

JANUARY

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1838.

NO. 51.

AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

J. F. GRANT.

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Advertisements

of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each subsequent week. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first week, and 1.00 for each subsequent week. Advertisements for real estate, or for the sale of goods, will be published until ordered to the contrary. The price of the paper will be considered an advance on the next.

FOR FORWARDING

REMOVAL.

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

House in East Wetumpka,

late conducted by T. W. Fleming, and are now prepared to receive and forward to Merchants and Planters in their usual manner.

Storage of Cotton.

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

J. N. LIGHTNER.

WM. MILLER.

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

LAND

FOR SALE.

designed wishes to sell a valuable tract containing three hundred and thirty acres, lying immediately adjoining White

Wetumpka. The land is fertile, well watered, and has a fine view of the river. There is also on the place a dwelling, a mill, and a cotton gin. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on the undersigned, who can learn the terms, &c.

JOHN M. NEAL.

1837.—1f.

BARGAINS.

EVER wants bargains from this date, and bring the cash, and get them at the lowest price. Peter Pope, Esq., in Wetumpka, at new cost and charges. He is wishing to purchase can have them on short credit with good endorsers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Wetumpka, July 31, 1837.

LABORERS WANTED ON

THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL

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

to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM,

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

Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—1f.

the Jacksonville paper will please publish

it, and forward their account to this Office.

McMillan & Thomas,

MISSION MERCHANTS

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

MOBILE.

19, 1837.—3m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

St. Clair County.

TAKEN UP and posted by El-

enor Bearden, a Sorel Mare

Poney, with some Saddle Spots on

her back, and a star in her forehead,

thirteen hands high, sixteen or eighteen

old, and gray headed. Appraised to fifteen

November 10th, 1837, by Moses Dean &

Bradshaw.

JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clk. c. c.

14, 1837.—St.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

settled himself permanently in Jack-

sonville, Ala. He tenders his profes-

sional services to the public. He will regularly

attend the several courts in the counties of St.

DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega,

Montgomery, &c. All business entrusted to his man-

agement shall be attended to with punctual-

ity. His office is in Jacksonville.

POOL LAND FOR SALE.

ERE will be offered for sale on the 25th Janu-

ary, 1838, the School Land in Township

range nine east of the Coosa Land Dis-

trict in Fish-head Valley, Randolph Co. Ala.

TERMS OF PAYMENT—Four equal annual

payments. Notes with approved security will

be required, and at the completion of the last pay-

ment there will be a patent issued by the Govern-

ment of the State of Alabama to the purchaser.

WILLIAM MULALLY,

ROBERT CASKEY,

WILLIAM RAGAN,

Com'rs.

December 14, 1837.—St.

NECESSITY.

I AM compelled to have mo-

ney, therefore I must sol-

licit my friends to pay me their

accounts, without delay, as I do

not wish to coerce payment, but

must do so in a few days, or all

due me, if not paid.

J. M. MITCHELL.

28, 1837.—3f.

TALLEYRAND.

While Secretary of Foreign Affairs, a young man was recommended as *attache* to an embassy. "Copy this," said Talleyrand, and throwing him a memorial. It was copied. "Dah! What are you about?" said the minister. "Drying the ink," was the reply. "Then you will not do for a French embassy. Blotting paper betrays secrets."

A certain lady requested his name in her album. He gallantly consented, and commenced penning a verse. "Stop," said she, "verses will do from inferior men, but the name alone of Talleyrand is glory enough for my book." He gave her a keen glance and wrote the name—but at the top of the page. Next day, all Paris laughed at the dexterous evasion by which he had escaped the vexation of finding his name, in a few days, signed to a bill of 10,000 francs.

All this, said the writer in Blackwood, is dexterous; but what is this *vegal* dexterity to the practical skill with which this extraordinary man has contrived to baffle all the assaults of thirty years, full of the ruin of all power, ability, courage, and fortune. He is the survivor of the age of the Bastille, the age of the guillotine, the age of the prison ship, and the age of the sword. And after baffling the Republic, the Democracy, the Disruption, and the Restoration, he figures in his 80th year, as the ambassador to England, the minister of France, and retires from both offices, only to be the chief counselor for almost the coadjutor of the King. That where the ferocity of Robespierre fell, where the sagacity of Napoleon fell, where the experience of the Burbons fell, this one old man, a priest in a land of daring spirits, where conspiracy first and soldiership after, where the great means of power, should survive all, succeed in every thing, and retain his rank and influence through all change, is unquestionably one of the most extraordinary instances of conduct exhibited in the world.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.—John C. Calhoun is tall, bony, and stoops to such a degree as causes his badly shaped head to be thrown forward thus giving additional heaviness to his ever hanging brows, which when agitated is easily merged into a scowl. And such an eye, so bright and piercing as restlessly plays under the brow! It is large and black like Webster's but glowing with a fire only imparted to the children of the sunny South. His features are irregular, and marked around with deep lines which give them—especially his mouth—when it is in a state of repose, a severe, austere expression. His countenance at such a time is indicative of any thing but happiness. He seldom smiles when in public, but when he does there is the same magical change of the whole countenance which I have frequently observed in other men of harsh visages. Nothing can be sweeter than his expression then.—It has struck many persons here, to see him as cheerful and even mirthful as he is at times on the senate floor, this sessions; whether this is owing to his strange and extraordinary connection with the rumored position he is about to take, I will not say, but these extraordinary feats of gaily puzzle every one that witnesses them. When speaking, he preserves throughout a very still attitude, his only gesticulation an occasional extension of his right arm, very different from the generosity of Southern orators. He looks down while speaking very much as a school boy being rebuked, save that his eye is glaring. He begins his sentence in a high key, increasing in pitch till near its close, when his voice abruptly sinks, and the last words of the sentence are smothered and unheard in their distinct volubility. This intonation is peculiar to Calhoun. I can compare one of his rapid sentences to nothing but a loud clap of thunder, exploding at first in sharp rattling tones, and then dying away in indistinct rumblings. For this reason you lose a great deal of what he says, and that the best part, for the close of his expressions are generally the most energetic.

When he is much agitated, (and he is always more or less so,) his face becomes deadly pale, his eye more lit up, his mouth more expressive, and his voice shriller. No one who heard him five years since, when a civil war was nearly blown into life, can forget his manner in the Senate, when he vented those short invective sentences against the President, in deep, smothered half choked tones, so awfully different from his natural voice. Calhoun's great fault is—he speaks too frequently. He will always have the last word with him to differ almost to offend; he is constantly sparring with some one, no matter who, and frequently he surprises his friends by stopping to answer every puny whisper, that presumes to throw a straw at him. An amusing instance of his fiery impatience occurred in the Senate the other day. The President, who, though he may be a statesman, is a very inefficient person to preside over that body, and whose ineptitude in the duties of the chair exposes him to frequent and unfortunate mistakes, was embarrassed when the instalment bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. He rose and in an awkward manner announced

to the Senate, that it was moved, and seconded that the—bills—here he stuck Calhoun, so familiar with the forms of the Senate, here cried out.—"be engrossed and read a third time!" In such a sharp, impatient tone, as made the Colonel start and the Senators smile.

Deacon Slow.—Deacon Slow had three sons (it is unnecessary to mention his daughters) who were, as deacons' sons are apt to be, the deuce only can tell why, very roguish. They were in the habit of poking fun at an old ram, who endeavored to take his share of the sport by butting them over a kind of fun, which he often manifested an inclination to play off upon the Deacon as he marched down to salt the flock—for these were duties to which he paid strict attention, as he was extremely humane, except when he was made very wroth, on which occasion his anger would burn like a furnace seven times heated. Now the Deacon's sheep pasture was on the Shawnee river, which is narrow but deep, and the pasture terminates in a precipice which rose fifteen feet above the water and shelved over it, as a beetle browed house hangs over a narrow street; and the boys, who had exhausted all other fun upon the ram, were in the habit now and then, of squatting on the edge of the precipice, and darting a bat at him, at which he would come with blind fury there. The boy who held the bat could easily leap aside, and the exasperated ram was quickly cooled by a plunge. Headlong down the precipice into the stream. At this trick they were one day caught by the Deacon their father, who took them into a thicket close by and anointed their backs thoroughly with the oil of birch—an excellent application in such cases made and provided. It is not always effectual however, and in this case the disease was not cured, as the boys were a few days after waiting round the place in order to repeat the joke on the unsuspecting and innocent ram; but on beholding their father at a distance, coming with his basket of salt, they hid in the thicket which they had so good occasion to remember. Slowly came deacon Solomon Slow, and after he had scattered his salt, he stood upright and thought within himself, that it would be amusing to see the ram bolt over the precipice into the river. He saw no one high—how should he, when the boys were hid in the bushes? and taking off his broad-brimmed hat, he made demonstrations which at once attracted the notice of the lord of the flock, who set out as usual, in full speed. The deacon had squatted close to the edge—and, as he saw the ram bounding along, he pictured out to his fancy the ridiculous figure the silly sheep would make bounding with a splash into the water—he began to smile—the ram at last came close, force on the charge, more enraged as the bat was larger than common—the deacon grinned outright, but in the midst of his delight at the ram's ridiculous appearance—he forgot to jump aside, and the bat-butted him over with a splash into that water where he intended the silly sheep should have gone. The boys ran out clapping their hands and shouting "you've got it dad," in all the ecstasy of revenge. He was afterwards called Deacon Solomon by his neighbors, among whom he lived and died at a venerable old age.

