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From the New Orleans Bulletin.

TEXAS.

The following abstract of the land law of Texas, embraces all its principle features, and will be interesting to a large portion of the citizens in the United States. It will be seen that the land office opens in February; and that the infant republic commences by offering a bonus for matrimony, which in all new countries, is a course of policy both moral and political, which deserves to be commended and encouraged.

1. The general land office is to be established at the seat of government. The chief officer to be called the Commissioner General of the Land office; and to hold his place for three years, with a salary of \$8,000 per annum, and power to appoint clerks, &c.

2. All patents issued, shall be in the name of the republic of Texas.

3. No persons connected with the land office, shall be allowed to purchase or trade in land directly or indirectly, under heavy forfeitures and penalties.

4. There shall be a county surveyor, with as many deputies as may be necessary, for each and every county, to reside at the county seat, who shall certify under oath to all surveys in said county, who shall receive a fee of five dollars for every survey and plat of a league of land, and in proportion for a less quantity. Books shall at all times be open for inspection; and a fee of 57-1/2 cents paid for each examination.

5. There shall be a commissioner and two associate commissioners for every county to be elected by Congress and styled the Board of Land Commissioners, to meet at the county seat, on the first day of every month. They shall investigate all claims to land rights, and pass upon the same. The Presidents of the board shall be receivers of public money, under bonds of twenty thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of their duty.

6. Every person claiming land under the colonization laws, or by residence in the country at the declaration of independence, shall take and subscribe to the following oath:—I, A. B. do solemnly swear that I was a resident citizen of Texas at the date of the declaration of independence—that I did not leave the country during the campaign of the spring of 1836 to avoid participation in the struggle—that I did not refuse to participate in the war, and that I did not aid or assist the enemy—that I have not previously received a title to my quantum of land, and that I conceive myself justly entitled, under the constitutions and laws, to the quantity of land for which I now apply—all to be substantiated by two or more good and credible witnesses.

7. All persons claiming land by inheritance or purchase, must prove that the persons of whom they claim to purchase or inherit, was entitled to the land, and no person can receive a grant either as assigned, or in the name of the original claimant, unless he is actually a resident of the republic at the time of making the application for the grant.

8. There shall be a clerk and register for each county.

9. An appeal from the decision of the board of commissioners may be had to the district court where the claimant lives to substantiate his claims and title.

10. When a claimant has obtained his certificate from the board, the county surveyor is authorized to survey his lands immediately agreeably to the existing laws, provided, however, that the settler or occupant shall have preference, when the claims are otherwise equal; and individuals who are entitled to six months preference shall have the right of locating upon any vacant lands of the Republic, without regard to any improvements made by persons who have settled in Texas since the Declaration.

11. In all cases the oldest occupant and settler have the preference; and persons claiming by inheritance, or assignment, shall apply for such certificate in the county where the testator died, or the assignee lived at the time.

12. Justices of the Peace for the county or territories, may settle land disputes, or summon jurors for arbitration.

13. The Commissioners of the General Land Office may issue patents for all surveys made regularly and according to law in all respects, previous to the closing of the Land Office in 1835, on the claimant proving his title to the same.

14. No single grant shall be located on more than two surveys.

15. All single men who have contributed to the service of the country, and were citizens at the Declaration of the independence and have since remained, or may do so within one year, shall be entitled to the balance of a league and labor.

16. All conditions annexed to grants under the colonization laws are hereby cancelled, and the titles of such lands are hereby ratified and confirmed, provided that all dues upon such lands be paid to the commissioner within six months after the Land Office is opened.

17. All Empresarios contracts having ceased on the day of the Declaration of Independence, all the vacant lands of Texas are the property of the Republic, and subject alone to the disposition of the government.

18. Every volunteer who arrived in the Republic after the 2d of March 1836, and before the 1st August, 1836 and who has or may hereafter receive an honorable discharge, and taken the oath prescribed by the constitution, or who may have died shall receive the quantity of land by this act, secured to original colonists: All who have entered the Republic since the Declaration of Independence, previous to the 1st Oct. 1837, and who reside there with their families, will be entitled to 1280 acres; and single men, if married before the 1st day of Oct. 1837 an additional quantity of 640.

19. All officers and soldiers who engaged in the service of Texas previous to the 1st March, 1837, whose families are now here or may arrive within twelve months from the date of their discharge, shall be entitled to the same quantity of land as they would have been entitled to if their families had emigrated with them to the country.

20. The General Land Commissioner shall pay the government fees fixed by the existing laws under which they emigrated.

21. The holders of government land scrip will be entitled to its amount of land, the expenses of surveying to be defrayed by the government of Texas.

22. When two or more locations have been made, or the title granted for the same piece of land, or when titled surveys conflict with each other, the party who has his title of survey of subsequent date may on showing the fact have his title cancelled and a new order of survey issued for the quantity of land claimed.

23. The several land offices shall open and go into operation on the first Thursday in February, and be confined in their operations to the citizens of Texas at the time of the Declaration of Independence, and to the volunteer soldiers who served previous to that time. The offices shall be opened for this class of citizens alone after which the legal claimants shall be entitled to their lands as herein provided and directed.

24. Each county in the Republic shall constitute a section and the county surveyor shall have a map, on which a plot or plan of all deeded lands in such county shall be exhibited.

In our paper of the 8th inst., we gave a list of the Board of Directors elected for the ensuing year for the Wetumpka and Coosa Railroad. We stated that A. A. McWhorter Esq. had been elected President, such was the case, but that gentleman has since declined accepting the appointment, which we very much regret, as his efficient and laborious service during the past year has greatly advanced the interests of the company; We however regret less, the loss of his services, as the place is to be filled by one not less zealous in the cause, the Rev. J. D. Williams.—*Wetumpka Argus.*

From the N. O. Picayune, 14th inst.

TREMENDIOUS CONFLAGRATION!!

At this moment, 11 o'clock Wednesday night, a destructive fire is raging in our city. It broke out about ten o'clock, in that row of five story stores, situated on Front Levee, just above Bienville street, commencing in the warehouse of Ferguson and Parker—how it originated, we could not learn. In a short time it extended to the Stores of Delassus & Montreuil, Winston & Shall, S. Locke & Co. and other adjoining buildings on Front Levee, the breeze being fresh from the south east, the flames extended across the entire block to Old Levee, enveloping all the stores, and other tenements on that street, from Bienville to Custom House street.

Since penning the above, the fire has crossed over Old Levee, and seized upon several stores situated on the lower side of the street. For a time it was thought it would extend to Chartres street, but through the active exertions of the different companies it is greatly checked at that quarter. On the upper side of Old Levee street, it continues with unabated fury; but on front Levee, its progress has been arrested. Fears are entertained that the whole of the block bounded by Front

Levee, Bienville, Old Levee, and Custom House, will be destroyed. The sparks and cinders are flying about in the most alarming manner, to a great distance.

We can form no estimate of the loss, but it is immense. We have heard several remarks that it is the greatest fire that has ever occurred here. This calamity, coming so soon after the many severe blows which our city has sustained, will be severely felt.

At 2 o'clock this morning, Thursday the fire was in a great measure subdued—leaving four or five stores on the upper side of Old Levee, nearest the Custom House on Front Levee, still more or less injured.

In the hurry and confusion we can hardly tell who has suffered. The office of the Louisiana Advertiser, was entirely consumed with eight or ten stores on the same side of the Old Levee and that of Morris Sniffen & Co, opposite. Further particulars in our next.

Twenty-Fifth Congress, SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, December 29, 1837.

Mr. WEBSTER appeared and took his seat.

Mr. M'KEAN presented a petition on the subject of Texas.

Also a petition on the same subject by Mr. MORRIS.

Mr. KNIGHT presented the petition of the Rhode Island Temperance Society, for an amendment of the law authorizing the supply of ardent spirits in part rations for the navy referred to the Committee on Naval affairs.

Mr. CLAY of Alabama presented the petition of the clerk of the Patent Office, for increase of salary: referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GRUNDY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution discharging that Committee from the further consideration of the memorial of the Legislature of Arkansas, relative to the relinquishment and re-location of certain bounty lands in that State, and that the same be referred to the Committee on Public Lands: adopted. Also, a bill appointing commissioners to examine individual claims upon the United States, with amendments: read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. TIPTON, from the Committee Roads and Canals, reported a bill making appropriations for the removal of the Red River raft: read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. MORRIS offered the following resolutions, remarking that he had prepared them by way of amendment to those offered by the honorable Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun.) In drafting them he had as far as his own opinion would permit, followed the text of those to which he had alluded, yet with variations calculated, in his view, to protect the right of petition, the freedom of speech, and the liberty of the press.

In offering the resolutions, the Senator from South Carolina had thrown the glove and with expression of triumph asserted that none in the Senate could vote, in his opinion, against his views. He however, dared to enter the lists single-handed, and engage with him. He wished the resolutions laid on the table and printed, and when considered, that they be taken up and acted upon one by one in order.

After being read by the Secretary.

Mr. CALHOUN expressed his hopes that his proposition would meet with general favor from the Senate. He had expected some trifling opposition, but nothing in the light of the present movement. It was however, now decided that no concession or sacrifice would satisfy the opposition. We had here a fair specimen of the doctrine in full color. Yes; here was displayed the absolute creed of the Abolitionists fully developed; and from this he had little hope that his desire to promote the harmony of the Union would be gratified. He, however, sternly denied throughout the charge brought against him by the gentleman who had offered the resolutions.

The motion to print was then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be and hereby, is, instructed to communicate to the Senate such information as he has, and the Department contains, upon the following matters, to wit:

The number of troops, including allies, which have been employed in the war with the Seminole Indians from its commencement to this time;

The number now in the service; The authority under, and by which, allies have been employed, and the terms and conditions upon which they do or have served;

The amount of naval force, if any that has been employed on this service, and whether, and to what extent, it has been employed on land, if steam vessels have been employed, and how many, and for what kind of service.

The number of persons employed by the United States that have been killed, or have perished from wounds, or other causes, in the several campaigns;

The entire disbursements made by the United States to carry on this war up to this time;

The probable arrearages now due;

The whole number of the Seminole population at the commencement of hostilities; the number of warriors, there; the number killed, and the number taken prisoners by the United States; the number that has come in and voluntarily surrendered; the number of warriors that have emigrated; the number still remaining, the number of other corps who have emigrated, and the number remaining; the probable number of arms possessed by the Seminole Indians at the commencement of the war, and the sources from which they have obtained supplies of ammunition.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. GRENELL,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to enquire into the expediency of extending the benefits of five years half-pay, allowed by law to the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers of the militia and volunteers who die in the service of the United States, to the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers of the regular army who have died, or shall die in the service, or in consequence of wounds received in battle.

On motion of Mr. GRANT,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire, into the expediency of abolishing by law the postage upon newspapers, and that said Committee report to this House first, as to the policy of abolishing postage upon all newspapers distributed per mail in the respective counties where each paper so distributed may be published, and secondly, as to all newspapers sent per mail into any part of the United States.

On motion of Mr. GRANT,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the benefit of a drawback of the duties to all goods wares, and merchandises which may hereafter be exported in original cases, cases chests, boxes trunks, or other packages, either from the district where they were originally entered, or from any other district to any foreign dominions, whether immediately adjoining the United States or otherwise; and, also to abolishing the duties on foreign wheat and ashes.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.

Resolved, That the committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the erection of a customhouse and public store-house in the city of New Orleans; and into the expediency of extending the limits of the port of New Orleans, so as to include the city of Lafayette.

On motion of Mr. LAWLER.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a third district of the United States Federal Court, to be held at the town of Tuscaloosa, to consist of the counties of Marion; Fayette, Walker, Pickens, Sumpter, Marengo, Green, Perry, Bibb, Autauga, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Randolph, Chambers, Benton, Taladega, Jefferson, and Tuscaloosa.

On motion of Mr. CHAPMAN.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Jacksonville to Ashville, in Alabama, crossing the Coosa-river at Sawyer's ferry. Also, a route from Jacksonville Alabama, by Tallapoosa, to Cambleton, Ga. Also, to discontinue the route from Bellefont by Larkinsville, Trenton, Lowneville Hazle Green cross roads, to Athens, Alabama, and from Salem, Tennessee, by Larkin's Fork and Scraper, to Bellefonte, Alabama; and establish a route from Salem, Tennessee, by Larkin's Fork, Trenton, Larkinsville, Santa Longston, Wayett, Coffee, or Ben. Snodgrass, to Claysville, Alabama; and a route from Bellefonte to Scraper, Alabama.

On motion of Mr. GRAHAM.

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of amending the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved January 18, 1837, so as to extend the benefits of said act to all cases of horses or other property of officers as well as other soldiers, and to mounted rangers in the military services of the United States, lost or destroyed in such service since the 18th day of June, 1812:

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

Both Houses of Congress have been crowded excited—angry—fussy—furious—and every thing else. The Vermont Anti-Slavery Re-

solutions have been before the Senate and given rise to an angry discussion there, and the Mississippi contested election has been before the House of Representatives. Having neither the power of clairvoyance nor ubiquity, I have been a seer but half that has been done. By the aid however of but two pair of eyes, I believe I can give you all that is worth writing.

U. S. SENATE.

The Vermont Resolutions came before the Senate as soon as petitions were presented to the House. Mr. Swift of Vermont, presented the Resolutions, and after reading them he commented at some length upon their character, and in defence of the character of his constituents. He contended that Vermont had a perfect right to present such resolutions to the U. S. Senate and the Senate had no right to reject such resolutions. They asked Congress not to annex Texas to the Union;—to stop the Slave Trade between the States, and to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia; and he contended that Congress had the power to consider all the resolutions asked.

Mr. Prentiss—Mr. S.'s colleague—assumed the same position, and defended in strong language the character of his constituents.

Mr. Preston opposed the Resolutions and a Report which accompanied them. He was willing to receive them, but said their doctrines were calumnies, libellous and disreputable. Had they not come from a sovereign State he should move their rejection. Mr. P. also compared the moral character and the observance of the laws in the North, and said the South observed at all points as much as the North.

Mr. Strange and Mr. King commented severely and in unmeasured terms upon the Report and resolutions of the Vermont Legislature.

Mr. White made some remarks when the resolutions were received, ayes 26 noes 12, and laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

As soon as the Journal was read, the Mississippi Contested Election came up for discussion, and gave rise to a debate which continued until the close of the session. Before the debate was closed an order was passed to make the subject the special order of the day until disposed of by the House. Messrs. Prentiss and Word were allowed seats upon the floor, and empowered by the House to take part in the discussion upon this question.

During the morning, also a motion was made in the form of a resolution from Mr. Brownson of New York, stating that Messrs. Prentiss and Word, not being members of the 26th Congress, are not entitled to their seats. This is the resolution now before the House.

A sad exciting quarrel between Messrs. Wise of Virginia, and Gholson of Mississippi, preceded its introduction. Mr. Howard, of Maryland, presented a paper from Mr. Claiborne, of Mississippi, who is confined to his room, in regard to the Mississippi election.

A motion was made to print the document, which Mr. Wise opposed, on the ground that the two claimants had printed their own papers, and therefore the House should not print the documents of the second party.

Mr. Gholson immediately and without cause, construed the remarks of Mr. Wise into a personal intimation on the part of Mr. W. that Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne were unwilling to print their own papers for themselves. The following brief and angry dialogue ensued as soon as the member of Virginia had resumed his seat.

Mr. Gholson—The remarks of the members are unworthy of the gentleman from Virginia, and a member of this House.

Mr. Wise—If impudence and ignorance will make a blackguard, there is one—(turning round and pointing towards Mr. Gholson who sat just behind him.)

Mr. Gholson—None but a scoundrel would make use of such an expression.

The Speaker and the members of The House here interferred, and checked the personal controversy for the present.

The debate continued on the preliminary merits of the election for some time, when Mr Dawson of Georgia brought forward a resolution requiring the two belligerents to make some apology to the House for violating the rules of the House. The resolution was read, and required from each an apology for braking the established orders and rules.

Mr. Wise said, he was glad the gentleman from Geo. had given him an opportunity to set himself right before the members of the House. He thought the paper represented from Mr. Claiborne by Mr. Howard of Maryland, ought not to be printed at the expense of the House, after the claimants had printed their own papers, at their own expense.

To my utter astonishment, continued Mr. W. and surprise, the member from Mississippi, rose and applied expressions to me.

such as the House have heard. Applying such language to me, which I must confess, excited my personal feelings, I was led to say to the member from Mississippi, in hearing of the House, what I have often thought of him.

Here the Speaker called Mr. W. "to order," and the House joined in the call.

Mr. Wise said he could not make an apology to the House for what he said unless he made remarks of a personal character, in vindication of himself. The House would suffer no remarks of a personal character to be made, and Mr. W. continued by making a proper apology to the House, for violating its rules of order. In conclusion, he said he had no apology to offer, and could offer none, to the member from Mississippi.

Mr. Gholson followed, and began his remarks by applying to Mr. Wise the terms low and unworthy. The House and Speaker both called Mr. Gholson to order and Mr. G. however, concluded in the following words: "I replied to him in the same strain that his vulgarity required."

Mr. Dawson's resolution was then on motion of Mr. Glascock, laid upon the table. Mr. Mercer of Virginia, then brought forward a resolution saying that as warm words had passed between S. J. Gholson and H. A. Wise, in the House of Representatives, they would not pursue the quarrel out of the House of Representatives.

A motion was then made to lay the resolution on the table by Mr. Jenifer of Maryland.

Mr. Mercer called for the yeas and nays, and the House seconded the call. The vote was strong however, against Mr. Jenifer's motion, and the House refused to lay upon the table yeas 78, nays 123.

Mr. Howard of Maryland followed after the announcement of the yeas and nays, and said he hoped this matter might be brought to a close amicably. Mr. Howard said in plain words, he thought the construction of the member from Mississippi, upon the remarks of the member from Virginia was hasty and wrong. The member from Virginia was opposed to the printing of a document which he, Mr. Howard, had introduced from Mr. Claiborne, who is ill and confined to his room. What Mr. Wise had said he interpreted as a disposition to deal equally with all the parties concerned. Messrs. Prentiss and Word had chosen to print their own documents, and he understood Mr. Wise to say nothing more than a disposition to treat the two parties alike. Mr. H. asked if his construction was correct.

THE CANADA EXCITEMENT—OFFICIAL DESPATCH OF COL. M'NABB.

[Correspondence of the Nashville Whig.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

News has reached us this morning that Mr. Nabb, the noted commander of the British forces at Chippewa, opposite Navy Island, has published an official bulletin, of course under the authority of Sir Francis Head, acknowledging approving and defending the attack made a fortnight since at Schlosser, upon the American Steamer Caroline—the attack upon American soil—the murder of American citizens—the destruction of American property, and the whole act, even to the sending of the Caroline on fire over the Falls of Niagara. The official Bulletin of Mr. Nabb is published in the New York papers of Saturday, and may reach you before my letter announcing the fact. Mr. Nabb's excuse for approving and sanctioning this outrage, for he does both in the terms of high praise, is that the Caroline belonged not to Americans, but to the Canada "pirates," as he calls the Patriots on Navy Island and in the provinces of Upper and lower Canada, as well as all who enlist in her behalf. Being pirates, he argues that he was right to enter upon natural territory for their destruction, and to attack all unarmed boats at midnight, even though fastened to a wharf and attached to the soil of a friendly nation. I offer no comment upon the first outrage or upon that which seems to be worse than the first—the approval and commendation of the act, and have only reminded you of Mr. Nabb's official bulletin for the purpose of saying that it has created a good deal of excitement in this city, where it has been among both the "officials" and unofficial town talk through the day. Hitherto the sympathy of those in authority here has warmed towards the royalists of Canada. The Government has gone to the farthest verge of neutrality, and expressed a disposition to do all that Great Britain would have her to do, and yet, while General Scott is upon the border of our territory with a large armed force of Americans assembled for the purpose of preserving neutrality, and of cutting off all communication and all supplies from the Patriots arrayed against British troops, we find a British commander approving of an act almost as disgraceful as the burning of this metropolis by the British troops in the last war.

Mr. Nabb even goes so far as to name the commander of the expedition, who it appears was a man by the name of Drew, a captain in the Royal Navy—the name of those who accompanied him are also promised to the public in order that they may be the more distinguished for their gallantry I should not be surprised if this news from Canada were to call forth some comments from either the members of the Senate or House. If so you will learn the character of such comments.

MONDAY EVENING. The business before Congress to-day has been interesting. The Senate have had under impartial consideration a bill for preserving neutrality between the United States and its neighboring territories. The bill is to meet the Canada excitement, and in an act in addition to the act of 1818, in regard to the neutral relations between the United States and Foreign powers. The only difference is that the bill introduced to-day has special reference to Texas, Mexico and Canada. The act of 1818 allows any Foreign power or any port of any Foreign power to send to the United States to purchase arms and the munitions of war—the Government, however, neither prohibiting the seller or the buyer in such cases beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. This act, which originated with the committee of Foreign relations, has especial reference to the countries bordering on the U. States, and makes no alteration of the former act in its operation on countries not bordering on the United States. It goes the whole in preserving neutrality, and in the case of Canada will act in such a manner as to starve out all the patriots on Navy Island, or compel them to come to blows with John Bull's army at Chippewa.

In introducing the bill this morning Mr. Buchanan, said, that if any thing under heavens could have prevented him from bringing forward this bill, it would have been the news in the morning papers which contained Mr. Nabb's official announcement of the outrage upon the Caroline. It seemed, he said, that that outrage had been sanctioned by the British authorities, and it was with emotions of great regret, that he had read the declaration. He did not believe that the British Government at home would sanction such a violation of neutrality, and it was his sincere conviction, and nothing else, had prompted him to bring in this bill.

Mr. Ruggless of Maine was opposed to pressing the consideration of the bill to-day. He wished that Maine might be protected in her boundary as well as Upper Canada. He had learnt there were some important despatches in the country in relation to the negotiation between the United States and Great Britain, and he wanted them to come to light before the bill passed, in the hope that some amendment might be incorporated in the bill which should give some security to the State of Maine.

Mr. Buchanan was not willing to identify the question, but consented to postpone the further consideration of the bill, and to make it the special order of the day for to-morrow.

The House have done nothing of importance beyond the reception of some hundred of petitions.

FROM THE NORTH.

The Northern Mail is just in, bringing Buffalo and Rochester dates to the evening of the 13th, and from Navy Island to the 12th. Particulars below.

From the Buffalo Com. Advertiser, Jan. 13.

NAVY ISLAND.—There was really a tremendous cannonading at Navy Island last night. It commenced about 11, and lasted till 2 and was kept up with the greatest spirit on both sides. Near Schlosser, it sounded like an incessant roar of artillery.—The wind being favorable, it was heard distinctly in this city. A friend says he counted above 300 reports. By extracts from an extra of the chronicle Office, at Niagara, in another column, it will be seen that part of the 24th regiment have arrived from Montreal. The unwonted activity on the Canada shore is probably owing to their presence. In addition to cannon, shot the Canadians threw a large number of bombs. A letter from the Island, dated this morning, to a young gentleman of this city, states that none were killed, but it is reported that some 8 or 10 were wounded. We have no information on which we can rely, as to the loss of the British.

About 12 o'clock last night, the Express came up from Schlosser with information that Van Rensselaer and all his force had landed on our shore, and it was thought they were coming up the river with the intention of crossing over to Canada at Black Rock. The alarm bell was instantly rung, the drums beat to arms, guns were fired and many doubtless thought that the city was about to become the scene of a conflict. The Governor and General Scott repaired to the Rock, where in a short time the Militia, artillery, and City Guards were assembled. The report that the Navy Islanders had left their position turned out to be unfounded, and the military force returned this morning to the city. Gov. M. and Gen. N. we understand, have gone down to Schlosser.

The Eagle was thronged from morning to night yesterday, by our citizens, anxious to pay their respects to Gov. Marcy and General Scott. The city has been kept in such constant commotion for the last few weeks that every inhabitant, hopes to see quiet once more restored, and the arrival of Gov. M. and Gen. N. was hailed as the harbinger of peace. We sincerely hope that these anticipations will prove to be true.

In the afternoon the Governor, accompanied by General Scott reviewed in the Court House Park, the 23th, 25th, and 7th regiments of artillery—forming part of Gen. Randall's Brigade, and afterwards the portion of General Burr's Brigade of Infantry now in this city. The latter were reviewed on Court st., between Pearl and Franklin sts., very near the same grounds where Gen. Scott drilled his men for some months before the battle of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, in 1814. The fine companies of the City Guards passed in the review in front of the Eagle Tavern.

Time, which has wrought such changes in the aspect of our city, has left its marks upon the gallant is yet unbowed. Amid the throng that surrounded him, his plumed head towered far above the multitude. Although he travelled night and day from Washington, and arrived here at midnight, he was hard at work in the morning, before many of our citizens had swallowed their breakfast.

