

SEPTEMBER

to with his brave Roman legions were transmitted to Africa, and soon compelled the haughty Carthaginian to retire from the fair plains of Campania to defend his home and firesides.

EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA. From a long report in the Philadelphia papers, we learn that the annual expense of primary schools is five hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars, and this year, exceeds by the State, and the other by taxation.

EDUCATION OF DAUGHTERS. Since there is a season when the youthful must cease to be young, and the beautiful to gracefully, to learn how to grow old.

BEGIN RIGHT. I know a man who is very rich now, though he was very poor when he was a boy. He said his father taught him never to play till all his work for the day was finished.

PREVENTION OF STEAM BOAT BOILERS FROM EXPLOSION. Dr. Whitehead, Professor of Chemistry, and formerly of Oxford University, writes to the editors of the National Intelligencer, that it is a mistaken notion that the upper part of the boiler does not decompose the water, and thus produce hydrogen gas.

THRILLING INCIDENT.—The packet ship Washington, which recently arrived from Calcutta, had on board one of the largest Anacondas ever imported into this country.

view of gratifying the curiosity of one of the Custom House officers, the captain proceeded with him into the hold of the vessel, in which the reptile was incarcerated.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES. One of the most remarkable precipices is a Table Mountain in South Carolina. It is three thousand feet high, and stands on the perpendicular elevation.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. From the Knickerbocker Magazine. "What a mass of Representatives there are here! What singular samples of our country! Here sits a Tennessean, and loes, and nurtured in the forest—as intains as the cote is with Broadway—

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES. The movement commenced in Lower Canada is rapidly extending to the other British colonies. Upper Canada, the next most populous province in which the popular passion is already nearly or quite a majority, responds with a loud, firm, and encouraging voice.

Plumbago.—It was lately stated in the English papers, that the celebrated Mine of Plumbago or Black Lead, at Barrowdale, in England, was exhausted, and that no other source of obtaining this useful material was known.

was indeed in a fairy land, where the very forest danced in golden robes, responding to the setting sun, as the state of fabled Memnon gave for this well coming notes as the ray of the morning played upon the summit.

PULASKI. No useless coffin enclosed his breast Nor in sheet nor in shroud we bound him; But helay—like a warrior taking his rest, His martial cloak wrapt around him.

From the Boston Atlas. The increase of the population of British North America is stated to have been between the year 1824 and '37 from 874,000 to 1,750,000 souls.

FROM FLORIDA.—SAVANNAH, Aug 12. den, Capt. Mills.—By the steamer Camerac, we are indebted to our correspondent for the following information.

this Plumbago presented to him by the late Judge Johnson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, said, "it is of very fine quantity, and appears well adapted both for crayons and pots."

The Neptune.—All are not aware (says the N. Y. Star of the 28th ult.) that there is at this time on the stocks, and within a fortnight of being launched, a magnificent steam ship, building at the expense of the citizens of Charleston, S. C.

Among the strange and unaccountable conversions of the day, is the conversion of Dr. Cooper, of S. Carolina. In a published recently in a Philadelphia paper, this quondam opponent of the U. S. Bank, yields all his former "constitutional principles" on the subject, to the supposed interests of the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania.

A Coroner's Jury at Hull, England, has returned a verdict of manslaughter against the Engineer of a Steam Boat, the explosion of which had caused much injury.

FROM LIBERIA.—By the arrival at London we have the Liberia Herald to the long account of the "White Plains" Massacre at Millsburg, signed by Mr. Seyre.

Slave Trade.—We have been informed that Pedro Blanco, alone, has exported last six months!! and that he has recently received advice from the Havana, of the safe arrival of one of his brigs, the cargo of which sold for \$250,000,000!!

Runners sent to Fort Mellon, assigning as a reason for their departure, that they were to start as the fourth came back.

PORT KING, (E. I.) The runners from the Club made their appearance yesterday, and stated that they expected "my talk" to them, immediately to come in, to the scattered portions of chiefs—none of them appear to be that they will be here soon.

Among the strange and unaccountable conversions of the day, is the conversion of Dr. Cooper, of S. Carolina. In a published recently in a Philadelphia paper, this quondam opponent of the U. S. Bank, yields all his former "constitutional principles" on the subject, to the supposed interests of the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania.

A RENEGADE.—The notorious Cooper, of S. Carolina college has published a letter in which he acknowledges after having been all his life opposed to the Bank, he is now in favor of such a institution. "This is prima facie evidence that the bank is a bad institution; Dr. Cooper such a thorough-going wronghead, that favor of any measure is indicative of being intrinsically mischievous. He is a foreigner, who, for the last forty years, has been a Jacobean practitioner, an ardent in principle, and a patent democrat.

FROM FLORIDA.—SAVANNAH, Aug 12. den, Capt. Mills.—By the steamer Camerac, we are indebted to our correspondent for the following information.

world teems with... love, while millions are kneeling at the feet of liberty and vowing eternal fidelity...

THE REPUBLICAN

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. SEPTEMBER 7, 1837.

Having been absent from the office five days... our last publication, we must ask the indulgence of our readers for any defects in the present number of our paper.

Post Office has been established at Cedar... Cherokee County, and Henry L. Smith, appointed Post-Master.

The Post Master General has authorized the... to be carried once a week, from this place to... in Randolph County, until the regular mail twice a week shall commence, on the 1st day, 1838.

FOR GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

Table with columns for names (e.g., Bugby, Oliver) and numbers, listing candidates for Governor of Alabama.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Table listing names of legislators and their districts.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Table listing names of representatives and their districts.

Clarke—Carney. Morgan—McClanahan, Slaughter and Davis. Lauderdale—Boston, Carmack, Sheffield and Simmons.

It appears by the following returns, that Mr. Lyon is elected to Congress over Mr. Baylor by a majority of forty-five votes.

Table showing election results for Congress, listing candidates like Lyon, Baylor, and their respective vote counts.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Table showing election results for Congress, listing candidates like Lawler, Ellis, and their respective vote counts.

COTTON.

CHARLESTON, August 16. The transactions in Cotton since our last review have been very small, and at a slight reduction in our rates for all kinds, except very choice, which still brings 12 cents.

AUGUSTA MARKET, AUGUST 18.

COTTON.—Since Thursday last there has been an active inquiry for Cotton in the market, particularly for the fine descriptions, which have met with ready sale at improving prices.

The New York American of Thursday, alluding to the large amount of specie exported by the packets of the 1st inst. \$1,175,000, says.

Notwithstanding this large export, the price of specie is falling, or rather, that of paper is rising; and when the new crop shall come in, and business revive somewhat, a return by the banks to specie payment will be comparatively easy.

COTTON.—There is almost none of this article in our market at present. The whole nearly of what has come to the city for the last two months, has been purchased before or soon after its arrival as a circulating medium.

JUDGE WHITES LETTER.

The following letter from Judge White we publish with pleasure as we conceive the views set forth to be politically orthodox, and also as it confirms the assertion which we made some weeks since that Judge White must be a good Van Ruren man, or in other words most of necessity act with the Republican party in the next congress.

was received by the mail which arrived here on yesterday, and with pleasure I send you an immediate answer.

Your recollection of the contents of my letter to Mr. KINGANON is correct. I then stated—and yet believe, CONGRESS HAS NOT THE POWER TO CHARTER A BANK, conferring upon it the power to do business within the limits of any of the States.

Should a National Bank at any time be found indispensable necessary, I have heretofore said, and yet believe, Congress has the power to charter one to do business in the District of Columbia, and that they could authorize such bank to connect itself with one or more banks in each state, with the consent of the respective states, and that through such a district bank, thus connected with State Banks every desirable object, towards keeping a sound and uniform currency, and receiving, safely keeping, and conveniently disbursing the Public Money, could be as certainly attained, as through a National Bank of the ordinary description.

I am very respectfully, Your obdt servt, H. L. WHITE.

The whig presses in the large cities have been clamoring for specie for exportation, for the purpose of paying debts abroad. Their friends on the other side tell them that they are altogether in the wrong, and that if they are disposed to pay their debts, they can do it without putting themselves to the trouble of exporting specie.

The Judges of the Circuit Court will adjourn as follows during the term of the Fall session. 1st Circuit, Judge Pickens, president. 2nd " " Harris " 3rd " " Mclutin " 4th " " Chapinan " 5th " " Sherbridge " 6th " " Crenshaw " 7th " " Coleman " 8th " " Picket " 9th " " Lane "

DR. C. J. CLARK,

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

China Ware.

I would respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies to a fine lot of China Ware, which I wish to sell VERY CHEAP, by the parcel, set or piece. Sept. 4th, 1837.—St.

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 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. Wedowee is situated in a well watered healthy country, and many of the lots to be sold are good business lots as any in the town, some beautiful situations for private families. There is also at this time an excellent saw mill within a small distance in complete operation. Persons wishing to obtain healthy and pleasant situations will do 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 are sold.

By order of the commissioners court of said county. JEFFERS FALKNER, Co. Clk. Sept. 1, 1837.

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

PRAYED FOR THE SUBSCRIBER

Living at Sylva, Ga., about the 10th August, TWO MULES, one a Horse Mule, a bright bay, and the other a yellow bay Mare Mule, both about three years old. Any information will be thankfully received by the subscriber. JOSHUA ODEN. September 7, 1837.—St.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

WILL stand the present Fall Season, one third of his time at Benj. Selman's place, one third at Jacksonville, and one third at the stable of the subscriber, 3 miles from Jacksonville; at six dollars the season, ten dollars the insurance; two dollars and fifty cents the single visit, paid when the service is rendered. It is thought unnecessary to say any thing further at this time respecting his pedigree, than that he was sired by Gen. Wade Hampton's Daredevil, and his dam a Façolet mare. JAMES WOOD. Sept. 7, 1837.—4i.

JOB PRINTING.

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

Menagerie & Circus UNITED.

JOSEPH E. M. HEBERT, & CO. RESPECTFULLY announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Jacksonville, and vicinity, that they have united their extensive

MENAGERIE AND EQUESTRIAN CIRCUS COMPANY

For this Season. And in offering them to the public for exhibition, are determined to give such a variety of entertainments as cannot fail to meet the approbation of all classes of community. To effect this, they have engaged some of the most talented and celebrated Equestrians and Gymnastic Performers; which together with their fine collection of

LIVING ANIMALS.

Will afford a rich and rare treat to the Naturalist and lover of Equestrian and Gymnastic Exercises. The Animals and Circus are both arranged under a LARGE AND SPACIOUS PAVILLION.

The Menagerie and Circus will be Exhibited together at Jacksonville, on Wednesday September 13, 1837 FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

This Splendid Exhibition requires the aid and services of 90 men and horses, to complete its operation. The Manager, in soliciting public patronage, respectfully states, that there will be nothing introduced in the performance, that can offend the ear of the most fastidious, but the whole will be conducted with the utmost order and decorum.

THE ANIMALS CONTAINED IN THE MENAGERIE.

Male Elephant Pizarro.



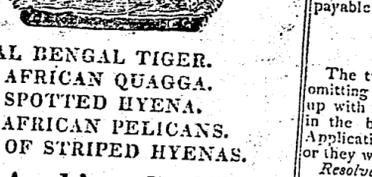
THE AFRICAN LION: The African Lioness and Leopard, confined in one cage.

Real African OSTRICH.



ROYAL BENGAL TIGER. THE AFRICAN QUAGGA. THE SPOTTED HYENA. THE AFRICAN PELICANS. PAIR OF STRIPED HYENAS.

The Arabian CAMEL, And her young one four months old.



ASIATIC JACKALL, MONKEYS, &c.

Doors open at 1 o'clock P. M. Admittance to the whole 50 cts.—Children & Servants half price. For particulars of the performance, see the large bills.

The above can be seen at Ashville, on Monday, September 4th—Bennettsville 5th, Turkeytown 6th, Lee's Store 7th, Gaylesville 8th, Jacob Whorton's 9th, Ladiga on Monday 11th, White Plains 12th. Aug. 31, 1837.—2t.

A few copies of GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE for sale at this office.

State of Alabama, St. Clair Co. Special Orphan's Court, July 22d, 1837.

At a Special Orphan's Court, began and held in and for St. Clair County, in the Town of Ashville, on the 22nd day of July, 1837—Present His Honor James Rogan, Presiding Judge. This day came into Court Amos Rodand, Adm'r. of the Estate of Andrew Smith, settlement. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Recorder, 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.

FINAL NOTICE.

BRANCH OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, July 25, 1837. THE following Resolutions were adopted this day by the President and Directors, for the government of this Bank—under the "Relief Law," passed June 1837.

Resolved, That in all applications for extension it must be stated in writing for whose benefit such extension is required. All persons indebted to this Bank wishing to take the extension according to the second section of said act, may make immediate application for that purpose.