The following beautiful eulogy on "THE LAW," is extracted from an article in the Southern Literary Messenger:

"The spirit of the law is all equity and justice.—In a government based on true principles, the law is the sole sovereign of a nation. It watches over its subjects in their business, in their recreation, and their sleep. It guards their fortunes, their lives and their honors. In the broad moonlight and the dark midnight it ministers to their security. It accompanies them to the altar, and the festive board. It watches over the ship of the merchant, though a thousand leagues intervene over the sea of the husbandmen, abandoned for a season to the earth; over the studies of the student, the labor of the mechanic, the opinions of every man. None are high enough to offend it with impunity, none so low that it consents to protect them. It is throned with the king, and sits in the seat of the republican magistrate; but it also hovers over the couch of the lovely; and stands sentinel at the prison, scrupulously preserving to the felon whatever right he had not forfeited.

The light of the law illumines the palace and the hovel, and surrounds the cradle and the bier. The strength of the law laughs fortresses to scorn, and springs the entrenchments of iniquity. The power of the law crushes the power of man, and strips wealth of unrighteous immunity. It is the chief of Dædalus, to guide us through the labyrinth of cunning. It is the star of Theureal, to detect falsehood and deceit. It is the faith of the martyr, to shield us from the fires of persecution; it is the good man's reliance; the wicked one's dread; the mark of piety; the shield of morality; the guardian of right

the distributor of justice; its power is irresistible; its dominion indisputable.—It is above us and around us, and within us; we cannot fly from its protection; we cannot avert its vengeance.

"Such is law in its essence, such it should be in its enactments; such, too, it would be, if none aspired to its administration but those with pure hearts, enlarged views, and cultivated minds."

The total amount of the Cotton crop of the United States for the year 1836, as appears from a table furnished by the Philadelphia Commercial Herald, was 1,422,930 bales, being an excess over that of the preceding year of 22,205 bales. Of the above amount the greatest quantity from any one State, was from Alabama, the product of which appears to have been 232,242 bales. New Orleans exported during the year commencing 1st October, 1836, and terminating 30th Sept. 1837, 509,393 bales, being nearly one half of the whole quantity, sent to foreign countries. The increase of exportation in the aggregate appears to have been 51,322 bales, whilst in the trade to France and the North of Europe there has been falling off of 5,468 to the former, and 28,452 to the latter. In the year 1824-5, the total crop was 760,000 bales, and twelve years afterwards, to wit, 1836-7, it amounted to 1,422,980, having nearly doubled itself in that time. As regards home consumption there appears to have been an increase from the year 1826-7, of more than double the quantity consumed during the year first named, having been 103,483; whereas in the last mentioned twelve months it was 222,450 bales. The above estimates are made exclusively of the consumption of States to the South of Virginia, and of that State excepting the vicinity of Petersburg and Richmond.

Ball. Amer

Good and Bad Luck.—The following from the London Sporting Magazine, for August, furnishes a couple of striking instances of good and bad luck:—

The late Luke White, the celebrated Irish millionaire, commenced life as an errand-boy to a book stall, and finished it by representing, in his own person and those of his three sons, four counties in Parliament. Having succeeded in scraping together as much as enable him to purchase a few pamphlets, as trifles of stationery, he tied a wallet to his back, and set up himself as a pedler. His tour performed, and his merchandize disposed of, he turned his steps once more towards Dublin, to replenish his knapsack and add to his store. When some thirty miles short of his destination, he retired into a field adjoining the high road, to dine off a crust and wash it down with a draft from the rivulet upon whose banks his humble meal was made. That over, he renewed his journey, arriving towards the evening of the following day at his destination. The succeeding morning saw him sally forth in the quest of new merchandize, when lo! his bitter-woe earnings were gone! The greasy canvass bag, his then strongbox, had vanished, and he was again a beggar.

Almost in despair, his desperate search was made in the cellar wherein he had slept, but in vain; at length the idea flashed upon him, 'could he have dropped it where by the river side he had dined and stopped to drink from the stream?' Instantly the road was retraced, and at the end of the fifth day half starved and dead with travel, the bag and its contents were found upon the brink of a public path, within a few yards of turnpike road. After this, it is not surprising that in a few years we find him in prosperous business as a bookseller in Dublin. It was during the period when the mania for lottery speculation was at its height. Like others in his line, he dealt in tickets, and upon the particular occasion to which this alludes, he had disposed of all his shares save half-trickets, which he was in the act of enclosing back, as unsold, to London, when a young woman entered his shop and inquired for a sixteenth. He told her how the case stood, that he had but two halves remaining, which he was about sending off at that moment. After interchanging some badinage, 'Come,' said the bibliophile, 'you shall buy one of the halves, and I will keep the other, and should the ticket turn up to be a prize, we will marry and join ourselves and our tickets together.' So it was; and the ticket was a 70,000 pound prize, and they were married, the fruit of the union being the three sons already spoken of."

LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS.—A bill to authorize limited Partnerships, has been passed in the Senate of Georgia, by a majority of seven. A motion for re-consideration at a subsequent day, was rejected by a vote of 9 to 33.

Bank Convention.—The committee of one from each State, reported yesterday that it was expedient to fix on the first day of July next for a general resumption of specie payments. The minority made a counter report, and the probability is that no day will be fixed.—*Four. Commerce*

LIST OF THE ACTS

OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, PASSED AT THEIR SESSION OF 1837.

1. To provide for the repairing of the streets and alleys in the town of Jacksonville.
2. To amend an act incorporating the Florence Bridge Company.
3. To repeal an act exempting certain property from execution, so far as regards the county of Henry.
4. Permanently to establish the seat of justice in the county of Tallapoosa.
5. Authorising an extra tax to be levied in the county of Butler.
6. To change the time of holding the county court of Benton. [Fixed on 1st Mondays in June and December.]
7. To divorce Polly Findley from her husband Joseph Findley.
8. To divorce Canpbell McMurtry from his wife Nancy McMurtry.
9. To divorce Parah Loyd from her husband Benj. E. J. Loyd.
10. To amend an act incorporating the town of Talladega.
11. To incorporate the town of Columbia in the county of Shelby.
12. For the relief of Horatio G. Harbin and others.
13. Concerning Jurors in the county of Covington.
14. To incorporate the Clayton Academy.
15. For the relief the legal representatives of Turner Ivy, dec'd.
16. To authorise compensation to the commissioners, &c. in Sumter county.
17. Repealing in part the acts incorporating the towns of St. Stephens, and Rodney.
18. Altering in part the boundary line between Conecuh and Butler.
19. Concerning the apportioning of overseers on so much of the Federal road as bounds the counties of Monroe and Conecuh.
20. For the support of paupers in the county of Monroe.
21. Altering the patrol laws in the counties of Franklin, Dale and Shelby.
22. To raise revenue for the county of Covington, and for the compensation of clerks, &c.
23. To declare bottle creek a public high way for certain purposes.
24. Authorising the election of an assessor and tax collector for the county of Lauderdale; and for the county of Montgomery.
25. To remove the seat of justice in the county of Pike, and for other purposes.
26. To change the time of holding the county court of Montgomery county. [These courts are to be held on the fourth Monday in May and November.]
27. Explaining act establishing certain ferries in Washington county.
28. Incorporating the town of Gerard.
29. To divorce John J. Coleman from his wife Emeline R. Coleman.
30. To incorporate the town of Yorkville in the county of Pickens.
31. For the relief of Nancy Grub.
32. Authorising the erection of a wharf on the Chattahoochee, in the town of Irwinton.
33. Explaining an act for the relief of Cassandra Kelly.
34. To incorporate the town of Fredonia in the county of Chambers.
35. To incorporate the Oakville Female Academy in the county of Lawrence.
36. To incorporate the Cussetah academy.
37. For the relief of T. C. Russell, B. Taylor, and J. Taylor.
38. To remunerate certain persons; and for other purposes.
39. To compensate D. Dent and S. M. Meek for slaves executed according to law.
40. To establish a board of commissioners to improve the navigation of Coosa river. [\$30,000 is appropriated by this act for the purpose mentioned, out of so much of the net profits and dividends of the 3 per cent. fund, as have been carried to the credit of the sinking fund, in the bank; and not invested in bank stock.]
41. To divorce Mary Weaver from her husband Daniel Weaver.
42. To divorce Jincy Tidwell from her husband Peter B. Tidwell.
43. To repeal an act therein named.
44. To divorce Daniel M. Noble from his wife Elizabeth Noble.
45. To suppress nial practice by factors, carriers, and other agents. [This act authorises a penalty for embezzlement by factors, commission merchants, &c. not to exceed \$1000 and not to be less than \$200—and imprisonment from three to twelve months.]
46. To authorise the formation of limited partnerships. [This is a long act authorising limited partnerships to be formed in connection with general partnerships, for merchandize, manufacturing, or other enterprise—the limited partners not to be known in the style of the firm, not to take part in the business, under pain of becoming generally liable—these limited partners are, acting as directed by the act only to be liable to the amount of the capital invested by them, which is to be published &c. The act is

well guarded for the prevention of frauds.]

47. To regulate the wages of the doorkeepers of the two Houses.

48. To prohibit persons from driving cattle from the State of Mississippi into the county of Fayette, and for other purposes.

49. To compensate the commissioners of roads, &c., in the county of Cherokee.

50. To authorise P. Collins to inherit real estate.

51. To raise a revenue for the county of Tallapoosa, and for other purposes.

52. To amend an act for the establishment of schools in the county of Mobile, and to provide a fund for their maintenance.

53. To change the time of holding circuit courts of the eighth judicial circuit. [These courts are to be held in Chambers on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, to continue 6 days; in Macon on the 4th Monday in September—6 days; Spring terms in these counties to be as heretofore.]

54. To authorise R. D. Shackelford to erect a toll bridge over Suckanatchee river.

55. To authorise Eliza A. Thompson, &c., to transfer her guardianship from the county of Madison to that of Talladega.

56. To regulate certain judicial proceedings. [This act regulates the time at which certain pleading should be made up.]

57. To appoint additional surveyor in the counties of Barbour and Dallas.

58. To incorporate the Franklin academy in the county of Macon.

59. To amend the laws in relation to the collection of taxes. [This act provides that all taxes on real estate which may hereafter fall due, shall be paid to the tax collector for the county in which such real estate lies.]