In the evening, the members of the Common Council waited on his Excellency, and General Scott; after which the members of the several Fire and Hook and Ladder Companies, in full costume, called to pay their respects.

LATER.

From the Buffalo Com. Adv.—Extra, } January 13, 5 o'clock, P. M. }

The following was received from our special messenger after our paper went to press.

Correspondence of the daily Com. Adv.

Grand Island, Friday Evening, Jan. 12, 1838.

I spent several hours on Navy Island at Gen. Van Rensselaer's head quarters, a long house, from which the family had moved to Col Ayres' quarters on Grand Island, whose generous hospitality I am at present enjoying. They left on the Island, a yoke of oxen, which are very serviceable to the soldiers,—a cow, which supplies the officers with milk—twenty-four pigs, some of which have been slaughtered, and a few fowls. There are but two houses on the Island, used by the General, and for the "grand round." They live comfortably, considering, especially since the capture of the British Fort.

Three loads had been bought and paid for in silver, at the rate of about \$30 per bbl. The Patriots got wind of it, and a party went and took 17 barrels.

This was the work which we mentioned yesterday, as having been stolen from Black Rock. I dined with Gen. Van Rensselaer, on some of the pork, and what beans the bomb-shell didn't spill, and he related the story of the capture with much glee. At his left sat Old Sam Johnson—(I believe his name)—the Chief of the Catawagus tribe, who came there to proffer the services of his warriors.

Col. Ayer informs me that more shots have been fired on Grand Island, some of which men had brought in. The American troops are comfortably situated, and while I write, are soundly snoring on the straw, and we are a blazing fire.

Eleven o'clock, P. M.—A cannonading has commenced from the Canada shore, which has been kept up with spirit for the last half hour. There have been fired 200 guns, some dozen bomb shells, and one or two rockets. I sit where I can see every flash. 'Tis a splendid spectacle. All the shells but one have burst in the air. They are throwing away ammunition I calculate the chance of their hitting any body on the Island as 1 in 7, 654, or thereabouts. But two or three shots have been fired from Navy Island. I hear a stray ball whistle now and then, but nothing near enough to be at all terrific.

No boats are on the Canada side of the river, and the cannonading still continues. An assault upon the island is out of the question. One from the Island upon Chippewa is boldly talked of. The men have even volunteered for the expedition. The fire, which commenced so furious, has slackened away, and I now hear and see about two shots per minute. They had fired away about 700 pounds of powder. A few more guns have been fired from the Island, and the royal batteries are silenced, for the time at least. The guns have cooled and the cannonading has recommenced with a shot from Navy Island occasionally. I have heard cheering from both sides.

The force on the foot of Grand Island,—about 150,—many of whom are without arms, talk of moving. Such is the suggestion of the General. The Colonel wont start without further orders. He has sent for muskets, and thinks, and I believe rightly, that if he stays on the island at all, here is the spot. Here is the front of the frontier view of every movement and every battle. For my sake I hope they will stay at present.

Morning.—The firing continued at intervals all night, and has been the heaviest cannonading they have had during the war. The firing during the latter part of the night, was from both sides, and each, like a woman, wanted the last word.

While putting the above in type, a heavy cannonading from Navy Island could be distinctly heard amid the usual noise and bustle of our streets. We shall probably hear this evening the result. Pretty warm work may be confidently anticipated.—The regulars now opposite the Island, will hardly be as peaceably disposed as were the volunteers under McNabb.

By the last Eastern mail we received from Messrs. Clay and Chapman the following letters, which we cheerfully insert for the information of those interested.

Democrat.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan'y 13, 1838.

Sir—As they relate to subjects of deep interest to a respectable portion of my constituents, I will thank you to insert in your useful paper, the enclosed copies of two bills reported from the Committee of Public Lands in the Senate: one "to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," and the other "to establish an additional land district in the State of Alabama."

The object of the first is to revive the former pre-emption law, without any material modification, except that contained in the first proviso, which requires an equal division among all the settlers on a quarter section, and prevents any of the occupants from obtaining what has been familiarly called "floats." I regret the introduction of this restriction, which I consider severe, and unnecessary in our State; but it was deemed by the committee indispensable to the probable success of such a measure. There has been much complaint of frauds, committed under the privilege of floating, and, from the experience of the last two regular sessions, it was believed, without the restriction alluded to the measure would fail. The friends of the settlers, very properly, as I hope all will agree, that it would be better to obtain the passage of a law in this shape, than not at all. It would also have been invidious, if not unjust, to have discriminated between States, as regarded the time of settlement. Hence all who cultivated last year are placed by the bill on the same footing.

The other bill, as you will perceive, is intended to establish a new land district, to embrace the Cherokee country, in Alabama, obtained by the late treaty and a portion of the Huntsville land district lying contiguous to the new land office to be located at some suitable place, within the district, under the direction of the President. This measure, if passed, will greatly promote the convenience and interest of the inhabitants residing in Marshall, Dekalb and Cherokee.

No exertion will be omitted to effectuate the passage of both these bills.

You have no doubt observed the passage thro' the Senate, of two other bills: one to authorize the inhabitants of townships, in which the 16th Section are barren and unproductive "to enter other land instead thereof; and the other to enable the new States to tax lands hereafter sold by the United States from the time of sale, instead of being retained five years. You have seen the debate and doubtless understand the merits of the measure.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obdt. serv't.

C. C. CLAY.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 13, 1838.

Sir: I enclosed you some days ago the pre-emption and graduation bills, reported

in both Houses of Congress at the present session with a view of their publication for the information of the people. The pre-emption bill, as reported in the two houses is the same: the other, not very materially different.

I have received so many letters from citizens of the Cherokee country, on the subject of the pre-emption bill—giving their views as to the best form—and asking mine—that I find it impossible, consistently with my other pressing duties, to answer all. I therefore have to request you to inform the citizens interested in this matter, through your paper, of the reasons that influenced the members of the committee in this house, (and I understand the same operated on those on the committee in the Senate,) in reporting the bill in its present form.

It is distinctly ascertained by all who know any thing of the proceeding of Congress for the last two or three years, and who have informed themselves of the sentiments of members, that no pre-emption bill, authorising any description of floating claims, can be passed. The cause which produced this prejudice against those floating rights, are various; but mainly owing to the innumerable frauds committed under the floating provisions in former pre-emption bills. It being impossible then to get any bill passed with a feature so obnoxious, the committee thought it impolitic to insert it; because, it was believed it would certainly operate to defeat the measure altogether. We are aware that under any form the pre-emption bill may assume, unless floating rights are allowed, hardships must exist; and the members of the committee favorable to occupant claims would have been better satisfied with such a provision; but when they were fully convinced it could not pass with it, and if instead would likely defeat the bill altogether, we hope our constituents, whatever their own wishes may be, will approve the course we have taken on this subject.—Many settlers believed the first occupant on a Quarter section ought to be entitled to the whole, to the exclusion of all the rest. I sincerely wish that each one could get an entire quarter, but as this is out of the question, for the reasons above stated, I think the bill allowing all who cultivated last year, an equal interest much more just and equitable than if the whole had been given to one to the exclusion of the rest.

The main argument in favor of the occupant right is, that it tends to the encouragement, and prevents the braking up and emigration of those who have contributed to then which should only preserve perhaps one fourth of the settlement, and drive off all the rest, would have been perfectly inconsistent with this argument.

Where the country has not been surveyed, it is impossible for one settler to know whether he is on the same quarter section with a former occupant or not. Indeed he may endeavor to avoid it, and still when the surveys are made, find himself on the same. It would be a much greater hardship on him to be deprived entirely of his home, than on the oldest occupant to share with him.

In the event of the passage of the bill in its present form, it would be well (if the power exists) in the legislature to prescribe some mode, by which each settler could be secured in his own improvement or the value of it. This being the case, none will have cause to complain that injustice has been done.

Your obedient servant

R. CHAPMAN.

A BILL.

To grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every actual settler of the public lands, who was in possession on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven; and cultivated any part thereof in said year shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of an act entitled "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved May the twenty-ninth eighteen hundred and thirty, and the said act is hereby revived and continued in force two years provided, That where more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated only one quarter section of land, each one of them shall have an equal share or interest in the said quarter section but shall have no claim by virtue of this act, to any other land: And provided always, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to any land to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, or to any land specially occupied or reserved for town lots, or other purposes by authority of the United States: And provided further That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any of the selection of public lands for the purpose of education, the use of salt springs, or for any other purpose, which may have been or may be made by any State, under existing laws of the United States.

A BILL.

To establish an additional land district in the State of Alabama:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that tract of country, situated within the State of Alabama, which was ceded to the United States

by a treaty concluded with the Cherokee tribe of Indians, at New Echota, on the twenty-ninth day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and all that part of said and east of the principal meridian shall constitute a land district, to be known and called the Cherokee district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed a register and receiver, to superintend the sales of the public lands within said district, who shall reside in said district as may be designated for that purpose by the President of the United States in the same sums, and whose compensation, emoluments, duties, and authority shall, in every respect be the same, in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their offices, as are or may be provided by law, in relation to the registers and receivers of public lands: provided, That the register and receiver, to be appointed for the land district hereby established, shall receive no salary or other compensation till the survey shall have been completed; and, until the land office hereby established shall go in to operation, any of the lands now attached to the Huntsville land district may be sold at the land office thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as the same can be done, to cause the proper plats of the surveys of the said Cherokee district to be deposited in the land office hereby established.

New York Jan., 11, 1838.

The meeting at Tammany Hall on Tuesday evening last would have done honor to Democracy in its palmiest days. The address and resolutions passed thereat were the true spirit, and cannot fail of exciting great attention throughout the entire country. During the evening, the Conservatives were repeatedly requested to stand forth and explain their "essential principles;" but, although they were assured of an attentive and patient hearing, not one of them responded to or accepted the offer. Not a soul of the "seventy and one" who appeared so anxious, a few evenings before, to gain admission into Tammany Hall, was there. Their places were however, right worthily supplied by time-honored Democrats, who, while the principles of the seceders reigning paramount, entered it not, and deemed it pollution to do so. Many who had of old that people—who had breast many a storm in defence of liberty, and boldly battled against corruption. These sturdy veterans in the people's cause were seen supporting the chair, and hailing with delight the return of New York to her ancient faith—to the pure and undefiled Democracy of Thomas Jefferson. To one of the resolutions unanimously adopted at this meeting, I cannot refrain from calling your particular attention. It declares "that the people, not having a due voice in the Legislative Assembly, owing to the preponderance of bank agents therein, appeal to the Democratic members of the State to oppose by every exertion the passing of the Whig "small note bill." I hope the Senate will not prove unattentive to this expressed wish of the people of New York. We shall thus be saved from the contemplated deluge of destructive paper the banks and Federalists are so anxious again to overflow us with it.

Republicans should plant themselves upon the solid and substantial groundwork of the Constitution, and be influenced solely in their political position by the leading and permanent interest of their country. They should remember who are and who ever have been their adversaries. They should scrutinize, with the lynx-eyed jealousy of freemen, the sentiment and spirit, the tone and objects of their opponents. They should review the history of the past, and through a long, unbroken series of years, behold Federalism ever struggling for an irresponsible power—ever opposed to a large and wholesome—liberty—ever despising the people as unfit to hold the reins of Government—yearning for the ribands and titles, and all the other baubles and gewgaws of a legitimated monarchy or an hereditary nobility—holding to a creed which tramples on the patriotism, and scoffs at the intelligence of the great unchartered mass. They should carry back their recollections to the days of the "black cockades"—they should revive the memory of the alien and sedition laws—they should reflect upon the attempts of Federalism to gag the right of speech, and to check the liberty of the press. They should then compare the present with the former condition of parties, and draw a distinction, if they can, between the prevailing spirit, tone and sentiment of modern Whigs, and of those who opposed the administration of Jefferson; and when they find their objects are identical—when they discover that the ranks of the Whig party are filled with the disciples of Federalism, and the worshippers of royalty, and that the essence of despotism can be seen lurking even in their published creeds, let them forget the fleeting, evanescent dispensations of the passing moment, and rally to the rescue of every thing that is dear and valuable in their institutions.—Troy (N.Y.) Budget.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. FEBRUARY 1, 1838.

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

We are authorized to announce JAMES WOOD as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Mr. WILLIS KELLY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ARCHIBALD WELLS, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. WM. C. PRICE, of White Plains, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT H. WILSON, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. M. H. HUGHES, as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

We have received the two first numbers of the Western Georgian, printed at Rome, Ga. The paper is of respectable and neatly executed. It is edited by James Wright, and published by Samuel S. Jackson. The editor pledges himself to give his uniform and deviating support to the doctrines of the Union party in Georgia.

SONGSTER'S COMPANION.—Those who have applied at this office for copies of this work within a few weeks past and been disappointed, are now informed that they can be supplied on application. A number of copies have been lately received from the binder, and such arrangements made, it is hoped as will prevent any disappointment in future until the entire edition is disposed of.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of law, I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices, in the State of Alabama, at the periods hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

At the land office at Mardisville, on Monday, the twelfth day of March next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to wit:

- of the base line between the Meridian, eight and nine. Fractional townships thirteen of ranges eight, ten, and eleven. Parts of townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen of range twelve. Parts of townships eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two of range thirteen.

MAIL ROBBERY AND MURDER.

One of the worst calamities that ever befell the U. S. Mail in Alabama, occurred between Mobile and this place on the night of the 19th inst. The Mail was robbed near Stockton, and the Driver shot, with two balls, through the head. The robbers are supposed to be three men who have been working about S. for some days previous to the murder. Several of the City Police of Mobile left on Wednesday in pursuit of them, and it is thought they will be taken. The postmaster of Mobile has offered \$50 reward for their apprehension. A pitiful sum for the Government, truly.

The Mails are believed to have been the Mobile bag of the 19th, and two from New Orleans, containing bank notes and drafts to a large amount.—Mont. Adv.

We extract the following from a recently published letter of Langdon Chesces, who it will be remembered, was formerly President of the United States Bank.

"I am of opinion that a national bank will not aid, but embarrass, the restoration of the currency of the country; and that afterward, it must be an institution infinitely dangerous under many circumstances and in many views, admit that, under a very wise and circum-spect management it might be useful; but it is certain as any thing depending on human action and human will, that it will not be so managed. Besides, I have no doubt Congress have no constitutional power to establish such an institution; and this, I think, has been the clearly expressed judgment of that school of public men who claim Mr. Jefferson as their head, and who have administered the Government for almost forty years. The institution of the late bank was a departure from the principles of that school, badly justified, or rather lamely excused at the time, since generally regretted by them, and, finally, by themselves atoned for, in the best manner, by their power, by putting it down."—Troy N. Y. Budget.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A letter from the Postmaster at Camden, South Carolina, states that a dreadful accident occurred at the ferry at that place, on the night of the 23d ult. The flat boat sprang a leak and sunk as it was crossing over the river, with twenty black persons on board and a wagon and four horses and the express Mail from the North, with the boy and horse. Sixteen blacks and three horses were drowned. The boy and horse were saved by swimming to the shore. The boy sprang off when he got to the bushes or willow trees, fifty or hundred yards below the landing; the horse went up with the current, and swam out. The Express Mail as the boy stated, was washed off

after he left the flat. The mail bag was found early the next morning, two or three hundred yards below on some bushes. The night was very stormy and dark; and the river quite full. He adds: "The mail contained three India rubber canvass bags: two of them were in tolerably good order, and I sent them off again as they were; the third bag was in a very wet state, so that I dried all the packages by the fire; and yesterday, about twelve o'clock, the Express mail bag was sent off by the stage to Columbia."

It is a singular and significant fact, that the traitorous Madisonian is not sustained by a single Democratic paper in the whole Union, and that all its endorsers and copyists are of the Hartford Convention stamp. All the honest Democrats who differed from the Administration at the last session in relation to the Sub-Treasury scheme, are willing to concede something for the good of the party, and to unite with their old and tried friends in sustaining the President against the Federal bank party.—Eastern Argus.

HENRY CLAY.—At a meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature of Kentucky, Gov. Metcalf in the chair, Henry Clay of Kentucky was nominated a suitable Candidate for President of the United States. There can be no impropriety in this nomination by the partizan members of the Legislature, in their ordinary capacity, or of their recommending a Whig convention to confirm their nomination; but we do protest against the course proposed by Mr. Helm, of doing the same thing as a legislative body. Ky. Gaz.

COTTON.—Since our last, Liverpool dates to the 9th December have been received, which represent a further advance in the price of Cotton, and sales extensive. What effect will be produced in the foreign market when the excited State of public feeling both on the Canadian lines and in the halls of Congress, growing out of the capture and destruction of the Caroline, shall have reached England, a little time will determine. Should a rupture between the two governments be anticipated by them, the spirit of speculation will be revived, holders will advance on their rates, and the market being already in a healthy and improving state of prices, Cotton may run up to ruinous rates. These of course are suppositions predicated upon contingencies, and may or may not be realized.

But little change in this market since our last issue appears to be about the highest price given. We agree with the writers of the following letter (politely forwarded to us by Express) that early shipments to New Orleans will realize the highest profits. Planters and others who ship should therefore avail themselves of the first tide to put afloat their crops.—Democrat.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17, 1838. SIR: Amexed we send you a Price Current of the 13th inst, with the particulars of our Cotton market up to the date, since which time we have received a Liverpool Price Current per Express via New York, showing an advance of nearly two cents per pound in the price of cotton in the market.

We therefore hasten to make this known to our friends in North Alabama, through the medium of your paper, and should a proportionate improvement in price have been experienced there we recommend them to effect sales at home, other than have operated in getting up the price of cotton abroad, we are confident, cannot continue long; and as soon as the fact is established in Liverpool that the crop of the U. S. for the last year, is larger than any former one, the demand must diminish, and the price of the article. The same favorable intelligence from a foreign market, if there two years ago, would have given rise to a hazardous speculation, but the capital being now in the hands of more prudent men, we have to note an improvement of about half a cent only in this market, and quote North Alabama and Tennessee cottons from 8 to 10 1/2 cents, Exchange being 5 per cent in favor of this place. Very respectfully, POPE, POWERS & SMITH.

From the Globe, Jan. 2d. 1838. ABOLITIONISM.

The political cast which Abolitionism is rapidly assuming, is beginning to attract a portion of the attention which it deserves. The papers in that interest are unmeasured in their denunciation of Mr. VAN BUREN and many of his friends, while the Opposition candidates for the Presidency receive their applause, and evidently court their favor, of which Mr. WEBSTER'S New York speech, last March Mr. CLAY'S conduct in bringing on the abolition debate in the Senate, on the 18th Dec. are specimens.

The Emancipator, of the 23rd Dec. the great organ of the Abolitionists, thus speaks of Mr. VAN BUREN and his friends: "From the audacious avowal made by the President in his preliminary speech on March 4, 1837; and from every measure which he has since recommended or engaged in, in which slavery is either immediately or remotely connected, it is self-evident, that all contrivances will be resorted to, for the support and extension of slavery throughout our country. Internal peace and foreign war both will be jeoparded or offered as a sacrifice upon the altars of that accursed monster, so propitiate the persons on whose favor the Administration relies. With the political question, as Anti-Slavery men, we have no connection; but I view the present Executive and the majority in both houses of Congress as sworn, at all risks, and in defiance of all consequences, to maintain and enlarge the domains of slavery; as is publicly avowed in Washington, all other national affairs shall be subordinate to that controlling concern, the security of Southern institutions."

Such is the language in which the President is spoken of for having declared his determination, in his Inaugural Address, to preserve, inviolate, the compromises on which the Union was founded, and without which it cannot be preserved.

With respect to the number of petitions which are intended to be poured upon Congress, & each of which, according to Mr. CLAY'S doctrine, must be referred, reported upon, considered, debated, and decided, the following passage from the same Emancipator will give some idea:

"It cannot therefore be too urgently and steadfastly enforced upon all patriotic citizens, and the friends of freedom, of Christianity, and of man, that it is their high duty to multiply and transmit their petitions to the members of Congress; who will present them—above all, to transfer them to John Quincy Adams. He stands unmoved amid the war of the conflicting elements, and unscathed by the scorings of Southern combustibles. I know no plan which would be so efficient as for an agent of the Anti-Slavery Society, to be appointed, who should collect all the petitions upon slave-

ry in the District of Columbia, the admission of Texas, &c. and then having quietly transferred them to the dividing line of the city of Washington southwardly, procure a wagon and four horses, and with a flag labelled, so as to be seen by all men—PETITIONS TO CONGRESS—slowly proceed through Alexandria, Georgetown, and along the Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol; and then transfer his ton of petitions to John Quincy Adams. The chivalry of the South would be affronted; fancying that the Great Liberator was about to appear, and to command, "Let my people go that they may serve me."

Query.—Would it not add to the imposing solemnity of the spectacle, if Mr. Adams himself should drive the wagon; or, at all events, should push at the wheels, in the character of Hercules, while the heavily-laden vehicle climbed its slow way up the Capitol Hill?

With respect to the object of these petitions, and how far they are intended to vindicate the right of petition, or to effect an abolition of slavery, the following item from the Emancipator must be considered as much more authentic than any thing which Mr. CLAY or Mr. ADAMS can say in Congress:

"By what follows, it will be seen how short-sighted were the calculations of this pro-slavery letter-writer, that 'the question of abolition, was at rest at least in the Senate.' We tell him that it will never do to halloo till he is out of the woods. There is but one way to put the question at rest, either in Congress or elsewhere; and that is, by ABOLISHING SLAVERY."

So that, according to this authentic declaration, the petitions are to come, not until the right of petition is vindicated, but until slavery itself is abolished!

The manner in which Mr. CLAY first got up the Abolition debate in the Senate at this session, deserves to be carefully noted and remembered by all the friends of the Union. It was in this manner: Mr. WALL of New-Jersey presented one of the petitions, and moved to lay it on the table. This motion was made by Mr. W. himself, and is a motion which stops all discussion. Mr. CLAY asked Mr. W. to withdraw the motion; which was done to oblige Mr. CLAY. This withdrawal opened the subject for discussion; and he immediately inquired whether these petitions were not in the increase; and, being answered in the affirmative, he inquired again if this increase did not arise from the belief that the right of petition was denied, than from an increase of the spirit of Abolitionism itself; and being again answered in the affirmative, instead of making a statement of facts to show the deluded petitioners that they were mistaken in their belief—that the right of petition had never been denied in either House of Congress; on the contrary, had been solemnly affirmed by recorded votes, and decided majorities, in each House—instead of doing this, Mr. CLAY went off in an impassioned speech in favor of the right of petition, all bottomed upon the assumption—and assumption contrary to recorded facts—that the right of petition had been denied to these people in Congress. Thus the agitating debate was brought on; thus this firebrand question—which every body sees has now become political, and is to last until after the next Presidential election, was commenced in the Senate. Many Senators reminded Mr. CLAY that the right of petition had been affirmed in both Houses of Congress; but it would not do; he had the favor of the abolitionists brought on; thus this firebrand question—which every body sees has now become political, and is to last until after the next Presidential election, was commenced in the Senate. Many Senators reminded Mr. CLAY that the right of petition had been affirmed in both Houses of Congress; but it would not do; he had the favor of the abolitionists brought on; thus this firebrand question—which every body sees has now become political, and is to last until after the next Presidential election, was commenced in the Senate. 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POETRY.

THE DAMSEL OF PERU.

BY BRYAN.

Where olive leaves were twinkling in every wind that blew, There sat beneath the pleasant shade, a damsel of Peru.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

The following narrative is communicated by a valuable correspondent, and has the merit of a strict conformity to truth in its details.

THE FATAL SILVER BULLET.

A TRUE STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

In the summer and autumn of 1777, while Sir William Howe, with a fleet and part of the royal army were lying in New York, General Burgoyne with his army were advancing from Canada towards Albany.

About the first of September, a pedestrian passing the guard stationed at Redhook, and commanded by Capt. John Mansfield, of Connecticut. The man was about thirty years of age, and clothed in the habit of a farmer.

M. Deschamps, a wealthy citizen of Lyons, fell into a state of such a profound lethargy the 27th Oct. that his friends prepared to bury him, and brought in the coffin, supposing him dead.

How to know a wife's beauty.—When Milton was blind he married a shrew. The duke of Buckingham called her a rose. "I am no judge of colors," replied Milton, "and it may be so for I feel the thorns daily."

Extract from a Lecture on Popular Delusions delivered before the young people's institute, Providence. A TRUE STORY.—A young gentleman of my acquaintance, in other respects a very intelligent person, was a firm believer in ghosts.

THE SECOND AND THIRD NIGHTS.—The young man became restless and melancholy—immediately returned home to his brother's house—continued to grow more unwell—was finally confined to his bed by a raging fever—and, in defiance of medical skill, was finally attacked with delirium—and, in the course of a few weeks, died a raving maniac.

ately from his seat and went out into the wood-yard, where a quantity of chips were lying, and soon began to evacuate his stomach. He was carefully watched by Capt. M. and several of the guard, and was seen by the matter emitted from his stomach, before he returned into the house.