Resolved, All individuals wishing to reduce the amount of their indebtedness to this Institution, can do so by instalments according to their ability; with the privilege of renewal not renewing past the first day of March next; at which time they may avail themselves of the benefit of the extension act, on a payment of twenty-five per cent, or, if they wish, can renew the same on such time as the Board of Directors may then determine.

Resolved, All debts in judgment must be arranged previous to the first day of September next, or they will be collected according to law. Resolved, All papers now under protest must be renewed or extended, within sixty days from this time, and, also, all paper falling due hereafter, thereafter, or the same will be collected without further indulgence.

Resolved, That the following be the form of the notes required in cases of extension: EXTENSION NOTE.

On or before the first day of 1837, I, _____ do hereby promise to pay to the Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama, at Montgomery or order, _____ dollars, with interest from date, for value received—under the second section of the act of June, 1837, negotiable and payable at said Bank. A. B. C. D. E. F.

The Directors will deem it their duty in all cases, should any doubt arise of the solvency of the paper offered, to require additional personal security, or a mortgage on real or personal estate; and likewise after an extension has been made, should it be thought necessary.

Resolved, That in all cases of Mortgage or Deed of Trust, the most satisfactory evidence of the value and title of property so mortgaged, will be required.

Resolved, That all notes taken under the extension act must be made payable during the months of March, April, May or June 1838, and the same months in the years 1839 and 1840.

Resolved, That business or transaction notes may be discounted, in payment of all debts now due, or which may fall due before the first day of March next, when it may be for the interest of this Bank, according to the provisions of the twentieth section of said act.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors will commence the discount of One Million of Dollars, to individuals not indebted to the Bank, and free from protest, in sums not exceeding two thousand dollars, at an interest of 7 per cent, per annum. The parties applying to give notes payable in one, two and three years, with at least two good and sufficient securities, and a mortgage on real or personal estate, if desired by the parties so applying, or required by the Board of Directors.

The form of the note offered for discount, to be as follows: Application for _____ County, _____ dollars. On or before the 26th day of July, 18 _____ we promise to pay to the Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama, at Montgomery or order _____ Dollars, for value received, under the twenty-first section of the act of June, 1837, negotiable and payable at said Bank. A. B. C. D. E. F.

The two other notes to be of the same form, omitting the caption. The caption to be filled up with the amount applied for, and the amount in the body of the several notes to be left blank. Application must be made previous to 1st October, or they will not be considered.

Resolved, That the resolutions heretofore adopted, contravening in any way the foregoing resolutions, be and the same are hereby repealed. By order of the Board, JNO. WHITING, Cashier. Aug. 24, 1837.

The Wetumpka Sentinel, and the papers at Greenville, Hayneville, Talladega, and Jacksonville will publish the above three times and forward their accounts to the Cashier for settlement.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of James Q. Casey deceased, late of DeKalb County, Alabama, are requested to present their demands within the time prescribed by law, duly proven, or they will thereafter be barred. And all those indebted to the same, are requested to make payment. NOAH W. WARD, Adm'r. Aug. 17, 1837.—6t.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

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

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given, that I shall, at the next term of the Circuit Court for Benton County, to be holden on the second Monday in October next, avail myself of the benefit of the several Statutes made and provided for the relief of insolvent debtors. When and where all interested may attend. Aug. 24, 1837.—4t. R. MELSON.

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. BLANK DEEDS For sale at this Office.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY J. F. GRANT

Subscription rates: \$3.00 per annum in advance...

Terms of Advertising: 15 lines or less, \$1.00 per week...

In Addition: Virginia Tobacco, B. H. Segars, Bar Soap, Loaf Sugar, Powder, Shot & Lead, Indigo & Madder, Raisins & Almonds, Pepper, Spice & Grice, Sperm Candles, Window Glass, &c. &c.

WHITE WOODWARD & CO. Jacksonville, July 6, 1837.

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

Storage of Cotton: respectfully ask a share of public patronage...

BARGAINS: HOEVER wants bargains from this date...

PLANTERS FOR SALE: Undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract...

THE STATE OF ALABAMA: ST. CLAIR COUNTY TAKEN UP...

DR. C. J. CLARK: Having permanently located himself at Jacksonville...

LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL ROAD...

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

JOHN V. INGRAM: Administrator's Notice...

POETRY

YOU REMEMBER IT—DON'T YOU? BY H. BARTLY

You remember the time when I first sought your home When a smile, not a word, was the summons to come...

INEFFABLE CONTEMPT. Give me a demijohn of gall, A pen of cane-reed, slit with a broad-axe...

AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTION. BY MRS. ANN STEPHENS. The morning dawned on the unfortunate HALE's confinement...

her a chair. She sat down and was endeavoring to check the untimely tears when another advanced...

ing carried to the grave. Then one of them called to his boy and said, 'Go and see what is the matter with that fellow who is lying there...

They had not gone half a mile, when lo! just as they were crossing a gate, they saw a poor old man who greeted them full meekly and said...

order determine to do the homicide and they were ready to go...

And the smooth lines in gentle numbers flow. Yet his labor-muscle have subsided, and he might even have been napping when he wrote the succeeding harsh couplet...

From the Louisville Advertiser. MR. CLAYTON, 'the Columbus of the skies,' as he is appropriately termed, has handed us the following interesting account of his voyage from this city...

and buildings, etc., that as to the for the judge the best that

order determine to do the homicide and they were ready to go. In the town he sought straight up into a garret...

And the smooth lines in gentle numbers flow. Yet his labor-muscle have subsided, and he might even have been napping when he wrote the succeeding harsh couplet...

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Charles Chapman & Co.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1837.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

BY J. F. GRANT.
In advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the subscription received for less than one year. All advances are paid, unless at the expiration of a year, notice is given to the contrary. A failure to give notice at the expiration of a year, will be considered as an order for the next year.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines, \$2 00 for the first week, and 1 00 for each continuation. Advertisements 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.

Arrivals. We have just received for sale the following articles:
Domesticks, Virginia Tobacco,
Do. B. H. Segars,
Linens, Bar Soap,
Clothing, Loaf Sugar,
Socks, Powder, Shot & Lead,
Mixtures, Indigo & Madder,
Raisins, Raisins & Almonds,
Pepper, Spice & Ginger,
Gingham, Sperm Candles,
Assorted Window Glass, &c. &c.
In and examine our Stock, as it is now complete. Our prices shall be as low as any.

WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.
Jacksonville, July 6, 1837.—tf.

TON & FORWARDING
BARBHOUSE.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the **House in East Wetumpka**, and lately conducted by T. W. Fleming & Co. and are now prepared to receive and forward orders to Merchants and Planters in the inland and also for the
Storage of Cotton.
Respectfully ask a share of public patronage and pledge themselves to spare no exertions for satisfaction.
J. N. LIGHTNER,
WM. MILLER.
B. Liberal advances made on Cotton with them, or on Merchandise on Consignment.
June 29, 1837.—6m

BARGAINS.
DOEVER wants bargains from this date may bring the cash, and get them at the 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 endorsers.
J. D. WILLIAMS,
Wetumpka, July 31, 1837.
The papers in Talladega & Jacksonville, will be above until ordered to stop.

PLAND
FOR SALE.
Undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract of land containing three hundred and thirty acres, lying immediately adjoining White Benton County. The land is fertile, well watered, and has forty-five or fifty acres cleared and planted. There is also on the place a dwelling, a mill and a cotton gin. Any person desiring to purchase, will call on the undersigned whom they can learn the terms, &c.
J. M. NEAL,
July 30, 1837.—tf.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
St. Clair County.
TAKEN UP and posted by William Coleman, Sheriff, in Coosa Valley, before P. H. Castleberry, Esq., a Sorel, Filly, three years and four months, four feet high, appraised to \$275, 1837, by Gray Sims and Thomas J. Hooper, Clerk, c. c.
17, 1837.—3t.

DR. C. J. CLARE,
Having permanently located himself at Jacksonville, respectfully tenders his services in the various branches of his profession to the citizens of the adjoining counties. His office is at the west side of the square, at which or Col. J. W. Iversen he may always be found, when professionally absent.
JACKSONVILLE, September 7th, 1837.—5t.

LABORERS WANTED ON
THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL.
The usual wages of the country will be paid, and the Company will make payments every day. The hands will be recruited and sent to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, at Jacksonville.

D. H. BINGHAM,
Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.
The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above notice, and forward their account to this Office.
August 17, 1837.—4t.

Administrator's Notice.
Persons are hereby notified, that the estate of John V. Ingram has been this day insolvent, to the honorable the orphan's court of Benton County. All persons having claims present them for adjustment according to the provisions of the statute in such case provided.
JOSEPH BROWN,
Adm'r of John V. Ingram dec'd.
August 17, 1837.—4t.

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

POETRY.

YOU REMEMBER IT—DONT YOU?
BY H. BRAY.

You remember the time when I first sought your home,
When a smile not a word, was the summons to come,
When you called me a friend till you found with surprise,
That our friendship turned out to be love in disguise.

You remember it—don't you?
You will think of it—won't you?
Long after the present fades into the past,
You will think of it—won't you?

You remember the grief that grew lighter when shared,
With the bliss you remember, could ought be compared?
You remember how fond was my earliest vow,
Not louder than that which I breathe to thee now.

You remember it—don't you?
You will think of it—won't you?
Long after the present fades into the past,
You will think of it—won't you?

INEFFABLE CONTEMPT.

Give me a demijohn of gall,
A pen of cane-reed, slit with a broad-axe,
And vigorous nerves as tough as cobbler's wax;
Let me be starved, and poor and meanly clad,
Encircle me with duns to make me mad;
Cuddle my skull-pit with the fume of brandy,
Then let me write how much I hate a dandy.

Ye mincing, smooth-faced nasty things,
With corsets laced as tight as fiddle-strings,
Choked as a toad, and supple as a cat,
About the waist, D sharp, and pate B flat;
Ye cringing, supercilious slaves,
Ye lizard-looking, brainless, heartless knaves
Ye self-complacent, with catfish gills,
Ye scoundrels, go and pay your Tailors bills.

AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY MRS. ANN STEPHENS.

The morning dawned on the unfortunate HALE's confinement just as he had committed to paper and secured the information he had ventured his life to obtain. He knew that he gazed on the blessed sunlight for the last time forever. He felt that in a few hours, a portion of the beautiful earth now spread out so gloriously would be lying a cold mass on his bosom. He knew this, and his heart cramped like a diseased thing within him. He thought of his parents in their bereaved loneliness; of his betrothed in her broken-hearted grief; of his betrothed in her broken-hearted grief, and again it expanded with sorrowing tenderness. He was as brave a man as ever confronted death; still he felt a fearful thing to yield up life in his young hopes, to enter into the unknown boundlessness of eternity, with a few hours preparation. He asked for the company of a clergyman, but none came; for a bible, but none was procured. He knelt down in his last prayer, and the out-pouring of his soul was broken in upon by those who came to conduct him to the gallows-tree. He went forward to his execution, not seeking man's applause on the very brink of eternity, by a false bravado against nature, rushing, with his proud soul cased in pride, up to the very presence of the Most High, over-coming nature's just fears, and challenging after ages to admire the boldness with which his ambitious soul could pass to the awful face of Jehovah. There was no such presumption in HALE's death. With a full and solemn sense of the awful event, he went to meet his fate as a Christian—a soldier. His soul was bowed in humility to God, and his last words were, "Oh, that I had more lives to offer up to my country."

It was a splendid scene, the dinner table of the English commander. From his own land of luxuriant china that covered it, loaded profusely with viands. British gold had purchased the tory farmer's cutlery, goblets sparkled with wine, like molten rubies or liquid amber, and brimmed to the lips of the gay young officers, who in their glittering uniforms, surrounded by song and wine, revelled on the brink of intoxication. Loud rose their voices of merriment in gleeful chorus, when a servant entered with information that a female had arrived at their camp with a flag of truce, and demanded an interview with Gen. Howe.

A haughty smile curled the Englishman's lip, as he addressed an Aid de-camp.
"What trick is this, think you? The rebels must be in extremities, indeed, when they send us a woman instead of ambassadors!"
The Aid-de-camp answered his general's smile and demanded of the servant if the lady were young or old.

"And pretty," asked a dozen voices at once.
"Rather pale—your honors."
"Young and interesting; our gallantry is bestirring itself!" exclaimed some of the voices, "general pray admit her."
"Silence, gentlemen, silence! the wine has made you noisy!" replied Gen. Howe, rising from his seat, and ordering the servant to admit the visitor immediately.