60. To attach the county of Bibb to the 3d judicial circuit, and for other purposes.

61. To incorporate the town of Oakville in the county of Lawrence.

62. To establish a company beat in the county of Autauga with a less number than 40 privates.

63. Supplemental to an act extending the time of indebtedness to the State bank and branches, and for other purposes. [This act provides that any person so indebted may pay the money before it falls due, &c.]

64. To appoint a committee of finance in the counties of Pike and Henry, and for other purposes.

65. To secure the fine for defaulters, for working on public roads.

66. For the protection of the remains of the dead, and for other purposes.

67. To require the several medical boards of the State to keep a seal of office, and for other purposes.

68. To amend the law in relation to grand jurors. [This act provides that when there may be a deficiency in the number of grand jurors in attendance, the complement may be drawn and made up from the petit jurors.]

69. To change the time of convening the General Assembly. [The time fixed on is the first Monday in December in each year.]

70. For the relief of James Seward of Lawrence county.

71. To incorporate the town of Blountsville in Blount county.

72. To compensate certain persons for articles furnished to troops in the service of the United States.

73. To attach a part of Pike county to Macon.

74. For the government of turnpike roads.

75. To divorce Mary Moniac from her husband Alex. Moniac.

76. To repeal in part a certain act therein specified.

77. For the relief of Elizabeth Jewell.

78. For the relief of Patience Powell.

79. To provide for the sale of land and slaves at the town of Courtland, in certain cases.

80. To declare the Uppaupie creek a public high way.

81. To divorce Rebecca Beaty from her husband Ezekel A. Beaty.

82. To attach Burna Iva of Macon county to the county of Russell.

83. To divorce Dory Ann Hall from her husband Henry M. Hall.

84. To alter and amend in part an act therein named.

85. To amend the charter of the Linden rail road company.

86. To establish a board of commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the Tombecbee river, and for other purposes. [The sum of \$25,000 appropriated.]

87. To alter the boundaries of certain counties therein named.

88. To amend an act incorporating the subscribers to the Alabama, Florida, and Georgia Rail Road.

89. To amend an act authorising the Sipsey bridge and causway company to establish a ferry.

90. To increase the pay of Jurors in certain counties therein named.

91. To regulate compensation of witnesses, and for other purposes.

92. For the benefit of the University of Alabama, [this act allows the University the entire net profits of the University fund; and provided the net profits should be less than 6 per cent, it still allows 6 per cent profit to the University on the fund.]

93. To incorporate the Farmers Academy.

94. To incorporate the town of Jefferson, in Cherokee county.

95. For the benefit of William Chalmers of Pickens county.

96. To increase the Sheriff's fees in Pickens county.

97. To authorise the persons therein named, to raise a loan, on behalf of the State of Alabama of \$2,500,000.

[This bill authorises the Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer to issue State bonds to the amount mentioned, redeemable at the pleasure of the State, at any time after twenty years, bearing an interest of five per cent., and to sell the same in this country, or in Europe, at or above par, in aid of the banks. The amount to be deposited in the State Bank and Branch Banks, a half million in each.]

98. To incorporate the Carrollton female academy.

99. Allowing the first battalion of the 14th regiment of Alabama, an additional company.

100. To establish the dividing line between the 70th and 80th regiment of Alabama militia, and for other purposes.

101. To compensate Perdival Holbert for a slave executed.

102. Authorising the Judge of the county court of Montgomery county, to hold a special term of said court.

103. To appoint commissioners to contract for and superintend the building of a bridge across Flint river in Madison county.

104. For the support of paupers in the county of Jackson.

105. To regulate the drawing and summoning jurors for the county court of Talladega.

106. To provide for the taking the census for 1838.

107. To incorporate the town of West Wetumpka, and repeal an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Wetumpka.

108. To provide for the more permanent location of the seat of justice in the county of Greene.

109. Making appropriations for the year 1838.

110. To incorporate the Alabama Lever Press and Insurance Company.

111. To amend and enlarge an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Gainesville, in Sumter county.

112. To incorporate the Gainesville male academy.

113. To regulate the sessions of the county court of Marengo.

114. Prescribing the time of holding circuit courts in the 6th judicial circuit.

115. To incorporate the town of Warsaw.

116. To incorporate the Bridgeville male and female academy.

117. To revise and amend the laws in relation to schools and school lands.

118. To explain and amend the law in relation to attachments.

119. To incorporate the city of Montgomery.

120. To establish a new beat in Dallas county.

121. To incorporate the town of Allenton, in the county of Wilcox.

122. To incorporate the Salem male and female academy, in the county of Russell.

123. To incorporate the Greenville female academy.

124. To change the time of holding the county court in Barbour and Greene.

125. For the relief of G. W. Fisher, Guardian, &c.

126. To attach a part of Marion, to Fayette county.

127. To establish a medical board in the town of Irwinton.

128. For the relief of Babb, a man of color.

129. To incorporate a regiment of cavalry, in the county of Benton.

130. To amend the laws as to retailing spirituous liquors.

131. More effectually to provide for discoveries in suits at common law.

132. In regard to constables' fees.

133. For the relief of Barbara Bazle.

134. To increase the revenue fund.

135. To incorporate the Monroe company of Volunteers Riflemen.

136. Making appropriation for the payment of members of the Legislature.

137. To incorporate the Firemen's Insurance Company of Mobile.

138. To incorporate the Oak Bowery academy.

139. To raise a revenue for the county of Baldwin.

140. In relation to the county court of Mobile county.

141. To incorporate the Good Hope male and female academy in the county of Russell.

142. Making appropriations for certain claims against the state.

143. To compensate certain persons for services rendered the state.

144. To locate the seat of justice for Marshall county, and for other purposes.

145. To authorise Nathaniel Burman and his associates to turnpike a road.

146. To establish and discontinue certain precincts.

147. To establish a public road from Bisham's Gap in Morgan county to the dividing line between Walker and Tuscaloosa counties.

148. For the payment of certain claims therein named.

149. To incorporate the Mobile Aqueduct Company.

150. To authorise the Tennessee canal commissioners to settle with and pay J. B. Ives & Co's assignees.

missioners to settle with and pay J. B. Ives & Co's assignees.

151. To alter and amend the Alabama Life and Insurance and Trust Company.

152. To compensate certain persons for services rendered the state.

153. Declaring Sipsey River a public highway.

154. To provide for the sampling of cotton in Mobile.

155. To provide for the payment of provisions and other articles furnished the troops, while in the service of the U. S.

156. Authorising the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Mobile to increase its issue to be advanced upon the shipments of cotton.

157. To limit the accommodations of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of Alabama and Branches.

158. To amend the act incorporating the Cahaba navigation company.

159. For the relief of the legal representatives of Geo. W. Owen, late of Mobile county.

160. To amend the laws in relation to pedlars and hawkers.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Concerning the printing and distributing of the system of militia laws, prepared by Gen'l's. Crabb and Bradford, and for other purposes.

In relation to the annexation of part of West Florida to the State of Ala.

In favor of a pension agency at Tuscaloosa.

Authorising the Secretary of State to purchase a certain number of Aikin's Digest, for counties therein named.

In relation to the boundary line between this state and the state of Georgia.

To compensate the door keepers.

JOINT MEMORIALS.

Memorial to Congress in relation to the public domain.

Praying for a further donation of lands for the completion of the muscle shoales canal.

In relation to losses sustained in the Creek war.

MONITOR.—Extra.

On Friday and Saturday last, the Legislature elected the following gentlemen Presidents, and Directors of the State Bank and Branches.

BANK OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA AT TUSCALOOSA.

Hardin Perkins, President, Messrs. Cantly, Caruthers, Cook, Erierson, Hogan, Jemison, Lewin, Margast, Owen, Smith, Joel White, and Wilson.

BRANCH AT MOBILE.

Geo. S. Gaines, President; Messrs. Bates, Bolling, Jones, Kain, Lea, McAlpin, O'Neil, Owen, Prince, Robison, Simpson, Strother, White, and Taylor.

BRANCH AT MONTGOMERY.

John Martin, President; Messrs. Lucas, Bell, Baldwin, Pollard, Wyman, Hall, Johnson, Barclay, Brumby, and Campbell.

BRANCH AT HUNTSVILLE.

B. M. Lowe, President; Messrs. Dewoody, Chambers, Drake, Ewing, Garrett, King, Murray, Newman, Patterson, Parker, Prevett, Taylor, and Patton.

BRANCH AT DECATUR.

A. Green, President; Messrs. Berry, Bragg, Carroll, Coffee, Hampton, Hudson, Houston, Holt, Johnson, Sanders, J. E. Jones, Little, Sykes and Tanner.

From the Nashville Banner.

GREAT ROBBERY OF THE EXPRESS MAIL.

Since the middle of October the Post Master in this city has been apprised that depredations had been committed on the Eastern Express Mail, and each successive week developed new evidence that there existed an organized plan at some point on the route between this city and Cincinnati to rob the letter packages bound to the East.

For a week past a constant correspondence had been kept up between Gen. Armstrong, M. Campbell of the Louisville Post Office, J. J. Burke, Post Master at Cincinnati, M. Pitt, P. O. Agent, and the Department at Washington. No certain intelligence could be gained until Saturday night, when Gen. A. received a letter from Mr. Langdon, the assistant Post Master at Cincinnati, advising of the arrest of Henry Sylvester Crossgrove and George W. Marsh, (both boys) who have been carrying the Mail near Bells Three Forks, Ky., on the route between this city and Louisville.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Are communicated in our Cincinnati slips, received last night, which we hasten to give, as we find them in the Daily Gazette, and Evening Post.

The Gazette states that some weeks since Crossgrove sent to his mother in Cincinnati a check drawn in New Orleans, on a Bank in New York for \$1500— with a request that she would send it on for collection; that it had been given to him by a man who told him if he would collect the amount of the check he should have \$500 out of the proceeds. His mother sent it on, and her friend at New York wrote back to her that it could not be paid without the authority of Mr. James Hicks, to whose order it was made payable.