A NEW SPECIMEN.—A gentleman residing at Troy, a frontier town in Vermont, writes his friend in Boston: "A curious method has been adopted to smuggle arms into Canada, for the use of the patriots. It is well known that a number of girls from the northern section of Vermont, as well as the contiguous part of Lower Mass. has employment in the factories at Lowell."

THE BOTTOMLESS PIT.—The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky is suspected by many to run through the whole diameter of the earth. The branch terminates in it, and the explorer suddenly finds himself brought upon its brink, standing on a projecting platform sun on the right and a gulf on the left, and before him what seems an interminable void.

The Gin House on the plantation of Judge W. H. Lawrence, of Green county, Ala. was burned on the night of the 21st ult. with six negroes and fifty thousand pounds of seed cotton. It seems that the pickled cotton took fire from a candle, and that the flames spread with such rapidity as to render it impossible to extricate the negroes, who were packing away the ginned cotton in the pick-room.

ACCIDENTAL THROAT CUTTING.—On Tuesday of last week, Charles Curby, son of Richard Curby of New castle, Westchester county, while in the act of pumping water, unfortunately slipped, and falling upon his neck, cut his throat in so shocking a manner as nearly to produce death. The wound was about three inches long and one inch deep; but he is likely to recover.

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"Teddy, my boy, jiss' guess how many cheese there are in that cre bag, an faith I'll give ye the whole five."

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STATE OF ALABAMA, BERTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Sihon House, living on Tallapoosa River, two Ponies, one a Black Mare with high four years old; the other a bright Bay horse with some white hairs on his rump, six years old, four feet five inches high.

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

house—continued to grow more unwell—was finally confined to his bed by a raging fever—and, in defiance of medical skill, was finally attacked with delirium—and, in the course of a few weeks, died a raving maniac.

THRILLING INCIDENT.—A Mr. Beasley, a few days since, offered to the Georgia Legislature, a memorial, stating that some years ago he had purchased of a slave trader a negro woman and her sucking child, as he then believed the latter to be—and that he afterwards found that an imposition had been practised on him, as the child had been stolen from a white woman or abandoned by its mother.

DOCTOR WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, HAVING located himself in the town of White Plains, Benton County, Ala. tenders his professional services to a generous public, in the various branches of medicine.

WALTON CO. GA. Dec. 15, 1837. We the undersigned, having been acquainted with Doct. William Williamson, for several years, with pleasure recommend him as a very successful practitioner of medicine, and a man well qualified to attend to the various duties of his profession.

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS & HARDWARE AT AUCTION.

DRY GOODS AND HARDWARE. ALSO—A LOT OF SUPERIOR FURNITURE.

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

STATE OF ALABAMA, BERTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Sihon House, living on Tallapoosa River, two Ponies, one a Black Mare with high four years old; the other a bright Bay horse with some white hairs on his rump, six years old, four feet five inches high.

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

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the best Farming lands in Russel and Barbour Counties, for sale low, and on accommodating terms.

THOMAS R. MANGHAM, General Agent for Land Company.

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.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of John A. D. McReynolds, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against it will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

CHATTOOGA ACADEMY. THE Trustees of this institution, would inform the public that their building will be completed and ready for the reception of students by the first Monday in January, 1838.

Terms of Tuition: Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic Per session five and a half months, \$5 00

Administrator's Notice. All persons indebted to the estate of William Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

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

Administrator's Notice. The creditors of the estate of John G. Arnold, deceased, are hereby notified to lay in their accounts to me, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Gaylesville Ala. which if not taken out by the 1st of April, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CHEROKEE COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Oliver Miller, living in the neighborhood of Gaylesville a certain Sorrel Pony Tail two hind feet white appraised to Twenty two Dollars and fifty cents this 29th Dec. 1837.

Apprentice Wanted. THE undersigned wishes to take an apprentice to the Painting business, between the ages of 14 and 17.

500 Laborers Wanted, at the ABICOOCHA GOLD MINES, Randolph County, Ala. to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given by JOHN GOODEN.

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

New-York, Paris and London FASHIONS.

G. W. WARREN, MERCHANT TAILOR. HAVING permanently settled himself at Gaylesville, Benton County, Alabama, issues the Tailoring Business in its various branches.

TO COTTON PLANTERS. THE Undersigned having received from the town of Wetumpka, proposed Store and Ship Cotton, business committed to their care.

CASTINGS. CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, Andirons, Plough moulds, &c. Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at store of HOKE & ABERNATHY

100 LABORERS WANTED. THE WETUMPKA & COOSA ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days.

O'Neil Michaux & Thomas, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, MOBILE.

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

Administrator's Notice. ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles Gillispie, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

WILLIAM H. ESTEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Turner, deceased, will please come forward and make settlement.

SHERIFF'S SALE. WILL be sold on the first day of March next, before the Court-House door in the town of Wedowee in the county of Randolph, Ala. the following property, (viz.) Lot of Land fractional section C. D. No. 14, township No. 22 and range No. 13 East, in the Coosa Land District—Leveled on as the property of Daniel McClendon to satisfy Attachments issued from Justice Court, and levied on by a Constable in favor of B. F. Tuggle and one in favour of R. Alexander, and one in favour of William Moore, levied on by the Sheriff of R. C. Sale within the usual hours—this 11th day of January, 1838.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton Orphan's Court. Whitesides, Administrators of the estate of John K. Sterling, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for final settlement of their administration on said estate.

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JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

Vol. II. No. 4.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1838.

Whole No. 56.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. P. GRANT.
No subscription received for less than one year in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

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

Correspondence of the Ohio Statesman.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1837.

Sir: By the management of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, the Congress of Sovereigns? was deterred from fixing on a day for the resumption of specie payments, and restoring to the country its constitutional currency. The New York banks were out-managed and defeated. They are not openly resist their Philadelphia master, and resolve to be honest without his concurrence.

Having passed a few idle resolutions, they adjourned to meet in April next, inviting all the bank sovereigns of the country to join their deliberations at that time. In the mean time, these lords and nobles of our young America will beset Congress and the State Legislatures to obtain absolute power for the past, and immunity for the future. The interest of the free American citizen will be overlooked and forgotten in the clamor raised by the representatives of these usurping corporations; and having, as far as possible, made the State Legislatures and Congress itself subservient to their designs, they meet again in April to report proceedings, and determine what further measures ought to be taken to establish the bank power, and extend the bank dominion.

Let every friend of liberty in Congress, and in the State Legislatures, raise his voice against the further progress of this usurpation. Why should the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, and New York, forthwith return to their allegiance to the Constitution and laws, resume payment of their debts, and restore a specie currency? Their delegates in convention have announced their ability to do so, and left them without excuse. Why does not the Pennsylvania bank of the United States resume payment? Its president declared, when it stopped, that the step was taken, not because the bank was unable to meet its responsibilities, but as a matter of general policy—to save its specie, that it might take the lead in resuming.

Why do they not at once restore the currency to the specie standard and put an end to the public agitations? If they do not, it is because they WILL NOT. If they do not, it will be evidence that their capacity outweighs their honesty; it will be evidence of a stubborn determination to hazard their existence in an open and wilful rebellion against the authority of the people, and the Constitution and laws which they have established. And when it comes to this, will the banks be supported by the people? When they openly say, we can pay, but we won't pay; we can restore the currency to the specie standard, but we won't restore it; we can, at any time, put an end to the distresses of the country, but we won't do it; we are willing to risk all our privileges, and all our immunities, even our existence itself, in political warfare—to put one man down, and another up—to give triumph to one party, and defeat to another; we are willing to peril all hazards—to toss upon the waves, and dash among the rocks of political excitement—on what side will they find honest advocates, and firm supporters? If they rise with a party, will they not fall with a party? If the people find them assuming a political character, instead of a commercial one—entering into elections, distributing offices, and usurping powers which belong to the voters of the country, and their agents, how long would they maintain their privileges, or even their existence? In the full tide of success, and with strength unimpaired, they could not go into such a warfare without imminent danger of speedy annihilation. How much less will be their prospect of success, standing, as they do, in open defiance of the Constitution and laws of the country, refusing to pay their acknowledged debts, and sitting at naught all legal and moral obligation? In two years, if not in one—in three years, if not in two—as soon as the great mass of the people come to understand the facts and principles involv-

ed, they would be overwhelmed with a torrent of public indignation, which would overturn and sweep away their lowest foundation.

And their fate would be merited. For stopping payment they might be excused, under the plea of necessity; for not resuming, when they declare their ability, they have no plea, no excuse, no apology. It is an open, wilful, and flagrant violation of morality and law—a high contempt of the sovereign power of the country—treason against the Government which created and protects them meriting the doom of annihilation.

Republicans! you who think that the rights of man, and not the privileges of bank, were the boons purchased by the blood of the Revolution, and attempted to be secured by our Democratic institutions, awake to your danger! Behold the most deadly enemy of these rights already in the field, marshaling his hosts, and pointing his artillery. Without concert, without discipline, almost without leaders, as you are, have you no courage, no self-denial, no patriotism? Can a few hundred banks, in array with their dependant myriads, conquer and enslave the hosts of a mighty empire could not terrify nor subdue? Impossible. There is now the same courage, the same self-denial, the same patriotism, which existed in 1776, and it is only necessary to show that liberty is in danger, to bring it into action. It took years to awaken the men of the Revolution to the dangers which threatened them; but the improved means of spreading intelligence will enable the patriots of this day to arouse their senses in as many months. Let him who can wield a pen take it up; let him who can sound and alarm raise his voice. Let us become apostles and missionaries, and if need be, martyrs in the cause of truth and liberty, against this now most formidable enemy to the rights of man. The battle will be tremendous; but it will be short. Reason, morality, law, truth and patriotism, all array with you; and wielding these weapons with the energy which becomes freemen; you will be invincible.

Extract of a letter from a young Virginian.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3d, 1838.
The withdrawal of the Southern delegation, is now nearly over. It caused many of the Abolitionists to open their eyes, and will no doubt tend, in a great measure, to teach them the folly of their proceedings, though I see by this morning's paper, that the quakers, alias friends, have issued an address to the good citizens of the U. States, the purport of which is to show the evils, as well as the disadvantages and the sin, of holding the negro in bondage.

In the second place, there was a great excitement created in the Convention to day, which you are aware is sitting in this city for the purpose of reforming the Constitution of 1790, on a motion to print a memorial of sundry citizens of Philadelphia against the extension of the right of suffrage to the black population, in the State of Pennsylvania. This was carried after a fiery debate, of about six hours.

Thirdly, after the passage of the latter motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at three which they did, and passed, on a second reading, an amendment, altering the term of State Senators from four to three years.

Fourthly, there is a bill before the Convention, which will come up shortly for consideration, trying by jury all suits exceeding \$100. This is said to be done for the benefit of their own individual citizens, but believe it not—they are not so careful of their own citizens: it is done for the benefit of the Southern negro!—Thence it follows, that if any of our negroes should get into this State, we cannot get them until they are tried by jury—and when this comes to be the case, we need never push the claim, for I imagine it will be hard to find a jury who will unanimously support the rights of the south. And when women are taking upon themselves, in part, the management of both private and public matters, who will do us justice, by restoring private property?

FROM TAMPA.

We heard it stated, on the authority of some discharged soldiers, who arrived in this city direct from Tampa, that as their vessel was coming down the bay, they met a U. S. Transport, with a large number of Indians and negroes, who had been captured near Charlotte harbor by the Missouri Volunteers, after three days hard fighting. It is stated to have taken place a day or two after the affair of which we gave an account last week.—Floridian.

FROM FLORIDA.

Extract of a letter from St. Augustine, dated January 3, 1838.
Our war has again commenced in good earnest. The Indians certainly have exhibited some considerable tact in selecting their

battle ground in the late engagement with Col. Taylor. As I have been informed the place selected was a horse-shoe in form. The Indians posted themselves on the right and left, and as soon as our forces had marched in they received the Indian fire on each flank. There must have been at least, 1000 men of our forces engaged. The Indians have learned some lessons of *whiteman's warfare*. They retreated through the hammock and formed outside, and as soon as our forces reached the outer edge, they were received by a deadly fire from the Indians.

How long is this war to last?—Gen Jessup certainly does all that he can to close it; but it is believed that he is fettered by the interference of Government—the Cherokee Delegation, and such like matters, and I never have believed in the close of the war at a blow. It must be closed through a long course of successive operations, well followed up.—It is, after all, more like a *Poach*—you must kill them off, one by one, after a long chase.

We copy the following extract from the correspondence of the Savannah Georgian, dated.

FORT LANE, [E. F.] Jan. 1.
We have news also from Charlotte Harbor or vicinity, of a battle having been fought in the early part of last week, in which five Indians were killed and nine taken prisoners, and Liet. Hardin, of the dragoons, being dangerously, if not mortally wounded.

The Express from General Eustis' Camp, [Fort Christmas] who arrived here yesterday morning, states that upon his leaving the camp, an express had just arrived from Col. Twiggs, with the information that a similar engagement had taken place between a portion of his command and the Indians, and that the same number were killed and taken prisoners, as in the battle of Liet. Hardin. This news appears to be correct, but the Express has probably confounded Col. Taylor's and Col. Twiggs' express, by some means or other. We will have the true story shortly, and I will give it to you.

We received by the last mail, the following gratifying intelligence from Mississippi.—The Whigs have for some time past boastfully proclaimed their ascendancy in this State, and would have us believe that the federal party had only to thrust the Democrats to one side, that they might occupy their seats.—Hence we find that whilst Messrs. Prentiss and Word has pushed on to Washington to displace Messrs. Gholson & Claibourn, every exertion has been made to defeat the democratic candidate for the Senate, at the election just terminated. Judge Trotter, however, has succeeded, and Mississippi maintains her stand in the ranks of the Democracy.—Democrat.

House of Representatives.

JACKSON, Miss. Jan. 25, 1838.
Sir—We met the Enemy and they are ours. On the 22d, the day appointed for going into the election of Senator in Congress, to fill the unexpired time of the Hon. Judge Black, the two Houses met in the House of Representatives, and on the first balloting, Judge Trotter (Democrat) was elected, beating the foremost Whig (Judge Bodley) twenty-five votes.—So you may see, Mississippi is erect.—Huzza for Democracy.
I remain yours,
"R. W. ROBERTS."

Professor Wilson.—We grieve to announce that this gentleman, the editor of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, and the Proprietor of the beautiful villa at Ellery on the eastern banks of Windermere, has fallen into a state of mental incapacity.

"The last infirmity, of noble minds," from which his nearest friends seem to have little hope of his recovery. We do not know when an event came to our knowledge, bringing with it a train of reflections more painful than that we now most unwillingly publish.—Kendall Mercury.

The Alton Spectator states, that a gentleman who has kept an account of the number of lives lost on the Mississippi, during the past season, by the various steamboat accidents makes the number seven hundred and forty-six.

MR. CALHOUN'S RESOLUTIONS.

The following is a copy of these resolutions, as they passed the Senate.—Globe.
1. Resolved, That, in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted, severally, as free, independent, and sovereign States and that each, by its own voluntary assent, entered the Union with the view to its increased security against all dangers, domestic as well as foreign, and the more perfect and secure enjoyment of its advantages, natural, political, and social.

2. Resolved, That in delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government, the States retained, severally, the exclusive and sole right over their own domestic institutions and police to full extent to which those powers were not thus delegated, and are alone responsible for them; and any intermeddling of any one or more States, or a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions and

police of the others, on any ground, political, moral, or religious, or under any pretext whatever, with the view to their alteration or subversion, is not warranted by the Constitution, tending to endanger the domestic peace and tranquillity of the States interfered with, subversive of the objects for which the Constitution was formed, and by necessary consequence, tending to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

III. Resolved, That the Government was instituted and adopted by the several States of this Union as a common agent in order to carry into effect the powers which they had delegated by the Constitution for their mutual security and prosperity; and that in fulfillment of this high and sacred trust, this Government is bound so to exercise its powers, as not to interfere with the stability and security of the domestic institutions of the States that compose the Union; and that it is the solemn duty of the Government to resist to the extent of its constitutional power, all attempts by one portion of the Union to use it as an instrument to attack the domestic institutions of another, or to weaken or destroy such institutions.

IV. Resolved, That domestic slavery, as it exists in the Southern and Western States of this Union composes an important part of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognized as constituting an important element in the apportionment of powers among the States, and that no changes of opinion, or feeling on the part of other States of the Union in relation to it, can justify them or their citizens in open and systematic attacks, thereon with the view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States respectively, on entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union, and as such are a manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligation.

V. Resolved, That the interference by the citizens of any of the States, with the view to the abolition of slavery in this District, is endangering the rights and security of the people of the District; and that any act or measure of Congress designed to abolish slavery in this district, would be a violation of the faith implied in the cessions by the States of Virginia, and Maryland, a just cause of alarm to the people of the slaveholding States, and have a direct and inevitable tendency to disturb and endanger the Union.

And resolved, That any attempt of Congress to abolish slavery in any Territory of the United States in which it exists, would create serious alarm, and just apprehension, in the States sustaining that domestic institution, would be a violation of good faith towards the inhabitants of any such Territory who have been permitted to settle with, and hold slaves therein, because the people of any such Territory have not asked for the Abolition of slavery therein, and because when any such Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the people thereof will be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves.

Twenty-Fifth Congress, SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.
MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1838.

On motion of Mr. BUCHANAN.

The bill to amend the act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned, was taken up.

Mr. BUCHANAN observed that it was proper he should give an explanation of the principal provision of the bill now before the Senate, and he should perform this duty with as much brevity as possible. The Committee on Foreign Relations (said Mr. B.) have carefully examined the act of the 20th April, 1818, which embodied all the former laws on the subject of our neutral relations, and have found that it is well adapted to enforce the observance of our duties towards belligerent nations. They therefore, do not propose to make any material change in its provisions. Under that law, the citizens of the United States are not prohibited from carrying on any trade sanctioned by the law of nations; nor is it the purpose of this bill to abridge or interfere with any lawful trade. The citizens of the United States have an unquestionable right to sell arms and munitions of war to the citizens or subjects of belligerent powers who come here to purchase them, without any violation of our neutral obligations. After this purchase has been made, the buyer must get these articles to the place of their destination as well as they can. If they are captured beyond the jurisdiction of this country, by the forces of his enemy, he sustains the loss; but that enemy has no right to ask our Government to prevent such sales. Again, any citizen of the United States may carry arms and munitions of war for sale to one belligerent nation without violating the neutrality of his country towards the other. Such a trade is not prohibited by the law of nations. It is true that such articles, if captured by the enemy on their passage, will be forfeited as contraband of war; but this is the nature of the trade, and it is a question which the Government of the neutral country has no concern. Our policy has ever been to promote the greatest freedom of commerce consistent with our neutral obligations. As regards our trade by sea with all foreign nations in arms and munitions of war, this bill makes no change. It will remain precisely as it was.

What, then, is the object of this bill? We have three neighbors on our frontiers, Canada, Texas and Mexico; and the duties of good neighborhood required something more from us in relation to them than could be strictly demanded under the law of nations. In Europe, reciprocal treaties between contending nations generally regulate this matter. In order to preserve peace along the frontiers, it is absolutely necessary that such regulations should exist. It is against all reason and justice, that in case of a sudden commotion in a neighboring country along our frontiers, the citizens of the United States should be permitted to take part with the insurgents, by furnishing them with vessels, arms, and munitions of war, for the express purpose of aiding and assisting in such hostilities. If this be tolerated, then it is in the power of the people along the borders of our country to force the whole nation into a war, whenever any number of dissatisfied individuals rise against the established Government of a neighboring State. It is our duty to prevent our citizens from aiding in every revolutionary movement against a neighboring Government. To prevent and to remedy such evils, is the sole object of the present bill. This bill inflicts no penalties whatever; it is a measure of prevention, not of punishment. The first section provides for the seizure of any vessel belonging to a citizen of the United States, and of the arms and munitions of war which may be found therein, which is about to pass our frontier when the circumstances of the case shall render it probable,

that she is destined to be employed, in carrying on hostilities against the citizens, subjects, or property of a contiguous friendly State or Territory, or in giving aid and comfort to the persons carrying on such hostilities, by conveying to their assistance, men, arms, or munitions of war. The vessel and the arms, so seized are to be restored to the owner, as soon as he gives security that they shall not be employed in violating the provisions of the bill. In case he shall not give such security, they will be detained until the President orders them to be restored. It will strike every Senator at once, that such a provision is necessary to preserve the tranquillity of the country along the lakes and rivers which are the boundaries of our territory.

The second section makes a similar provision for the seizure and detention of arms and munitions of war belonging to a citizen of the United States, when the circumstances of the case render it probable that they are about to be carried across the frontier for the same hostile purpose.

Such provisions are not new to our law. The 10th and 11th sections of the act of April, 1818, afford a precedent for the first two sections of this bill. The owner of any vessel described in those sections, is obliged to give security that it shall not be employed in carrying on hostilities against a friendly power.

Mr. B. said he deemed it unnecessary for the present to go further into the subject. He was prepared, however, to give any further explanation which any Senator might require. One observation he would make before he took his seat. In a New York paper which he received this morning, he had seen with equal astonishment and regret, a letter from Col. McNabb, commanding a portion of her Britannic Majesty's forces in Canada, in which he not only avows that the outrage on the steamboat Caroline was committed by his orders, but he glories in the deed. He fancied that a Captain in the royal navy has acquired fresh laurels by becoming his agent in conducting this cowardly attack, upon our unarmed and unsuspecting citizens. If any thing were wanting to aggravate the enormity of this wanton outrage upon our territory and jurisdiction, it would be found in its open avowal of justification by a British officer, high in command. The British Government would have had an equal right to send one of their ships of war into the harbor of Boston or New York, to capture any American vessel at anchor there, which they suspected of hostile intentions against their country. The sovereignty and jurisdiction of the United States over our own territory has been grossly violated; and if any thing could prevent him from doing his duty in regard to this bill, it would be the indignant feelings which had been excited in his bosom by a perusal of this letter of Col. McNabb. But the wrong which we have suffered ought not to prevent us from doing justice. We were bound to perform our duties towards all nations; and we were imperatively bound to demand of the British Government to hold Col. McNabb to a strict account for his conduct, and not to be satisfied without the most ample atonement.

He would now conclude by offering the three sections which he held in his hand as a substitute for the first three sections of the bill. The purpose of this amendment was to render the bill more specific, to confine its operation with greater precision to cases which might occur along our interior frontiers, and to expressly exclude any idea of interference with our trade by sea in arms and munitions of war.

Mr. Ruggles hoped the Senator from Pennsylvania would not press the consideration of this amendment at the present time. He wished it printed; that he might have an opportunity to examine its provisions. He was not now prepared to say what effect the provisions of the bill would have upon the condition of things on our Northeastern border. He wished time to consider whether any and what modifications of the proposed amendment were necessary to meet the case referred to. It is doubtless in the recollection of the committee, that a large portion of the territory of Maine is now, and has been for a number of years, in the possession of Great Britain. If troops or arms should be transported into that part of the territory of Maine by the Government of that State, for the purpose of taking possession of and defending it, would it be a violation of the provisions of the bill, and justify the President in ordering their apprehension and seizure? If this Government does not protect her jurisdictional rights, he trusted she would be left at liberty to defend her own soil.

Mr. Buchanan had no disposition to hurry this bill at the same time, if it were to pass at all; it would be well if it passed speedily. The amendment he had proposed to this bill did not vary its several principles in any respect; but it confined their operation, in express terms, to the foreign States and colonies contiguous with the United States. The committee thought that the bill required this amendment; otherwise it might possibly interfere with the general law which regulated our trade with foreign nations. If the Senator (Mr. Ruggles) had any amendment to offer in reference to Maine, it would be as well to consider it now as at any other time. The committee, Mr. B. said, had charged him with the duty of bringing forward this bill at the earliest period, and it was his fault, perhaps, that it had been delayed till the abolition question was determined. If, however, the gentleman wished a postponement till to-morrow, he had no objection to grant it.

Mr. Ruggles said he did not wish to be understood by the Senator, nor by the Senate, as having any disposition to throw unreasonable embarrassments in the way of the progress of the bill, although he might say that he should feel much less for its passage, on account of the circumstance that the Senator from Pennsylvania had mentioned. He alluded to the information we have received this morning, that the gross and flagrant outrage on the Niagara frontier, (the Caroline), was avowed by the commanding officer in that vicinity as having been committed by his direction. He was satisfied with the proposition to adopt the amendment as matter of form, and to have it printed for further consideration.