Most of the young officers were on their feet, and all eyes were turned to the entrance as Sarah Hale advanced—her deep mourning rendered well thrown back, and her white forehead, and eyes so touchingly sweet in their expression, even while resting on the form of him who had made her heart desolate. Not a word was spoken by the group that surrounded the dinner table; the merry smile was quenched on the warm lips of each individual as he looked on the beautiful majesty of her grief. Howe advanced with stately politeness to receive her, but she shrank from the approach, and with steady dignity, requested the body of Nathan Hale for christian burial.

Howe was evidently surprised at the nature of the petition, but courteously answered that it could not be granted. Capt. Hale having already been buried three days.
"Yet surely he might be disinterred!" persisted she, eagerly stepping forward—then seeing denial in his look, she added beseechingly, "you will not refuse his old parents a last look on the face of their son; if you are a father you cannot be so cruelly deaf to humanity."
"Are you the sister or the wife of the deceased, that you thus urgently ask for his remains?"
"Neither, oh, neither!" replied the tortured girl, pressing her hand over her eyes to hide the burst of tears the question had unlocked.
"A young officer—pitying her distress, handed

her a chair. She sat down and was endeavoring to check the untimely tears, when another advanced to her, and laid his hand on her shoulder, and, with a white neck, with the tip of his insistent finger, demanded, "If she was neither the sister nor the wife of the deceased, what else could she be unless it were a sweetheart, what insult do you wish to put on the body of the deceased?"

"I expected at least to be secure, but I find myself mistaken, I request an answer to my petition and liberty to withdraw."
Howe cast on the young impertinent a look of stern anger, then turning to Sarah, he said, with unfeeling man of the world, and difficult to contend against, so artfully does it charm away opposition.

"Young lady, I regret that it is not in my power to grant your request. The remains you seek cases, and must not be disturbed. I should be exceedingly happy to gratify you, but in this, as I have said, it is entirely out of my power."
Sarah was about to speak again, but with a bow of dismissal, he requested the young officer who had handed her the chair, to conduct her to the offered arm of her conductor, though much her trembling limbs needed support, and walked silently to the shore, but just as she was stepping over the hamlet of which the taverner had appeared, and as they went reeling along the way, they heard a cry, "Death shall be our lot!"

"They had not gone half a mile, when lo! just as they were crossing a gate, they saw a poor old man, who greeted them full meekly and said, 'God save you, Lords!'"
The president of these three rioters answered, "What! the goodly three, why art thou wrapped so closely to live in such great age?" Why dost thou old man look me in the visage, and said, "Be thy nor in village, even though I walked into the Indies, you would change his youth for my age; as God pleases. Death will not have my life, and on that ground, which is my mother's gate, I knock night and morning with my staff, crying, 'Dear mother, let me in!'—Lo! how I vanish flesh and blood. When shall my weary bones be still? For a hair's-breadth to wrap me in." But she will not let me speak. Yes, sirs, it is not courteous in trespass in word or deed; for it is said in holy writ, against a hoary head; therefore do no more harm to you in age, if that ye abide so long; and so God be with you ever! I must go my ways."

"Nay, old churl, by St. John thou partest not spakest right now of that traitor Death, that slays us, and believe me, thou shalt either tell where his accomplices to kill us young folk, thou false thief."
"Now, sirs," then quoth the old man, "if you truly wish to find Death, turn up this crooked way, for, by my faith, I left him in that grove behind me, and there he will stay; nothing hither, or right there shall ye meet him; and Christ that bought again mankind save and amend you!" Thus spake the old man; and away ran these three rioters till they came to the tree, under which he beheld they found well nigh eight bushels of fine gold florins. They were so glad of this sight, that they sought no longer after Death; but looking round them, they sat down on the hard roots of the tree, so eager were they to be near the precious hoard.

"Brethren," said the worst of the three, take heed what I shall say. Fortune hath given us this treasure to the end we may live all our lives in mirth and jollity. As it came lightly, let us spend it. Who would have thought," continued he, swearing a great oath, "that we should have met such luck to-day? If this gold could but be carried out of this grove home to my house, then were we in high felicity; but it may not be done by day, for men would say we were strong thieves, and hang us for possessing our own treasure; no; it must be carried by night, wisely and softly; therefore I am of opinion that we draw lots, and he who draws the lowest shall run to the town with blithe heart, and bring us bread and wine; while the other two shall subtly keep the treasure, and when it is night, we will take it by one assent where we may think best." Then he brought the lots in his hand, and bade them draw, and the lowest fell on the young one; and anon he went forth toward the town. Now, all as soon as he was departed, the rioter who speak before said thus unto his fellow—"Thou knowest well thou art my sworn brother; therefore will I tell thee thy profit. Our fellow is gone, and that full great store, which is to be shared among us three; but if I can shape it so; that it may be parted among us two; had I not done a friend's turn to thee?" The other answered, "I cannot think how that may be; he knows well that the gold is with us; say to him?" "Shall it be counsel then?" said the first; "If so; I will tell thee in few words how we can bring it about." And the other answered, "I plight thee my troth that I will not bewray thee." "Now," quoth the wicked hazarder, "thou knowest well that we are two, and two of us set down, that thou rise anon, and make as though thou playest with him, and while ye are struggling as in game, I will stab him through the side; and do thou do the same with thy dagger. And then, my dear friend, shall this gold be parted 'twixt thee and me; and so shall we be able to fulfil our desires, and play at dice at our own will."

Thus be these two hazarders agreed to slay the third, who, as he went along the road, kept rolling up and down in his heart the beauty of these bright and new florins. "Oh!" quoth he, "I might but have this treasure to myself alone! There would be no man under the heavens that should live so merry as I." And as the last he thought to slay his fellow; for the third found him living in such a wanton way, that he lasted to bring him to sorrow; therefore he made this hazarder to slay the third. Then one of them called to the boy and said, "Go and see if the third is dead; if he is, then report his name well to the gate, and I will give thee a good reward." "Sir," quoth the boy, "I have at two hours before you seen her. He was an old companion of yours; he was suddenly taken as he sat drinking on his bench, there came a croaking man, called Death, that killed all the people in the count; and with this he killed the third, and he had slain a thousand this pestilence had he not ere you come in his presence, methinks it were full necessary to beware of him, and to be ever-dame."

"By St. Mary," said the host of the tavern, "the child says truly for this fearful thing, hath slain this year, within village about a mile hence, both men, women, and children, so that I trow he has his habitation there. It were great wisdom to be well advised about him."
Then up-spoke one of the rioters and said, "Is such peril to meet with him? I vow that I will seek him by stile and street. Hearken, my boys, there are three of us; let each hold up his hand for his brother's death. Before night, we shall be slaying the terrible Death. Then these three having plighted their troths to live and die by each other, started up all drunk in their rage, and went to seek the hamlet of which the taverner had appeared; and as they went reeling along the way, they heard a cry, "Death shall be our lot!"

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ardier determine to do the homicide, and they repent. So he goes straightway into an orchard, and some poison to kill the rats, in his house, and there was also a polecat, that, as he said, slew his own vermin. The apothecary answered, "I thought in this world, though it be a matter of quantity, you shall swallow away, less than thou wilt go a mile, the poison is so strong and violent." Then this cursed man took out of his hand the poison in a box, and went into the street, and borrowed three large bottles, and he poured the poison into two of them, and he poured the rest into his own drink. And when he had done so, he had filled his great bottles with water, and he again to his fellows, "What feed is there to say even so, have they slain him, and that quickly? And when it was done, this spake the worst of these rioters.

"Now, let us sit and drink, and make us merry, and afterwards we will hide his body in the ground." And with these words he took the bottle where the poison was, and drank, and gave some to his fellow; and anon there came upon them an age-asson of poisoning, and they perished. Thus ended by these two homicides, and also their false companion; and thus did they find Death under the oak in the old grove.

From the Western Mirror and Lit. Gazette.
The following extracts from the *Gleaner*, a neat and spirited periodical published in Boston, will be read by some with surprise when they are told with how much pain the poor author sometimes succeeds in administering to their ease and pleasure. From some effusions we have read that the paper did not before occur that its editor, like ourselves, must sometimes have to bite his pen, scratch his head, and pummel his brains; to scintillate ideas as efficiently, brilliant to enlighten his readers. From his remarks, we must conclude that the ease of the writer is in an inverse proportion to that of the reader. Thus, Pope must have had extreme labor in producing the following lines—

"Sweet are the strains when zephyrs gently blow,
And the smooth lines in gentle numbers flow."
Yethis labor must have subsided, and he might even have been napping when he wrote the succeeding harsh couplet—

"But when rude gales lash the sounding shore,
The hoarse rough surge should like the torrent roar."
Following up this train of reasoning on the subject, we will hereafter exclaim in a different sense; with what a production that gives us extreme trouble to know what the writer means, or whether indeed his strain contained any definite ideas. But here is the extract to which we are calling attention—

AUTHORS.—"With what ease he writes!" said a young lady, as she laid down one of Washington Irving's volumes. "Straightway we made up our mind about the young lady did not know what she was talking about." "Halt!" said the other, "how easy it is to read his writings!—These findings we could not make a satisfactory reply without compromising our honesty, we fell to making a comparison in silence. The steamboat put its no easy points, and gives to the water trawler steady and rapid motion. It is true, she is tastefully painted and gilded; her cabins are pleasant, and her prow is decorated with specimens of the sculptor's art. But descend with the engineer to his fiery domain. Swelter there the burning pit. See the tremendous power of fire and water combined, until the strained and groaning boiler threatens to burst asunder and deluge the decks with the head fluid. You will perceive that, as, although a mild and pleasant damsel, has a confounded rough old father. Little dreamed the admirer of Irving how much agonizing toil was required to get that ease which she so much delighted in. Yet she was not in her error.—How many a publisher thus lightly estimates the labor of his weary author! How many a tradesman smiles at the 'trilling employments' of the man of genius! We have been glad enough to eat an oyster supper when we have heard the peasant draw an invidious comparison between himself and the poor wight living by the sweat of his brow," said he, "while you are trifling away your time with books and papers." Yes, see that pale and hungry being startled from his task by the sound of the mid-night bell. See how his fingers grasp the pen involuntarily, as he fears that his task will not be accomplished in time—a slave to men, and who mete out to him his starving pittance with an unwilling hand of an upper servant dealing cold pancakes and sausage ends to a beggar. See him place both hands upon his snapping bran as the fires of fancy dart from Apollo's mount upon his withering soul! Yes, how easy he writes!

From the Louisville Advertiser.
SERIAL VOYAGE FROM LOUISVILLE.
Mr. Clayton, "the Columbus of the skies," as he is appropriately termed, has handed us the following interesting account of his voyage from this city. Personal and we are pleased to hear that no accident of any kind occurred.

"I launched with my aerial bark into the atmosphere on Monday, July 31st, 1837, at ten minutes before seven o'clock, P. M. Immediately on my detaching the launching rope, the garden, the spectators—the fair and beautiful—were receding from my feet and giving place to a scene more extensive and diversified. The thousands of spectators who were on the outside, stopping up the entrances to the garden, and preventing a number of my friends from patronizing me, were whole city of Louisville and the adjoining town of Shippingport, Portland, New Albany, and Jeffersonville, the Ohio river for a great many miles, the steamboats, the surrounding fields and gardens, the green woods, the setting sun, the pure white and golden colored clouds in the west, and innumerable other objects, formed the delightful scene on which I had focused my eyes. A gentle breeze of wind wafted me due south. In a few minutes my balloon was completely inflated. At ten minutes after seven o'clock, P. M. the altitude I had then gained, I considered, was sufficiently great to render the ascension pleasing to the spectators; I was probably about a mile and a half from the earth, but I cannot be positive, as I had no barometer with me, mine having been broken by the carelessness of some spectators, a few minutes before I took my departure. Finding that it was moving at a very slow rate and in a direction I did not wish to pursue, I immediately determined not to remain up during the night, but to descend on some farm where I could procure assistance and stay till morning, and then proceed on my aerial voyage. After being up in the air forty-five minutes, I descended safely on the

Charles Chapman & Co.

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SCRAPS FROM THE GERMAN OF GEAN PAUL.

Translated for the New York Mirror. Love as well as hate is preserved by letters...

MAD DOG.

The N. York Sun, speaking of mad dogs says, 'A vulgar error prevails, which should be noticed. It is a practice when a dog bites a person to kill him forthwith...

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can be made with ease in 48 hours, by the common river steamboats. I crossed the Gulf in the constitution of my return. Vessels and boats can make the voyage without losing sight of land and have not less than twelve feet water.

A THING THAT OUGHT TO BE KNOWN. The beach tree, observes the Southern Religious Telegraph, is said to be a non-conductor of lightning. So notorious is this...

STEAMBOAT EXPENSES.—Few persons are aware of the enormous expenses attending the navigation of our waters by steam. A correspondent of the Natchez Courier...