This letter was received on the 13th inst. Mrs. Crossgrove called upon Mr. Hicks, and then found it was a check that had been sent him from New Orleans, but which

had not received. The day before the 12th, young Crossgrove came home. And on the 13th, immediately after the facts above stated about the checks, were known—he was arrested by Mr. Langdon, and committed to jail for trial.

He would make no confession at the time of arrest, but stated that another boy by the name of George W. Marsh, of this city, who had been riding the Express at the same place, had also come up with him—that Marsh was to have half of the \$500.

The next morning, 14th, Marsh was arrested. Marsh made a different statement from that made by Crossgrove. The Mayor and Mr. Langdon then went to the jail and had a further investigation with Crossgrove, who then made confession that himself and Marsh had robbed the Express Mail—that checks to a large amount had been taken from the mail and were in the possession of Marsh, with other parts that will come out in the detail. Marsh's trunk was immediately examined and checks, post notes, and drafts found amounting to upwards of \$70,000, which are in the hands of the Mayor. Shortly after, Mr. John R. Riley, R. Nocks and W. Moody, City Constables, succeeded in finding about \$1600 in bank notes, which had been held by Marsh.

Peter Vanaden, who had received part of the money from Crossgrove and Marsh, has been committed. He had \$700 in notes, which is secured. Another person is said to be concerned in receiving money from the boys.

From the Evening Post.

The Express Mail has been robbed at a place between Louisville and Nashville, by the carriers, of DRAFTS and CHECKS to the amount of nearly SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and about three thousand dollars in bank notes. Two of the riders (boys) were yesterday taken up and committed, on one of them was found a hundred dollars of the money. Also, was yesterday taken up and committed, a man, resident of this city, with whom the robbers deposited the most of their ready money. The robbers, of justice are on the track, and in hot pursuit of a fourth, whom there is little doubt but they will overtake.

From the Republican Banner.

FROM CANADA.

The New York Courier and Enquirer of Monday states on the authority of the Montreal Gazette, that the Governor in Chief of Lower Canada has issued proclamations against certain persons accused of high treason, and offering rewards for their delivery to any justice of the peace in the cities of Montreal or Quebec. One thousand pounds are offered for the apprehension of Louis Joseph Papineau, the head leader of the insurgents, and five hundred pounds each for Dr. Nelson of St. Dennis, Thomas S. Brown, of Montreal, five members of the Provincial Parliament, O'Callaghan, Drolet, Girouard, Scott and Rodier, Amury Girard, (an alien) and Jean O'Chenier of Two Mountains. One hundred pounds for eight others, private citizens.

The Courier of Saturday week says that depredations were yesterday made in this city, that agents of the insurgents in Canada, were openly recruiting in Burlington and other places in Vermont, and sending into Canada, men and munitions of war, for the use of those in arms against the Government.

These depredations were forwarded to England, by yesterday's Packet, and to the British Minister at Washington, and will doubtless be the cause of an immediate demand upon our Executive to put an end to such proceedings in future. The Courier cautions the people of the United States and the public press against any proceedings which may, by possibility embroil us with England or which may have a tendency to weaken the bond of unity and interest by which the two countries are now so closely and happily united.

LATER NEWS—UPPER CANADA IN ARMES!

The New York Papers of Thursday contain accounts of the first revolutionary movements in the province of Upper Canada, derived through seemingly authentic channels. They state that the city of Toronto was taken by the patriots (or rebels) on the 25th inst., and that the Governor and provincial Council were captured. The patriots require from the Governor the following terms: 1st. To dissolve the present Parliament. 2nd. Grant an elective Legislative Council. 3rd. That he shall leave the province in two weeks. The patriots are said to number 3000 to 5000 in the vicinity of Toronto alone. On their first entrance into the city, the Government troops met them, and a running fire took place. Among others, Colonel Moodie of the 10th regiment was shot dead, and a number of the regulars were taken prisoners.

The following resolution passed the Senate of Georgia on the 23d inst. unanimously.

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, that his excellency the governor be requested to dispatch forthwith, a special agent, to negotiate on behalf of this state, with the legislature of the State of Tennessee, now in session, for the purpose of obtaining an act from them authorizing the extension of our state road

from the Georgia line, through the State of Tennessee to the Tennessee river.

From the Globe of Dec. 13.

DEMOCRACY.

The contempt manifested by the party, emboldened by momentary triumphs, Democracy, which is but another name for the people, should excite our apprehensions in the bosom of every patriot. It reveals—what we have suspected—that there is a large party in the country, who are not only opposed to the present administration and to certain principles, but to the very principles of our government. And what reason, we ask, we to be disgusted with Democracy? We have not advanced this country to a place of eminence in the world. Has it not the resources, both moral and physical, which are almost incredible? The history of the world presents a simple example. In the short lapse of half a century, our population has more than doubled itself. The number of States has increased since the formation of the Union. Our cities rival in population the grandest of the old world. Our people are diffused over a territory most large enough for a continent. Portions of which are rapidly improving themselves by railroads, and leaving similar works in other countries at a humble distance. The spectacle presented is almost too vast for conception too marvellous for belief.

All this has been effected by the Democracy, and with most successful States where that power has been triumphant. The disasters which lately experienced are but temporary cannot crush a people animated by the love of liberty. They have proceeded, for an influence to which the Democracy always been opposed, and against which are still striving with all the energy of patriotism.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

We have the pleasure to announce this morning the final passage, by the General Assembly, of the bill to confer banking powers on the stockholders of the Cincinnati and Clinton Rail Road Company. It passed a third reading in the House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of yeas 40 nays 34.

Republican Banner.

Puzzle for Lawyers.—In one of the courts of Hungary, a case has been produced, which presents a puzzle to the ingenuity of the lawyers.

"On a steep declivity of the river, there lay two vineyards, one above the other; the higher one, detaching itself from the rock, glided down the declivity of the lower vineyard, which it now covers. The question is, who is the owner of this vineyard, and who is considered the looser.

EPITAPH.

Life is an inn where all men bait—
The waiter, Time, the landlord Fate,
Death is the score by all men due,
I've paid my shot, and so must you.

"Do you like novels?" said a Miss, going to her country lover. "I like," answered he, "for I never ate but I tell you what, I'm tremendous young possum."

COMPLIMENTARY.—A Yankee and an English Captain, each in a schooner, tried speed in Gibraltar bay when our countryman beat John Bull all hollow.

met on shore the next day, and the fishman swore that he had never been sailed before. "Just like me," said he, "for my Jemima never beat an afore."

Give us the Hoosier Boys yet for Christians and thankfulness. Only from the Delphi Oracle.

NO MORE GRUMBLING.

Since the commencement of Mr. Vanren's Administration, we have had the crops, the most beautiful weather, the sickness, more fun, and least fighting, tier children, more weddings and forfeitures for divorce, than there ever was any other President in the same time creation.

Cherokee County, Circuit Court, October Term, 1837.

Wiley Bracewell, vs. Agness A. Bracewell. Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of the County of Alabama, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, it is therefore ordered by the Court, publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper printed in the Town of Jacksonville, for eight successive weeks, that the said Agness A. Bracewell, do appear next Term of this Court, to be held at the House thereof at Cedar Bluff, on the second day after the fourth Monday in March next, answer, or demur to the Bill of Complaint, the same shall be taken as confessed, and hearing *Ex parte*.

A true Copy taken from the Minutes. Test. H. L. SMITH, Clerk, C. Nov. 2, 1837.—St. —\$9 00.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JANUARY 4, 1838.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN A. FINDLEY, as a candidate for 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 Benton County.

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

Senator, Col. Arnold and Representative, Col. have returned from the Legislature, that body adjourned on Monday, 25th Dec.

Our paper will be found a list of the Act of the late session, and in them, we notice one appropriation of thirty thousand dollars for improvement of the navigation of the Coosa River.

That one, we venture to say, is of more importance to the citizens of this portion of the State, than any other measure that has passed our Legislature for years.

But, a Board of Commissioners are appointed with full power to employ such aid as will ensure the removal of the hazardous obstructions to the navigation of that stream, a stream, too, once improved, will bear upon its bosom, not only the products of eastern Alabama, but of all the entire Cherokee Nation, with a large portion of East Tennessee labor. And should this appropriation be insufficient to the accomplishment which its friends hoped to obtain, it will be the whole subject in such an imposing array of succeeding legislatures, that similar appropriations will be less difficult to obtain.

It is a matter of great importance to the navigation of the permanent obstructions in the Coosa to a safe and secure downward navigation, but thought them of far too formidable a character to overcome with so small a sum, or an improvement of so important and permanent a nature would have been long neglected.

We are now, however, of opinion, founded upon information upon which we rely, that the sum appropriated is sufficient to judiciously and practically applied, to accomplish the end. And we must confess, that we have been ignorant, at least to some extent, of the resources of the State to engage in improvement of our rivers, but from this we have been relieved by our Representative, who pointed to the fact that the manner in which it was created, is all the objects to which Congress required it to be applied.

We were pointed by that gentleman to the act of Congress which admitted this into the Union, and by reference to it, it will be seen that the public lands lying in Alabama to the three per cent. of which was to be applied by the State to the opening of her rivers and making roads.

It also been from the same act, that this three per cent. fund (now amounting to four hundred and one thousand and some hundred dollars) can be expended by the legislature for no other purpose, and it is out of the profits of this fund, employed as banking capital, carried to the sinking fund, that this appropriation is made.

From the foregoing facts, the conclusion is reasonable, that at no distant day, we are not only to have a safe and secure navigation of the Coosa River, but a profitable mode of transportation, both down and up. We hail this small beginning to a channel of communication to our market as a harbinger of better things.