Mr. Buchanan considered that it would be very unfortunate, indeed, if the important question of the Maine boundary should be mixed up with the matters contained in this bill. That question would of itself be sufficient to command the anxious and undivided attention of Congress when it should be properly presented. At present, he understood from high authority, that an answer was daily expected at the Department of State, from the British Government, to the last proposition made by this Government. For aught he knew, it might, at this very time, have been actually received. The negotiation was about to close; and at this moment, to take the question out of the hands of the Executive, and introduce it into a bill to preserve the peace of our frontiers, would, in his opinion, be exceedingly ill-timed.

The amendment, Mr. B. said, did no more than to define, with greater precision, the objects to which the bill was intended to apply. He trusted, therefore, that the Senator from Maine would permit the question to be taken upon this amendment. After its adoption, he would move to postpone the bill, and make it the special order of the day for to-morrow, and to print the amendment.

The amendments were then agreed to, and the bill was postponed to, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Thursday December 19. RESOLUTIONS OF VERMONT.

Mr. Swift presented the following.

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.

The committee to whom were referred numerous petitions of citizens in all parts, praying that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their influence to prevent the annexation, by that body, of Texas to the U. States, and calling on the General Assembly of Vermont itself to protest against the same in any way being done—

And to whom were also referred numerous memorials from various parts of the State, praying this body to adopt resolutions declaring—

First. That Congress has the constitutional power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Second. That it has the constitutional power to abolish them in the several Territories of the Union where they exist.

Third. That it has the constitutional power to prohibit the slave trade between the several States of the Union; and

Fourth. That in regard to all these particulars, Congress ought immediately to exercise that power.

And to whom were also referred numerous petitions praying this honorable body to protest against the admission of any new State into this Union, whose constitution tolerate domestic slavery, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report as follows.

The committee have not been enabled to find in the Constitution of the United States any provision delegating to Congress power to incorporate with our territory a separate and independent State. Such is Texas. It is true Congress possesses power to admit into the Union "new States"; but it is believed they must be those, and only those, whose constitutional forms of government are authorized and improved by the legislative sanction of that body.

The purchase of Louisiana and Florida, and the annexation of them to the territory of the Government, were, it is believed, assumptions of power on the part of the Government, with which the Constitution did not clothe that body. Popular approbation, added to the fact that these acquisitions were necessary to the safe and convenient country lying contiguous to them, prevented, at the time, any strong opposition to these acts of purchase, or any examination of a serious character in the authorities by which they were done. But, leaving out of view what is thought to be decisive as to the Union, there are other objections which seem insurmountable to the committee. The State of Mexico, of which Texas was one of the confederate provinces—and from which it has but lately been torn by violence—had adopted and practically carried out in her political organization, sentiments that, it seem to the committee, be at all just Government, and which are thus happily set forth in the Constitution of this State: "All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent, and inalienable rights, among which are the enjoying and defending of life and liberty; acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety." Under the influence of these principles, Mexico, in a manner that won the augmented respect of the civilized world had honorably abolished the system of slavery, that attached to her during her colonial dependence on the kingdom of Spain. Texas on the other hand, no sooner had separated from Mexico and assumed an independent position, than she showed an utter disregard of these principles, and of the just respects of the great body of Christian nations, by incorporating indissolubly with her political system the enslavement, the conditional and perpetual enslavement of a part of the human family—of that part, too, who, it seems to your committee, have already wept long enough over the wrongs and afflictions they have suffered from their brethren.

Against every form of oppression the People of Vermont have, at all times borne honorable testimony. In their Constitution they have published to the world their everlasting opposition to all slavery, even down to the minutest and least revolting of its modifications. It would, then, be inconsistent in Vermont—it would prove that she had somewhat cooled in the favor of her love for liberty, should she consent to be drawn into close and fraternal bonds with a people who, beyond any yet known in modern times, have made the most deliberate and heartless assault on human freedom.

There is one other reason against this measure that the committee ought not to omit presenting to your honorable body. Its most industrious advocates urge it—not because our population, too crowded from our present bounds, justly call for the unincumbered, safe, and profitable use and enjoyment of all the resources and advantages of any part of the territory we now possess—but for the avowed object of adding to and confirming the slavish influence in the management of the Government. The anarchy and disorder that now prevailed in the South, the apparent overgrown barriers, erected for the security of the citizens, and the seeming want of power in her proper authorities to re-establish them—the illegal outrages which her own citizens, as well as those from the free States, have suffered for the last two or three years in the South, and to which, it would appear, up to this time, they are exposed—outrages that, so far as your committee have means of information, have, in many instances, been provoked by an honorable advocacy of liberty, or from a suspicion that the one was honored and the other detested—outrages that have been passed by unpunished and unnoticed by the proper tribunals where they have been perpetrated; these and other fearful sacrifices of important interests by the North, demanded by the South to be offered up for the security of her peculiar institutions—surrender that she asks from us of the freedom of speech—the liberty of the press—the right of petition—all these united, inspire your committee with a well founded apprehension that the additional weight which the annexation of Texas to the U. S. would give to the slaveholding interests in our political organization, would in all probability, soon lead either to a dissolution of the Union, or to the political degradation of the free States, and eventually, to the entire overthrow of their common liberties. Wherefore the committee recommend the adoption by the General Assembly of the following resolutions.

W. R. RANNEY, MILTON BROWN, For Committee.

1. Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their influence in that body to prevent the annexation of Texas to the Union.

2. Resolved, That, representing as we do the People of Vermont, we do, hereby, in their name, SOLEMNLY PROTEST against such annexation in any form.

1. Resolved, That as the Representatives of the People of Vermont, we do solemnly protest against the admission into this Union of any State whose Constitution tolerates domestic slavery.

4. Resolved, That Congress have full power, by the Constitution, to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of the U. S.

5. Resolved, That Congress has the constitutional power to prohibit the slave trade between the several States of this Union, to make such laws as shall effectually prohibit such trade.

6. Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be presented the foregoing report and resolutions to their respective Houses, in Congress, and use their influence to carry the same speedily into effect.

7. Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing report and resolutions to the President of the U. S. and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

In Senate, Nov. 1, 1837. Resolutions numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, passed by the Senate.

Resolution numbered 7, amended by striking out the words "to the Executives of the several States" and passed by the Senate.

N. WILLIAMS, Secretary. Resolutions numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, passed by the House. A. L. MARTIN, CLK.

Mr. Norvell called for the reading of the paper; and being read—

Mr. Swift moved that the report and resolutions be laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. King rose and said he considered the paper might be a direct, deliberate, and false statement of things in the section of country in which gentlemen should present papers containing matters, false, calumnious, and insulting to the South, and a disgrace to receive slaveholding countenances. Is it a disgrace to Vermont to be associated with slaveholding States? Mr. K. would not have objected to receive that portion relating to respectable language. Mr. K. concluded by moving to lay the motion to receive on the table.

Mr. Morris asked for the yeas and nays on this question.

Mr. Swift, in reply, said he trusted he should not be found so recreant to the State which he had the honor to represent, as to be prevented by any threats or intimidation from doing his duty to his State, and presenting the result of the solemn deliberations of the Legislature of the State. The resolutions did not enter upon the question of fact, whether or no the outrages upon life and property, which had disgraced the country, had been tolerated and sanctioned by law; they merely referred to the undisputed and well known fact, that life, liberty and property were not secured or protected by any law or power in some sections of the Union, and that outrage and violence, perpetrated in the despite of all law and justice, had been passed over unrebuked and unpunished. In simply presenting to the Senate the resolutions from the highest authority of his State, he (Mr. S.) had hoped that at least he should have been abused as an evildoer for performing not his duty to his State.

Mr. Calhoun rose and said he deemed this movement from Vermont to be of the greatest importance, in relation to those whom he (Mr. C.) had the honor to represent. It was, in his view, a grand step taken in the progress of events. He had come upon him altogether unexpectedly. He was not aware, that the subject had been at all agitated in Vermont. He (Mr. C.) had long foreseen, if this state of things were to go on, our heretofore blessed and happy Union must be terminated. This was a mixed question. One part of the resolutions referred to the annexation of Texas to this Union, another referred to the abolition of slavery in the District, though the matter and the same foundation. Southern institutions were here struck at. Mr. C. wished for time to deliberate what course Southern men ought to pursue in relation to this subject.

Mr. Crittenden deprecated the shape of the motion.—Why would not the Senator (Mr. Calhoun) move simply to postpone? That would answer the whole end he proposed to have in view.

Mr. Bayard urged the same argument, and deprecated the disrespectful treatment involved in rejecting the reception of the paper.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky rose to make a proposition which he hoped would save the official embarrassment of voting to reject an official document from one of the States of the Union. He (Mr. S.) would propose to the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Swift) to withdraw the papers for the present, and in doing so, give notice when he would again bring the subject forward. This would afford time for all deliberation which gentlemen profess to be all they had in view.

Mr. Swift accordingly withdrew the resolutions, and gave notice he should again present them to the Senate on Tuesday next. Mr. Swift, in giving this notice, said no threats could deter him from doing his duty.

Messrs. King and Calhoun enquired if they were referred to by that remark.

Mr. Swift said he spoke generally.

Mr. Calhoun professed it to be most foreign to his disposition to use threats to any Senator.

This the matter was disposed of for the present.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan 16th, 1838.

Mr. McKean presented the petition of a large number of citizens of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the repeal of the Express Mail law; referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

VERMONT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SWIFT said he had given notice of his intentions at a future day to present the report and resolutions on a former occasion; but withdrew. His intention was not to bring them before the Senate until the discussion on the resolutions introduced by the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) had been finished. As that discussion was presumed to be terminated, he would now introduce them. He would offer no apology for presenting them now than the duty he owed to his State. The resolutions spoke for themselves; nor did Vermont require him to vindicate them on that floor. He expressed his regret, however, that they should have been so harshly assailed as they had been. Not only the sentiments contained in them, but the motives of those who adopted them, had been subjects of unjust censure and reproach. What principles were asserted—that shall call forth the invectives that had fallen from gentlemen on the opposite side of the house? It was contended, that Congress had the power, and it was respectfully asked, to exercise that power, in abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, over which it was presumed to have exclusive control.

Could any just exception be taken to that? Nothing has been hinted by the Legislature of Vermont, that Congress ought to interfere with slavery in the States. Such an opinion nowhere breathed in the document before them. One of the resolutions in question had not passed the Legislature, but, received the sanction of the popular branch only, that might have asserted doctrines offensive to the South. It was not Vermont only that was opposed to the extensions of slavery, but it was the general feeling throughout the Northern States. The annexation of Texas, which was looked to by the South to give it prodigious derelict over the North, was presumed by many to involve principles of high national importance, and should not a State be permitted to present a memorial in relation to subjects which vitally concerned the whole? It is contended by many, that it plies the right to suppress the slave trade in the States.

A Senator from North Carolina had been pleased to say that Vermont had disgraced herself by the adoption of those resolutions. He (Mr. S.) was willing to have others to judge whatever the doctrines of humanity and justice were more degrading than those of an opposite character. Another infamous libel on the people of the South, in that report was drawn from the newspaper rights that had remained unpunished, and these denied that evils did grow out of a state of slavery, and the people of the South had set forth, in glowing colors, the same thing. If the people of Vermont believe so, shall they not be permitted to be thrown out, in open manner, their reasons had been thrown out, they were estimated for what effect in changing Vermont. That State was not to be driven from the right to express her opinions, that had been made were not magnanimous, and he hoped to hear less of them. He could tell gentlemen they would do no good, and might do much harm. In presenting the document before them, he was doing merely his duty to his constituents.

Mr. PRESTON addressed the Senate for some time in reply. He presumed the document would not have been presented unless under authority of the servant could exercise no discretion. Coming from a sovereign State, we were, he presumed, subject ought to be managed with great caution, and her memorials were entitled to reception and consideration. But the question was whether we were to respect that Government more than this co-republic. He was disposed to speak with great wantonly presented characterized by language which would be rejected with disdain. In it the South is charged with immorality and irreligion, and when with becoming dignity, we repeat the charge, we are "uncourteous" and "offensive" in our language. Yes, sir, (said Mr. P.) at the very moment of presenting to this body a document, in which Alabama is so justly rebuked, and the Senator liberally connected by order of the Vermont Legislature, the member presenting it complains of being insulted by those whose feelings are outraged and insulted by it. While we are stigmatised as debauched, sensual, immoral, sinful, God-offending creatures, and when we speak of fanatics and incendiaries, we are rebuked and chidden. Was this fair? was it proper? So long and so properly was made she was greeted as the assailant, and if she bore it much longer, Mr. P. sented: Here was one wide-spread denunciation of the people of the South; in which wives and children were all included—to what extent were their patience to be tried? Was this motion to be treated with more respect because it came from a sovereign State? Did legislative scandal, sanction less so because it emanated from a sovereign State. (Mr. P. said) in the bitterest time of high tariff memory, ever present such a memorial as were mistaken in relation to the South; their laws were supreme, and they were more secure from mobs, or popular outragings, than the people of North by mobs than in it by mobs and slaves put might point to Vermont at this time, where the law was trodden under foot by the turbulence of disposed, point to the single distinguished city of Boston, where more lives had been lost, and property of unoffending females sacrificed, than in the whole South; but he would not choose to do so. More law binding than any people on the face of the earth. A constable with his staff would do as of the Potomac as an army with banners.

Mr. PRESTON made some further remarks in reply. He was not prepared to say there was quite as much fervor in the Legislature of Vermont as was expressed in the resolutions. He disclaimed, however on the part of the report, any disposition to interfere with the interest of the South, or any desire to compromise her dignity. As far as he was concerned, he had been careful to make no improper or exciting remarks; he had not only a high respect for the people of the South; but respect their feelings in relation to these questions. Mr. P. however, did not like to hear the people of Vermont branded as fanatics and incendiaries, because they chose to assert the constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. P. read from an old pamphlet some strictures, to show that the people of this District had, on a former occasion, expressed themselves as adverse to slavery.

Mr. CUTHBERT observed that the Senator from Vermont had alluded in the course of his remarks, in connection with the fifth resolution, to the manner in which it had been adopted. The Senator stated that this resolution did not pass the branches of his Legislature, but only passed by the popular branch. Do I understand the Senator correctly, asked Mr. C. in stating this?

Mr. SWIFT made a few explanatory remarks.

Mr. CUTHBERT believed that he understood the operations by which these resolutions had been passed in the Vermont Legislature. This resolution proceeded from a joint committee of both branches of the Legislature. That joint committee reported to each House, and were acted upon jointly, but severally. It comes to us, therefore, continued Mr. C. under the sanction of the one House acting under the authority of both Houses,

and therefore comes to us just as any other resolution does.

Mr. PRENTISS said he had no other feeling in this matter than a desire to discharge his duty to his Legislature. He must be allowed, however, to express his regret at the course pursued when these resolutions were before the Senate at a prior period. The remarks indulged in at the time were, in his opinion, more calculated to augment than to allay excitement. The resolutions were offered with no other view than to be laid on the table and printed; and yet, this simple request had been met with objections of a very uncourteous character. By whom, had this been opposed? By those who held that this was a confederate compact. How could gentlemen in favor of State rights refuse, on any just principle, to receive and He (Mr. P.) deeply regretted the course pursued, because he considered it disrespectful to the State of Vermont, and her inhabitants, than whom a people was no where to be found; and were such a subject of high national import, without incurring reproach? 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id, was not new; it had been fully discussed at last session, and every member had made up his mind...

Mr. WEBSTER, fifteen hundred copies of the bill were ordered to be printed...

BUCHANAN moved to take up the bill in relation to the act for the prevention and punishment of certain crimes against the United States...

Mr. LINN, in motion of Mr. LINN, the Senate adjourned.

IN SENATE. Wednesday, January 17, 1838. Mr. CLAY of Alabama presented the preamble...

Mr. KING presented the joint resolutions of the Senate of Alabama, instructing their Senators...

Mr. NORVELL said that yesterday he had voted in the majority to make the Divorce bill the order...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Wednesday, January 17, 1838. Mr. LAWLER, on leave, presented certain joint resolutions...

On motion of Mr. MERCER, the bill from the Senate, making an appropriation for the removal of the great raft on Red river was taken up...

On motion of Mr. CABRELENG, the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union were discharged...

Mr. BOON reported Senate bill, without amendment entitled an act authorizing the Senate to tax any land within their limits...

INDIAN AFFAIRS. Mr. BELL reported a resolution directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of increasing the number of clerks...

PUBLIC LANDS. Mr. CHAPMAN reported a bill for the relief of certain persons who have been deprived of their rights of pre-emption...

DREADFUL FIRE AT SURAT. The late destructive fire at Surat commenced on Monday afternoon, the 24th April, in the house of a Parsee...

city gates, which was destroyed, and the timber which supported the road being burned, the bridge fell in.

In the quarter of the city inhabited chiefly by people of the Boree Caste, there was one entrance only from the street to the houses they inhabit.

Corpses were discovered in such a position as to indicate that the parties had perished in the very act of escaping, with money and gold and silver ornaments found in their hands.

Knowing that the public feel a deep interest on the progress of the Vermont Resolutions, and the proceedings of Congress in relation to preserving neutrality on our north-eastern frontier...

After a few remarks from Mr. WESTER and Mr. WRIGHT, the question was taken, and the reconsideration was ordered—ayes 21, noes 17.

directed by the secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the President, with sureties to the satisfaction of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

The 8th makes it the duty of the secretary of the treasury, to require of the several depositories not provided for in the 6th, to execute bonds new and suitable in their terms, to meet the duties imposed upon them...

The secretary of the Treasury, whenever any public money shall accumulate in the hands of depositories, except the Treasurers of the mints and the Receivers General, which he shall consider unsafe, to cause the same to be specially deposited in such banks, in the State or territory where the depository is located...

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized by the act to appoint special agents, to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand, of the several depositories, constituted by this act.

Our city for the last three days has been in great confusion in consequence of the extensive plan of invading Canada by certain refugees and others having been discovered.

Nothing of the movement was known save that a meeting had been held and resolutions passed, but it was thought the matter would stop there.

The next morning a vessel with about 800 stand and about 100 men departed from our wharves for Bois Blanc—a British Island 19 miles hence, and opposite Malden, at the junction of the River Detroit with Lake Erie.

Besides these daring operations, supplies have been purchased and sent down to Bois Blanc—subscription papers circulated, and now containing 1000 names—Commissioners from Navy Island tendered and accepted—enrollment of about seven hundred men made in the different counties on the River—regular drills held—and, to cap the climax, a Southerland from New York is hourly expected with a force from Cleveland to arrive at Gibraltar, 16 miles hence—the point to rendezvous—and to take command of all the forces.

As Bois Blanc overlooks Malden, and has upon it the remains of an old breast work, the Patriots design making it a depot, and intend, after leaving thereon a guard to attack Malden, to proceed to Sandwich and London, and effect a junction with Mackenzie at Hamilton, Upper Canada.

All the operations have been conducted with efficiency and secrecy, and as there are many disaffected on the proposed route, there is some feasibility in the plan. We think they will at least take Malden if they try.

From the number of men engaged, the amount of money expended, and the correct of action shown in this enterprise, we conclude that some able head is at work.

Governor Mason issued his proclamation three or four days ago, but it was disregarded. Yesterday the U. S. District Attorney despatched a steambot with the Marshal and posse after the schooner, but they were defied, and threatened with the contents of an eighteen pounder if they approached nearer than halting distance.

Our citizens held a public meeting and passed resolutions expressing their disapprobation of the Patriots' measures; and organized a guard of 100 men for the protection of the town, which was then without any arms, save those of one volunteer corps, and liable to be plundered of its stores by the Patriots, or fired on by the Royalists on the opposite side of the river.

Upon the return of the Marshal, a requisition for arms was made upon General Brady, U. S. V. which was granted. Arms from Dearborn were brought in, and an enrollment of 200 citizens made to seize the schooners if found within our jurisdiction. We think however, she has reached her point of destination ere this.

The Patriots have a large body of men at Gibraltar destined to, co-operate with the vessel above alluded to, and to-morrow morning we may expect the grand move to be made upon Malden.

I have given you some of the details of an enterprise which, however much we may sympathize with the Canadians, is a most flagrant violation of neutrality and national faith.

That all these enrollments should have been made—arms taken—men drilled—and this whole

machinery of war put into operation—without the knowledge of our police, is a matter which our Government will find it exceedingly difficult to explain to the satisfaction of the British nation, and should that people make reprisals or surprise our coast by a cannonade, an impartial judge would deem the retribution just.

P. S. Monday morning, Jan. 8—Southerland has arrived at Gibraltar from Cleveland with 70 men, and an attack upon Bois Blanc, of which the British are said to be in possession, is contemplated this day.

Correspondence of the Albany Argus. EVACUATION OF NAVY ISLAND. BUFFALO, Jan. 15th 1838.

Dear Sir—I avail myself on an express, on the eve of starting for the east, to say that the force assembled on Navy Island evacuated last night—that they were now some where on our shore, it is understood, endeavoring to make their way to some point higher up, to embark for where is not precisely known—without arms. The State cannon are being recovered. The marshal is on the qui vive with his deputies (directed by the district attorney,) to serve civil process upon the leaders, if they can be found.

Gov. Marcy and Gen. Scott are here doing all that existing laws permit to maintain neutrality.

The Governor has been very active and efficient under circumstances of great difficulty.

From the Buffalo Star extra. IMPORTANT NEWS. NAVY ISLAND EVACUATED—THE CANNON BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATE SURRENDERED—THE PATRIOT ARMY DISPERSED.

By express this morning, we learn that during the night the Patriot army retreated from Navy Island—after having conveyed the cannon belonging to the State, and the United States, to Grand Island, and left them under the care of Col. Ayres of the Militia.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Monday Evening. Schlosser, Monday A. M. Jan. 15, 1838. Navy Island was evacuated last night. The cannon belonging to the U. S. have been returned, and are lying at Schlosser.

Thus far the despatch of our correspondent information as we have subsequently learned.

It is believed that the larger portion of Van Rensselaer's men have landed on the adjacent parts of Grand Island, having previously sent across the muskets, &c, belonging to the State, which were committed to the custody of Col. Ayres. The further movements of the disbanded force are left to conjecture.

Two schooners with British flags flying, were lying about one mile below Waterloo, which were observed by the sentries below, early this morning. Another is lying at Waterloo. They are undoubtedly those which have been at Black Creek, just above Chippewa, for a week or more. The object of their new position can only be surmised.

The news which we published on Saturday from the Michigan Frontier is fully confirmed. We receive a slip from New York, last night containing the military order of Gov. Mason, and a communication from Gov. Brady, of the U. S. Army, to his Excellency.

A gentleman who arrived in Baltimore on Monday evening from Monroe, Michigan, communicated the following additional intelligence to the editor of the Sun.

A large number of troops from Cleveland and Detroit, under the command of Col. Dodge, left Monroe on 7th in a schooner, and were joined at Gibraltar on the 8th by Col. Southerland, together with several boats, &c. having 250 stand of arms, three field pieces, a large stock of provisions, &c. most of which was put on board of the schooner for Bois Blanc, a British island, opposite Malden, where they proposed making an attack on the British forces stationed there, and thence proceed to Malden, Sandwich, and Loudon. While on their way to the island the schooner, containing 30 men, separated from the rest of the fleet, and ran along within gun shot of the Loyalist, whence they were hailed by the sentinel, and returning no answer, were threatened with an attack. They were told to fire and be d—d, which threat was immediately put in execution, and promptly returned by the Patriots, the latter killing, as was reported, about sixty of the Loyalist, without receiving any injury themselves.

On the evening of the 9th, the schooner made another attempt to reconnoitre, when a squall coming up, she grounded, and the Loyalists commenced another cannonading, which was returned by the Patriots, and resulted in the loss of 14 of the latter killed when the schooner surrendered. Col. Dodge and Southerland both wounded.

TEXAS. We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Wright of the steam packet Columbia, from Texas, 22d January, for files of the Houston Telegraph to the 13th instant, the most important items of which are subjoined.

The U. S. sloop of war Natchez, was at anchor off Galveston Bay, when the C. left. From the Houston Telegraph Jan. 13. We have been informed by Major W.

Thompson, who recently with a few comrades penetrated to the late Rio Grande near Rhinosa, that the party of Mexicans, which lately visited San Patricio, consisted of five hundred soldiers from Metamoras, with two field pieces and one hundred "Rancheros."

He learned this from two Mexicans, whom he captured, about twenty seven miles west of the Nueces. They also informed him that these troops had left San Patricio a few days before, and driven towards Metamoras about 2000 cattle, which they collected near the Nueces. They had also eight or ten prisoners captured near San Patricio, one of them by the name Kains, they treated in a very cruel manner, when last seen they were dragging him along upon a cannon, to which he had been tied. This statement is confirmed by a letter just received from Col. Wells, who writes that one of his spies was lately captured about twenty five miles above San Patricio, by a party of one hundred Mexicans. This party he (the spy) says had two pieces of artillery with them. They sent him down to San Patricio to another party where he was severely flogged, at night he made his escape. Col. Wells also writes that another spy, who has lately visited Metamoras found only eighteen hundred soldiers there. Col. Cas was then at Mier with one hundred and fifty men, and there were only one hundred soldiers at Rhinosa. These are poor perpetrations for an invasion.