LAKE FISHERIES.—One establishment at the outlet of Lake Hut on, puts up about 4,000 barrels in about four months of the year, comprising pickerel, white fish and trout.

FLORIDA WAR.

ANOTHER CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS! His Excellency Governor Cannon received by Friday's mail, the following letter from the War Department. The communication it appears is in anticipation of a call for volunteers for another campaign in Florida by Major General Jesup.

GENERAL JACKSON.

The following article from the Belfast Whig, the character of the late President is appreciated however, but the echo of the public opinion in England, and it may serve to teach our villanous assaults how they and the object of their...

WAR DEPARTMENT.

SIR—The continuance of the war in Florida renders it necessary more to avail ourselves of the courage and patriotism of the brave Tennesseeans. General Jesup has been directed to call upon your Excellency for such militia and volunteer force as he may require for the next campaign in Florida. It would be very desirable if, should be detached from all regimental organizations, and be composed of not more than one hundred or less than sixty-eight privates.

FEDERALISM.

At the recent Whig Convention held at Columbus, a toast was given to the memory of Alexander Hamilton. This is all right. Alexander Hamilton, who was the leader of their party during the black cockade administration, and aided in bringing forth these beautiful specimens of Federal Whiggery, the alien and sedition...

now, the son of the humble Irish emigrants descends from the supreme magistracy of the American republic, with a dignity and a reputation of Europe. His career, from the bar to the camp, and from his fierce combats with barbarians in the West, to his triumph at New Orleans, gave him a high rank among the military men of his day; and his conduct, as President, has proved that his fellow-citizens had placed the independence and honor of their country in his hands.

It is thought that the King's funeral will be postponed for a few days, to give time for preparation. Sir F. Burdett will not stand again for Westminster.

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The following article from the Belfast Whig, the character of the late President is appreciated however, but the echo of the public opinion in England, and it may serve to teach our villanous assaults how they and the object of their...

WAR DEPARTMENT.

SIR—The continuance of the war in Florida renders it necessary more to avail ourselves of the courage and patriotism of the brave Tennesseeans. General Jesup has been directed to call upon your Excellency for such militia and volunteer force as he may require for the next campaign in Florida. It would be very desirable if, should be detached from all regimental organizations, and be composed of not more than one hundred or less than sixty-eight privates.

FEDERALISM.

At the recent Whig Convention held at Columbus, a toast was given to the memory of Alexander Hamilton. This is all right. Alexander Hamilton, who was the leader of their party during the black cockade administration, and aided in bringing forth these beautiful specimens of Federal Whiggery, the alien and sedition...

Foreign News.

LATER FROM ENGLAND. By the arrival early this morning of the ship Europe, Captain Marshall, from London, we are furnished with dates from that metropolis...

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point of death, that this wretch, after languishing in Asia, went into a village where a plague had driven the inhabitants, ending the life of a merchant, took all the goods found in the depot, and carried them on a vessel. A few days since he made his escape, but he has been retaken, and is now a prisoner. The rebellion in the South, from a military aspect, General Gordon has been appointed Commandant-General of Roumelia at the same time, to direct the military operations on the frontiers. Mr. Prides, Comptroller of the State, has been sent to Laima, as civil agent.

THE REPUBLICAN

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. SEPTEMBER 14, 1837.

citizens of Wetumpka and its vicinity, to the President and Directors of the Rail Road and Coosa River Company; celebrated on the 27th day of August last, it being appointed by a preliminary meeting, forming the ceremony of shovelling the earth, which was severally performed by several citizens and strangers. Important and eloquent addresses were delivered by Capt. Robert B. Houghton and Pope, Esq. after which the procession moved amid the acclamations of the people, and firing thunders of the cannon.

readers will find in this paper an interesting communication from Capt. D. H. Bingham, Engineer, to Col. Houghton, on the subject of the examination made by him of the principal shoals in the Coosa River. We are particularly pleased to see it urged upon the attention of the citizens of Coosa, Talladega, Benton, Randolph, Cherokee, DeKalb, Marshall, St. Clair & Wilcox counties, to memorialize the Legislature for the improvement of the navigation of the Coosa. Will the citizens of these counties be so deeply interested; now act, or will they wait until the next session of the Legislature to without making an effort to procure the assistance so much needed, and which the character of the enterprise so well deserves. We would again have brought this subject before the public mind heretofore, but we found a difficulty in repeatedly urging an enterprise, the importance and practicability of which seemed to be doubted by all. We hope, however, a start has now been taken which will receive no check in the final consummation of the work.

publishing our remarks on the opposition to the annexation of Texas in the paper of the 10th inst., we have read a short communication, addressed to the editors of the Weekly Review, by one who says he spent the summer in travelling through Texas, and had extended intercourse with all classes of her citizens. The object of this communication seems to entertain similarities, in relation to the motives of northern opposition to those expressed by us; and asks—'have you nothing to say in this matter?' Is the Southless to be silent on the subject? In respect to the wishes of the citizens of Texas, the writer remarks: 'With the exception of a few politicians, who want to continue to be big game, and to figure conspicuously in the Congress, and a few of the citizens of that State, whose moral character is such as to make it their interest to live in a separate Republic, government laws not rigid as those of the United States, these exceptions, there exists among the inhabitants of that country an anxious desire to be received into the Union, and enjoy the protection of the Government of the United States.'

suffer themselves to be betrayed, by the cry of 'peace and panic, into the support of an institution, having the objectionable features of the old bank, it is highly probable it would go into operation, cherishing principles of more deadly hostility to the democracy of numbers; than did even its predecessor; from a knowledge of the fact, that two institutions of a similar character had heretofore been put down by the people. If after the struggle the country has just passed through, with all the light which has been thrown upon the subject before them; and the certain knowledge, that the direct tendency of such an institution, is to favor the few at the expense of the many; Congress should again charter such an institution, either from a want of wisdom to frame a better, or firmness to reject a National Bank altogether, we shall at most despair of our country.

A Post Office has been established at Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, and Henry L. Smith, Esq. appointed Post Master.

'AN, INDEED'—The leading Tory paper of Liverpool, England, holds the following language in reference to our great money king, Nicholas, while alluding to the exportation of specie from this country to England:—'Mr. Biddle must DICTATE HIS OWN TERMS to the Government of America. He must PUT DOWN THE GOVERNMENT. He must drain the deposits of SPECIE or PERISH.'—Why, Mr. Bull, you dont say so, do you?—Tennessee Sentinel.

From the Globe. 'Hard money for our common transactions. Bank notes, equivalent to specie, for the commerce of the country.' We quote the above sentiment recently uttered by Governor Campbell, of Virginia, at a dinner given to that gentleman by a number of his neighbors and friends. It expresses, as briefly and concisely as words can do it, an opinion entertained by a large portion of the democracy of the country.

'Daniel Webster.—A living evidence that God made man in his own image.' We are informed, by a gentleman from Columbus, that the above blasphemous sentiment was one of the regular toasts, at the late whig convention in that city, on the 4th of July. If it be not considered highly criminal in us to pass any strictures upon the great 'living evidence,' we would venture a remark, that there is more man worship embodied in this sentiment than ever the Jackson men have been accused of, by their most acrimonious of their opponents.

The whigs have been lately granting as heavily on Mr. Kendall for not granting the full amount of Stockton and Stock's bill as they did on Mr. Barry for his liberality in making contracts. They won't be suited, in any way it can be fixed, but they should be a little more careful not to tilt against their own leaders. It appears that an examination was made by the committee of congress, Mr. Whittlesey being a member, and they reported with concurrence, that the claim was too large. And now that Mr. Kendall has coincided in opinion with them, the whigs are out upon him, tooth and nail for not allowing a claim decided by themselves to be too large.—Cleveland Daily Adv.

From the Trenton Emporium. BRIEF POINTS. The country has tried a United States Bank twice. On both occasions, it did not succeed, and a great deal of evil. On both occasions, the people after giving it a fair trial, condemned it. The reasons for that condemnation have been given over and over again. The people are familiar with them. The Monopolists desire such a bank because it is an engine of immense power, and falls naturally into their hands. By means of a bank large enough, and powerful enough they can control the political power of the Government. For it can make all the State Banks its satellites. It can bankrupt the United States Treasury at pleasure. It can and does make panics and pressures 'to order,' with the utmost facility. It can banish the gold and silver, and give us the 'exclusive paper currency' whenever it pleases. It can govern the country without being troubled by the elective franchise. For none but the wealthy are entitled to vote for Bank Directors. There's no competition with the 'vulgar' there. It can lend money which it has not got for it passes its paper money. It can make six per cent for its stockholders without employing any real capital at all. And what it does itself it can enable all the small banks in the country to do. For they are all part and parcel in the same concern. All 'the system.'

rich plenty of Banks that they may do this great act of munificence. The Democracy oppose this great project. They think that the banks are too thick already—and that to create more would make things worse. That the Bank Aristocracy are not the right hands in which to deposit unlimited power in a free country. That the money power is least of all to be trusted. That there is already too much paper money afloat—and the more banks the more paper.

The Banks have now more paper out than they can pay. What do the Bank men propose as the remedy? More Banks—another U. States Bank. They are bad doctors—they give the patient too much physic. Uncle Sam was well. They dosed him with paper bills until he has got surfeited. They now cry, give him more of the paper—the same of the same physic—more 'hair of the same dog' We don't believe in it any how.

Birds of a feather.—The papers of England espouse the cause of the federal bank party of this country, and hammer away at all the malignity of a defended federalist. These articles are caught up by the federal press in Philadelphia and elsewhere, and doled out to their readers as from British authority, 'opinions abroad,' whereas they constitute nothing more than a reiteration of the same calumny and abuse heaped upon the Government of the people by the federal press.

The editor of the Albany Argus, speaking of the same circumstance, says: 'It is significant of the intimate affinity which subsists between the British Toryism and modern Whiggery in this country, that the English Tory papers, in all their denunciations of the monetary policy of the administration here, do but catch up and echo the tone and language of your American intelligencers, other whig organs in this country. Strange politicians who differ so widely in name should harmonize in such a degree in hostility to this country, and the policy of the administration of its choice!'—Norristown (Pa. Regis'er.

FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED. 1. That at the veto session of Congress in 1832, the whole amount of specie in the United States, according to the estimate of Mr. Biddle and Mr. Webster, was not twenty millions of dollars of which no part was in gold. 2. That in the month of March, 1837, the amount of specie in the United States, according to the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, and all the banks, was about eighty millions of dollars, of which about fifteen millions was in gold. 3. That in the spring of 1837, all the banks in the United States were examined by legislative commissioners and committees, and all were reported to be in a perfectly safe and sound condition. 4. That about the middle of May of the same year, the whole of these banks, as far as one could hear from another stopped payment.—Missouri Argus.

From the Wetumpka Sentinel. Messrs. Editors: The following communication has been handed to me, by Capt. Bingham, and being aware that the people of our place as well as those of the up country, feel a lively interest in the subject matter embraced in the publication, I will, however remark, that it is the opinion of Capt. Bingham, as given to me verbally, that it will be to the interest of the Rail Road Company to build a Steam Boat of light draught of water, to ply regularly from the point where the road, in its passage to Talladega and Benton counties, intersects the river to Rome, in Floyd county, Georgia, thereby making the River an auxiliary canal of communication to the Road, and affording the people of middle Alabama, a direct communication with the finest grain and provision market in the South. Capt. Bingham, whose opinions in a matter of this character are worthy of the highest regard, pronounces the river highly susceptible of improvement at a very small expense for this kind of Navigation. Yours, Respectfully, WM. H. HOUGHTON.

COL. HOUGHTON.—Dear Sir:—I have recently returned from an examination of the principal shoals in the Coosa River, between Fort Williams and the Ten Islands, and it has resulted in demonstrating the entire practicability of making the River Navigable for Steam Boats of light draught, from Fort Williams up, at a very small expense, probably not to exceed the sum of fifty Thousand Dollars. The Ten Islands Shoals appear the chief obstruction to the navigation of this river from Rome in Georgia, to Fort Williams.