We promised ourselves, that with the beginning of the present year, more of the political actings and doings of the times should be presented to our patrons.

For we will be able to gratify our wishes in this respect, as we have said, however, no energy shall be found in our paper more valuable, and to disseminate more useful information to our countrymen.

Regarding political discussion, as the only means of gaining the true interest of the people, and the political course to ensure perpetuity to the grand, allied fabric of the American Government, we have occasionally to present our reasons for the act of, and answer the objections to, the present administration of our National Republic. Persuaded we are, that in these days of irritability, excitement and political strife, both sides of the subject be fairly presented, and impartially weighed, denunciations are heeded so unsparingly at the career of our present distinguished Chief.

His administration has been so far, erroneously judged by the opposition, many distinguished gentlemen of that party are free to confess. And when we collected that the past year has been one of extraordinary pecuniary embarrassment and distress, baffling the skill and foresight, not only of the financiers in the world, but the most wise politicians, who distinguish the age—the prevalence of charging all our distress to the power of the whole subject was met with decision.

It was in the midst of impending ruin, in one word, and persevered in, in the second, as ardently as the correctness of his policy, as the first, new and unexpected. In neither message we found one vestige of that servile, subtle, cringing, headless, headlong opposition.

The correctness of the divorce between "Bank" and "State," we alone do not speak—the democratic from numbers, fields, comes to our aid, in action to be misunderstood, that our government is managing its own fiscal relations, without the aid of State Banks.

Our President's "sub-treasury system" is not correct, no points out a better plan for the collection and disbursement of our public dues? Are we to look to the vain sophistry of the Virginia "congress" or to the unconstitutional, monopolizing

Bank of the "God-like man" of Massachusetts? Let the calm and reflecting answer. Indeed, from every indication of public opinion from all parties, he who reads, investigates and reflects, sees the force, expediency and practicability of the present plan of collecting, safe-keeping and disbursing our national revenue, and yield their opposition.

The Bill which passed the last Legislature, to provide for taking the census this year, places the power of appointing the Census Taker in the Commissioners' Court. And in addition to the ordinary requirements of such acts, it imposes the additional duty of every citizen's returning the amount of land he has in cultivation. No doubt, the object is to ascertain the agricultural resources of the State, which is certainly a laudable one.

THE DEVIL AGAINST THE CRITICS.—Rumour has reached my department, that my address of Monday last, fell into the hands of our village would be, and was by them most scientifically "used up." Now know ye, that my printers in putting that address in type, not only in some of the lines left out words, but in one instance left out an entire line. So it is by these presents solemnly proclaimed, that the fact is not mine, but my printers, who are held responsible for the same. Now, ye knowing ones, heed, your critical foresight in pointing out the bad measure and bad rhyme in that address, is fully appreciated at this department. And before you mount the oaken stool come to the DEVIL.

Extract of a letter received at the Merchants' Exchange, New Orleans, dated, Dec. 15, 1837.

U. S. Sloop of War, Natchez, O.E.S. W. Pass, Dec. 15, 1837.

The merchants of New Orleans interested in the trade of Texas, are respectfully informed, that the subjoined information relative to the movements of the Mexican army and navy, was received by me at the Brazos de Santiago, from a source entitled to credit.

W. MEHURNE, Commander U.S. Navy.

November 22d, a battalion of Infantry, consisting of about 200 men, crossed the Rio Grande, and took up their line of march towards Texas, with two pieces of artillery. Nov. 23, a battalion of Cavalry crossed and joined the Infantry, consisting of about 250 men. Nov. 27th, a battalion of Saps crossed the river, with the intention of joining the other men. There were also about 1200 men stationed near the stream Colorado, in the limits of Texas. On the 23d, about 600 men entered Matamoros from the interior. The division in that place consists of near 800 men. It is confidently believed that the division intends marching into Texas. It is supposed that the first movements of the Mexicans is to take possession of the Aransas inlet, which leads to the Copano. Probably the squadron will be up in a few days from Vera Cruz.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.

By the fast sailing ship Caledonia, Capt. Coffin at this port from Liverpool, 34 days to S.W. Pass Nov. 6, we have been favored with political and commercial intelligence from Europe to the 5th inst. from the continent, with the following.

[Per Ship Caledonia at N. O. from Liverpool.]

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4th, 1837.

Our last Circular of the 24th ult. would inform you that there had been no very material change in the Cotton market for a fortnight previously; but the demand revived with great business a day or two afterwards, and has since continued very active and general. The business has been unusually large, and prices of the low, middling and fair qualities have advanced 1/4 d per lb. while good and fine qualities are not more than 1/4 d higher. The sales for the week ended the 27th ult. were 22,750 bales, and for that last evening they amounted to 45,750 bales. Of the latter 9,000 were Upland at 5 1/4 d; 13,539 Orleans at 4 1/4 d; 82,702 Alabama and Mobile at 5 1/4 d; 170 Sea Island at 14 1/2 d per lb. About 12,000 bales were taken by speculators and 800 for Export. The improvement is to be attributed to the light stock of cotton in this Port, and to a prevailing opinion that the new crop will not probably be urged forward for some months to come as largely as it has been of late years. The demand commenced in the face of a continued dull trade at Manchester, but the improvement here has since been followed by rather more business in goods and yarns. The import of Cotton into Liverpool since 1st January, has been 936,000 bales, against 908,000 to same period last season; the increase in the supply from the United States is 61,000 bales. The stock in this Port is estimated at 200,000 bales against 240,000 at same period last season. The stock of American is about 108,000, or 32,000 less than it then was.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The following Standing Committee in the Senate, were announced by the Vice President on Thursday, Dec. 7.

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Buchanan, Tallmadge, Clay of Kentucky, Rives and King.

On Finance.—Messrs. Wright, Webster, Nicholas, Benton and Hubbard.

On Commerce.—Messrs. King of Alabama, Davis, Brown, Ruggles and Norvell.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White, Sevier, Tipton, Linn, and Swift.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Niles, Buchanan, Preston, Strange and Pierce.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Walker, Fulton, Clay of Alabama, Allen and Prentiss.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. King, Sevier, Bayard, Martin and Lyon.

On Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Robertson, Grundy, Knight, Brown and Niles.

On Claims.—Messrs. Hubbard, Tipton, Crittenden, Spence and Young.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Brown, White, Crittenden, Norvell and Smith of Connecticut.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Grundy, Morris Wall, Clayton and Strange.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Rives, Southard, Tallmadge, Cuthbert and Williams.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Smith of Connecticut, Spence, Linn, McKean and Black.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, Preston, Tipton, Wall, and Allen.

On Patents and Patent Office.—Messrs. Ruggles, Strange, Davis, Prentiss and Robinson.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Tipton, McKean, Nicholas, Young and Brown.

On Penitentiaries.—Messrs. Morris, Prentiss, Pierroane and Williams.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Roane, Williams, Nicholas, and Bayard.

On the Control of the Contingent Fund.

of the Senate.—Messrs. McKean, Fulton and Black.

On Engraved Bills.—Messrs. Clay of Alabama, Smith of Indiana and Norvell.—Clobe.

Aslip from the office of the Republican Banner, gives the following as the latest accounts from Washington:

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Fletcher and the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Adams and the Texas question.

The Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore Transcript, gives the following account of the proceedings in the House on Wednesday last. We have no accounts of the Senate's proceedings.

Correspondence of the Balt. Com. Transcript. Washington, Dec. 13, 1837.

This has been a day of extraordinary excitement in the House. You must have seen in this morning's National Intelligencer, a long communication signed by several members of the Committee of Ways and Means of last session, wherein those gentlemen resent as an attack upon their body, sundry charges in a speech by the Hon Mr. Fletcher of Boston, delivered at Faneuil Hall during the recess, against the corrupt and unfair system on which the business of said committee was said to have been conducted. The communication is full of denials in an unqualified manner, the truth of these strictures, and declares the aforesaid speech to be a barefaced calumny—particularly in that part of it where Mr. Fletcher gives the circumstances attending the origin of the resolution, that it was inexpedient to establish a National Bank; which resolution, Mr. F. declared, was offered and adopted in the committee before one of the petitions for the establishment of that institution was examined, or before those in the minority were prepared for it, they having been told that the said petitions should be looked into. Today, after the proceedings of yesterday were read Mr. Fletcher rose in his usual mild and dignified manner called the attention of the House to the publication in the Intelligencer, and asked leave to make some remarks, which being granted, he commenced by declaring that he had neither prepared for, nor seen in print, the speech that called forth that communication; and therefore, that it could not be considered his; that though so much time had elapsed since the delivery of the said speech, and the present time, no such explanation had been demanded of him by any of the offended committee, and what annoyed him the most was the fact, that these gentlemen, while in this city with him, should first broach their feelings by publishing the communication he held, before seeking any explanation whatever. Mr. F. also asserted, that what he had said of that committee was by no means controverted by any thing in the said communication. He concluded by asking leave to be discharged from being any longer a member of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Cambreleng followed Mr. Fletcher with some remarks, which seemed to insist upon the misrepresentation of the proceedings in the Committee, as contained in the speech. Mr. Atherton of N.H., one of the Committee and signers of the communication, a young man of big standing as a debater in his own State, succeeded Mr. Cambreleng in a speech, in which he energetically denounced Mr. Fletcher's speech as false, declaring that not only were his charges proved correct, but that the communication, by written records. He ended with saying, that until Mr. Jones of Va., another of the signers of the paper in question, then got the floor and in a very unqualified manner, asserted the falsehood of the obnoxious speech, and stated that Mr. F. had received every assistance from the majority, had appeared satisfied with the progress of every thing before, and yet he was then only laying up material for a deadly blow at those he associated with. This terminated the discussion, and the motion on granting the required leave being put, it was carried, and of course Mr. F. is no longer a member of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Scarcely had the excitement attending this matter subsided, when it was fanned to a higher degree than before by the coming up of Messrs. Adams and Howard's several motions to refer the Texas petition to a select committee, or to that on Foreign Affairs, when Mr. Adams having the floor, commenced one of the most furious tirades against the Republic of Texas, Slavery, and with all his usual episodic hits at every thing connected with the policy of the administration. It would be impossible to sketch the details of the exciting scene which ensued: as soon as he opened his lips his brilliant poetical allusions, his irrelevant bursts of sarcasm, his frequent rebukes from the chair, which scarcely could keep him within the range of the debate.