We particularly desire to call the attention of country merchants in Alabama, and we hope other presses in the State will not close their columns, to the account given this morning of the actual sales made by a large importing house of this city.—The public may now have the best evidence, that goods, wares, and merchandize are to be had as cheap in Mobile as in New York. Independent of all regard for dollars and cents, we trust every patriotic Alabamian will lend his aid in extending the business of his own commercial emporium. It may be set down as a political axiom, supported by the testimony of the historian, that no State ever flourished long, or attained to any eminence in science and the arts of civilized life, without possessing within its limits one considerable city; one nursery for the merchant and the man of letters, the civilian and the mechanic.

We trust therefore, the people of Alabama will give the experiment now making in Mobile, a fair trial. If they can obtain dry goods here, at these package sales, on terms as reasonable as those to be had in New York, we believe State pride should do some little in turning the balance in favor of Mobile. Let the store keepers and planters in the interior of Alabama, resolve to buy their annual supplies of merchandize in Mobile, and Mobile only, and our word for it, they will be greatly the gainers in the end. An increase of moneyed capital, and enterprising men, will enable us to send steam cars or steamboats to the remotest parts of the State—the charges for transportation will be lessened—and all the benefits resulting from increased facilities to intercourse speedily realized.

Alabama has but a limited sea coast, and but one fair outlet worth millions.—Let her sons foster their only mart, by buying where they sell—and Mobile cannot fail to become a city of the first magnitude.—Mobile Chronicle.

Notice. To the Public Generally. I HAVE recently opened a House of Public Entertainment in this place, (Sockapatoy,) for the special accommodation of Travellers, and pledge myself to spare neither pains nor expense, to make the visitor comfortable at any time he may call. My Table and Bar will be furnished with the best the country can afford. My Stable will be supplied with good sound Corn and Fodder, and will be attended by a good Hostler. Well knowing the great pressure at this time, my bills will be regulated accordingly.

WM. HOWARD. The Jacksonville Republican will insert the above three months, and forward their accounts to this place for payment. Sockapatoy, February 8, 1838.—3m.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN up by James Boyd on the 29th Decemr 1837, a certain Chesnut Sorrel Mare about five years old, a star on her forehead, shod before, about fifteen and half hands high—spraised to seventy-five dollars. M. M. HOUSTON, CLK. Feb. 8, 1838.—3.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN up by Cornelius Box, a certain Sorrel Horse with a Star in his forehead, no marks or brands, about 15 1/2 hands high, supposed to be about eight years old—appraised to ninety dollars. M. M. HOUSTON, CLK. Feb. 8, 1838.—3t.

Storage and Commission Business. GUNTER'S LANDING. THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business at Gunter's Landing, Ala. He will receive and forward Goods, Groceries, and Produce, purchase upon the best terms and forward any articles of produce, &c. to persons who may request; and transact all business confided to his care with promptness and fidelity. C. D. ABERNATHY. Refer to Col. J. D. Hok, M. W. Abernathy, and J. Forney of Jacksonville.

POETRY.

NAPOLEON.

On that lone, barren isle, where the wide roaring billows Assail the stern rocks, and the loud tempest rave, The Hero lies still, while the dew-dropping Willows Like fond weeping mourners bend over his grave.

THE BRIDE'S RETURN.

She hath her wish—for which in vain She joined in restless dreams— "Oh Mother! is this home again! How desolate it seems!

"Oh Mother! sing my childhood's songs, They fall like summer's rain On this warm heart, that vainly longs To be at home again!

"Oh Home and Mother! can ye not Give back my heart's glad youth? The visions which my soul forgot, Or learn to doubt their truth!

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Quickly repeating the blow, however, with the edge, he inflicted a deep wound upon the Indian's head and after repeated strokes, left him lifeless upon the spot.

The other, frightened at the explosion of his own gun had already taken to his scrapers, and having regained the road by which they had advanced, the elder fixed his hat upon a bush, to their homes.

Fiendlike Depravity.—The Dayton (Ohio) Herald states that some wanton wretches, a few high across the western road, travelled by express, while riding at full speed, rode directly against the wind.

Drunkenness and Outrage.—The Columbia (S. C.) Times says, that on Tuesday evening, the 25th ult. Wm. Thompson, one of the proprietors of a hotel in that place, hearing a noise in the upper rooms, went up and remonstrated with the author of it, who was a young Mississippian, aged 17, named Charles Stewart.

Hydrophobia.—Mrs. Schrack, wife of Adam Schrack, a much respected citizen of Upper Providence Township, Montgomery county, (Pa.) the Norristown Register, was attacked with the above dreadful malady on Friday, the 22d ult, and died on Sunday the 24th.

MATRIMONY.—You ought to marry. "Never! I know a good girl for you. Let me alone. But perhaps, you—pshaw—you don't know her. She is young. Then she is sly. Beautiful. The more dangerous. Of good family. Then she is proud. Tender-hearted. Then she is jealous. She has talents. To kill me. And one hundred thousand dollars. I will take her."

ENTRY OF THE QUEEN INTO LONDON. This took place the 9th of Nov. and was a splendid affair. One little girl was trampled to death in the Strand. Mr. Cooke of the Adelphi theatre, was so jammed by the crowd that his life is despaired of. A diamond ornament of great value fell from her Majesty's magnificent dress as she alighted from her carriage at Guildhall. The jewels dispersed. Every diamond was recovered.

AN EVENTFUL YEAR.—The year 1812 was probably the most eventful of any in history, the riots in modern England, was convulsed by a civil war, and at his death commenced Wellington's reign of Liverpool and Vansittart Badoes, and won the battle of Salamanca; Spain proclaimed her new Constitution; and South America was in civil war, and Napoleon fought the battles of Wina, Somolenki, Brodino, and Moscow, and finally saw his mighty hosts perish in the snow;

the English likewise took Almaz and Seville, and witnessed disgrace and defeat from the American no less than three millions of Christians, unhood, were armed for reciprocal carnage, and all of Europe and America ever made slaughter-houses than one million of men, women, and children were butchered, or otherwise sacrificed in this year 1812.

DOCTOR WILLIAM WILLIAMSON. HAVING located himself in the town of White Plains, Benton County, Ala. tenders his professional services to a generous public, in the various branches of Medicine.

Walton Co. Ga. Dec. 15, 1837. We the undersigned, having been acquainted with Doct. William Williamson, for several years, do with pleasure recommend him as a very successful practitioner of medicine, and a man well qualified to attend to the various duties of his profession.

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS & HARDWARE. WILL be sold on Thursday the 22d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. H. C. McClung, on the corner of Commerce and Main Streets in East Wetumpka, a large & general assortment of DRY GOODS AND HARDWARE.

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

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Silon House, living on Tallapoosa River, two Poneys, one a Black Mare with a Star in her forehead, four feet high, four years old; the other a bright Bay horse with some white hairs on his rump, six years old, four feet five inches high.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CHEROKEE COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Oliver Miller, living in the neighborhood of Gaylesville a certain Sorrel Pony, about three years old, fad main and Tail two hind feet White appraised to Twenty two Dollars and fifty cents this 29th Dec. 1837. JNO. S. WILSON, Clerk, C. C. Jan. 25, 1838.—3t.

\$20 REWARD. WAS stolen from a farm near Mardisville in Tallapoosa County, Ala. on the night of the 27th of December, a dark Chesnut sorrel mare, about five or six years old, no white back, occasioned from the saddle; she is not gutted, and is easily scared and starts frequently when any one, who will secure the mare so that I can get her again, besides paying all expenses. GEORGE W. STONE, or ISAAC STONE, Near Mardisville. Feb. 1, 1838. The Jacksonville Republican & Tuscaloosa Intelligencer will please publish the above 3 weeks and send the account to this office for collection.

TO COTTON PLANTERS. THE Undersigned having rented the town of Wetumpka, propose to Store and Ship Cotton, Receive and Forward Goods, and to attend to all business committed to their care. And from the advantage the house has over any other in the place is saved on cotton, and being separate from all other buildings that might endanger from fire, and thus share public patronage. S. & J. LEEPER. Wetumpka, Jan. 11, 1838.—3m.

New-York, Paris and London FASHIONS. G. W. WARREN, MERCHANT TAILOR. HAVING permanently settled himself at Alexandria, Benton County, Alabama, informs his friends and the public generally, that he pursues the Tailoring Business in its various branches. Having made a permanent contract with one (first-rate workmen,) he pledges himself that those who may favor him with their patronage, may be assured of having any work pertaining to his trade done at short notice, and in the most fashionable style—superior to any thing he has done heretofore.

LAND FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers the best Farming lands in Russell and Barbour Counties for sale low and on accommodating terms. Any quantity and quality will be sold to accommodate the purchaser. On some lands good Indian Improvements and well watered and healthy—adapted to Cotton and Corn. Call on the subscriber living twenty miles west of Columbus, Geo. on the old Montgomery Road, at the Big-Spring or Land-Port, in Russell Co. Alabama. THOMAS R. MANGHAM, General Agent for Land Company, January 4th, 1838.—4t.

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.—4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of John A. D. McReynolds, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against it will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. ELIJAH LLOYD, EXECUTOR. December 7, 1837.—4-6t.

CHATTOOGA ACADEMY. THE Trustees of this institution, would inform the public that their building will be completed and ready for the reception of students by the first Monday in January, 1838. The Institution will be conducted by MR. & MRS. BRYAN. Terms of Tuition: Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic per session five and a half months, \$6 00 English Grammar, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Mathematics, &c. per session, \$10 00 Latin and Greek, per session, \$12 00 Paintings, per session, \$16 00 Music on the piano, per session, \$24 00 Good boarding can be had at convenient distance, in respectable families. The situation of our institution is healthy and retired, on Chattooga River, near Mr. James Price's. The Society is good, and we can boast of our fertile soil—also, from the experience and competency of the Principal, we can promise to secure to its Pupils, the advantages of a useful education. By order of the Board, F. KERBY, Chairman. SAMP. FINDLEY, Secretary. Chattooga Academy, December 21st, 1837.—2t.

Administrator's Notice. ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. A. P. WADE, Administrator. December 28, 1837.—4-6t.

WM. R. HILTON, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANT. MOBILE. Informs his friends and the Planters and Merchants generally, that he will continue the business, and be glad to receive a portion of their patronage.—His best references will be to those for whom he done business the last season.

Administrator's Notice. THE creditors of the estate of John G. Arnold, deceased, are hereby notified to lay in their accounts to me, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. ROBERT BELL, Sheriff & Administrator, by order of the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County. Dec 14, 1837.—4t.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Gaylesville Ala. which if not taken out by the 1st of A letters will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters. Brown John V. Bryant Mrs. Harriet Bell Thos. M. Bradley Jesse or Mrs. Catharine Coffman Bign Wilson Bird Thos. Bice Jas. Doct. Barkley Lucinda Mrs. Combs Thos. Cowan Jonathan Chapman Jno. Carpenter Jacob Claxton Thos. F. Coffman Jacob Eam E. S. Haus Jno. Harrison Jacob Harrison Joseph W. Hovey Nancy Miss Love Jefferson B. Landright Thomas Lay Jno. McDaniel E. R. McGinnis Jno. Nichols Archibald Saddle Isaac Spangler P. Soul Isaac Trinnison Reuben Waid Jacob Wood Nat. Wilkinson Jno. J. T. SORRIE, P. M. Jan. 25, 1838.—3t.

Apprentice Wanted. THE undersigned wishes to take an apprentice to the Painting business, between the ages of 14 and 17. Good opportunities will be afforded to gain a thorough knowledge of the business. THOMAS T. STEPHENS. Jacksonville Jan. 25, 1838.—4t.

THOSE of our patrons who have not yet made their payment will please call immediately if convenient. J. D. Potter, our Agent, with great pleasure, receives my cash offered during the absence of Mr. W. W. & Co. N. B. SUPERFINE FLOUR FOR SALE. Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at store of HOKE & ABERNATHY. December 21, 1837.—4t.

500 Laborers Wanted. ABICOOCHA GOLD MINES. The usual wages of the country, given; and the Company will make payment every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated. Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the spot or to the subscriber. D. H. BINGHAM, Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—4t. *The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above, and forward their account to this office for collection.

Commission Merchants. O'Neil Michaux & Thomas. WHOLESALE GROCERS, MOBILE. Oct. 19, 1837.—3m.

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. THE subscribers have purchased the well known Warehouse, situated in East Wetumpka near the steamboat landing, formerly owned by J. Couch, and recently occupied by James H. Cook for their services to the Merchants and Planters generally. They are now prepared for the STORAGE of COTTON and MERCHANDISE of all descriptions, and assure those who may favor them with their business, that the greatest possible care and despatch will be observed in the forwarding of Goods and Shipment of Cotton. The undersigned hope that by industry and proper attention to merit a liberal share of public patronage. F. WILSON & CO. Wetumpka, September 18, 1837.—3m.

Administrator's Notice. ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles Gillaspie, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. F. WILSON, Administrator. Wetumpka, September 18, 1837.—3m.

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

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John A. Turner, deceased, will please come forward and make settlement. His individual and partnership concern of Turner & Ellison are all included. All persons having claims against the estate will please present them. ZACHARIAH ELLISON, Executor. Nov. 16, 1837.

SHERIFF SALE. WILL be sold on the first day of March next, before the Court-House door in the town of Wedowee in the county of Randolph, Ala. the following property, (viz): Lot of Land fractional section C. D. No. 14, township No. 22 and range No. 13 East, in the Coosa Land District—Levied on as the property of Daniel McClellon to satisfy Attachments issued from Justice Court, and levied on by a Constable in favor of B. F. Tuggle and one in favour of R. Alexander, and one in favour of William Moore, levied on by the Sheriff of R. C. Sale within the usual hours—this 11th day of January, 1838. WILLIS WOOD, Sheriff. January 18, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton Orphan's Court. THIS day came Horatio Griffin and Moses John K. Sterling, Administrators of the estate of John K. Sterling, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for final settlement. Their administration on said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that forty days notice be given in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all persons interested in said estate to appear at the Court-House in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday of March next, to show cause, if any they have, why said accounts and vouchers should not be allowed. January the 6th, 1838. C. A. GREEN, JUDGE C. C. A true Copy from the Minutes. M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK C. C. January 11, 1838.—6t.

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. Administrator's Notice. ALL persons having claims against the estate of George Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to me within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. ROBERT BELL, Sheriff, by order of the Orphan's Court Cherokee County, 29th Jan. 1838. Feb. 1, 1838.—6t.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

Vol. II, No. 5. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1838. Whole No. 57.

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

At \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next year.

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

The last Nashville Republican Banner, the leading organ of Federal Whiggery in Tennessee, is in trouble at Mr. Bell's skulking the vote on Mr. Patton's Anti-Abolition resolution. In an article of a column and a half, the Banner enters gravely upon Mr. Bell's defence. If some discreet friend of Mr. Bell had been at the editor's elbow when he was penning the article in his defence, he would have whispered in his ear, "the least said is soonest mended." The first defence which the Banner sets up for Mr. Bell is to condemn the meeting of the Southern members to consult together upon the course proper to be taken. We take the following extracts from the article in Mr. Bell's organ: The Banner of the 19th January first says:

"THE SOUTH AND THE ABOLITIONISTS."
"There seems to be but one opinion, as far as we are concerned, with the intelligent, reflecting and patriotic men of all parties in this country, with regard to the course of a portion of the southern delegation in Congress on the subject of the abolition petitions. That judgement is one of unhesitating disapprobation and condemnation. Their precipitate, violent and intemperate proceedings and speeches met no favor or approval here."
"It seems, that in consequence of the violent and intemperate language of a fanatic, Slade of Vermont, a portion of the southern members withdrew from the House, and called a meeting of the members from the slaveholding States for purpose of consultation. This step must be pronounced wholly unadvisable."

"From all which is a abundantly manifest, that Mr. Bell instead of merely failing to vote on the resolution might well have opposed the whole proceeding as entirely impolitic and unprofitable."
The Banner defends Mr. Bell for refusing to "go all lengths with designing, or, if you please, hot-headed and indiscreet members of the South." Was the editor of the Banner aware that Mr. Bell himself attended this meeting of the Southern members? Was he aware that Mr. Patton's resolution was agreed upon at that meeting as it was adopted, in order to prevent useless, unprofitable, and dangerous discussion and agitation in Congress upon the subject of abolition? Was he aware that Mr. Bell yielded his assent to that resolution in that meeting—that all the members, or nearly so, of both political parties agreed that Mr. Patton should introduce the resolutions in the House, the next day? Mr. Patton did accordingly introduce it; and to the surprise of every one Mr. Bell was found in company with the fanatic Slade, and his other opposition friends at the North, voting against the previous question and then dodged the vote on the resolution itself. Was the editor of the Banner aware that in attempting to defend Mr. Bell, he passes the severest possible censure upon the other Whig members of Congress from Tennessee, Messrs. Campbell, Carter, Cheatham, Crockett, Maury, Shields, Stone, J. L. Williams, and C. H. Williams? We believe all, or most of them, attended the meeting of the Southern members; and all voted in the House for the previous question to defend Mr. Bell for running out of the House, and dodging the vote on Mr. Patton's resolution, is direct censure on the course of Mr. B's Whig colleagues from Tennessee, who voted for it. But the article in the Banner, in Mr. Bell's defence, proceeds to say:

"Well, a portion of the Southern delegation withdrew, and called a meeting of the delegates generally from the slaveholding States, which accordingly took place, and the following resolution was ultimately agreed upon and reported to the House by Mr. Patton, who called the previous question upon its adoption. It is for voting against the previous question, and for being absent when the vote was taken on the resolution, that Mr. Bell is charged by the Union with having betrayed the interests of his constituents. The following is the resolution.
"Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, and papers touching the abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling, or transferring of slaves, in any State, District, or territory of the United States, be laid on the table, without being debated, printed, read, or referred, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon."

"Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, and papers touching the abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling, or transferring of slaves, in any State, District, or territory of the United States, be laid on the table, without being debated, printed, read, or referred, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon."

"Now, we can cite several unanswerable reasons, why a southern member might both have voted and spoken against this resolution. In the first place, it is word for word, the resolution reported in the House a year ago by Mr. Pinckney, and adopted."

"Was the editor of the Banner aware that the resolution adopted by the House a year ago, was at that time voted for by Mr. Bell? The resolution passed a year ago, on motion of Mr. Hayes of Kentucky, was substantially Mr. Pinckney's resolution passed by the House at the previous session, and was, in all substantial respects, Mr. Patton's resolution. That the editor of the Banner may be enabled to draw the distinction between the two resolutions, we give the resolutions passed a year ago, viz:
"Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, propositions, or papers relating in any way or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery shall, without being printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action be had thereon."

For this resolution Mr. Bell voted on the 18th of January, 1837. He did more; he voted for the previous question on this resolution. On the 21st of December, 1837, Mr. Bell voted against the previous question on Mr. Patton's resolution; and on the passage of the resolution, being present in the House, Mr. Bell walked out of his seat into the lobby, and declined to vote.
"Can the editor of the Banner give us a reason for this? Was Mr. Bell afraid of offending his Northern friends, with whom he had formed a recent alliance, by giving his vote for Mr. Patton's resolution? and was he afraid of offending his constituents at home by giving his vote against it? and were not these the true reasons why he dodged and run behind the pillars to avoid voting?"

Mr. Patton's resolution was passed by the votes of the whole South, of both parties, and by the votes of the Northern Democracy, who united with them in putting an end to the discussion of this agitating subject. The Opposition of the North voted against the resolution.
"We notice this article in the Banner because it is known to be Mr. Bell's organ, and to be under his influence and direction, and because we wish to put its editor right as to Banner to justify Mr. Bell's course without condemning, in the severest manner, the course of his Opposition colleagues from Tennessee. We will see how Mr. B's organ will attempt to get him out of the dilemma.—Globe."

A writer in a Vicksburg paper which came to hand last night has the following notice of the condition of things among our neighbors in Mississippi. They are encouraged, and should inspire a generous spirit of emulation in Alabama. "We find our landings crowded with ships to convey our produce abroad without double storage, double commission, damage and speculation. Agencies will soon be established in all our river towns to buy cotton and advance to those who prefer shipping. A large portion of their salaries will be expended among us. Our supplies of goods will be consigned to those agents direct from the manufacturers at home and abroad—they can be sold to us on better terms than they can be sold to our merchants, whose payments depend on our merchants, and theirs on their customers. How much better for all parties to open a direct communication with the manufacturers and consumers, through the medium of a single agent."

MR. AUSTIN'S SPEECH.—We have received a pamphlet copy of an excellent speech in defence of southern institutions, delivered in Faneuil Hall, Boston, by James T. Austin, Attorney General of Massachusetts, at a meeting of citizens, called at the instance of Dr. Channing and other abolition fanatics.

The following passage is admirably put with all the native force of truth.
"Satisfy the people their lives are in danger, by the instrumentality of the press, in injuriously and intemperately operating on the minds of slaves; give them reason to fear the breaking out of a servile war, in which their wives and daughters are to be the victims of that brutal ferocity that knows how to add horrors to death, and if you can keep such a people calm, and tranquil, and obedient to the restraints of any law that can be made, or to any power that can enforce it, you must first beat out of them every vestige of humanity, and make them more abject than slavery itself."
"It is the folly of the abolition party that they will not learn this great truth."
Charleston Courier.

MR. BUCHANAN OF PENNSYLVANIA.
We have read, with unalloyed satisfaction, the speech of this distinguished Pennsylvania Senator upon Mr. Callhoun's resolutions. It breathes the spirit of pure patriotism and true wisdom—a patriotism free from the alloy alike of selfishness and of sectional pre-

judice; and a wisdom which commends itself to the understanding of every man not the irreclaimable slave of prejudiced opinions, or the fanatical devotee of impracticable abstractions. We do not the less cheerfully tender to Mr. Buchanan the poor requital of our thanks, for the firm stand taken by him in defence of southern rights, because, in the party divisions of the day, we are ranged under opposing flags. His manly and just views upon the great question which agitates the Union, and threatens at no distant day its subversion, entitles him to the united praise of every Southern man, whatever political creed he may profess.
Lynchburg Virginian.

Extract from a letter to the editor, dated PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1838.
The question was taken last night in the Convention on the insertion of the word "white" in the new Constitution, so as to prevent all pretext for the right of suffrage on the part of the negroes, and the insertion was carried by a vote of 77 to 44. The Federalists, with one or two exceptions, went in a body for the negroes, while the Democrats, bating a changing or two, went for the Union and the people. Thus perish the schemes of the abolition incendiaries, prompted by foreign enemies, and sustained by foreign gold. Dunlop and Merrill, after opposing the amendment in their speeches, went for it by their votes. The Federal city delegation (not including Hopkins and Meredith) were the strenuous advocates of the negroes, "our John Sergeant" being of the number.

The Express-Mail appears to be getting out of favor with the public and deservedly so. Its tendency is to make the regular mail worse, and to confer benefits upon the wealthy to the exclusion of those in moderate circumstances. The trader who cannot afford treble postage is anticipated by such as may be able to pay extra charges, and all equality of means of receiving information is destroyed. The proper plan is to quicken the transmission of the regular, and drop the Express-Mail. Let all have the same chance.—Balt. Amer. Slip, Jan 13.

MURDER.—A wanton and unprovoked murder was committed on the body of Mrs. [Name] in her residence on Pine Log, in this county, on Friday morning the 26th ult. by a young Negro Girl, belonging to deceased.

The negro girl it seems, from her own relation of the circumstances, became incensed at her Mistress for a slight reprimand for some negligence, at which the Girl gave her several licks with a stick, that felled her to the ground.—She then seized an ax, that lay at some distance, with which she finished the work of death. The negro is now confined in our Jail, awaiting her trial.—She will no doubt receive the punishment her crime so richly merits.—Ga. Pioneer.

From the Globe.
New-York Jan. 22, 1838.
I trust this is the last time I shall have to advert to the Canadian insurgents. They are totally disbanded, and the dismemberment of the Canadas from Great Britain is for a time postponed. The English flag was hoisted on Navy Island on the 15th. Seeing the use that has been made of it, I do not suppose it will again be left in its former defenceless condition. It is naturally a strong hold, and will be maintained as such. The whole force of the insurgents turns out never to have exceeded five hundred and fifty effective men. The one hundred per day joinings of volunteers were all fabrications of the Buffalo papers. They are much to blame, since it is not now doubted but that they were all along aware of the true state of affairs. Let it pass. The emute is over—allows saunter.