These, however, are very far from being formidable, and may be easily opened by removing the rocks, many of which are of a small size, and the deposit of sand and gravel, which has accumulated against them. The next shoal of any magnitude is Clanche's. This shoal is formed by the passage of two strata of ledges of rocks across the river, forming its bed and situated about a mile distant from each other. The principal obstruction is caused by excess or projection of the surface of the water. The other obstructions are of minor importance, consisting chiefly of a deposit of rocks and the accumulation of sand and gravel against them, forming bars across the bed of the river. They are to be found at the different Islands, and may be removed with very little labour and expense. Between the different shoals, which are only six in number, from the Ten Islands to Fort Williams, the river is generally about four hundred yards wide, affording deep water and a sluggish current. The word, with the removal of the obstructions above mentioned, the Coosa river, from Fort Williams to Rome, in Georgia, would be the best navigable stream in the State of Alabama, a distance of about two hundred and fifty miles. From Rome, which is situated at the junction of the Hightower and Oostenailla, these rivers are said to be navigable for Steam Boats in the winter, twenty miles up the former and sixty up the latter. The main obstructions in the navigation of the Coosa, lie below Fort Williams, commencing at the Weduska Shoals. Here the river enters the mountains. The water is shallow, and has a rapid current, and such is the frequency of the shoals and the rapidity

of the current, that it is deemed, that any attempt to render it permanently navigable for Steam Boats, would result in an entire loss of labour and expenditure of money. The fall of the river, from Fort Williams to Wetumpka, is reported by a survey made in 1837 to be 247 feet, the distance of the only place of communication, then, that can be adopted, is the construction of a Rail Road, the expense of which, it is estimated, will be completed in a favorable season, and the localities of the route will be found highly profitable, according to the facilities of transportation, and the distance of the route, from the mouth of the Coosa to Talladega, or in its passage to Talladega and Benton, may communicate with several other points, as at Fort Williams, near the mouth of the Coosa, and at Wetumpka. The construction of a Rail Road, and the opening of the river, to the Ten Islands, and the introduction of Steam Boats, upon it, would produce an entire revolution in the situation and prospects of the country, bordering on the Coosa and its tributaries. By reference to the map of the State, you will perceive that Wetumpka would then command the trade of the whole section of country on the west side of the Coosa, lying between the Calumna Valley, and a line extending to the direction of Gunters Landing, on the Tennessee river, in despite of all competition, and that of the river, the several counties in Georgia, embracing the trade of the State of Tennessee. Nature has given to Wetumpka a decided advantage, and it only requires the aid of art, employed to a small extent to make her the first and largest inland Town in the South-western States.—The natural connection of the waters of the Tennessee with the Gulf of Mexico, is through the valley of the Coosa. This may be effected by the construction of a Rail Road from the Hiwassee over a passage of only sixteen miles to the Coosa, and a tributary of the Coosa, and from Wetumpka of about fifty miles to Weduska, and the removal of some of the most considerable obstructions in the river, intervening in a distance of about one hundred and thirty miles by water.—The whole might be effected at an expense not exceeding at most, the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, a sum quite inconsiderable, when compared with the benefits its disbursement would confer.—It is a work in which every Planter or farmer in this State, should look with a lively interest as furnishing him his supplies which now reach him through the channel of the Mississippi, N. Orleans and Mobile. Effect this communication and you constitute Wetumpka the Store-house, from which will be supplied most of the articles now consumed by the planters, in South Alabama, especially those within the reach of the Alabama and Tombigby rivers. Regarding this work as the most important, that can be made to connect the waters of the Tennessee and the Gulf of Mexico, allow me to suggest to you, the necessity of urging upon the attention of the citizens of this country, of Coosa, Talladega, Benton, Randolph, Cherokee, DeKalb, Marshall, St. Clair, and Shelby Counties, all of whom are deeply interested, the propriety of memorializing the Legislature, to appropriate the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Coosa river from the Weduska or Fort Williams Shoals to the Ten Islands.—The State has the funds. In addition to the three per cent fund now amounting to nearly Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, given expressly for improving the Navigation of the Rivers of the State, she has the Surplus Revenue fund, amounting to Eight Hundred and Ninety-two Thousand Dollars. The whole of which will be available on the 1st of January next.

I am Sir, Your obedient servant, D. H. BINGHAM, Chief Engineer, W. & C. Rail Road.

MEXICO. The New Orleans Bee of the 5th inst. says: 'We have been favored by a respectable house of this city, with the following extract of a letter, received per Sarah Anna, dated TAMPICO, July 22. "Gen. Bustamante has demanded a loan from the clergy of five million of dollars, which, it would appear, has given little satisfaction to the latter, and they found it advisable to enter again into negotiations with Santa Anna. The Government, aware of this, ordered Santa Anna to appear before a court martial to answer to the charges against him, on account of this late Texas campaign. Santa Anna replied to the call in the following laconic manner: "No puedo, no debo, yo no quiero"—(I cannot, I should not, and I will not.)

In consequence of which a strong detachment of cavalry was despatched for Maugo del Clavo, with orders to 'take the hero, and bring him a prisoner to the capital.' On their arrival, however, he was no where to be found. Some say he is gone to Jalapa, others to Ver Cruz. "Victoria and Bravo, it is said, have also turned Santa Anna men."

DIED.—At his residence in Maryville, on the 16th of this inst. Rev. DARIUS HOYT, Professor of languages in the Southern and Western Theological Seminary, after an illness of ten or twelve days, in 33d year of his age.—Maryville Intelligencer.

Manual 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. 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, feelingly encouraged, notwithstanding the times, to prosecute with steadiness and energy, the building up of an Institution, which they expect, in an important auxiliary to 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 required; 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 is necessary to carry their plans into the fullest execution. Of the early subscribers, between fifteen and

twenty thousand dollars have been paid, and a part of that sum expended for lands and buildings. The Board cannot be induced to believe, that an intelligent man exists, a doubter as to the propriety of every dollar, for the money given; they must therefore indulge the hope, and would urge their earnest request, that all the subscribers, will themselves earliest opportunity to settle, by cash, or note, with our officers, 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. To increase the 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, equal to any thing of the kind in our country. The Board have substituted the former system of labor, and have substituted that of HORRICE, 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 \$30 per annum. In the College \$40—payable half yearly in advance. The prices of board and tuition will be reduced, as soon as the state of the country will permit, 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, we have unanimously elected HENRY TURWITZ, A. M., to the Professorship of pure and mixed Mathematics. This gentleman is extensive and favorably known as an able instructor, and as 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 the 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. July 27, 1837.

NOTICE. ALL persons having claims against the Estate of James G. Casey deceased, late of DeKalb County, Alabama, are requested to present their demands within the time prescribed by law, duly proven, or they will thereafter be barred. And all those indebted to the same, are requested to make payment. NOAH W. WARD, Adm'r. Aug. 17, 1837.—6t.

NOTICE. STRAYED from the subscriber living at Sylkocoga, about the 20th August, TWO MULES, one a Horse Mule, a bright Bay, and the other a yellow Bay Mare Mule, both about three years old. Any information will be thankfully received by the subscriber. JOSHUA ODEN. September, 7, 1837.—5t.

Widow's 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 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. Wedowee is situated in a well watered healthy country, and many of the lots to be sold are as good business lots as any in the town, some beautiful situations for private families. There is also at this time an excellent saw mill within a small distance in complete operation. Persons wishing to obtain healthy and pleasant situations will do 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 are sold. By order of the commissioners court of said county. JEFFERSON FALKNER, Co. Cl'k. Sept. 1, 1847.—3t.

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

State of Alabama, St. Clair Co. Special Orphan's Court, July 22d, 1837. AT a Special Orphan's Court, begun 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 Logan, Presiding Judge.—This day came into Court Amos Roland, Adm'r. of the Estate of Andrew Smith, dec. 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, 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, Cl'k. Aug. 17, 1837.—6t.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given, that I shall, at the next term of the Circuit Court for Benton County, to be held on the second Monday in October next, avail myself of the benefit of the several Statutes made and provided for the relief of insolvent debtors. When and where all interested may attend. Aug. 24, 1837.—4t. R. MELSON.

MEXICO

The late intelligence received from Mexico is calculated to arouse the attention of every one who feels an interest in the fate of that unfortunate country. The sudden disappearance of Santa Anna and his refusal to comply with the requisition of the government are symptoms of another one of those political commotions which have been so fatal in their effects. Among a people less inconsistent than susceptible of infatuation, the way of Santa Anna would already have been terminated, and the judgment of the community would have been pronounced against the political and military charlatanism that characterized all his exploits, even those that are qualified as successes, but which really should have subjected him to a court-martial. But among the Mexicans a spirit of fanaticism has run away with the reasoning faculties, and neither proof of incapacity nor even treason itself, can shake their confidence in their immaculate idol. Santa Anna has revolted innumerable times against the established government; he has several times changed the banner under which he enlisted himself, but the party who support him, blinded by a prejudice difficult to be analyzed, have followed him implicitly to be sacrificed whenever his personal views, or diverging interests should require it. The ambitious man endowed with some talents has one object, either to govern according to the laws, or to seize upon the absolute power, and substitute his will for law; but strange to say, Santa Anna has deceived all parties, has made them his instruments without being decided as to the end he proposed, he has at different times used the liberals to overthrow the anti-liberals, and the anti-liberals to overthrow the liberals.

And in fine, after having caused oceans of blood to be shed, after having placed this party in hostile array against that, after returning from the bloody fields of Zacatecas with the laurels of a conqueror, he had not boldness to avail himself of the ovation prepared for Mexico, and declare himself dictator, for which his partisans had already prepared the public mind. The immense crowd that attended him on that occasion waited for him to signify his wishes, and acquiesced in them, but finding themselves disappointed they withdrew discontented and dissatisfied. The revolt of Texas followed, and certainly the disgraceful defeat he suffered, the result of his rashness and indiscretion should have been the closing scene of his political career. But far from this we see him proudly returning to the soil whose rights he had sacrificed to his personal safety; we hear him expressing his astonishment that he was not immediately re-invested with the supreme power and declaring himself the champion of the popular cause!

The liberal party always duped, imagining that in him they find the hero of a new era, are not ashamed to compare him to Regulus. What would in another country have been considered ridiculous penury, was at Vera Cruz the expression of popular enthusiasm, and the comparison between the noble and stoical Roman who sacrificed himself in order to save the Senate from the disgrace of a disadvantageous treaty, and him who had just concluded a double treaty abandoning the territory of his country as hauled as a just tribute. The folly of him who suffered himself to be called the Mexican Regulus, is exceeded by that of the servile herd who applied the title; and from the day that the modern Regulus was proclaimed, the general government should have foreseen all that it had cause to anticipate from a man so shameless as to concur publicly in such absurd homage.

But Regulus at Vera Cruz became Cincinnatus at Mango de Clavo, and the retreat of the prototype of the illustrious Roman was soon converted into a camp for treason and intrigue.

General Bustamante so often deceived by Mexican faith, suffered himself to be taken unawares, and from his good intentions, he despised the secret plot of the revolt of Montezuma should have warned him. It is pretended, that Santa Anna has an understanding with the Clergy, for the purpose of opposing the loan of five millions required from them by Bustamante. But upon the slightest reflection, the clergy, who are the most intelligent body of men in the country, would perceive that such a loan made by a wise chief magistrate would be to pay off the army, and prevent disorders and tumults that might involve the whole clerical property; while if Santa Anna returned again to power it would be upon the support of their extraordinary endowments. What would prevent him from delivering over to his partisans the public property. The clergy would be less secure from his extortions and dilapidations than the mercantile or other interests. At some time or other, a consolidated government may return a loan, but in a military despotism it is never obtained with any such intention, for whatever is desirable, it seizes upon at the point of the bayonet!

The more we reflect upon it, the more we try to persuade ourselves, that the Mexican people will at length open their eyes to the conduct of Santa Anna; and that they will blush at their delusion. The liberal or federal party who have been treated by him as

Jacobins, sans culottes, as much as they are wanting in leaders intelligent and capable surely will not again place their destinies in the hands of a man who has betrayed them and abused their confidence. The measures adopted by the government are calculated apparently to meet every emergency, and it is to be expected from the orders of the President, and from the insinuating expressions of the President to satisfy the public mind, and necessities, as finding himself disappointed in his endeavor to plague his country with a civil war will be glad to see some other regime and exaction, and where he meditates upon the folly of his countrymen.

NAPOLEON'S TOMB

I spent all the dawn of a long day of hard service, far from the din of the East. Even amid the forests of Napaul, while his ambition was condemned, his genius was admired, his misfortunes deplored. I have often wished to encounter him face to face; the closest approach however, that fortune enable me to make to him, was a pilgrimage to his tomb. When at St. Helena, I started one morning, with a small party of brother officers, to survey the spot where the remains of the world's agitator were deposited. The peculiarities of the locality have been laid before the public so often and so amply, on canvass and on paper, that further description is needless. The character of the scene is profound and awful loneliness, a dell girt in by huge, naked hills, not an object of vegetable life except the few weeping willows which droop about the grave. The feeling of solitude is least elevation of the voice. With what singular emotions I took my stand upon the slab which now sheltered the dust of him for whom the crowns, thrones and sceptres of the world were wrung from their possessors would themselves have furnished materials for a monument! There the restless was at rest. The Emperor of the French King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of Rhine, Grand Master of the Legion of Honor, reposed with almost a little sepulchral church yard.