Notwithstanding Texas was the subject of the petition, slavery was the burden of his song, until some of the members from the South would hear it no longer, while others wished him to go on an disclose all his feelings. At last with face flushed and voice choked with passion, he dared while hitting at what he called packed committees and the summary process of the previous question, to bring in the Alton tragedy, under the terms of murder and arson, insinuating that they were associated with the policy of the House. Here the Speaker, who had already called him to order numerous times, did so again, and a member from Illinois objecting to his proceeding, the Chair forbade him to continue as he was according to a rule of the House. Here Mr. Adams was very indignant, and the objection being drawn, he proceeded to utter a speech to close. Mr. Wise then got the floor, and saying that he felt no excitement on the subject, moved to have the motion to refer to a committee, laid on the table, which in spite of the remonstrances of Messrs. Rhett and Dawson from the South, he refused to withdraw, and the motion being put his motion, was carried, and so the affair was settled. For this judicious act Mr. Wise deserves the thanks of the whole country; for had the Southern members been gratified in their execrable wish to reply to Mr. Adams, the scene might have proved productive of much injury to the unanimity that ought to pervade the national councils.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 7th inst. has the following sensible observations on the late whig carousals:

"Have the Whigs of New York City and the about given themselves up to Bacchanalian carousals? We are told that, at the Bell dinner, Mr. Webster commenced a speech at three o'clock in the morning, and spoke until four. These are bad hours! bad examples, and censurable. The tickets to the Bell dinner were ten dollars each! Does such a price smack very much of money expended in a fit and extravagant expenditure, and midnight revels, that the New York Whigs expect to give character to their success in the State election? We tell them they are all wrong, in falling into such courses.

Their election victory has not effected half as much good for the cause of safe and sound principles, as their conduct in consequence of it has done mischief to that cause. They act as if drunken with success, metaphorically and literally."

The remark of the Gazette, that the manner of the celebration has done the cause of whiggery more harm than the victory will do it good, is undoubtedly correct. They appeared to think that the contest had been decided in their favor, nothing remained for them to do but to enjoy the spoils of victory. In the arrogance of their joy they insulted their allies, the conservatives, disgusted many of their own friends by their excess, and have thoroughly aroused the spirit of the whole Democratic party. No more victories will be won through the supineness of the republicans—every inch of ground will be hereafter contested, and the whigs will soon see that their recent revelations of bitterness and hatred towards Democratic principles, have placed them further than ever from ultimate success. The New York elections have occasioned the whigs to show their hands prematurely—the country now sees that they aim at the re-establishment of the National Bank. On that ground they will be met and conquered. Union.

From the Louisville Advertiser. OPINIONS OF THE BANK.

The following sayings and opinions of distinguished statesmen are mostly copied from the Ashtabula (Ohio) Democratic Free Press, by whose editor they were compiled in 1834. They are a sufficient comment upon the inconsistent and antirepublican course which some of their authors have taken on the important subject to which they have reference.

"Banks and other vile freaks have thrown the majority into the hands of those who were shaken in torments, and in British idolatry did their mothers conceive them."

John Adams.

"As soon as the bank charter was obtained, its friends began to build up princely fortunes for themselves at the cost of the widow and orphan, and all honest persons who had subscribed for stock. The people have furnished thirteen persons (a majority of the directors) with a cudgel to break their own heads; for they can fix the price of every acre of land from Florida to the Lake of the Woods.—Niles Register, 1819.

"For a long time I saw with pain the advances of an aristocratic moneyed institution, which threatened to cast a poisonous mildew over our precious liberties. They would have rendered our fair country a passive instrument in their hands, in which case freedom would have vanished from among us."

General Lafayette, 1834.

"The establishment of a national bank not being constitutional, and not being, in his opinion, the proper remedy for the then existing evils he proceeded to examine what it was."

Daniel Webster, 1816.

"What am I to think of a moneyed corporation wielding funds larger than the revenue of this nation that tells the nation to its face that it will spend as much as it pleases on the press, and deal with presidents as it would deal with felons. I have barely time to say, go on with your patriotic work of exterminating such a corporation. In such a warfare with it, I am with you heart and hand."

Richard Rush, 1834.

"I conceive the establishment of this bank as dangerous to the safety and welfare of this Republic."

Henry Clay, 1811.

"Let the principle of constructive or implied powers be once established, in the extent to which it must be carried in order to pass this bill, (bank bill) and you will have planted in the bosom of the Constitution a viper, which, one day or other, will sting the liberties of this country to the heart."

Peter B. Porter, 1811.

STANZAS.

Selected by a citizen of this place.

Man hath his boasted empire— His domes of sovereignty— Oa many a fair and palmy shore, By many a mighty sea.

He bends the river to his will, The tribes that roam the wood; Rules o'er the giant forest, And sways the stormy flood.

Yet many a scene hath nature His yoke that has not known, There, throned in regal majesty, She sits and reigns alone.

Her beauty ages have not paled, It knows no dull decay, Such as to dust aye crumbles Man's stately works away.

The vast and snow capped mountain Shields the sunny plain; And streams rejecting roll their tides In tribute to the main.

Fresh foliage crowns the rifted rock, Too high for mortal gaze, And sports the foam white billow Securely at its base.

Within the surge worn cavern The wild beast hath his lair; The eagle perches on the cliff, And fears no hunter there.

The wild bird trills his sweetest song, Unchecked his airy flight; His glancing pinions sparkle Free in the golden light.

Far off a stormy tumult Comes from the city's breast; And danger walks with noiseless step, A cherished household guest.

On all—how gray and cold! 'Tis only nature's monuments Have never yet grown old.

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.—t.

LAST CALL.

THE undersigned would again earnestly solicit those indebted to him, to come forward immediately and make payment. This is positively the last notice, and if neglected, urgent necessity will compel him to place their names and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. Jan. 4, 1838. E. CUNNINGHAM.

SCHOOL LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be offered for sale on the premises on the 25th January, 1838, the School Section in township 13, Range 9 East in the Coosa Land District. TERMS OF SALE—as prescribed for the sale of said land by an act of the legislature of the State of Alabama.

SAM'L GREEN, } Com.
W.M. SCOTT, }
SPARTAN ALLEN, }

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.

R. E. SAWRIE, Administrator.
Gaylesville, Ala. January 1st, 1838.—6t.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville on the 30th Dec. 1837.

Alexander Arthur Kelly Rev. Christopher
Allen William K. Kincaid Franklin
Anderson Samuel L

Bale John Lackey John
Bass Ingram Lands Jas. & Isaac
Barnwell Robert Lane Robert L.
or Lemuel Clayton Lane Robert or
Bennet Willis V. Martin Pearce
Beers Benjamin Lane & King
Black John Jr. Lawhorn Joseph P.
Do. Hannah 2 Lee John
Do. John R. Little Hiram
Borders Mrs. Cynthia do. Isaac
Bowden miss Wethly C. M

Brady Francis W. Maddox Geo. W.
Brown James Meadows James
Brower John Minton Sylvanus
Burden Joel Morris Joseph
Cahill Aquilla McCarty John 2
Collins James A. do Barney
Campbell William McDaniel James
do Wm. B. McDonald Charles
Cassidy M. S. McKinnie J.
Chambers Robert 2 Nimon Lewis
Chandler John P.
Clay John Palmer Russel
Clayton Lemuel Pelum Richard
Cooper James S. Pinkston Jos. F.
Copeland and Lane Ponder Nathl 2
Corbett John Price William
Cowen miss Catharine R

Davis miss Mary Reid Anderson
do Larkin Renfro Bartlett
Drummond Henry Rives Thomas
Dunn Madison Roberts John
Embry John W. Runyan Claiburn
Evans Wm. P. Russel Jas. B.

Gandy Joseph Sampson Mr.
Gentry C. Smith, Jno. W. G.
Gilbert Wm. do John
Graham John do Allen E.
Griffin Horatio Starr Jno. D.
Grubbs Allen Strain James
Hair John Stockton R. & C. 2
Hamilton Jas. C. Swan Joseph L.

Harper Robert Tague Elijah
Hazel James Thrasher Thomas
Heaton David Turner John
Herndon, E. & Co. Walker D. P.
Hill miss Emeline do Mrs. Elizabeth M.
do miss Sarah E. Watts Jno. B. 3
Holmes John T. Wells Thomas
Honey John Wilson Miss Catharine
Hooper Thomas or James Moore
Hoss Jacob Wright Rufus W. 2
Howell Joshua do Miss Sissy C.
Johnson Mr. Wynn Matthew

JNO. D. HOKE, P. M.
Jan. 4th, 1838.—St.

LETTERS.

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

Boyd John Hon. McCaslin Enoch 2
Black Michael McClellan Mr.
Burrows James Magill J. D. Doct.
Bannon Green H. O. Mormon Joshua
Dunham Adam C. 2 Redick G. W.
Davis George Payne John J.
Fields Albert Phillips Reuben 2
Gray William Pearson Thomas
Loyd Green B. Shephard Thomas T.
Griffin Madison Jas. Shephard Julius C.
Givens E. L. Owen Stande

P. H. PEARSON, P. M.
Jan. 1, 1838.—St.

WM. R. HINTON,

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

STATE OF ALABAMA.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

TOLLED before Andrew M. Cutlers, by John Roads, a dark Brown mare, swined in her left shoulder. Appraised to twelve dollars and fifty cents, by John Ship & Ransom this Nov. 1837.