The boundary line will be the next exciting topic of the press. The fanfaronading on this subject will be truly awful. Guns, drums, trumpets, blunderbusses and thunder will adorn many a paragraph. But there will be no fight, no border skirmishing. As a proof of the little love evinced by our borders to the success of the late convention, not a single public meeting has been held in Maine to sympathy, or assist the excitors of the tumult, or even to wish success to their cause. From this I infer that the border question will not be very difficult of settlement. Great Britain is not so mad or grasping as some would have us to believe; and even if she were, a war with America would be the last encounter her people would desire to engage in. Our power is fully known and acknowledged, and the loss of our air of far more consequence than double the disputed territory. This warlike hectoring may therefore be suffered freely to breathe its fierce blasts. It is the interest of both nations to keep the peace, and a few newspaper vapourings will not disturb it.
I have nothing new to communicate on commercial or money matters. The quotations already given remain unvaried.

SPECIE.—We learn from authority that cannot be doubted, that a large sum of specie

was sold yesterday at two per cent. premium, which is less than it was sold at eighteen months ago, before the affairs of trade were deranged.—New Orleans Bee of Jan. 4.

Extract of a letter, dated DENVER, December 30, 1837.
"By way of relaxation, and a little prompted by curiosity, I crossed over this afternoon to the Canada side, where I found a regular patrol of armed men, about forty in number, bugle sounding and colors flying. They seemed to apprehend trouble, I think without good cause. There are some reckless men on our side—men who have nothing to lose, and feel that they may be gainers by any change—endeavoring to create an excitement in behalf of the self-constituted patriots. The men of property and character in the city appear to take very little interest in the affairs of their neighbors. Her Majesty's party on the other side is much the strongest, and should an attempt be made at revolution, it will be put down without much trouble. If rumor be true, the loyalist party are guilty of a ridiculous and unwise step. It is said they have armed the negroes of whom there are a great number in and about Malden."

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN IN 1838.
The sun will be eclipsed, visibly throughout the United States, on the 18th of September next, between three and six o'clock P. M. The eclipse will be total, but annular; that is, the moon being too near the sun to hide it entirely from our view, will leave its margin visible like a luminous ring, (annulus), to those beholders whose place makes the moon pass directly between them and the sun's exact centre.
The tract of country to which the eclipse will be thus central is stated in the American Almanac to be the following:
Beginning to be visible in the unknown regions near the north pole, the central annular eclipse will pass, through Kams chatka in Asia, the British dominions in North America, not far West of Hudson's Bay; Lake Superior, Wisconsin territory, Michigan, Lake Erie, the N. E. part of Ohio the Southern part of Pennsylvania, the Western part of Maryland, Northern part of Virginia, Southern part of Maryland, Eastern shore of Virginia, and into the Atlantic Ocean; its course being from N. W. to S. E. The eclipse will be annular, over a space of 420 miles wide.

The ring in the place where it may be seen will continue only from four to about six and half minutes.
At Baltimore the eclipse will begin at 6 minutes past 3 P. M. The ring will be formed at 35 minutes past 4; and be central at 27-2 minutes past 5. The eclipse will end at 40 minutes past 4.
At Washington City and Richmond the several phases will be within a small fraction of a minute of the same time as at Baltimore.

At Raleigh within about two minutes of the same time; but there no ring will appear. The Sun will be a very slender crescent.
This crescent will be wider and wider with horns less and less sharp, as we go south and south west, or north and north east, from the path of the central eclipse.
This path first touches the earth at a point near the north pole, a little east of the meridian of Greenwich. In a few seconds afterwards it attains its greatest Northern latitude, (8 deg.) whilist for the first 8 minutes it moves rapidly westward until it is 98 degrees west of that meridian. In ten minutes after passing out of Virginia into the Atlantic Ocean, it leaves the earth at a point about 34 deg. west longitude, just one hour and 48 minutes and 34 seconds after first touching the earth, having traversed a somewhat circuitous route of 5000 miles in length, and, (as we said before) the whole annular path being 420 miles in breadth. It reaches, in width, from Fairfield county, in Connecticut, nearly to Raleigh, in North Carolina.

The counties of Virginia, through which the exact centre of the eclipse will pass, are Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson Fairfax and Accomac.
This will be the last central eclipse of the sun visible in the United States until that of May 26th, 1854, which will be also annular. The next total eclipse of the sun will be August 7th, 1860.

The Printer.—Many men, who have acquired great fame and celebrity in the world, began their career as printers. Sir Wm Blackstone, the learned commentator on laws, was a printer by trade. King George III learned the art, frequently set types after he ascended the throne of England. We scarcely need mention Franklin, for it is well known to all who are familiar with his name, that he was a printer. Alexander Campbell, the greatest theologian that has graced the Christian world since the Apostolic age, is a printer.—Gentlemen, of the "Craft," these are gratifying facts; but let us not be content that they alone be held

up to credit of the profession—let us honor our selves, and do all we can to keep up, and elevate still higher, the character of our beautiful art.

Twenty-Fifth Congress, SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE. THURSDAY January 18, 1838.

The CHAIR communicated a report from the Post Office Department, made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 11th ultimo, in relation to the express mail; which on motion of Mr. Grundy was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Chair also communicated a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the Senate showing the amount of specie received at the Treasury from the various sources of revenue, which on motion of Mr. Buchanan, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr Walker presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Mississippi, praying for the passage of a general pre-emption law; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr Clay, of Alabama, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which had been referred the bill to settle contested claims that have arisen under the pre-emption laws, reported the same with an amendment, striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a substitute designating what classes of claims shall be allowed.

The Senate took up the report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, on the memorial of the Legislature of Arkansas, in relation to the Osage Indians; and after some conversation between Messrs. Linn and Sevier, it was on motion, of the former laid on the table, with an understanding to take it up tomorrow.

The bill to amend the act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned, approved the 20th April, 1818, was read the 3d. time and passed.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY January 19, 1838.
Mr. Norvell presented a petition from a number of Mechanics and other inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, praying that Congress should make an appropriation for the construction of the frigate Raritan, now on the stocks in that city, as soon as practicable; referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Smith of Indiana offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to the State of Indiana the pre-emption right to the lands obtained by the late treaty with the Miami Indians, in that State, on such terms and at such price as shall be just, to aid the State in her works of internal improvement.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1838.
The Vice President communicated a letter from the Hon JOHN BLACK, Senator from the State of Mississippi, resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States; which was read.

The Vice President also communicated a report from the Post Office Department, in compliance with the resolution of June 25, 1836 showing the emoluments derived by the deputy postmasters from their boxes, and the amount charged on each box; laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Swift presented a memorial from the Governor of the State of Vermont, asking Congress to extend the franking privilege to the Governors of the States; laid on the table.

Mr. Buchanan presented the petition of a number of women of Chester county, Pennsylvania, praying Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and the slave trade between the States.

On motion of Mr. Strange, the question of reception was laid on the table.

Mr Buchanan presented the petition of a number of citizens of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union laid on the table.
Mr. Morris presented a number of memorials from citizens of Ohio, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, praying Congress to prohibit the transfer of slaves from one State to another, and remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union. The question as to receiving these petitions was laid on the table, with the exception of those relating to Texas; which were received, and laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1838.
CHEROKEE MEMORIAL.

Mr. Everett moved that the House take up the memorial of a Delegation of the Cherokee nation, remonstrating against the treaty of New Echota of December, 1835, presented by him on Monday last, and lying over.

Mr. E. explained that he did not desire to

the total number of the inhabitants of the county... And be it further enacted, That the Comptroller...

THE REPUBLICAN

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. FEBRUARY 15, 1838.

By reference to another column, will be seen a notice of the commencement of the spring session of the Female Academy in this place...

Our readers will find in to-day's paper several laws, passed at the last session of the Legislature...

Judge Trotter has been elected to the Senate of the United States, from the State of Mississippi...

John B. Norris, of Mobile, Thomas Owen, of Tuscaloosa, and Thomas Brandon, of Huntsville...

We would call the attention of those who may wish to purchase lots in a beautiful, thriving and healthy town...

CONGRESSIONAL. The first session of the Senate...

Thus stands the whig candidate for the next Presidency. No aim at public good seems to exercise his giant mind...

From an extract from the Democrat it will be seen the Bill has passed the Senate. We presume too, in the shape as amended by Judge White...

Washington City, Jan. 28th 1838. I received yours of 5th inst. on the subject of the postponement of the land sales at Mardisville...

From 15 to 20 houses are now on fire. These are worth probably about \$5000 each. They will no doubt be wholly destroyed...

From the Rochester Democrat, Jan. 25. THE CANADA WAR NOT YET ENDED. Letters were received in this city last evening...

From the Cleveland Gazette, Jan. 31. The Patriots. We are informed that the Navy Islanders, some 500 strong, are making their way westward by land...

From the Jacksonville. IN CAMP, FORT CHRISTMAS, Jan. 23, 1838. On our march to Cypress Swamp, bordering on the everglades...

LATER FROM WASHINGTON. The pre-emption and Sub-Treasury Bill in the Senate...

By last night's Express, we received a letter from our Washington Correspondent dated on Wednesday evening...

Our correspondent reports Mr. Clay as having made an eloquent, though brief speech against the policy of the bill...

MURDER. A murder, most foul, was committed in Gates co., near the ferry on the 20th ult...

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY. We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter written by a distinguished citizen...

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18th, 1838. Upon the subject of the next Presidency, I have no doubt, Mr. CLAY will be the opposition candidate...

THE CANADA PATRIOTS. We have the Detroit Advertiser of January 23d, which contains not a word about the "vagabonds"...

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION. About 12 o'clock, at noon, a fire broke out on avenue D, between 5th and 6th street...

Andrew Jackson. The extraordinary career of this favorite of fortune, is universally admitted, has made a deep and abiding impression upon the Government and people of the United States...

From the New York Commercial Adv. Jan. 29. POSTSCRIPT, I. P. M. About 12 o'clock, at noon, a fire broke out on avenue D, between 5th and 6th street...

proportions and facial lineaments to stone, as effectually as could the chisel of Greenough, Powers, or Cleverer.

Nothing new. Gen. Jesup came across eight Indians—took one and killed another. He was directed by the prisoner to Sam Jones...

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

We are authorized to announce JAMES WOOD as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce MR. WILLIS KELLY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ARCHIBALD WELLS, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. WM. C. PRICE, of White Plains, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT H. WILSON, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. M. H. HUGGESS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

WEDDING SALE OF TOWN LOTS. WILL be sold on the SECOND MONDAY IN MARCH NEXT in the Town of Wedowee, Randolph County, Alabama...

STOP THE THIEF. WAS stolen from the stable of the undersigned, living three miles below White Plains, on Sunday night the 4th inst. a Sorrel Horse...

CAUTION. All persons are hereby cautioned and warned not to trade for two notes, executed by us to James M. Guest, dates not recollected due the 15th July 1838...

Administrators Notice. All persons indebted to the Estate of James Denaldson deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment...

Storage and Commission Business. GUNTER'S LANDING. THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business at Gunter's Landing, Ala...

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. THE subscribers have purchased the well known Warehouse, situated in East Wetumpka, J. Couch, and recently occupied by James H. Cooper...

Jacksonville Female Academy. THE academy will commence its spring session, under the superintendance of Miss Thompson on the first Monday of March next...

In Chancery. Motion of complainants is ordered and decreed, that the matters and things in the bill contained be referred to the master in chancery...

NOTICE. Whereas a vacancy has been made in the office of justice of the peace for this beat, by the resignation of C. Lewis...

Notice. I HAVE recently opened a House of Public Entertainment in this place (Sockapatoy) for the special accommodation of Travellers...

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CHEROKEE COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Oliver Miller, Living in the neighborhood of Gaylesville a certain Sorrel Pony...

\$20 REWARD. WAS stolen from a farm near Mardisville in Talladega County, Ala. on the night of the 27th of December, a dark Chestnut sorrel mare...

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN up by James Boyd on the 29th December 1837, a certain Chestnut Sorrel Mare...

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN up by Cornelius Box, a certain Sorrel Horse with a Star in his forehead...

Storage and Commission Business. GUNTER'S LANDING. THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business at Gunter's Landing, Ala...

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. THE subscribers have purchased the well known Warehouse, situated in East Wetumpka, J. Couch, and recently occupied by James H. Cooper...

POETRY.

[From the German of Schiller.]

EHRET DIE FRAUEN. Honored be women! she beams on the sight, Graceful and fair, like a being of light...

Man, on Passion's stormy ocean, Tossed by surges mountain high, Courts the hurricane's commotion...

Woman, contented in silent repose, Enjoys in its beauty life's flower as it blows, And waters and feeds it with innocent heart...

She, like the harp, that instinctively sings, As the night breezing zephyr soft sighs on the strings...

Like sun-shine and showers of a morning of May, A range of man's dominion Is the ruling word...

Woman commands with a milder control— She rules by enchantment the realm of the soul; As she glances around in the light of her smile...

From the Clock Maker.

MR. SLICK'S OPINION OF THE BRITISH. What success had you, said I, in the sale of your clocks among the Scotch in the eastern part of the Province?

Now its different with the Irish; they never carry a pass, for they never have a cent to put in their pockets...

The English are the boys for tradin with; they shell out their cash like a sheaf of wheat in frosty weather...

The astonishment with which I heard this trade against my countrymen; absorbed every feeling of resentment. I listened with amazement at the perfect composure with which he uttered it.

need neither proof nor apology, but as a thing well known and adm't (if all mankind.) There's no richer sight that I know of, said he, than to see one on 'em when he first lands in one of our great cities.

No, I believe, we may stump the universe; we improve on every thing, and we have improved on our own species. You'll search one while, I tell you, afore you'll find a man that, take him by and large, is equal to one of our free and enlightened citizens.

He looked like a man who felt that he had expressed himself so aptly and so well, that any thing additional would only weaken its effect; by pointing to a tree at some little distance from the house, and remarking that it was the rock maple or sugar tree.

Now you may make even a bog too dry; you may take the moisture out to that degree, that the very soil becomes dust, and blows away.

There's neither spirit, enterprise, nor patriotism here; but the whole country is as inactive as a bear in winter, that does nothing but scrounch up in his den, a thinkin to himself, "Well, if I aint an unfortunate devil, it's a pity; I have a most splendid warm coat as are a gentleman in these here woods, let him be who he will; but I got no socks to my feet, and have to sit for everlastingly a suckin of my paws to keep 'em warm; if it warn't for that, I guess I'd make some of them chaps that have hoofs to their feet and horns to their heads, look about them pretty sharp, I know. It's dismal, now aint it? If I had the fram of the Governor's message, if I wouldn't show 'em how to put timber together you may depend, I'd make them scratch their heads and stare, I know."

When I was a little boy, about knee high or so, and lived down Connecticut river mother used to say, Sam, if you don't give over acting so like old Scratch, I'll send you off to Nova Scotia, as sure as you are 'born, I will, I vow, I tell you, how that are you are frighten'd; it made me, my mother and right up on end, like a cat's back when she's scatty; it made me drop it as quick as wink—like a tin snuff put on a dip candle ago to bed, it put it in my mind, you know, Neighbour Dearborn's darter married a gentleman to Yarmouth, that speculates in the smuggling line; well when she went on board to sail down to Nova Scotia, all her folks took on as if it was a funeral; they said she was going to be buried alive, like the wuns in Portegale that get a frolickin, breaks out of the pastur, and race off; and get catched and brought back again. Says the old Colonel, her father, Deliverance, my dear, I would sooner follow you to your grave, for that would be an end to your troubles, than to see you go off to that dismal country, that's nothin but an iceberg aground, and he howled as loud as an Irishman that tries to wake his wife when she is dead. Awful accounts we have of the country, that's a fact; but if the Province is not so bad as they make it out, the folks are a thousand times worse.

You've seen a flock of partridges of a frosty mornin in the fall, a crowdin out of the shade to a sunny spot, and huddlin up there in the warmth; well, the blue-noses have nothin else to do half the time but sun themselves. Whose fault is that? Why its the fault of legislature; they don't encourage internal improvement, nor the investment of capital in the country; and the result is apathy, inaction, and poverty. They spend three months in Halifax, and what do they do? They give me a dollar once, to go to the fair at Hartford; and when I came back, says he, Sam, what have you got to show for it. Now I ax what have they got to show for their three months setting? They mislead folks; they make 'em believe all the use of the Assembly is to bark at Councilors, Judges, Bankers, and such cattle; to keep 'em from eatin up the crops, and it actily costs more

to feed them when they are watchin, than all the others could eat if they did break a fence, and get in. Indeed, some folks say they are the most selves. If their fences are good, them hungry cattle couldn't break through; and if they aint, but it's no use to make fence unless the land is cultivated. If I see a farm all gone to wrack, and if I see a Province like this, of great capacity, and great natural resources, poverty-stricken, I say there's bad legislation.

No, said he, (with an air of more seriousness than I had yet observed) how much it is to be regretted, that laying aside personal attack and personal abuse, they would not unite as one man, to give suddenly to the internal improvement and development of this beautiful province. Its value is utterly unknown, either to the general or local Government, and the only persons who duly appreciate it, are the Yankees.

FROM THE FRONTIER.

We learn from the Buffalo Com. Adv. of the 16th, that the Patriot army evacuated Navy Island on the night of the 14th. The cannon belonging to the State were returned in a scow to Schlosser, but came near going over the Falls, with all the men on board; they were wafted on shore, however, by a gale which opportunely blew up from the North-west—Van Renselaer was arrested immediately upon landing upon the American shore, taken to Buffalo and instantly jailed. He left soon after to join his command, which report said was straggling through the country in the direction of Detroit, about 750 strong. MacNabb retired, and Lieut. Col. Hughs was in command at Chippewa. The British flag was hoisted on Navy Island on the 15th.

The disbanding of the force at Navy Island furnished an opportunity for ascertaining the number that had assembled there. They mustered in all 510 who were enrolled and 150 supernumeraries.

MICHIGAN FRONTIER.—The Cleveland Herald of the 16th inst. mentions a report which had reached there from the West, that "an American schooner had attacked Malden, run aground near that place, and been captured some four of the assailants had been killed."

From the N. Y. Express. The Huron (Ohio) Advertiser, Jan. 9th. where there has been the largest concourse of people ever assembled, to express sympathy. Col. Sutherland arrived at this place on Saturday evening last; on board of the steamer, at the head of about 80 men. We believe they are going on a squirrel hunt.

Gov. Marcy and Gen Scott, who came up from the Falls last evening, left in extra cars, accompanied by Gen. Wool, and perhaps proceeded to Grand Island. Two companies of artillery, with two field pieces, also left here for that quarter.

This step we understand, is in consequence of intelligence that an armed British schooner (probably one of those alluded to above) is lying in our waters, down the river, with hostile intentions towards the steamboat Barcelona or any craft that may have been employed in aid of the Navy Islanders.

While writing the above, several discharges of cannon have been heard from that direction. A gentleman, just arrived, says that the schooner alluded to, had been firing at the supposed, either the Barcelona, or squads of disbanding Navy Islanders.

Gelling a Living.—What does your mother do for a living? inquired a gentleman of a little bare-footed boy, the other morning. "She eats cold wittles, sir," was the ready reply.

A darkey remarked, the other day, that this was the most perceptive climate he ever saw—the weather was so lecherous, that he could not depend on it; and that he must look out a more lugubrious region, where the hempshire was not so instrumental to health.

A Burst of Eloquence.—"Mr. Chairman," said an orator at a Caucus, "these villian Banks tell you that they could not help suspending specie payment—yes, sir; that they could not help it! What should you think, sir, yes, sir, what should you think, sir, of a man, sir, who should hang himself, sir, and then say he could not help it." [Immense applause.] Lowell Journal

We have read of an English Clergyman, who, being engaged in a warm controversy with a gentleman, was told that his black coat protected him. "It may be so," said the wrathful Clericus, "but, if it protects me, it shall not you;" and, throwing it on a chair, he gave his opponent a thorough thrashing.

ENDEARMENTS.—A gallant wag lately sitting by the side of his beloved, and being unable to think of any thing else to say, turned to her and asked why she was like a tailor. "I don't know," said she with a pouting lip, "unless it is because I am sitting beside my goose?"

The rogues of New Orleans have adopted a new plan for robbing the unsuspecting. They draw a cord across the street at night, and after a person having stumbled over it, under a kind pretext of kindly helping him up, making away with all his valuable. A gentleman has lately been robbed of a considerable sum in this way.

A Good one.—The Boston Post tells the following:—How do you like Crabbe's Tales? "I said a love-making swain to his dulcinea, one evening after finishing 'Tales of the Hall.'" "Why," she answered, "I never eats any Crab Tail, but am amazingly fond of roasted Hog Tail; specially the grissel?"

THOSE of our patrons who have not yet made payment will please call and do so immediately if convenient. Mr. J. D. Porter, our Agent, will with great pleasure receive a cash offer during the absence of Mr. Woodward. WHITE, WOODWARD & CO. N. B. SUPERFINE FLOUR FOR SALE. Feb. 1, 1838.—3c. W. W. & Co.

500 Laborers Wanted, at the ABICOCHA GOLD MINES, Randolph County, Ala. to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given by JOHN GOODEN. Jan. 25, 1838.—7c.

CASTINGS, CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, and Irons, Plough moulds, &c. Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the store of HOKE & ABERNATHY. December 21, 1837.—4c.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated. Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, or to the subscriber. D. H. BINGHAM, Chief Engineer, W. C. R. R. Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—4c.

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

Administrators Notice. ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles Gillispie, deceased, are hereby notified, to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. R. E. SAWRIE, Administrator. Gaylesville, Ala. January 1st, 1838.—6c.

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

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Turner, deceased, will please come forward and make settlement. His individual and partnership concern of Turner & Ellison are all included. All persons having claims against the estate will please present them. ZACHARIAH ELLISON, } Exrs. B. D. TURNER, } Nov. 16, 1837.

SHERIFF SALE. WILL be sold on the first day of March next, before the Court-House door in the town following property, (viz) Lot of Land fractional section C. D. No. 14, township No. 22 and range No. 13 East, in the Coosa Land District—Levied on as the property of Daniel McClelland to satisfy Attachments issued from Justice Court, and levied on by a Constable in favor of B. F. Tuggle and one in favor of R. Alexander, and one in favor of William Moore, Levied on by the Sheriff of R. C. Sale within the usual hours—this 11th day of January, 1838. WILLIS WOOD, Sheriff. January 18, 1838.—3c.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Deaton Orphan's Court. THIS day came Horatio Griffin and Moses Whitesides, Administrators of the estate of John K. Sterling, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for final settlement of their administration on said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that forty days requiring all persons interested in said estate to appear at the Court-House in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday of March next, to show cause, if any they have, why said accounts and vouchers should not be allowed. January the 6th, 1838. C. A. GREEN, Judge &c. A true Copy from the Minutes. January 11, 1838.—6c. Administrator's Notice. ALL persons having claims against the estate of George Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to me within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. ROBERT BELL, Sheriff. And Administrator, by order of the Orphan's Court Cherokee County, 29th Jan. 1838. Feb. 7, 1838.—6c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. ROBERT BELL, Sheriff. & Administrator, by order of the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County, Dec 14, 1837.—4c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. ROBERT BELL, Sheriff. & Administrator, by order of the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County, Dec 14, 1837.—4c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. ROBERT BELL, Sheriff. & Administrator, by order of the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County, Dec 14, 1837.—4c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. ROBERT BELL, Sheriff. & Administrator, by order of the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County, Dec 14, 1837.—4c.

TO COTTON PLANTERS. THE undersigned having been appointed by the town of Wetumpka, Proprietor of the Store and Ship Cotton, and to attend to the business committed to their care. And from advantage the house has over any other in the place, is saved on cotton, and being separate from any other buildings, that might be endangered from fire, a much personal attention can be given to the share public patronage.

Wetumpka, Jan. 21, 1838.—5m. S. & J. LEEPE

New-York, Paris and London FASHIONS. HAVING permanently settled himself in Alexandria, Benton County, Alabama, tenders his professional services to the public generally, that he may be able to give the most correct and fashionable styles of the Northern States, and to be able to give the most correct and fashionable styles of the Northern States, and to be able to give the most correct and fashionable styles of the Northern States.

LAND FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers the best Farming land in Russell and Barbour Counties for sale on an accommodating terms. Any quantity will be sold to accommodate the purchaser. On some lands good Indian Improvements and well watered and healthy—adapted to Cotton and Corn. Call on the subscriber living twenty miles west of Columbus, Geo. on the old Montgomery road at the Big Spring or Laid Port in Russell Alabama. THOMAS R. MANGHAM, General Agent for Land Concessions. January 4th, 1838.—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 in general; and he hopes, by his 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 promptly be attended to. April 27, 1837.—4c.

Administrators Notice. ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. A. P. WADE, Administrator. December 28, 1837.—4c.