After life's fitful fever he sleeps well. I withdrew my foot, removed with my handkerchief the traces it had left on the stone, and gave a tear to the fate of the exile. I also, was a soldier of fortune. Our party quitted the place with dejected faces, and scarce a word was spoken until we reached our quarters.

On the following morning, a French frigate arrived from the Isle of Bourbon, having on board a regiment of artillery. The officer solicited and obtained permission to pay a tribute of respect to their old leader's ashes. I accompanied them to the ground, and rarely have I been a witness to enthusiasm like theirs. On the way not an eye was dry, and some who had served immediately under the emperor wept aloud. As they drew nearer to the spot, their steps became hurried and irregular; but the modest and advanced with uncovered heads, folded arms, and slow and pensive pace. When within five or six yards of their destination, they broke off into single files, and surrounding the grave at uniform intervals, knelt silently down. The commander of the frigate, the others in succession, according to their rank, then kissed the slab; when they arose every lip was fixed, every bosom full. In a few days the officers of both countries met together at Solomon's table, and after dinner the first toast was "The King of England—three times three" of our ancient enemies, "would never have an end. An English gentleman returned thanks, and proposed, "The memory of that great warrior, Napoleon Bonaparte." The pledge went solemnly round, each wearing, in honor of the mighty dead, a wreath of his guardian willow. The evening was spent in concord; many patriotic toasts said, and the blunt sincerity of military friendship presided over our parting.

ANECDOTE OF BURNS.—Burns paid little deference to the artificial distinctions of society. On his way to Leith, one morning he met a man in hoddon-gray—a west country farmer; he shook him earnestly by the hand, and stopped and conversed with him. All this was seen by a young Edinburgh blood, (defect of taste.) "Why, you fantastic gomer, the scene burns, and the Sanghaur boothose, I spoke to, but the man that was in them; weigh you and me, and ten more such down, any day."—An Cunningham's life of Burns.

China Ware. I would respectfully invite the attention of Ladies to a fine lot of China Ware, which I wish to sell VERY CHEAP, by the parcel, set or piece. J. M. MITCHELL. Sept. 4th, 1837.—3c.

NOTICE. S. THOMSON & Co. ARE now offering for sale in Jacksonville, Ala. in the two story building formerly occupied by HOKE & ABERNATHY, an extensive assortment of fresh purchased.

GOODS. Including a general variety of such Goods as are generally kept in up country Stores, such as English, Scotch & French Prints, Oil Colors, Curtain Calicoes, &c. Also a very handsome assortment of French & English Print, Muslins

ALSO, A MOST SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF Ready Made Clothing. Of the latest style, including a great variety of Coats, Pantalons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c.

ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. With a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

All of which they are offering at extremely low prices. Lower they believe than has heretofore been offered in the country, but we invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine, shall be able to give general satisfaction to those who may be so kind as to favor us with their patronage.

Most Respectfully, S. T. & Co. June 29, 1837.—tf.

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

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

THE WELL KNOWN HORSE REGAVOKE, WILL stand the Fall Season, one third of his time at Jacksonville, one third at White Plains and one third at Esquire Griffins, at the reduced price of \$8 the season, \$10 to insure, & \$4 the single visit. The season to commence the 1st of September, and end the last of October. THOMAS C. RIPLEY. August 17, 1837.—3c.

CISRO THE best son of Eclipse, will stand the Fall season in Jacksonville, and will be let to mare \$15 the single visit. The season to commence on the first of September and expire on the first of December. Cisro is a beautiful mahogany or dapple bay, was got by grand dam by Stoturus. Gentlemen wishing to take in Jacksonville, may see them well authenticated. Aug. 17, 1837.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE YELLOW BEDFORD, WILL stand the present Fall Season, one third of his time at Benj. Selman's on Cane creek, one third at Jacksonville, and one third at the stable, at six dollars the season, 3 miles north of Jacksonville; two dollars and fifty cents the single visit, paid when the service is rendered. It is thought unnecessary to say any thing further at this time Gen. Wade Hampton's Daredevil, and his dam a Paquet mare. Sept. 7, 1837.—4c.

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

The State of Alabama, BERTON COURT. Orphan's Court, in vacation August, 15th, 1837. THIS day came John Lawson, Administrator of the estate of Nor-poo-che Yo-ho-lo, a Creek Indian of the Tallasseechatchy Town, de'd, and filed a Petition with the Clerk of the County Court for said County, for the sale of the real estate of said decedent: Whereupon it was ordered by the Court, that publication for six weeks paper published in Jacksonville Republican, a news paper of the State, of the name of Nor-poo-che Yo-ho-lo, de'd, be made in the Jacksonville Republican, Ala. notifying the heirs of Nor-poo-che Yo-ho-lo, de'd, to come forward on the first Monday of November next, and shew cause, if any he has, why such decree of sale should not be granted. A true copy from the minutes. M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK. Aug. 31, 1837.—6c.

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

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

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed Certificates, and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and Dr. Lehigh of South Carolina, Dr. Ripley of New Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Surgeons in the U. S. Army, who "pledge themselves upon all that they hold sacred and valuable in the profession, that the Botanic System has the preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, yes; and the learned and venerable Dr. B. Waterhouse, late professor of the theory and practice of Physic in the Medical Colleges of Paris, of London, and Edinburgh, taking the lead in the noble work of reforming the Medical world, in arresting the practice of poisoning the human system, and sending millions of toothless, haggard and mutilated beings, to people the regions of death. Dr. Hamilton's poisons that have been used for the cure or alleviation of diseases, there are few that possessers than Mercury. "Hear the woful list of evils which and pains in various parts of the body, such as failure of strength, as if just dying, violent palpitation of the heart, difficult breathing, with a nervous agitation, intolerable feelings, mental derangement, paralysis, incurable mania, bones of the face destroyed, fatuity, suicide, deformity. "These maladies" continues the doctor, "have embittered life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable that many of the of the nervous system, are produced by the mercury." This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern & Western States, where mercury is given in such great abundance. The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind. He, after bewailing the defects and disasters of the medical science, consoled himself with the anticipations of that hope, which he often proclaimed from his desk, that the day would arrive, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection, that it would be able to remove all the diseases of man; and leave but old age; for such is my confidence, said he, in the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed some lonely weed trampled under foot, might furnish a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the Schools of Physic."

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that this course may be productive to many of the States. Relying on Congress, which held out...

my first communication to the assembled representatives of my country, I had nothing to dwell upon but the history of her unalloyed prosperity...

traders have flour to sell, and want to buy wool. They keep the former up and crowd the latter down...

consideration the expediency of fixing a time and place for holding a convention for the purpose of making arrangements to resume specie payments.

idea, and it is believed that should it prove that the Cabinet of Turin, upon which the greatest suspicion rests should pass arms, ammunition, or money to Don Carlos, England would intervene in the affairs of Spain, more efficaciously than heretofore.

FACTORY YARN. THE undersigned has just received on 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.

WARE-HOUSE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. THE subscribers have purchased the well known Ware-House, situated in East Wetumpka, near the Steamboat landing...

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...

WHITE, HAGER & CO. Agents for the Smith and Rust Printing Presses with which they can furnish their customers at manufacturers' prices...

China Ware. I would respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies to a fine lot of China Ware, which I wish to sell VERY CHEAP...

Wedowee Sale of Town Lots. WILL be sold in the town of Wedowee, Randolph county, Alabama, on Monday the 30th day of October next...

State of Alabama, St. Clair Co. Special Orphan's Court, July 22d, 1837.

At a Special Orphan's Court, begun and held in and for St. Clair County, on the 22nd day of July, 1837. Present his Honor James Rogan, Presiding Judge.

APPRENTICE WANTED. One or two apprentices to the printing business will be taken at this office...

Notice. THE fall Session of the Jacksonville male Academy will commence on the first Monday of September.

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

WASHINGTON, 4th September, 1837.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. SEPTEMBER 21, 1837. The latest intelligence from Florida, brings the report that the Indians were assembling in great numbers near Fort King...

The late period in the week at which we received the President's Message, and its great length have scarcely left us time or room for any thing else. Our readers would not of course expect the usual variety in the same paper containing a document of this length...

An election was held in the 75th Regt. Ala. M. on the 16th inst. for the purpose of electing a Colonel Com't for said Regiment, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John P. Lackey.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Wm. Garrett, J. L. Simmons, Thos. Burch, Thos. Ripley. Rows include White Plains, Rabbit Town, Clayton's, Boiling Spring, Cross Roads, Normans.

A Baptist Camp Meeting will commence on Thursday the 5th of October next, at the Cumberland Camp Ground near Mr. Harber's, in the bounds of Bethlehem Church.

WASHINGTON, GA. Aug. 25.

Awful Conflagration.—Last night our flourishing little town was visited by a fire which threatened general destruction. And but for the Providence of God, the whole town must have been completely destroyed...

THE CASE REVERSED.—The wool clip in the hands of the farmers, and the price is very low—attributed by the traffickers to the scarcity of money and the prostration of credit.

SPAIN.—Capture of Don Carlos.—We obtained by the New Orleans Bee, of Tuesday last some important news from Spain, received from Cadiz, via Havana, of which we give the following brief summary:

Don Carlos, with all his forces and Court, had been captured at Salsona, in Catalonia. The Queen's party are in an ecstasy of rejoicing at the event, and anticipate, of course, a speedy cessation of hostilities.

From the New York Express. We learn from the Portland Argus that Mr. Greeley, who was a short time since imprisoned by the British authorities at Madawaska, has been released in consequence of an application to the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick.

The Rutherford (N. C.) Gazette, informs us that serious difficulties are apprehended with the Cherokee Indians in that State, and that several volunteer companies have been organized for the protection of the frontier.

From the Globe. GEN. JACKSON'S DICTATION. The letters from General Jackson to the editor of this paper, recently published, have been the subject of so much calumny and misrepresentation, that we owe it to ourselves to say a word in reference to the motives which actuated us in publishing them.

They were introduced in an editorial reply to the charge by Judge White, that General Jackson was solicitous to establish a Bank of the United States, founded upon the monies of the United States, and attached to the Treasury Department. The address containing these charges was published by Judge White simultaneously at Memphis & Knoxville, the two extremes of the State of Tennessee, both a long distance from the residence of General Jackson.

WASHINGTON, GA. Aug. 25. Flouring little town was visited by a fire which threatened general destruction.

DREADFUL MONOMANIA.—A married woman, living at Maslar near Pau, soon after the birth of a daughter, showed strong symptoms of the monomania of infanticide, and frequently threatened to murder her child.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 23. More News from Spain.—By the steam ship Cuba, from Havana. Dates from Cadiz to 2d July.

MARY CHILTON.—An elegant barque recently built at Duxbury, is now lying in our harbor, called the Mary Chilton, in honor of the first woman who landed at Plymouth in 1620.

OLD AGE. It is a subject well worth considering, why the mental faculties of some persons fail so much sooner than those of others. While in some we see an early dotage, we see others who retain their vigor of mind to extreme age.

From the Western Presbyterian Herald. OLD AGE. It is a subject well worth considering, why the mental faculties of some persons fail so much sooner than those of others.

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RUTHERFORD, (N. C.) Aug. 9. CHEROKEE INDIANS. We understand that difficulties are apprehended with the Cherokee Indians in this State.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 23. More News from Spain.—By the steam ship Cuba, from Havana. Dates from Cadiz to 2d July.

By a letter direct from Cadiz, furnished by Mr. Wm Cidd, of the Merchants Exchange, it is asserted that the Commercial treaty between England and Spain of which there has been so much talk, has at last been ratified.

The statement that Don Carlos was made a prisoner &c. is all unfounded. It appears, beyond doubt, that one of the principal reasons Don Carlos has for going into Catalonia, is that of placing himself in a position of being able to receive the assistance promised to him by Sardinia and Italy.

POETRY

From the Lincoln Republican. LINES WRITTEN ON THE ROAN MOUNTAIN IN TENNESSEE. COURT, BY A CITIZEN OF YANCOB...

Aug. 5, 1837. YESLEK

SHE IS THINE.

She is thine—the word is spoken. Hand to hand, and heart to heart, Though all other ties be broken...

THE BURNING SHIP.

I remember an occurrence connected with one of the voyages which I made across the Atlantic which exhibited, by a fearful example, how potent an ally the imagination may become to the conscience in its persecution of the guilty.

Late in the summer of 18—, I happened to be in the southern part of the United States, when some affairs of importance required my speedy appearance in Italy.

On the following morning a light was described to the west, apparently directly in the course in which we were making; as we proceeded briskly, it fell considerably to the south of us, and we perceived that it was a ship on fire.

After a few moments of intense wonder and excitement among the passengers and crew at the sight of the captain, the steersman called to him and asked if he should not turn out to the distressed vessel.

His mother had shrieked from the flames, I do not believe he would have turned from his course. The crew in this condition of things, had nothing to do but to lament the master's cruelty, and submit to it.