JEFFERSON FALKNER
Dec. 14, 1837.—2m.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1838.

NO. 52.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY

BY J. F. GRANT.

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

Terms of Advertising.

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

TON & FORWARDING
ARE-HOUSE.

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

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

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

J. N. LIGHTNER.
WM. MILLER.

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

LAND
FOR SALE.

Undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract of land containing three hundred and thirty acres, lying immediately adjoining White Benton County. The land is fertile, well watered, and has forty-five or fifty acres cleared and planted. There is also on the place a dwelling, Grist Mill and Cotton Gin. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on the undersigned from whom they can learn the terms, &c.
JOHN M. NEAL.
10, 1837.—1f.

LABORERS WANTED ON
THE WETUMPKA & GOSEA RAIL

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

D. H. RICHARD.
Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—1f.

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

Neill Michaux & Thomas,
MISSION MERCHANTS

WHOLESALE GROCERIES,
NOBLE.

19, 1837.—3m.

FOOL LAND FOR SALE.

Will be offered for sale on the premises on the 25th January, 1838, the School Township 13, Range 9 East in the Coosa District. TERMS OF SALE—as prescribed by Act of said land by an act of the Legislature of Alabama.

SAM'L GREEN,
WM. SCOTT,
SPARTAN ALLEN, Com.

January 4th, 1838.—3f.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by Elkanor Bearden, a Barren Mare Poney, with some Saddle Spots on her back, and a star in her forehead, thirteen hands high, sixteen or eighteen and gray headed.—Appraised to fifteen dollars.
November 10th, 1837, by Messrs Dean & Bradshaw.

JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK. C. C.
14, 1837.—3f.

VILLIAM H. ESTILL,
TORNEY AT LAW.

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

RE will be offered for sale on the 25th January, 1838, the School Land in Township 13, Range 9 East of the Coosa Land District in Fish-Bald Valley, Randolph Co., Ala. TERMS OF PAYMENT—Four equal annual payments. Notes with approved security will be given, and at the completion of the last payment will be a patent issued by the Governor of the State of Alabama to the purchaser.

WILLIAM MULLALLY,
ROBERT CASKEY, Com'rs.
WILLIAM RAGAN,

December 14, 1837.—3f.

NECESSITY.

I AM compelled to have money, therefore I must solicit my friends to pay me their accounts, without delay, as I do not wish to coerce payment, but must do so in a few days on all accounts, if not paid.

J. M. MITCHELL.
28, 1837.—3f.

PRINTING.

WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

From the Louisville & Jefferson

OPINIONS OF THE BANK.

The following sayings and opinions of distinguished statesmen are mostly copied from the Astorian (Ohio) Democratic Free Press, by whose editor they were compiled in 1834. They are a sufficient comment upon the inconsistent and antirepublican course which some of their authors have taken on the important subject to which they have reference.

"I can never give my sanction to an institution which is capable, in any emergency, of controlling the mercantile interest of the country. I cannot recognize the authority of Congress to charter a bank."
James Madison.

"I conceive the establishment of a United States Bank as a direct violation of, and dangerous to, the free spirit of the Federal Constitution, and oppressive and hostile to the free institutions of the American people."
Thomas Jefferson.

"Banks and other vile freaks have thrown the majority into the hands of those who were shapen in torism, and in British idolatry did their mothers conceive them."
John Adams.

"As soon as the bank charter was obtained, its friends began to build up precisely fortunes for themselves at the cost of the widow and orphan, and all honest persons who had subscribed for stock. The people have furnished thirteen persons (a majority of the directors) with a cudgel to break their own heads; for they can fix the price of every acre of land from Florida to the Lake of the Woods."
Niles Register, 1819.

"For a long time I saw with pain the advances of an aristocratic moneyed institution, which threatened to cast a poisonous milder over our precious liberties. They would have rendered our fair country a passive instrument in their hands, in which case freedom would have vanished from among us."
General Lafayette, 1834.

"The establishment of a national bank not being constitutional, and not being in its opinion, the proper remedy for, the then existing evils he proceeded to examine what it was."
Daniel Webster, 1816.

"What am I to think of a moneyed corporation wielding funds larger than the revenue of this nation, that tells the nation to its acc that it will spend as much as it pleases on the press, and deal with presidents as it would deal with felons. I have barely time to say, go on with your patriotic work of extorting such a corporation. In such a warfare with it, I am with you heart and hand."
Richard Rush, 1834.

"I conceive the establishment of this bank as dangerous to the safety and welfare of this Republic."
Henry Clay, 1811.

"Let the principle of constructive or implied powers be once established, in the extent to which it must be carried in order to pass this bill, (bank bill) and you will have planted in the bosom of the Constitution a viper which, one day or other, will be eating the liberties of this country to the heart."
Henry Clay, 1811.

New Orleans, Dec. 16, 1837.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

The latest and best news.

By the brig Lincoln, Captain Spear from Tampa Bay, sailed on the 11th inst. and arrived last evening. We have received the following highly important intelligence from the seat of American war.

On the 5th inst. Col. Taylor, with the troop in his command, consisting of detachments of the 1st, 4th and 6th Regiments of Infantry, the Missouri and Florida Volunteers, and friendly Indians was in Reims creek, seventy miles southeast from Tampa Bay.

The Indians of Micanopy's band were in this vicinity, and Antyloche Jumper, Antome, (the brother of Alicany) and others had come in prepared to emigrate and pledged themselves that the remainder of the Indians on this side of the Peninsula would do the same, if permitted.

On the 9th of Dec. Alligator and his band were on their way to Rease Creek with families, &c. prepared to leave for the West and there seemed very little doubt that in a few days Col. Taylor would collect all the Indians on this side of Florida and have them in readiness for immediate removal to Arkansas.

On the morning of the 11th, an express arrived at Tampa Bay from Gen. Jessup, who was at or near Fort Mellon in the St. John's river, with a strong force. Micanopy and the Cloud had surrounded themselves, and all the others were following their examples.

An officer who wrote by the Express stated that the trails were full of women and children coming in with all their effects. In short the intelligence from all quarters was such as to render it, if not certain, at least highly probable, that this unfortunate war will soon be brought to a close.

From the N. O. Bee.

U. S. SHIP NATCHEZ.
Off the S. W. Pass Mississippi River.

December 15th, 1837.

To the Editor of the N. O. Bee.

Sir—This ship is now on her return from down the Gulf, in Pensacola, being her fifth cruise in that quarter since she has been on this station. We left Vera Cruz on the 13th ult. for Campeachy, thence to Yucatan, where we arrived on the 27th. We sent a boat ashore, and found all things quiet. We saw a small Mexican schooner, was boarded in the river; 200 troops at Tuxtla, by the recent gales of wind and the high water in the Tampico river, there are now great water on the bar, which held only from 7 to 9 formerly. The majority of the Mexican squadron was at Vera Cruz, the

sailed, report, said they were waiting until their ship should come from Baltimore before they sailed. The supreme authorities refuse to send, any public or private money to Vera Cruz, they are of the opinion that St. Ana's intention is to take possession of such funds, provided they be large enough to answer his views. We arrived at Barras, Santiago on the 29th of November, here we sent two boats on shore, and obtained the following information, which can be relied on.

That the Mexican Army at Matamoros, about 2000 strong, had received a reinforcement of 600 from the interior, and that the whole army had actually crossed the Rio Grande over to the Texas side, and about 300 of this number were mounted men. They had on the 20th November when they crossed, but two pieces of artillery, the general officers said they intended to march against the Camanche Indians, this was generally disbelieved, and was supposed they intended to steal a march on the Texian frontier, as it is not usual to take artillery to fight Indians.

We shall be at Pensacola in two days.

Respectfully your ob't serv't.
STERRETT RAMSEY.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.—We received yesterday, says the N. O. Picayune, a paper from Houston, dated the 2d inst. brought by Capt. Wright of the steam packet Columbia. The C. made the run from Velasco to the South West Pass in the short space of thirty hours.

The Columbia brought a crowd of passengers from Texas. The Constitution, Captain Auld, also arrived yesterday. She left Galveston Bay on the 3d inst. and behaved well during her trip.

We give below all the extracts of interest furnished by these two arrivals.

The Houston Telegraph of the 2d is clothed in morning, for in that paper, the fact is announced, that *Deaf Smith is dead.*

He died at Fort Bend on the 30th of November. His iron frame, says the Telegraph, sunk under severe fatigues and exposures, to which he has too willingly subjected himself. This singular individual was one of those few men whose names alone bear with them more respect than sounding titles. Major, Colonel, General, sink into insignificance before the simpler, ordinary name of Deaf Smith; that name is identified with the battle fields of Texas his energy is inseparably interwoven with the most thrilling annals of that country, and will long yield to their traditional narratives a peculiar interest.

The Texian Congress was in session on the 2d inst. It was expected to adjourn in a few days. Resolutions had been passed granting letters of marque and reprisal, and every act of this body seems to portend further difficulties with Mexico. An act has been passed to augment the navy of this country, and an appropriation for that purpose. The financial affairs of Texas are rather unsettled. It was hoped Congress would do something to place the credit of the new Republic on a sure and sound basis. An officer of Government had gambled away \$3000 of the public funds. The Texian think more of fighting just now, than they do of riches, and the future stability of their government. Many eyes bend toward the walls of Mexico, and the prevailing feeling is domain and conquest.

The health of President Houston is very bad. He is suffering greatly from a wound received while fighting for his country.

From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin.

