. Samuel H. Andrews Terrell 2 McCaillin Rev. Atchley Joshua 2 McCampbell J. Baird & Williams 2 Do. W. B. Bagby George W. 2 McCarty John Bankston L. 2 McCaskell Coy. Beckhan Jesse 2 Do. George Berrier Mrs. Cynthia 2 Do. Reuben Birch Hiram 2 McCasland Eng. Black James R. 2 McCreel Jesse Blair Miss Jane 2 McPherson Lewis Boatman George W. 2 Miller David Boyd John 2 Moore Hon. Galt Boyd Miss Charlotte 2 Do. John Bradon William 2 Mulwell Sidney Brooks Miss Elvira 2 Nimon Lewis Brown Enoch 2 Norton Sterling Do. Jacob 2 O. Do. John 2 Owings Mabel Caldwell Thomas W. 2 Do. James Camp V. 2 Palmer Russell Callen James A. 2 Payne Samuel Campbell Wm. D. 2 Pettit John Carter Thomas 2 Pettit Joshua Caskey Thomas 2 Do. John Casby James 2 Do. John Chambers James L. 2 Pitts Caleb Clawson John M. 2 Phillips Wm. Cleveland Albert 2 Potillo George Coats Robert 2 Powers Miss Do. William 2 Pruitt Joseph Cobb Mrs. Lucy 2 Do. Robert Cochran John 3 Cochrane John 3 Conger J. L. V. 3 Cook Wiley 3 Copeland & Lane 2 Couch George 2 Cresson Thomas B. 2 Do. Thomas B. 2 Davis Miss Mary 2 Roper John D. 2 Deffrese William 2 Sales Archibald Deveny, Robt. & 2 Sadler Thomas Hiram Hix & George 2 Scipper James R. Lantz 2 Sellers Jacob C. Elgin Abner 2 Seiber Philip and Estel Esq. 2 & Robt. C. Litch Estes Joel 2 Simmons W. M. Evens Wm. P. 2 Skipper John Gaines Wm. F. 2 Smith Milo Garrett Phineas 2 Do. Daniel Griffith Benjamin 2 Do. John Grubbs Wiley 2 Do. Lewis Gurley Daniel 2 Spencer Thomas Hair John H. 2 Standfield George H. 2 Striplin Benj. O. Hallum Miss Margaret 2 James Maxwell Hamilton James C. 2 Taylor William Harris John C. 2 Samuel Mayfield Hendrix Moses 2 Templeton William Hill J. H. 2 Tingle Solomon Turney John 2 Turney Mathew Hogsett Charles 2 Do. Miss Julia Hollingsworth Henry 2 Do. Miss Julia Houston Josiah 2 Do. Miss Julia Howell Levi 2 Upshaw Allen Hudson Albert G. 2 Veach Jesse Hughs Gabriel 2 Waldrop A. D. Hutcherson William 2 Walker Mrs. Elizabeth I. J. 2 Wain J. B. Igon James E. 2 Welch Reuben Ingram Martin 2 Welch Samuel Johnson James M. 2 White Benjamin Jones Mrs. Elizabeth 2 White Aaron Do. John 2 Wilkinson James A. Kear Wm. C. 2 Do. James Knight Jackson 2 Do. Mrs. Frances Lantrip John D. 2 Wilson Joseph Lawson Reuben 2 Do. William Leatherwood Zachariah 2 Wolfe Lewis Likens Rev. J. G. 2 Wood Tyler D. S. Thomas 2 Wood Tyler Limming Levi 2 Wyly Isaac Oct. 5, 1837.—3c. J. D. HOKE, P. M.

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

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

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 who can spell and read tolerably well, will be received on more advantageous terms than usual in other trades.

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

Notice. THE fall Session of the Jacksonville Court, any will commence on the first Monday of September. August 31, 1831.—2c.