When we reached our destination, I found a ship just preparing to sail for Florence and I took my go at his pleasure. About eight months after this, when I had almost forgotten the occurrence, I was sitting in a private parlour of a London hotel.

"I have taken the liberty," said he "of desiring only person in London to whom I can venture to a communication, and I am going to lay upon you object. The circumstances of our voyage to Maringhem, was rendered, at once, a rich man's enjoyment added, in my case, to its usual gratification, the charm of novelty.

My peace of mind was gone forever. My ingenuity could devise no sophistry which suggested comfort. Wherever I went, that day, I was haunted in sleep by the tortures of the dead; but a terrific dream brought before my mind the whole scene of the conflagration, with the roar of the whole scene guns.

The unfortunate man paused for a moment, and upon human face never saw yet I such anguish. He resumed, in a few moments, his account. "This must soon end. The purpose for which sum of money which I gained by my ship's cargo will that every cent of it shall order thy disposal.

(From the Pensacola Gazette, of the 19th inst.) On Tuesday last arrived here the French brig of War, Laperouse, of 20 guns.

ment should have sent here a culprit—a convicted assassin, in a government vessel of war. The feet is to be accounted for however, in this way.

ment should have sent here a culprit—a convicted assassin, in a government vessel of war. The feet is to be accounted for however, in this way.

This individual left here for New Orleans on Wednesday last, in the steamboat Champion. A good deal of excitement to exist in New Orleans on the subject of his coming there, in anticipation of which, there have, we understand, been one or two public meetings; thus giving to the persons and character of Mr. Muenier a degree of consequence to which he had probably never expected to attain.

It is our pride and boast that ours is a government of laws, and they who would exclude even the rigid, from the rights of hospitality here, should remember that the power which must be evoked for the purpose, may the next hour be, turned against their own lives.

THE CROPS.—Mississippi will probably reap the richest harvest from her soil this year that she has ever enjoyed. The corn and cotton crops are in the most flourishing condition.

Tight.—In the good old blue-law times, in Connecticut, the girls were in the habit of tying their hair so tight on the back of their heads, that it entirely prevented them from ever felt inclined so to do.

Tightest.—A Boston paper mentions a pantaloon down over his boots so tight that when he raised his foot to step he could not get it down again, but was obliged to stand on one leg like a goose, until the strap was taken off.

FACTORY YARN. THE undersigned has just received on consignment from the manufacturing Company, Athens Georgia a quantity of Spun Cotton from No. 12 to 15. Also one thousand yards of stout shirt 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 Tuesday in October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. equipped according to law.

State of Alabama, St. Clair Co. Special Orphan's Court, July 22d, 1837. AT a Special Orphan's Court, began and held in and for St. Clair County, on the 22nd day of July, 1837—Present his Honor James Rogan, Judge.

APPRENTICE WANTED. One or two apprentices to the printing business will be taken at this office, where good opportunities will be afforded to obtain a knowledge of the business.

Widow's Sale of Town Lots. WILL be sold in the town of Wedowee, Randolph county, Alabama, on Monday the 30th day of October next, 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 twenty-four months.

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

Manuel Labor Institute OF SOUTH ALABAMA. THE collegiate year of this Institution closed last Wednesday, the 12th inst.—During the session the Board of Trustees were preoccupied with the duties of the examination, and much gratified by the several diligences and proficiency afforded by the Languages and some in pure Mathematics, themselves, and equally so to their instructors.

China Ware. I would especially invite the attention of Ladies to a fine lot of China Ware, which I wish to sell VERY CHEAP, by the piece or by the dozen.

Notice. THE fall Session of the Jacksonville Academy will commence on the first day of September, August 31, 1831.—2.

Notice. WHITE, HAGER & CO. ARE Agents for the Smith and Richardson Presses with which they are furnished with Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the printing business.

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NOTICE. S. THOMSON & CO. ARE offering for sale in Jacksonville in the two story building formerly occupied by HOKE & ABERNATHY, an assortment of fresh purchased GOODS.

WILLIAM H. ESTLIN ATTORNEY AT LAW. HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tending to the several courts in the counties of Clay, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with promptness.

MATTHEW J. TURNER ATTORNEY AT LAW. HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ga. will practice in all the Courts of St. Charles, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his services to the citizens of the above named counties and to the public generally; and he hopes, by his diligent attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those that business committed to his management.

THE WELLS KNOWN HORSE ROANOKE. WILL stand the Fall Season, one third of his time at Jacksonville, one third at Plains and one third at Esquire. Giving reduced price of \$8 the season, \$10 to \$14 the single visit. The season to commence the 1st of September, and end the last of October.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE YELLOW BEDFORD. WILL stand the present Fall Season, one third of his time at Benj. Selman's on Clay, one third at Jacksonville, and one third at the residence of the subscriber, 3 miles north of Jacksonville; at six dollars the season, ten dollars the single visit, and fifty cents the week.

NOTICE. TAKEN up and now in the hands of the county of Walker, Georgia, a negro man about twenty-three years of age who calls his name S. H. H. of Autauga County, Alabama—about ten inches high, dark complexion, a scar on his left eye.—The owner is requested to forward pay charges and take him away.

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Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, including various notices and advertisements.

Unanimously. That as a testimony to the memory of the Hon. James...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

September 28, 1837. Reading of the Journal. Mr. Biddle...

THE REPUBLICAN

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1837

By a considerable portion of to-day's paper... We have thought it best to publish...

stone, we learn verbally, has been elected... to fill the vacancy occasioned by the...

opposition, notwithstanding the mystery... have managed to see through it sufficient...

will be seen by proceedings of Congress... that Thomas Allen, editor of the...

THE ELECTIONS

An annual crop of whig victories is just... green, and in the milk. They will be...

but their victories. Like the camelion which... was thought to subsist upon nothing but...

Those who have observed the habits of... these singular animals, have always noticed...

We have still a more vivid recollection... of the blaze of glory with which the whigs...

Last fall General Jackson quitted the... course, and it was all over with the...

In Maryland, the democrats have chosen... more member of Congress than they...

Who could bear to undecieve them?... Their joy hurts nobody; let them have it...

Whig triumphs are always in the future... brought to the test of truth they vanish...

From the Globe. UNITED STATES BANK. The Charleston Mercury contains a...

"I have always borne testimony to Mr... Biddle's talents and general fitness for...

LANGDON CHEVES. The first bale of cotton, made in the...

NEW COTTON. The following extract from the Philadelphia...

Extract of a letter from Gen. Jackson, to the... Editor of the Globe dated...

For evidence to sustain this belief, we... refer to the fact that the issue of these...

My Dear Sir—I have just received the... Globe of the 15th, and am pleased to discover...

both appear at the same time, and immediately...

Another fact deserves notice. It was said... that heavy drafts were made upon the...

The federal party now look to a single... and splendid government of an aristocracy...

A power to grant charters of incorporation... was proposed in the general convention...

It is known that the very power now... proposed as a means, was rejected as an...

Now is the time to separate the government... from all banks—receive and disburse...

The history of the world never has recorded... such base treachery and perfidy as...

From the Tuscaloosa Flag. WAR DEPARTMENT, August 18th, 1837. SIR—The continuance of the war in...

the government from corporations of all... kinds, and to collect the revenue, keep and...

As the time is short, the troops being... required in October, I write in anticipation...

His Excellency C. C. Clay, Gov. of Alabama, Tuscaloosa. From the Frankfort Commonwealth.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 25, 1837. SIR—I have the honor to enclose you...

As no doubt is entertained that the force... can be raised without delay, and be ready...

Head Quarters, Frankfort, September 25th, 1837. MR. EDITOR: Suffer me through the medium...

Strayed or Stolen. From the subscriber living in Choccolocco... valley about six miles from White Plains...

we were to come to a general understanding that no one has any money, which is neither more nor less than the truth. Our own stations would also be greatly improved. At present, seeing people living in better style than ourselves, we are very apt to envy them, or at least to afflict ourselves with vain wishes that we were as they; whereas, if it were known, as it ought to be, that none of these people have any money more than ourselves, we should be apt to regard them rather with a brotherly compassion, and to hold ourselves content with our own circumstances. And not only this, but if, while making sure that all these people are troubled and harassed for want of the large sums necessary to support their ostentatious expenditure, we were to endeavor to restrict our own outlay, so that we had a little at all times to spare, wherewith to help a neighbour at a strait, or provide against our own evil day, we should be turning the truth to a direct practical advantage, of the greatest consequence, to our peace of mind and general welfare.

From the Baltimore American. The instances on record of great bravery being displayed at one time and absolute cowardice at another, by the same individual, show how much our moral constitution is dependent upon the condition of our physical powers, nor should any man be set down as a coward for having, on a single occasion, manifested want of nerve. Many officers distinguished for a cool intrepidity of conduct, generally speaking, have been found deficient at particular times, instances of which may be found among persons whose names will be handed to futurity as those of the bravest warriors. It is related of the hero of Waterloo, in regard to whose bravery no one will, we presume, entertain a doubt, that when in India in early life, his conduct on one occasion was such as to attract general remark, so much so, that had it not been for Sir David Baird, who was high in command at the time, he would have been ordered home, and in all probability cashiered. If we remember aright it is recorded of the renowned Marshall Saxe that in heading a storming party, he was so conscious that his nerves were giving way that he ordered an old soldier near him to throw him into the breach, lest he might be tempted to run.

An anecdote has been told us of a British officer who was found by an aid-de-camp so violently agitated that the latter remarked to him—"Sir, you are afraid—you tremble," to which the other answered—"Yes, sir, I do tremble, & if you were half as frail I am you would have run long ago." Mountain-tainers are generally brave, because their system are well braced and the tone of their nerves well sustained. No better illustration of the physical and moral system can be furnished than the timidity shown by persons recovering from sickness, who in robust health would face the most imminent danger unappalled.

A young chap.—A gentleman travelling, found by the way side, a man he supposed to be 80 years old weeping most bitterly. Desirous to learn the cause of such immoderate grief, he inquired of the old gentleman, why it was that he was crying. He was informed that his father had just been whipping him. "Your father," exclaimed the astonished traveller, "is it possible your father is a live?" "Yes sir," said the mourner, "he lives in that house," pointing to a small habitation near the road. The traveller was anxious to see the father, and accordingly turned in to the house, where he and conversed with him, expostulating with him on the absurdity of his conduct in whipping as old a man as his son. The old man apologized, saying, that the young rascal had been throwing rocks at his grandfather, who was at work in the garden.

Howard the Philanthropist.—He had several interviews with Joseph I. Emperor of Germany.—Howard took the freedom to complain of the comfortless and unwholesome state of the Austrian and Hungarian prisons. The Emperor, who valued himself upon a code of penal laws more efficacious, but less sanguinary than the English, was nettled, and replied:—"I don't use the prisoners worse than you do in England, where you hang them by dozens at a time."—"Very true," replied Howard: "but permit me to assure your majesty, that I had rather be hanged in England, than live in your German dungeons." He took his leave. In truth, the Englishman is no flatterer.

Public Lands.—The President of the United States has issued a Proclamation ordering a sale at Auction commencing on the 9th of October next, of certain public unappropriated land, in the following places: At Laporte, in the State of Indiana. At Helena, in the State of Arkansas. At Opelousas, in the State of Louisiana. At St. Stephens, in the State of Alabama. At Chocoma, in the State of Mississippi. At Milwaukeec, in the Territory of Wisconsin.

From the Wetumpka Argus. GEOLOGY. I cannot consent to leave this community without communicating to its citizens, some knowledge on this subject, in so far only as

concerns their pecuniary and architectural interests. They are now aware that the micaceous rocks in the falls of the river are adapted to a course of rough masonry, but so far as they have been able to learn, they do not know that quarries exist in their immediate vicinity, which are calculated to render not only independent of the northern cities for stone, but adapted to the best architectural purpose. In making a visit to Tuckabachee, a few days since, contrary to my expectations, I discovered several places where stratified granite or gneiss made its appearance at the surface of the earth, and that which appeared to be the most suitable for window and door sills, and for columns of mercantile and other buildings, is located about two miles from this town, a few hundred yards beyond the Benjamin-Griffin. Some of the layers or strata are three or four feet thick, and is thoroughly marked by the blackness of its mica, and the light color of the Feldspars and quartz. It is not so dense as the northern granite, but is more beautiful and sufficiently dense. It resembles a fine-grained sandstone, and many other of the best specimens of masonry in Baltimore are constructed from what I could discover, it is my opinion, that if the quarry was opened it would yield blocks of any desired magnitude. Its quality justifies the opinion that its transportation to Mobile and New Orleans might be rendered profitable.