Administrators Notice. THE creditors of the estate of John G. Arm, deceased, are hereby notified to lay in their accounts to me, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. ROBERT BELL, Sheriff. & Administrator, by order of the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County, Dec 14, 1837.—4c.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Gaylesville, Ala. which if not taken out by the 1st of February, will be sent to the General Post Office as follows: Brown John V. Harton Jacob, Bryant Mrs. Harriet, Harrison Joseph W., Bell Thos. M., Thomas Mrs. M., Bradley Jesse or Mrs. Love Jefferson, C. Catharine Coffman, Lay John, Bigen Wilson, McDaniel E. R., Bird Thos., McGinnis Jno., Bice Jas. Doct., Nichols Archibald, Barkley Lucinda Mrs., Saddle Isaac, Combs Thos., Spangler P., Cowan Jonathan, Soul Isaac, Chapman Jacob, Tennison Reuben, Carhenter Jacob, Waid Jacob, Claceton Thos. F., Waddle Nat., Coffman Jacob, Wildkin Jno., Egan M. S., Hatus Jno.

J. T. SORRIE, P. M. Jan. 25, 1838.—3c.

Apprentice Wanted. THE undersigned wishes to take an apprentice to the Painting business, between the ages of 14 and 17. Good opportunities will be afforded to gain a thorough knowledge of the business. THOMAS T. STEPHEN. Jacksonville Jan. 25, 1838.—4c.

DOCTOR WILLIAMSON. HAVING located himself in the town of White Plains, Benton County, Ala. tenders his professional services to a generous public, in the various branches of Medicine. Having been in constant practice for nearly thirteen years in the States of South Carolina and Georgia, he hopes to be able to attend successfully to the diseases of this climate, and to receive a liberal share of public patronage. N. B. He has devoted great attention to female diseases, and to chronic diseases generally. He can at all times, unless professionally engaged, be consulted at his office recently occupied by Dr. John M. Neal. His charges shall in all cases be reasonable. Walton Co. Ga. Dec. 15, 1837. We the undersigned, having been acquainted with Doctor William Williamson, for several years, with pleasure recommend him as a very successful practitioner of medicine, and a man well qualified to attend to the various duties of his profession. Elias Beall, M. D. Leroy Patillo, P. M. David Johnson, M. D. Monroe Co. Ga. J. P. Lucas, Clerk, S. and Abram Meader, Inf. Court, Walton Co. Rey. Thos. W. Craven, Jesse Mitchell, Clerk Co. Samuel N. Pharr. I do with pleasure concur in the above recommendation. Doct. JOHN M. NEAL. White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. ROBERT BELL, Sheriff. & Administrator, by order of the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County, Dec 14, 1837.—4c.

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In this idea, Mr. Everett of Vermont (Mr. Bell's abolition friend,) cordially concurred. Everett (says the Intelligencer's report):

"I vowed myself to carry on this war any longer, though he was not for yielding. He wished a pacificatory course to be tried. He would arm the Executive with authority and appropriations to enable him to adopt a course which should terminate it pacifically."

It appears that the only difference between Messrs. Wise and Everett is, that one is opposed to any appropriation to compel the Indians to comply with their treaty—that is, to emigrate—while the other is willing to appropriate to induce them to stay "pacifically!"

Mr. Bell, for his part, was so delighted with the spirit with which the war for the Seminoles was carried on by his troops in the House, that he told the delegate from Florida:

"He thought that the burden of defending this administration in its policy towards the Seminoles, would be found to be rather more than the gentleman from Florida, acute and able as he was, could sustain."

Mr. Robertson of Virginia was equally gratified at "the moral courage" exhibited by Mr. Wise but he said "he should vote for supplies" but not to kill the Indians, "he was unwilling to vote to carry on this war of extermination."

Mr. Middlebold took the side of the Seminoles. He would not vote a cent to redeem the Government drafts given for supplies. He said:

"He, for one, would protest against voting any more money under such pretexts. He, for one, was willing to assume the responsibility, and to go home to his constituents, and tell them that he had refused to vote for an appropriation of another million, without knowing to what use it was to be applied. The treasures of the country had been squandered long enough. The main artery of the Treasury had been bleeding for a long time, and it only required a few gallons more to complete its exhaustion."

How like his brother Nicholas does he appear in this figure! He cares nothing for the blood of the brave men whom he would leave without support, by withholding the appropriation; but the thought that "the main artery of the Treasury had been bleeding for a long time," and that this precious blood had not fallen into his brother's bank, to enrich the family, was a national calamity. "There were only a few gallons more," and they must have it in the way of deposits!

These Opposition orators were triumphantly answered, as the vote shows. Mr. Downing, of Florida, in a powerful and eloquent speech, enchaind the attention of the House in his reply to Mr. Wise, and branded his misrepresentations at every step.

Mr. Cilley of Maine, in a brief and spirited impromptu, put to shame the savage sympathy of Mr. Everett and other northern philanthropists, who seemed to feel great pain at the little loss of the Indians, but forgot that becausombs of valiant American citizens had been slain. He reminded those gentlemen of the fate the Indians had found from the hands of the pilgrims of the North. General Glascock, in a strong strain of eloquence, reviewed the whole subject, and marked the course of the Opposition in the House as in character with that report to have been given by the Cherokee mediators. He said:

"In regard to the statements represented to have been made by the Cherokees to the Seminoles, that if they would only hold out this winter, Congress would refuse to make further appropriations; and the war would cease; he had only to say that there was a remarkable coincidence between the statement of the Cherokees and the course of certain gentlemen on this floor."

Mr. Bynum lashed the pseudo-patriotism of the Opposition without mercy. He told them that they were for the English when at war with us—for the French when they violated their treaty—for the Mexicans when committing robberies on our citizens, and for the national flag—for the negroes and Indians—for every thing that threatened to shake the peaceful administration of our laws under Democratic auspices.

Globe.

TRUE NOBILITY OF LABOR.

BY THE REV. ORVILLE DEWEY. How many naturalities are there between even the humblest scene of labor, and the noblest affections of humanity? In this view of employment a central point in every man's life, around which all his joys and cares revolve. It is that spot which is consecrated by the names of wife, and children, and home. A secret, an almost imperceptible influence from that spot which is like no other on earth, steals into the breast of the virtuous laboring man, and strengthens every weary step of his toil. Every blow that is struck in the workshop and the field, finds an echo in that holy shrine of his affections. If he fights to protect his home, rises to the point of heroic virtue; no less may he who labors his life long, to provide for that home. Peace be within those domestic walls, and prosperity beneath those humble roofs! But should it ever be otherwise, should time ever come when the invaders' step approaches to touch those sacred thresholds, I see in the laborer that are taken for them, that wounds will be taken for them, too. I see in every honest workman around me, a hero.

So material do I deem this point—the true nobility of labor I mean—that I would dwell upon it a moment longer, and in a larger view. What is in the great scale of things, is labor ordained us? Easily, had it so pleased the great Omnipotent it have been dispensed with. The

world itself might have been a mighty machinery for the production of all that man wants. The power to move that globe upon its axis, might have been sent to the world of machinery. Ten thousand processes, more curious and complicated than any man can devise, might have been going forward without man's aid, houses might have risen like an exhalation,

Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet, Built like a temple;

gorgeous furniture might have been placed in them, hands unseen; and man, clothed with fabrics of nature's weaving, richer than imperial purple, might have been sent to disport himself in these Elysian palaces. "Fairer scenes!" I imagine you are dained for human life! But where then, tell me, virtue, heroism? Cut off with one blow from the world; and mankind had sunk to a crowd, nay, far had not been fortunate. Better that rude and unrefined materials be provided in the ore beds and forests, for him to fashion into splendor and beauty; better, I say, not because of that splendor and beauty, but because the act of creating them is nobler than the things themselves; because exertion is greater than enjoyment; because the laborer I call upon those whom I address, to stand upon the nobility of labor. It is heaven's great ordinance for human improvement. Let not the great ordinance be broken down. What do I say? Broken down for ages. Let it then be built up again here, if any where, on these shores of a new world, or new civilization. But how, I may be asked, if they do indeed toil, not men too, it may be said, because they must. Many submit to it, in some sort, a degrading necessity; and they desire nothing so much on earth as escape from it.

They fulfil the great law of labor in the letter; but break it in spirit; fulfil it with the muscle, but not with the mind. To some field of labor, chosen or manual, every idler should fasten as a so is he not impelled to do under the teaching of our imperfect civilization: On the contrary, he sits down, folds his hands, and blesses himself in his idleness. This way of thinking is the heritage of the absurd and unjust feudal system; under which serfs labored, and gentlemen spent their lives in fighting and feasting. It is the spirit of the opprobrium of toil were done away. Ashamed of thy dusty work shop and dusty labor field; of thy hand, scarred by service more honorable than that of war; of thy soiled and weather stained garment, of that of mother nature has embroidered, amidst sun and rain, midst fire and steam, her own hereditary honors of the flaunting robes of titles, and emblems of vanity? It is treason to nature; it is impiety to heaven's great ordinance. I repeat it—TOIL, either of the brain, or of the hand, is the only true nobility.

THE SIMOON OF THE DESERT.

20,000 persons buried alive. Mr. Buckingham, the celebrated Oriental traveler, who has recently arrived in N. York, has been lecturing to crowded houses. In one of his lectures he gave an interesting account of the simoon of the desert.

He states that from the great insecurity of person and property, there is little travelling except in caravans. These frequently comprise 40,000 camels, attended by 30 or 40 thousand persons. Flying horses secure them from sudden attack; but the danger they approach is the hot blast of the desert. Its such as may sometimes be seen in American sunset, is a sign well understood by the natives, and they prepare for it accordingly. It comes like the heated air from a fiery furnace, suddenly opened, producing fatness and lustre, and soon increasing in violence, it raises the soft sand clouds, penetrating the eyes, nose and mouth, and insinuating itself beneath the garments. The camels are halted by the sound of a bugle or some other well known signal, and arranged in lines of a hundred or a thousand each, with their backs turned to the quarter from whence the simoon is expected, and beneath the shelter thus afforded the men prostrate themselves upon the ground. The drifting sand opposed in its course, rises in a little on the camels backs, and begins to pour down on the other side. Now they must again bestir themselves, if they would not be buried where they lie, although the atmosphere is thick with the yellow sand, producing darkness so total that one cannot see an extended hand, and darkness too that cannot be felt—new position to be taken, a new line of camels and the same operation gone through with. This is often necessary to be done many times, until reduced to perfect helplessness by exhaustion, they sink and die, and are buried beneath the sand. The groans of women and children, and the bleated cry of men and beasts, help to make the scene awful beyond description. One of these simoons to which Mr. Buckingham was exposed, lasted eighteen hours, and a caravan of 20,000 persons, returning from a pilgrimage to Mecca, to the shrine of Mahomet, which was taken by this destroying blast and 15 escaped alive to tell the tale.—Jeffersonian.

Mysterious Affair.—On Saturday night (the 9th ult.) at 10 o'clock, a stranger on horseback, called at the Central House in the borough of North East, in this county, and inquired for the residence of two brothers, James and Ephraim Smedley. After receiving directions from the landlord, he proceeded in the direction of their houses; and after being gone fifteen or twenty minutes, long enough to have had an interview with the proprietors, he was seen to ride back past the Central House, towards the west. He was gone in this direction long enough to have ridden, perhaps, a quarter of a mile and back, when he returned accompanied by another person on horseback, and followed by the carriage and horses of a prominent citizen of this county, now we believe president of the Erie county Abolition Society. The curtains of the carriage were fastened down close all around; and a man driving upon the outside. The whole circumstance naturally exciting some curiosity, one or two citizens who happened to be in the Central House, followed the carriage back the street, when it was driven into the back yard of Dr. James Smedley, and six blacks were unloaded—one negro man, two wenches, and three negro boys. The negro was a very large and athletic man. The Smedleys were then seen to hurry and call

the Rev. Mr. Adair, pastor of the Presbyterian church, captain Truman Fife, and a number of other citizens, who were seen hurrying from all directions, to the house of Dr. James Smedley. The horses were soon changed in the carriage. The Rev. Mr. Adair was seen to bring one of two horses to the ground; and a number of other horses were brought from different quarters. Several persons gathered around the carriage armed with clubs, and thus back, surrounding the carriage, the whole moved off to the east, with the blacks inclosed in the carriage as before. Little more is known concerning the transaction, except that it was stated by one of the parties most actively engaged, that these blacks were runaway slaves from Richmond, Va., and that they were aiding in their escape.

Erie (Pa.) paper.

TENNESSEE.

We hail with much satisfaction the spirit of improvement and reform, which pervaded the late Tennessee Legislature. The acts of the last Legislature of that State shed a bright halo around the intelligence of the State. We trust one Alabama may be enlightened by its residence, and be thereby saved from the ways of patriotism. Tennessee has fairly embarked in an untried sea, so far as her fiscal operations are concerned—predicated mainly on the principles of the report, lately transcribed in this paper.

We shall await with some concern the operation of this most plausible scheme. Having for its object, the great subjects of Education and Internal Improvement, we can with truth add, it deserves success.

There was an act passed by the same body, repealing all laws licensing tippling houses; another prohibiting the sale and use of Bowie knives; and also an act in effect abolishing capital punishments.

The act last mentioned, we deem as the just exponent of the genius of the age; and in every civilized country.

A great number of important acts were passed in addition to those enumerated, many of which reflect distinguished honor on the State.

Oseola, the celebrated Seminole Indian Chief, died of an inflammation of the throat, at Fort Moultrie, in Charleston Harbor, on the night of the 30th Jan.

Deserved Rebuke.—Mr. Dawson, member of the House in relation to the prevalence of angry bickerings and personal attacks between the members. It ought to be remembered by members of Congress, that they occupy a high and responsible station—that the force of their example is great, and that the people will catch and exhibit the same spirit they exhibit. The New York Centinel and Enquirer gives the following article in relation to Mr. Dawson's remarks in the House.

Mr. Dawson rose to call the attention of the House to the fact that the debates of the House had degenerated into personal and mutual attacks of each other by the members. It was with infinite mortification that he had listened to the debates to-day, and heretofore. Standing in the lobby this morning, he shrank at the recollection which were passed about here.—It was time for gentlemen, who were at the head of committees, to quit their system of personal attacks. A stranger could not hear the debates here without supposing that the whole House was composed of "political scamps and vagabonds." The letter-writers and reporters who came to spread information through the country, had nothing to communicate but vulgar, harsh personalities.

A Prophecy.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, in a letter dated Mackinac, July 31, states that General Brady says the most extensive and horrid Indian war we have ever known in this country is yet to come. The seat of it will be in the northern Michigan and Wisconsin. The Indians becoming aware of their strength, being driven west, and obliged to flee all together. The Chippewas, Ottawa, and Sioux, alone can muster 10,000 warriors.

Death of Oseola.—This far-famed Chief paid the debt of nature at Stillman's Island, on Tuesday night, the 30th. He had been sick for some time; and when we saw him at the theatre, he looked sad and that fever, but whether he fell a victim of the common cold, or to the influenza, or to the harassment of a "tearful combination of the two."—He had the best medical attendance, and we believe was in nothing negligible spirit refused to do his proud and unconquerable. We shall not write his epitaph, or his funeral oration, unworthy of the respect of the world. From a young child, he became the master spirit of a long and desolate life. He made himself, no man owed less consistent in hatred, dark in revenge, cool, subtle, sagacious in council, he established gradually, and by the daring of his deeds, the constancy of his policy. In council he spoke little; he made the other Chiefs his instruments, and what they delivered in public was the secret suggestions of the invisible master. Such was Oseola, who will be long remembered.

is the man who with the feeblest means produced the most terrible effects.—Charleston Mercury.

An arrangement has been made by the Post Office Department with the different Rail Road Companies on the line between Washington and Philadelphia, for the transportation of the United States Mail, and by which passengers who leave Washington at 6 o'clock in the morning, may breakfast in Baltimore! dine in Philadelphia! and sup in New York! on the same day.—Mobile Adver.

Maryland and Pennsylvania.—A serious difficulty has arisen between these neighbors. Certain slaves had fled from Maryland to Pennsylvania, where they continued some time. The owner at length discovered and brought them away, in doing which, it is alleged they neglected some of the formalities enjoined by the laws of the latter State. The Governor of Pennsylvania has made a call upon the Governor of Maryland to deliver these citizens as kidnappers and the latter has issued his warrant accordingly.—Charleston Mercury.

Fire in New Orleans.—A correspondent writes that three Steamboats, the Marmora, the Cumberland, and the Chickasaw, were burnt on Tuesday morning, between one and two o'clock at the levee. The Marmora had a full load of cotton on board. It is said that there was no insurance on either.

The Commissioners appointed to examine into the condition of the Mississippi Banks, have reported favorably of the condition of the Brandon over and above its issues, to the amount of one million and a half of dollars.

THE PRE-EMPTION BILL.

The following are the yeas and nays on ordering this bill to a third reading in the Senate:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Moulton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Tipton, Walker, Webster, White, Williams, Wright, Young.—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Calhoun, Clay of Kentucky, Crittenden, Davis, Merrick, Prentiss, Roane, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift.—12.

A BILL, to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every actual settler of the public lands, who was in possession on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of an act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands, approved May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty, and the said act is hereby revived and continued in force two years, beyond the time when it would otherwise have expired.

That where more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated any one quarter of land, each one of them shall have an equal share or interest in the said quarter-section, but shall have no claims, by virtue of this act to any other land; and provided always, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to any land to which the Indian title has not been extinguished for six months or more, or to any land actually occupied or reserved for town lots, or other purposes by authority of the United States. And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to effect any of the selections of public land for the purposes of education, the use of salt springs, or for any other purposes, which may have been or may be made by any State, under existing laws of the United States.

The vote on the passage of the Pre-emption bill was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, King, Lyon, Moulton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Webster, White, Williams, Wright and Young—30.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, McKean, Merrick, Morris, Prentiss, Preston, Roane, Robbins, Smith of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift and Wall—18.

Twenty-Fifth Congress, SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1839.

Private petitions presented by Messrs. HUBBARD, NICHOLAS and ROANE, severally referred.

By Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky—Two petitions of citizens of Philadelphia, for the completion of the Frigate Raritan; referred.

Mr. ALLEN—of citizens of Ohio on abolition and Texas.

On motion of Mr. ROBBINS.

Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate cause to be compiled and printed all the documents relative to the public lands; and that each member of the Senate be furnished with a copy thereof. Also, that he cause to be furnished to each of such as have not yet received the same, one copy of the American State papers published by Gales and Seaton.

Mr. KING, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill establishing Vicksburg a Port of Entry; ordered to a second reading.

On motion.

On motion of Mr. ALLEN Resolved, That the Committee on Immigration inquire the expediency of immediate right of citizenship to citizens who have served a regular term in the U. S. service. Bill for the increase of the Military Establishment; read a third time and passed.

Also, bill making appropriation for the suppression of the Indian tribes in Florida; read twice and passed.

Bill granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands; came to the orders of the day.

The bill provides that all settlers who have located on the public domain, previous to such lands.

A long discussion arose on a question amended by Mr. White, providing improvement in the Indian title. Several amendments were made to modify the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, McKean, Merrick, Moulton, Nicholas, Niles, Pierce, Preston, Roane, Robbins, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith, of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Webster, White, Williams, Wright, Young.—56.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Clay of Kentucky, King of Ala., Lyon, Norvell, Prentiss, Walker, Wright, Young.—10.

The Senate then adjourned.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Wise, from the Select Committee on amending the Constitution of the United States, reported the following resolution which was read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. [Mr. W. remarked that the resolution had received the unanimous sanction of the committee.]

The select committee appointed to resolve the resolution of the House of Representatives, January 11, 1838, to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution of the United States, as to the appointment of members of Congress to fill vacancies during the time for which they are elected Senators or Representatives, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Congress assembled, two-thirds of the Houses concurring, That the following amendments to the Constitution be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, when ratified by the Legislatures of the fourths of the States, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution of the United States.

Section 1. No Senator or Representative shall be nominated or appointed by the President any office during the time such Senator or Representative shall serve in the Congress of the United States; and for two years thereafter.

Section 2. No Senator or Representative shall be nominated or appointed by the President any office during the time such Senator or Representative shall serve in the Congress of the United States; and for two years thereafter.

Section 3. No Senator or Representative shall be nominated or appointed by the President any office during the time such Senator or Representative shall serve in the Congress of the United States; and for two years thereafter.

Section 4. No Senator or Representative shall be nominated or appointed by the President any office during the time such Senator or Representative shall serve in the Congress of the United States; and for two years thereafter.

Section 5. No Senator or Representative shall be nominated or appointed by the President any office during the time such Senator or Representative shall serve in the Congress of the United States; and for two years thereafter.

Section 6. No Senator or Representative shall be nominated or appointed by the President any office during the time such Senator or Representative shall serve in the Congress of the United States; and for two years thereafter.

Section 7. No Senator or Representative shall be nominated or appointed by the President any office during the time such Senator or Representative shall serve in the Congress of the United States; and for two years thereafter.

Section 8. No Senator or Representative shall be nominated or appointed by the President any office during the time such Senator or Representative shall serve in the Congress of the United States; and for two years thereafter.

Section 9. No Senator or Representative shall be nominated or appointed by the President any office during the time such Senator or Representative shall serve in the Congress of the United States; and for two years thereafter.

Section 10. No Senator or Representative shall be nominated or appointed by the President any office during the time such Senator or Representative shall serve in the Congress of the United States; and for two years thereafter.

Section 11. No Senator or Representative shall be nominated or appointed by the President any office during the time such Senator or Representative shall serve in the Congress of the United States; and for two years thereafter.

Section 12. No Senator or Representative shall be nominated or appointed by the President any office during the time such Senator or Representative shall serve in the Congress of the United States; and for two years thereafter.

Section 13. No Senator or Representative shall be nominated or appointed by the President any office during the time such Senator or Representative shall serve in the Congress of the United States; and for two years thereafter.

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Section 15. No Senator or Representative shall be nominated or appointed by the President any office during the time such Senator or Representative shall serve in the Congress of the United States; and for two years thereafter.

Section 16. No Senator or Representative shall be nominated or appointed by the President any office during the time such Senator or Representative shall serve in the Congress of the United States; and for two years thereafter.

of Indiana, southward, Spence, Swift, Tipton, Webster, Williams—23. Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Clay, of Alabama, Galt, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, Linn, Lyon, Mouton, Nicholas, Niles, Pierce, Rives, Robinson, Sevier, of Connecticut, Walker, Wright.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. FEBRUARY 22, 1838.

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

We are authorized to announce JAMES WOOD as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Mr. WILLIS KELLY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ARCHIBALD WELLS, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Mr. Wm. C. PRATTE, of White Plains, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT H. WILSON, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce HENRY CLAY as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce M. H. HOOKER, as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

There has been a general failure of the mails this during the past week, occasioned by high waters, in consequence of which we have thing very late from Washington to Canada; in which we are compelled to apologize to our readers the want of a variety of general intelligence.

We have learned nothing from Texas, worthy of copying any portion of our columns. The last southern mail brought bad news (which always comes soon enough) from Florida. On this subject we refer the reader to the account published in the day of the defeat of Lieut. Powell.

It is stated in the Western Georgian of the 17th inst. that Smith, the Cherokee emigrating agent, and his special agent, have been arrested, and are now in prison. One of them is called Fisher, but is supposed to be the same as the man who was arrested in the State of Georgia, and who was also arrested in the State of Tennessee, North and South Carolina and Alabama.

It is also stated that Mr. Ross has received that section that letters have been received by the principal chiefs from Ross, advising the Indians not to emigrate but not to resist the whites. This advice if adhered to will be almost certain to produce difficulty, the legitimate result of the manufacturing of the War party.

Another person from Louisville, who is also supposed to be connected with the yet apprehended.

The whole attempt was ingeniously conducted, and but for the presence of the engravers, Messrs. Burton and Galt, they would have succeeded. The impressions are now in possession of the Union Bank.

Another discovery has also been made of a similar forgery on a certain Western Bank. More a...

One of the parties thus discovered to be engaged in this matter is respectable, and well connected. Attempts have been made to have the matter hushed up, and...

In the deep ocean buried. A further development, if possible, will be given in the Sunday Morning Herald of to-morrow morning.

REFORM CONVENTION. NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—The question on Mr. Martin's amendment, to insert the word "white" in the Constitution, so that none but white freemen should have the rights of an elector, was taken on Saturday night about 8 o'clock, and decided in the affirmative by the overwhelming vote of 77 to 45, after a full and able debate, in which nearly all the principle speakers participated. The Convention sat without adjournment during the whole day, being in session more than ten successive hours.

It is said that several of those who voted against the amendment are favorable to the principle, but believing that the negroes had no right to vote under the present Constitution, they deemed it inexpedient to change the language of that instrument in this respect. To our view, the decision of this question is one of greater importance to the people of Pennsylvania, whether white or black, than any other that the Convention either has made or may be called upon to make.

FLORIDA.—The Tallahassee papers are full in their complaints against the commanding officer in the Territory, for leaving the Middle District unprotected. A meeting of the citizens of Tallahassee was held on the 23rd inst. and a committee appointed to apprise Gen. Jesup and the Secretary of War of their defenceless condition. The Floridian holds the following language: "The present situation of our frontier calls immediate and efficient effort for its protection. Ten thousand troops, opposed to one fifth of their

number of savages, are posted, no one knows where, in the nation, whilst the border settlements are undefended and exposed to the marauding bands of the foe, without an arm to be raised in the defence. Upon the arrival of Gen. Nelson with his regiment of Georgia, General Jesup, on receiving immediate service, declared to the Governor his intention of employing them in defending the frontier, considering the force already in the field sufficiently to operate successfully against the Indians. With the prospect of such a force, the Executive remained satisfied, and our population contemplated a respite from the toils of the camp and a quiet and peaceful winter in the enjoyment of their homes. But their fancied security was of short duration. The next intelligence of the foe came mingled with the groans of their neighbors, murdered amidst the ashes of their dwellings.

The promised guard, when most needed, are beyond the reach of the sufferers and for aught we yet know, are in the heart of the Peninsula. What is to be done? We have either to leave our brethren wholly unprotected, or trust to the uncertain and (as it has already proved) fatal reliance upon the Government troops, or raise and organize a sufficient force for self-defence. If an expedient can be devised to avoid a draft, we hope it will be dispensed with. In common with every citizen, we deprecate another resort to this means of providing for the defence. It has hitherto drained our population, diminished the productions of the country, and cost the lives of many of our citizens. But whilst we protest against it, we are compelled to admit it, perhaps, the only resource to meet the present emergency. Fifty Indians in the present state of the country, might attack the seat of Government, disperse the Legislative Council and court of Appeals, fire the city and escape with impunity.

LIET. POWELL'S DEFEAT. We have some further particulars of Lieut. Powell's defeat. The Company of Artillery had to protect the retreat of the sailors, and it was as much as the officers could do to keep the sailors from breaking into a full run to the boats, and pushing off. Most of the sailors are wounded in the back. Lieut. Fowler was wounded in the thigh. He, however, mounted the back of a negro, and continued to encourage his men. The artillery retreated in good order, or rather they kept up a fire, retreating. There was nothing like running among them. Whilst retreating on the back of the negro, Lieut. Fowler received a ball through his back. It is not known whether the ball passed through him, or round under the skin. All the officers were wounded, except J. E. Johnson, who has, however, no less than seven balls through his hat and clothes. There were not more than 80 Indians, and they might have been whipped, but for the sailors, as the fight was in the open pine barren, with the undergrowth burnt, or perhaps even as it was, the regulars had not been afraid that the sailors would take to the boats and leave them. But for the regulars, all would have been killed, as it was all the dead and one wounded man were left behind, and some boats with a box of ammunition fell into the hands of the Indians. Three Indians were seen dead. The assistant surgeon of the navy and his attendant were killed and wounded. Our army is getting terribly thinned in Florida.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Jan. 24. An express arrived this evening from the South, bringing the intelligence that another engagement had taken place about 25 miles south of Fort Pierce, between Capt. Powell's command and a party of Indians, the details of which are contained in the following extract of a letter from an officer of the army, dated East Florida, Jan. 18.

We are now lying in camp, about twenty-five miles due west from Indian River. In let. We are about twenty-one miles from Fort Bassinger. Fort Bassinger is a post established by Colonel Taylor, on the Kissimmee, about fifty miles, by the river, from Fort Gardner, which is on the Kissimmee about east from Tampa Bay.

Lieut. Powell, of the Navy, had a fight on the 15th inst. at Jupiter Inlet; an old woman, pretending not to see the troops, allowed herself to be taken, and promised to show where some Indians were. They met the Indians, but the sailors broke and ran. Lt. Powell says that had it not been for the company of artillery under Lt. Fowler, which was with him, his whole command would have been cut to pieces.

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We hope to hear further particulars in a day or two. Dr. Leitcher was the acting surgeon to Lieutenant Powell's expedition.

The Hartford (Connecticut) Courant sneers at the late withdrawal of the Southern members from the hall of the House of Representatives as mere blustering. "These threats, (it says,) makes some noise for the moment, but they generally pass away, and things settle down again upon a more quiet basis. We presume they will do so again." We warn our Northern brethren that they may presume too far. The pitcher that often came back from the well sound was at last broken. Southern patience has been sorely tried—and it has borne much. But we have at length got to that point when we can bear no more. Let them beware of repeating their assaults upon our rights and feelings, lest they do so too often. It was the last feather that broke the camel's back. Lynch, Virginian.

John Wilson, late Speaker of the House of Representatives in Arkansas, and who recently left his seat and killed a member on the floor of the House, with a Bowie, has been tried by a court of Inquiry of three Judges, and admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000. One of the Judges dissented and published a remonstrance against the decision of the court. Louisville Herald.

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THE POSSESSIONS OF GOD. The earth is the Lord's—Psalms. THE EARTH IS GOD'S! The Rivers shout His praise. As from her cavern'd womb they leap to light; The emerald trees and adamantine hills Before Him bend their royal plumes! In bold And awful grandeur roll the dark-blue torrents At his bidding; and the huge volcano Like a giant altar of the World, Eternally sends up its solemn incense Unto Him whose presence fills the Universe.

THE SEA IS GOD'S! What marring foot hath pressed Its glorious brow save His? The fire-clad storm And the bright billows in their golden halls And gem-built caves and jewell'd palaces, Confess His power! Oh most beautifully The wild, dark waters blend their solemn organ Of choral worship with the sounding Organ Of the Upper Seas, whose notes pervade The starry oceans of Immensity.

THE SKY IS GOD'S! And myriad worlds that roll Within the abysses of the Deity— And worlds that glitter round the coronal Of Heaven in thunder and unending praise— proclaim—Oh! how a glorious! Thy vaulted skies Speak the unnumber'd Universe—Thy self unshook! Thy lightning scathe Creation's golden brow— Thy stars unquench'd! Thou seest all—yet art Unseen! The sparkling stars that crust The Heavens, beneath Thy feet, are but dust.

THE UNIVERSE IS GOD'S! and long hid He His face. Sitting in solitude upon His Throne, He saw His world—But He unchaid His brow, And like a mirror to His face, Chaos dark Resplendently gave back the Universe.

ETERNITY IS GOD'S! Around His brow A sun beams, and around a pyramid A thousand worlds—then sinks extinguish'd In dance sidereal, rise and float. Ten thousand worlds—then sinks extinguish'd In shoreless sea by the Almighty

POETRY.

AN EXILE'S DREAM.

Sweet dream! to my pillow return,
The heart-weary wanderer cheer!
Redeem from the mouldering urn
The treasures to Memory dear.

Methought I awoke on the hill
Where oft my boyhood I slept;
The leaf of the aspen was still—
My dog to my pillow had crept.

The moon, on my kindred's abode,
Shown bright as on midsummer's eve;
When I sprang o'er the dew-sprinkled road,
The kisses of peace to receive.

Joy lighted the white-colum'd hall,
Love smiled on the steps of the door;
While Reverly woke at the call,
Of her who shall waken no more.

The woodbine hung gay o'er the thatch,
Now sunk with the wrecks of the wave;
And I saw on the half-opened latch
The hand that is dust in the grave.

The corn-reapers sang on the hill
Where now the wild wood pigeon cries;
How blithe was the hum of the mill
Where lonely the winter wind sighs!

Blest land—shall I view thee no more?
Shall my feet never press thee again?
But fancy thy arms shall restore,
For me they unfaded remain.

Thy dome may be silent and cold,
But memory claims it her own—
The ruin I cannot behold,
To me shall be ever unknown.

Thy grove may be leafless and shorn
Yet fancy still pictures their prime;
She hears not thy foresters mourn,
She sees not the winter of Time.

The axe of the stranger has laid
My bow of love's radiant low,
But Memory visits their shade—
Still, still in her Eden they grow.

The faces I loved in their bloom
All furrowed and faded may be;
The hearts may be cold in the tomb
That bounded in gladness with me;

But I shall not behold their decay,
Nor tread on the turf where they sleep
Nor see round their mouldering clay,
The worms of the sepulchre creep.

No—still I will beckon them near,
While through the dim valley I roam—
Their voices at midnight I hear—
They call the poor wanderer home.

Belov'd—ye assemble there still,
The home of a father to share—
My pathway may be dreary and chill
But soon ye shall welcome me there.

An eminent clergyman one evening became the subject of conversation, and a wonder was expressed that he had never married. "That wonder," said Miss Porter, "was once expressed by the reverend gentleman himself in my hearing, and he told a story in answer which I will tell you—and perhaps slight as it may seem, it is the history of other hearts, as sensitive and delicate as his own. Soon after his ordination, he preached once every Sabbath for a clergyman in a small village not twenty miles from London. Among his auditors, from Sunday to Sunday, he observed a young lady, who always occupied a certain seat, and whose close attention began insensibly to grow to him an object of thought and pleasure. She left the church as soon as service was over, and so it chanced that he went on for a year, without knowing her name, but his sermon was never written without many a thought how she would approve it, nor preached with satisfaction unless he read approbation in her face. Gradually he came to think of her at other times than when writing sermons, and to wish to see her on other days than Sundays—but the week slipped on; and though he fancied that she grew paler and thinner, he never brought himself to the resolution either to ask her name, or seek to speak with her. By these silent steps, however, love had worked into his heart, and he had made up his mind to seek her acquaintance, and marry her, if possible when one day he was sent for to minister at a funeral. The face of the corpse was the same that had looked up to him Sunday after Sunday, till he had learned to make a religion of his religion and his life. He was unable to perform the service, and another clergyman officiated. After she was buried her father took him aside, and begged his pardon for giving him pain but he could not resist the impulse to tell him that his daughter had mentioned his name with her last breath and he was afraid that concealed affection for him, had hurried her to the grave. Since that said the clergyman in question, my heart has been dead within me, and I look forward only. I shall speak to her in heaven.—N. Y. Mirror.

NEW WAY TO OBTAIN A HUSBAND.

Of all the stratagems resorted to by female ingenuity to obtain a suitable husband we know of none so extraordinary as that of the French lady, who gave out that her head resembled Death's Head?

Among the numerous lovers, who, in consequence of the immense wealth she was reputed to possess, aspired to the honors of her hand, in spite of the terrors of her face, there were reckoned no less than seven hundred and nineteen. She showed to a person who was in her confidence, twenty-five or thirty letters, which she received from Belgium, written by well known characters, who said they would never revolt, though she should

prove the most hideous object in the world. They were disposed to flatter, caress and wed the plague itself, so they could procure abundance of gold. All their letters she left unanswered, but to a few solicited her hand in a gallant style, she was generous enough to order her secretary to return their thanks.

The mind of the young lady did not tend to union, in consequence of the above invitations; yet her heart was not insensible. In the brilliant circles in which she moved, covered constantly with a mask, she distinguished a young man of noble and interesting countenance, whose mind had been well cultivated.—He had a fortune which placed him above interested views. The young man, on his part, was so much charmed with the graces and delicate sentiments which the young lady with the invisible features displayed in her conversation, that he at length declared his happiness depended on a union. She did not deny the impression he had made on her, nor conceal the pleasure she should feel in acceding to his proposals, but expressed to him at the same time, the dread that he would repent on beholding her face, which she described to be that of death, in its most terrific form. She urged him to beware of rashness, and consider well whether he could bear the wretched disappointment he might incur.

"Well! well!" said the young man, "accept my hand, and never unmask to any but the eyes of your husband."
"I consent," replied she, "but remember that I shall not survive the appearance of fright and disgust, and perhaps contempt, you may feel after marriage."
"I will not shrink from the proof; it is your heart, and not your figure, I love."
"In eight days," said the lady, "you shall be satisfied."

They prepared for marriage, and notwithstanding the refusal of the general young man to accept a million in bank bills, she settled all her property upon him.
"If you have not courage enough to suffer for your companion," said she, "I shall at least be consoled by the reflection, that I have enriched him whom I love, and he will perhaps drop a tear to my memory."
Returning from the altar, she threw herself on her knees before her spouse, and pressed her hand upon her mask.—"What a situation for a husband!" His heart palpitated, his face turned pale—the mask fell—he beheld an angel of beauty! She then exclaimed affectionately, you have not deserved deformity; you merit the love of beauty!
The happy couple left Paris the next day for Livonia, where the great property of the lady was situated.

THE SOUNDING MOUNTAIN.

The following is an extract from a letter from Lieut. Welsted, dated Mount Sinai, September 26, 1856, and published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal.
"You once expressed a wish to know something of the Djibbel Narcon or sounding mountain, concerning which there has been so much doubt and discussion in Europe. I visited it on my way here—it is situated on the sea shore about eight miles from Tor. A solid slope of the finest drift sand extends on the sea face from the base to the summit (about six hundred feet) at an angle of about 40 degrees with the horizon. This is encircled or rather semicircled, if the term is allowable, by a ridge of sandstone rocks rising up in a pointed pinnacle, and presenting little surface adapted for forming an echo. It is remarkable that there are several other slopes similar to this, but the sounding or rumbling, as it has been called, is confined to this alone. We dismounted from our camels, and remained at the base while a Bedonin scrambled up. We did not hear the sound until we had attained a considerable height. The sound then began rolling down, and it commenced a strain resembling the first faint notes of an Eolian harp or the fingers wetted and drawn over glass—increasing in loudness as the sand reached the base, when it was almost equal to thunder. It caused the rock on which we were seated to vibrate, and our frightened camels (animals you know not easily alarmed) to start off. I was perfectly agitated, as was Captain M— and the rest of the party. I had visited it before in the winter months, but the sound was then so faint as to be barely evident. But now the scorching heat of the sun had dried the sand and permitted it to roll down in large quantities. I cannot now form the most remote conjecture as to the cause of it. We must not, I find, now refer it to the sand falling into a hollow; that might produce a sound, but could never cause the prolonged vibrations, as it were, of some huge harp-string. I shall not venture on any speculation, but having carefully noted the facts, I shall lay them, on my arrival in England, before some wiser head than my own, and see if he can make any thing out of them."

Texas is a great valley of rascals.
Boston Atlas.
Every man who pays his subscription promptly in advance is a gentleman and a scholar.—Bedham Patriot.
Almost every man in Texas pays his subscription promptly in advance. Ergo, Texas is a land of gentlemen and scholars, consequently the editor of the Boston Atlas is a great rascal, and we respectfully request his neighbor of the Deadham Patriot to acquaint him in the politest manner possible of this well established fact.—Texas Tel.

There are two important eras in the life of a woman—one, when she wonders who she will have, the other when she wonders who will have her.
Love grows best among troubles; as trees are best transplanted in cloudy weather.

THE SUN FLOWER.

The Sun Flower is a plant of much greater value than is generally known. Instead of a few being permitted to grace a parterre, and considered only as a gaudy flower, cultivated by every planter and farmer as part of his provision crop. It can be turned to profitable account on all our plantations; any other grain known to us, inasmuch as it can be made to yield more to the acre in exhausted soil, with little labor, and with greater prospect of success.

Its seed are wholesome and nutritious food for poultry, cattle and hogs, and very much relished by them.
From the seed an oil is obtained, with great facility, as delicate, it is believed, as that of olives.
They are also pectoral. A tea made of them is quite as effective as flaxseed, or any other in catarrhal affections. On one occasion, this tea, sweetened with honey, was of so much more service to me than the prescriptions of my physician, that I attributed my early restoration to health to its agency alone. Certainly a favorable change did not occur until I used this tea, which I did upon the recommendation of a citizen of one of the upper counties of North Carolina.

It is preferred by cattle to any other provender. I have thrown green grass and fodder into one heap, and sun-flower leaves in another, to try the cattle, and they have commenced eating the latter first; this I have tried often with the same result. The whole with cotton seed, or a little meal, affords a delicious food for cattle and hogs. To be convinced of this, let one taste the bruised leaves or stalk of the plant; he will find its flavor aromatic like that of the parsnip, with a sweetness.—Southern Agriculturist.

Widow's Sale of TOWN LOTS.

WILL be sold on the SECOND MONDAY IN MARCH NEXT in the Town of Wedowee, Randolph County, Alabama, the unsold lots belonging to said town, the terms of which are 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, and the purchaser failing to pay either instalment in three months from the time it falls due to forfeit the Lot and all the money that may be paid thereon.
Wedowee is situated about three miles from the Tallapoosa River, on a beautiful creek, on which is a good Saw Mill now in complete operation, convenient to the town, and it is believed that for health it is not surpassed by any sold are as good business lots as any in the town—a number of beautiful situations for private families, &c. &c.
By order of the Commissioners Court of said County, this 5th, February, 1838.
JEFFERSON FALKNER, Co. Clk.

STOP THE THIEF.

WAS stolen from the stable of the undersigned, living three miles below White Plains, on Sunday night the 4th inst. a Sorrel Horse, with a ball face, three feet white, the two hands high white up to the knee, about 15 and a half taken off with him a blind bridle with old head stall and new reins. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for the horse and thief, or fifteen dollars for the horse alone. Any information would also be thankfully received.
Feb. 15, 1838.—St.
W. C. BADGETT.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned and warned not to trade for two notes, executed by us to James M. Guest, dates not recollected due the 15th July 1838. Each for thirty dollars, bearing interest from date. As the consideration for which said notes were given has wholly failed, we are determined not to pay them until we are compelled to do so by law.
BRYANT McCLENDON,
CLAYBORN SKINNER.

Administrators Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of James Donaldson deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.
JOSHUA MELNER, Administrator.
Benton County Ala. February 9th, 1838.

Storage and Commission Business.

GUNTER'S LANDING.
THE undersigned, respecting the business he has commenced the above business at Gunter's Landing, Ala. He will receive and forward Goods, Groceries, and Produce, purchase produce, &c. to persons who may request, and transact all business confided to his care with promptness and fidelity.
C. D. ABERNATHY,
Refer to Col. J. D. Hok, Mr. W. Abernathy, and J. Forney of Jacksonville.

Jacksonville Female Academy.
The academy will commence its spring session under the superintendance of Miss Thompson on the first Monday of March next—usual terms of tuition as before published.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. FORNEY, Secretary.
Feb. 15th, 1838.—St.

In Chancery.

ON motion of complainants it is ordered and decreed, that the matters and things in the bill and that he report to this court at its next session, each and every of the principle debtors to the complainants for the lots mentioned in the bill who are insolvent or unable to pay the purchase money for the said lots, and also the particular lots for which the said debtors are unable to pay, and also of said principal debtors, for said lots. It is further ordered and decreed, that William B. McClelland, do answer this bill in ninety days, and in default thereof that an attachment issue vs. him. And further, that after the filing of the answer of the defendants that leave be given to all parties to take depositions and this cause is continued &c. his answer and file an answer to original and amended bill in ninety days. A true copy from the minutes of the court.
Test.
Feb. 15th 1838.
JAMES CROW, Clk.

Notice.

Whereas a vacancy has been made in the office of justice of the peace for this beat, by the resignation of C. Lewis, therefore notice is hereby given that an election will be held in the town of Jacksonville, on Saturday the 24th day of February instant to elect a justice of the peace for said beat.
Feb. 9th 1838.
J. H. WHITE,
Captain of said beat.

To the Public Generally.

I HAVE recently opened a House of Public Entertainment in this place (Sockapatoy,) for the special accommodation of Travellers, and pledge myself to spare neither pains nor expense, to make the visitor comfortable at any time he may call. My Table and Bar will be furnished with the best the country can afford. My Stable will be supplied with good sound Corn and Fodder, and will be attended by a good Hostler. Well known to the great pressure at this time, my bills will be regulated accordingly.
WM. HOWARD.
The Jacksonville Republican will insert the above, three months, and forward their accounts to Sockapatoy, February 8, 1838.—3m.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by James Boyd on the 29th Decem-ber 1837, a certain Chestnut Sorrel Mare, about five years old, a star on her forehead, about eight feet high, and black hands, shod with silver five and six bands this
Feb. 8, 1838.—St.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by Cornelius Box, a certain Sorrel Horse with a Star in his forehead, no marks or brands, about 13 hands high, supposed to be about eight years old—appraised to ninety dollars.
Feb. 8, 1838.—St.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

WAREHOUSE.

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, and offer their services to the Merchants and Dealers generally. They are well prepared for the STORAGE of COTTON and MERCHANDISE of all descriptions, and assure those who may favor them with their business, that the greatest possible care and despatch will be observed in the forwarding of Goods and Shipment of Cotton. The undersigned hope that by industry and proper attention to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
F. WILSON & CO.
Wetumpka, September 18, 1837.—3m.

\$20 REWARD.

WAS stolen from a farm near Mardisville in Talladega County, Ala. on the night of the 27th of December, a dark Chestnut sorrel mare, about five or six years old, no white about her excepting a small white spot on her back, occasioned from the saddle; she is not gelded, and is easily scared and starts frequently when any one, who will secure the mare so that I can get her again, besides paying all expenses.
GEORGE W. STONE, or ISAAC STONE.
Near Mardisville, Feb. 1, 1838.

Administrators Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
ROBERT BELL, Sheriff & Administrator, by order of the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County.
Dec. 14, 1837.—4t.

Administrators Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of John G. Ayers, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
ROBERT BELL, Sheriff & Administrator, by order of the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County.
Dec. 14, 1837.—4t.

Administrators Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Charles Gillispie, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
R. B. SAURLE, Administrator.
Gaylesville, Ala. January 1st, 1838.—6t.

CASTINGS.
Consisting of Kettles, Pots, and Boilers, Plough-moulds, &c. Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt, &c.
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
December 21, 1837.—4t.

100 LABORERS WANTED.

THE WETUMPKA & CO. ROAD. The usual wages of the country given; and the Company will make every ninety days. The hands will be preferred.
Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager or to the subscriber.

O'Neill Michaux & Thompson COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—4t.
The Jacksonville paper will please give for collection.
O'Neill Michaux & Thompson COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Oct. 19, 1837.—3m.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tender his professional services to the public. He will attend the several courts in the counties of Clay, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, &c. and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with dispatch.
His office is in Jacksonville.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Turner, deceased, will please come forward and make settlement. His individual and joint concerns of Turner & Ellison are closed. All persons having claims against said estate will please present them.
ZACHARIAH ELLISON, Executor.
Nov. 21, 1837.

THE SCALE OF MARYLAND.

Benton Orphan's Court.
THIS day came Horatio Griffin and John K. Sterling, Administrators of the estate of Turner, deceased, and filed accounts and vouchers for final settlement; their administration on said estate. It is ordered by the Court, that forty days notice be given in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all persons interested in said estate to appear at the Court-House in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday of March next, to show cause, if any they have, why said accounts and vouchers should not be allowed. James M. Houston, Clerk.
January 11, 1838.—6t.

Administrators Notice.

All persons having claims against the Estate of Turner, deceased, are notified to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
ROBERT BELL, Sheriff & Administrator, by order of the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County, 29th Jan. 1838.
Feb. 1, 1838.—6t.

DOCTOR WILLIAMSON.

WILLIAMSON located in White Plains, Benton County, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public, in the various branches of Medicine. Having been in constant practice for nearly thirteen years in the States of Carolina and Georgia, he hopes to be able to successfully to the diseases of this climate, and receive a liberal share of public patronage. He has devoted great attention to the study of the diseases of the lungs, and can be consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged. His charges shall in all cases be reasonable.
Walton Co. Ga. Dec. 15, 1837.
We the undersigned, having been acquainted with Doct. William Williamson, for several years, do with pleasure recommend him as a very successful practitioner of medicine, and a man qualified to attend to the various duties of his profession.
Elias Beall, M. D. Leroy Patillo, P. David Johnson, M. D. Monroe Co. Ga. J. P. Lucas, Clk. S. and Abram Meader, Inf. Courts Walton Co. Rev. Thos. W. Craig Jesse Mitchell, Clk. o. Samuel T. Pharr.
I do with pleasure concur in the above recommendation.
Doct. JOHN M. NEAL.
White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—3mT.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold on the first day of March next before the Court-House door in the following property, (viz): Lot of Land, fraction section C. D. No. 14, township No. 22 and No. 13 East, in the Coosa Land District—Lot 10 as the property of Daniel McClelland to be sold by Attachments issued from Justice Court, levied on by a Constable in favor of B. F. T. and one in favour of R. Alexander, and one in favour of William Moore, levied on by the Sheriff of R. C. Sale within the usual hours—this day of January, 1838.
WILLIS WOOD, Sheriff.
January 18, 1838.—St.

Administrators Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
ROBERT BELL, Sheriff & Administrator, by order of the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County.
Dec. 14, 1837.—4t.

Administrators Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Charles Gillispie, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
R. B. SAURLE, Administrator.
Gaylesville, Ala. January 1st, 1838.—6t.

Administrators Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of John G. Ayers, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
ROBERT BELL, Sheriff & Administrator, by order of the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County.
Dec. 14, 1837.—4t.

Administrators Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of John G. Ayers, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
ROBERT BELL, Sheriff & Administrator, by order of the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County.
Dec. 14, 1837.—4t.