For the information of those who may have a scientific curiosity on the subject, I will remark that its dip or inclination with the horizon is directly the opposite of that of the rock strata in the falls of the river, a fact which the limited extent of my observations in the neighborhood does not enable me to explain.

W. BYRD POWELL. BOUNDARY OF LYNN.—A Boston paper says that Lynn is bounded on the north by Sheemaker's shop, on the south by a Shoemaker's shop, on the east by a Shoemaker's shop and on the west by a Shoemaker's shop! Besides this it has Sheemaker's shop all over the middle, and is inhabited by publicans, who while hammering out leather, gaged in stitching, keep up a DEVIL OF A THINKING.

VICTORIA.—The following is published as the lineal descent of Queen Victoria from William A. D. 1066: William I. 1106. Henry I. 1154. Matilda, Empress of Germany. 1199. Henry II. 1216. Henry III. 1272. Edward I. 1307. Edward II. 1327. Edward III. 1381. Lionel, Duke of Clarence. Philippa, Countess of March. Roger, Earl of March. Ann, Countess of Cambridge. 1461. Richard, Duke of York. Edward IV. Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII. Margaret, Queen of James IV of Scotland. James V of Scotland. Mary, Queen of Scots. 1603. James I. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia. Sophia, Electress of Hanover. 1714. George I. 1727. George II. 1760. Frederick, Prince of Wales. Edward, Duke of Kent. 1837. Victoria.

The Queen being twenty-seventh in regular descent from the Conqueror, and at the same time third in regular succession from the Conqueror, gives nearly twenty-nine years to a generation, and twenty-two years to a reign, in respect of the seven hundred and seventy-one years which have elapsed since that period. The commonly received average is thirty years to a generation and twenty years to a reign; according to which a crown, occasion a sacrifice to the wearer of it of one year of life, as compared with ordinary mortal life.

A letter from Gen. Jesup of the 9th inst. addressed to a friend in this city, contains some interesting items of intelligence. We learn from it that the motive which prompted Gen. Jesup to propose relinquishing his command in Florida, was an opinion somewhat hastily formed as it proved, that public sentiment in Florida would require it. On this subject the General remarks:—"I am anxious that my motives should be understood and appreciated by my friends. Though all my military measures had been successful, I had failed to accomplish the migration of the Indians—a measure deeply interesting to the suffering frontier inhabitants of Florida, and one to which public opinion, particularly in Florida, would demand my recall, and leave it free to act, without any consideration personal to myself. I asked to be relieved. The Secretary of War left it at my option to relinquish or retain the command: and finding as I believed, that public opinion was different from what I had supposed it would be, I informed the General-in-Chief on the 8th of July, that I would retain the command unless the government purpose now; but I am entirely indifferent whether ordered to retain or surrender the command."

Gen. Jesup further adds—"Gen. Gaines is a pure patriot—he served in the 6th Regiment of Infantry at a time when we had not spoken for more than a year, by which I was enabled to assume the offensive—without that timely aid I should have been compelled to remain on the defensive. Few men would have acted with the magnanimity which distinguished his conduct on that occasion. I shall never forget the act, nor cease to be grateful for it."

Mobile Register.

Twenty-Fifth Congress.

First Session. From the Globe. IN SENATE. MONDAY, September 4, 1837.

This being the day designated in the President's Proclamation of the 15th of May, for the meeting of the first Session of the Twenty-fifth Congress. The Vice President called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock, when forty-two Senators appeared in their seats. Mr. Grundy offered the usual resolution respecting newspapers.

Mr. King of Alabama presented the credentials of C. C. Clay, a Senator elect from Alabama for six years from the 4th of March last. The credentials having been read, Mr. C. took the oath and his seat. Mr. King of Alabama presented the credentials of R. S. Strange of North Carolina, elected a Senator from that State for six years. The credentials having been read, Mr. S. was qualified and took his seat. Mr. King of Alabama offered the following order: Ordered, That a message be transmitted to the House of Representatives, to inform that House that a quorum of this body has assembled, and is ready to proceed to business.

The resolution was adopted. Mr. Wright moved the appointment of a committee to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that the two Houses are organized, and are ready to receive such communication as he may be pleased to make to them. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Grundy moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Clay moved to amend, so as to include the office of Doorkeeper, which was agreed to, and the motion was then agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for Sergeant-at-Arms, when Mr. Stephen Haight received the whole of the 40 votes, and was consequently elected.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for a Doorkeeper, and on the third ballot Mr. Edward Wey-tes, being a majority of the whole number. On motion of Mr. Buchanan, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, September 4, 1837.

This being the day designated in the President's Proclamation of the 15th of May, for the meeting of an Extra Session of the Twenty-fifth Congress, Walter S. Franklin, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the last Congress, who, having read the Proclamation, proceeded to call over the roll by States. The Clerk then announced that there were 224 members present.

Mr. Petriken of Pennsylvania submitted a resolution that the House now proceed to organize, but a division. The House accordingly proceeded to ballot for the choice of Speaker; and Mr. Hamer, of Ohio, of Virginia, having been appointed tellers, the result of the first and only ballot was announced as follows:—

Whole number of votes 224: necessary to a choice 115; of which The Hon. JAMES K. POLK received 116 Hon. JOHN BELL, 103 Scattering, 5

The Hon. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was therefore declared duly elected Speaker of the 25th Congress; and, having been conducted to the Chair by Mr. Lewis Williams, of North Carolina, thanks to the House. The members present were then qualified, by taking the oath prescribed in the Constitution of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Cushman, it was Resolved, That the House proceed to the choice of a Clerk. Mr. Sergeant nominated Samuel Shoch, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Cushman nominated Walter S. Franklin. The Tellers reported the result of the ballot as follows:—

Whole number of votes necessary to a choice 209 Of which Walter S. Franklin received 209 Samuel Shoch 105 Matthew St. Clair Clarke 146 Blanks 48

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, September 6. Mr. Hubbard offered a resolution proposing an election in the standing rules of the Senate, and asked its consideration at this time. Mr. Clay objecting, the resolution lies over till to-morrow. Mr. Hubbard moved that the Senate proceed to-morrow to the appointment of the standing committees.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, 1837.

On motion of Mr. Allen of Vermont, by general consent, a resolution was adopted ordering of the members appended to their seats therein, to be furnished to the members.

ELECTION OF PRINTER.

The House then resumed the ballot for the choice of a printer to the House for the 25th Congress, commencing with the 6th ballot, (five was as follows:—

Whole number of votes necessary to a choice 230 For Blair and Rives 116 Gales and Seaton 107 Thomas Allen 93 Blanks 27

There being no choice, the House balloted again, when the result was announced as follows:—

Whole number of votes necessary to a choice 228 For Blair and Rives 115 Gales and Seaton 101 Thomas Allen 81 Blanks 42

There being still no choice, another ballot was gone into, the result of which was as follows:—

Whole number of votes necessary to a choice 227 For Blair and Rives 114 Gales and Seaton 101 Thomas Allen 68 Blanks 53

The result of this ballot showing that no choice was yet made, the House was proceeding to a ninth ballot, when—

Mr. Shute moved that the House adjourn. Mr. Cushman asked for the yeas and nays, but they were not ordered, and the motion was disagreed to without a count.

Mr. Taylor submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the printer of the House of Representatives for the last Congress, be authorized to print for this House till a public printer shall be duly elected.

Mr. Patten moved to lay the resolution on the table; upon which

Mr. Taylor asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and were—yeas 123 nays 100. So the resolution was laid on the table.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, September 7.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Hubbard, proposing to amend the thirty-third rule of the Senate, by the insertion of the words "Committee on Patents and the Patent Office," was on this motion, taken up.

Mr. Grundy stated that the reasons which had influenced the mover of the amendment were to provide for the appointment of a committee to have special charge of every thing relating to patents and the patent office; for neither branch of Congress had ever appointed a committee of that nature. In the Senate every thing connected with the subject had heretofore been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. That committee, however, being almost always engaged with subjects of its own importance, had frequently found it impossible to pay that attention to others which they deserved, and hence the necessity of creating a committee to take special charge of all matters in relation to patents and the patent office. He hoped that the amendment would be adopted.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Hubbard, in pursuance of his motion of yesterday, moved that the Senate proceed to appoint their standing committees; which was agreed to.

At the suggestion of Mr. Grundy, the Senate first proceeded to elect the chairman, when four

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Clay, unanimously agreed that the committees should be appointed by the Vice President.

On motion of Mr. Wright, 3,000 extra copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. King of Alabama, the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business; and after a short time spent therein, Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, September 7, 1837.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Boon, which was, as modified by himself, in these words:—

Resolved, That in the election of a printer to the House of Representatives for the 25th Congress, the vote of the members shall be given viva voce, the amendment of Mr. Patton extending the principle of voting viva voce to all other officers appointed by the House, having been adopted.

since it interposed between the printer. The Chair ruled that it was in the decisions of yesterday. The House then, by tellers, tallied the yeas and nays. The House then proceeded to the following:—

Whole number of votes necessary to a choice 230 For Blair and Rives 116 Gales and Seaton 107 Thomas Allen 93 Blanks 27

Mr. Harrison of Missouri then offered the following resolution: Resolved, That for the purpose of end to further ineffectual balloting in the House in future balloting, the fewest number of votes shall be dropped; and the balloting be continued between the two receiving the number of votes.

Mr. Harrison called for the yeas and nays, which were not ordered, and the motion was agreed to.

The House then proceeded with a result of which was declared to be necessary to a choice

For Blair and Rives 115 Gales and Seaton 101 Thomas Allen 81 Scattering 42

There still being no choice, the House proceeded to ballot for the eleventh time, which was announced as follows:—

Whole number of votes necessary to a choice 227 For Blair and Rives 114 Gales and Seaton 101 Thomas Allen 68 Blanks 53

No choice having been yet made, the House proceeded to a twelfth time, of which was as follows:—

Whole number of votes necessary to a choice 226 For Blair and Rives 113 Gales and Seaton 101 Thomas Allen 68 Scattering 53

Whereupon Thomas Allen was declared printer to the House for the present Congress.

On motion of Mr. Whittlesey of Ohio, Resolved, That the several standing orders of the House, according to the following list, be amended, according to the following list:—

Mr. Biddle then submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the Secretary of the House, whether a letter be addressed by him to the House, offering payment in specie to the Congress, is authentic; if so, to what extent, and what principle of discrimination has been adopted in the medium of the public creditors.

On motion of Mr. Whittlesey of Ohio, Resolved, That the several standing orders of the House, according to the following list, be amended, according to the following list:—

ON FOREIGN RELATIONS—Messrs. Atkinson, and Rives. ON FINANCE—Messrs. Wright, Nicholas, Benton, and Hubbard.

ON COMMERCE—Messrs. King of Alabama, Brown, Ruggles, and Norvell. ON MANUFACTURES—Messrs. Niles, Preston, Strange, and Pierce.

ON AGRICULTURE—Messrs. Smith, Spence, Linn, McKean, and Black. ON MILITARY AFFAIRS—Messrs. Preston, Tipton, Wall, and Allen.

ON NAVAL AFFAIRS—Messrs. Wall, Smith, and Smith of Indiana. ON PUBLIC LANDS—Messrs. Walker, Clay of Alabama, Roane, and Francis.

ON PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS—Messrs. Sevier, Bayard, Mouton, and Lynn. ON INDIAN AFFAIRS—Messrs. White, Tipton, Linn, and Swift.

ON CLAIMS—Messrs. Hubbard, Tipton, Strang, and Young. ON THE JUDICIARY—Messrs. Grundy, King of Georgia, Wall, and Clayton.

ON POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS—Robinson, Grundy, Knight, Brown and Kean, Nicholas, Young and Williams.

ON PENSIONS—Messrs. Morris, Sevier, Pierce and Roane. ON REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS—Messrs. White, Crittenden, Norvell and Smith.

ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Messrs. King of Alabama, Nicholas, Roane and Ruggles, Strange, Bayard, Prentiss and Messrs. McKean, Tallmadge, and Black.

ON ENGRAVED BILLS—Messrs. Clay of Smith of Indiana, and Norvell. ON ENROLLED BILLS—Messrs. Smith of Connecticut, Lyon, and Allen.

On motion of Mr. Wright, so much of the President's Message as relates to the Finance, as also of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, so much of the Committee on the Judiciary, as was referred to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, was referred to that subject.

Mr. Grundy moved that when the Senate adjourns till Monday next, the Chamber of Commerce, New Orleans, be referred to the Committee on Commerce, and be printed.

Mr. Grundy presented a memorial from Teakle, a Senator in the Legislature of Tennessee, which was generally on the subject of Finance, and ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Hubbard, the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business when the doors were opened. Mr. White announced the death of the Hon. J. Standerfer, a member elect of the House of Representatives. Mr. W. then offered the following resolutions:—

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