Another invasion of Texas, it has been reported, will be attempted in the spring. Can it be thus? Can it be possible that the Mexicans require another drubbing like that of San Jacinto to convince them of their folly and weakness. Well let them come on. Once more into the breach dear friends once more. All that the brave Texians have to do vanquish them again—take Matamoros, and draw line of latitude due west from the mouth of the Rio del Norte and include the best portion, and the richest mines of Mexico. This will include a part of Durango, with the city of Porral, famous for its rich silver mines; and which once had a population of 50,000 souls, now reduced to 7000—the mines having filled with water. Indefatigable Yankees can remove it in a day with their steam engines—re-open the mines, and restore her wealth and population long since of 50,000 souls—now numbering about 7,000 and daily decreasing from internal commotions and despicable policy of the Government. The rich mines of Santa Julaha would be had in possession, which not long ago yielded five millions of dollars per annum. Besides the richest mines of Mexico—they would obtain possession of a large district of beautiful and fertile country, with Villadiego, the capital of the State of Sonora—the fine harbor of St. Francisco, &c. and the pearl fisheries and the trade of the western world.

The country there is an earthly paradise—the sky constantly serene—blue and cloudless—the climate temperate and healthful, and the wealth of the Indies and the Sandwich and other Islands, constantly at command. There then is an entire prize for the brave Texians, and I am disposed to believe, if Mexico does not come to terms, that her destiny is sure as I said before a line of latitude due west from the mouth of the Rio del Norte will be designated and permanently established by the Texians, and they will not let or hindrance suddenly and unexpectedly made the right and lawful possessors of the wealthiest and most enticing region of the globe.

Most horrible.—We learn from a source which we have no reason to doubt that a horrible murder was committed during last week, at a house a short distance this side of Springfield, in this State. We have the name of the person who lived in the house, but until the facts are fully ascertained by a regular investigation, we do not consider it our duty to mention it. The circumstances were as follows: A poor woman, with two children, was travelling to Springfield, when night overtook her, just as she reached the above-named house where she applied for lodgings until morning, which request was readily granted. A short time after, a gentleman on horseback arrived, and likewise asked for permission to stay all night. After supper, the lady was showed to her chamber, where being wearied with travel, she soon fell asleep. She was aroused in the night by a noise which she thought resembled a person strangling, and immediately after she imagined that she heard blood running on the floor. Her terror was great, but doubly increased when she heard some one in the adjoining room ask, "What shall we do with the old lady?" "Murder her, to be sure," replied a second voice. "But the children?" inquired the first speaker. "It will be hard to kill them," "Well then," said the second, "we will ascertain if she is asleep and if so we will let her go in the morning but if not she must die." The lady had sufficient fortitude and presence of mind to appear to the murderers, when they entered her room, to be in a sound sleep. In the morning they gave her her breakfast, and suffered her to depart with her children. She had not gone far until she met a man on foot, who stopped her, and inquired, where she had stayed the previous night? She replied, at the first house. What kind of people live there? asked the man. They were very kind and good to me, she replied. The stranger passed on, and she had not proceeded far before a second man accosted her with, "where she stayed last night?" By this time her suspicions were aroused, and she answered him in the same strain as she had replied to the first. He passed on, and she was met by a third, who proposed similar questions, and received similar answers. At length she arrived at Springfield, and lost no time in informing the proper authorities all that she had seen and heard. A body of men were procured, and proceeded to the house designated. The murderers were taken by surprise, and all secured. The house was then searched, and the body of a murdered man found in the cellar, and also the sum of \$13,000 was found, supposed to be the property of the victim. By next week we will probably learn further particulars, and the name of the unfortunate man.

[Quincy (Ohio) Argus.

From the Albany Argus.

FROM UPPER CANADA.

The following letter from our attentive correspondent at Lewiston, confirms the information received via Buffalo, and published yesterday. It is the only addition intelligence from the Upper Province.

[Correspondence of the Albany Argus.]

LEWISTON, Dec. 8, 1837.

The steamboat Transit arrived at Niagara, U. C. this morning. From passengers who came over in her, we learn that the government troops marched out against the Patriots yesterday morning, and after a short skirmish, succeeded in driving them from their position four miles from Toronto, and setting fire to the Montgomery House, occupied as their quarters; from which the smoke that was seen yesterday originated. They reported a loss of killed and wounded on both sides, of about twenty. The government party feel confident that they will be able to defend the city against any attack of the Patriots. The Governor has offered a reward of one thousand pounds for the apprehension of Mackenzie, who commands the Patriots.

Several warrants have been issued, and arrests made for treason. Dr. Morrison, of Toronto, and Mr. Parker, of Hamilton, are in prison. We have just learned that the ferry from Queenston to this place is guarded, to prevent the escape of those against whom warrants have been issued.

A report is now current, which is believed by many to be true, that a large body of the patriots are on their march from the western districts to Hamilton.

Gentlemen near from Mackenzie

camp states that his intention

is to

take the town

of

Hamilton

and

then

to

proceed

to

the

city

of

Montreal

and

then

to

the

city

of

Quebec

covered, it was thought prudent to wait for reinforcements before making an open attack.

A Rochester correspondent of the Evening Journal writes on the 9th, that Messrs. Bidwell, Rolph, and Mackenzie, of the Upper Province, had reached Lewiston. It is possible; but our Lewiston correspondent on the 8th says nothing on the subject.

The same writer says that 5000 has been offered for the apprehension of Mr. Bidwell. We have seen no such intimation in any other quarter.

CONGRESSIONAL MORALS.

"We have often said that members of Congress behaved at Washington, openly and in broad day light, as they would not dare to behave at home, even in secret. We have seen intoxication the most shameless, on the very floor of the Representatives Hall; we have seen from the boxes below, Senators and Representatives in the third row of a theatre, in company of those with whom they could not be seen at home, with any hope of going to Congress again. We have heard, from authentic sources, for we never saw it, that members of Congress very openly attended gaming houses, and played with notorious blacklegs. We have seen abandoned women enter some of the committee rooms from windows on the east front of the Capitol, and have immediately seen high officers of the House leave their seats, and enter these rooms. In short, if the sovereign people of the United States could observe for one week, the private department of members of Congress at Washington, they would think that some very rigorous measures were necessary to enforce some regard to appearances; if not to principles.

During the session, Washington swarms with Faro banks, gamblers, and courtizans, and the quantity of wine spirits consumed in the course of a long session, by public officers, would exceed belief. A good "run of custom" in selling wines and spirits to public servants, is a fortune to any dealer in five years.

A principal cause of such scandalous behavior in public servants, is the want of any thing like a respectable public opinion, to keep them in awe. Washington has not, like our great commercial cities, a numerous body of men and women, who erect a standard of propriety and compel allegiance to it.

The resident population of that city are dependent upon Congress for daily bread, and consequently consider any manifestation of displeasure at the scandalous scenes, as little less than high treason. They feel that they dare not complain, and must therefore connive at what they cannot approve. No standard of public opinion being raised by the resident population, the members of Congress feel irresponsible, and conduct accordingly. They know that their constituents cannot see them, and that the Washington press will not expose them; and feeling safe, they act as many others would do under similar circumstances.—Phila. Ledger.

A Duel has been fought in Kemper County, Miss. between A. A. Anderson and John W. Hendley, both members of the Bar. They exchanged two fires, the first without causing any damage to either of the parties; at the second fire Anderson was slightly wounded in both thighs, whilst Hendley escaped with a ball put through his clothing, after which the parties made friends and returned to their homes at Demopolis, Ala.

Statistics of crime in New York.—From the 1st of September, 1834, to the 1st September, 1835, the complaints against individuals at the police were 14,648. Between the same periods of 1835—6, the number was 15,888. Between the same periods of 1836—7, the number increased to 18,956. Three thousand cases now remain unacted on.

The Cincinnati Post says, there are now in that city, four daily, four tri-weekly, twelve weekly, and four monthly journals. There are fourteen book establishments, and one house, (Furnham and Smith) have, during the last two years, published 500,000 volumes, chiefly juvenile and school books.

The remains of General Washington were recently placed in the sarcophagus, made by Mr. Struthers, of Philadelphia. When the coffin was opened, the form of the illustrious patriot was discovered in a wonderful state of preservation.

Choice of a profession.—Mr. Snelling, editor of the "Boston News," after inditing a column on this subject, sums up as follows: "The stage is a poor, beggarly trade; the pulpit affords only the facility of marrying rich maid or widow; army, ditto; law, Lord! physic, throw it to the dogs; literature, horseyour your son if he show any taste for it; poetry, blow out his brains at once. There are exceptions."

There are exceptions.

There are exceptions.

There are exceptions.

ings, or transferring of slaves in any Territory of the United States, without being debated, printed, and that no further action shall be had thereon."

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JANUARY 11, 1838.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN A. FINDLEY, as a candidate for 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 Benton County.

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

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

Canadian news is still contradictory; one never is clear—that there has been some fighting with a fair prospect for more.

Papers bring intelligence of the unconditional surrender of the Seminole Chieftains, with scale bands. The Florida war is therefore, as gloriously terminated.

Mexican relations are still precarious, and the adjustment of our demands against public, exceedingly doubtful. So much so, it seems almost inevitable. The property of American citizens surreptitiously taken, their imprisonment, our flag insulted, all reparations delayed, if not positively refused, unusually delayed. Such a state of affairs cannot long exist, between proud and chivalrous governments, jealous of their dignity.

OUR BANKS.

During the general clamor against the management, and present condition of the Bank and its Branches, we do not propose to sign the conduct, or impugn the motives of the whole corps of Directors. But submit the suggestions, tending to show that other contributed their part to the bringing about present derangements in our monetary affairs.

The days of general prosperity, when no commercial element suffered with the calm and evenness of our present wealth, when we relied on our own resources, the products of our own industry, the comforts, the necessities, the luxuries of life. No complaints were then heard against Banks, no demand for an increase of Banking capital and no suggestions upon Legislatures for an increase of circulation in the country. But, in all the vicissitudes of life—general, local and personal—moved on smoothly in their respective orbits. This stood things but a few years ago, we were found, by one of those wild enthusiastic speculative manias, which like an epidemic, simultaneously seized the ennobled citizens from one extremity of the Union to the other. And whilst some engaged in speculations, others made gambling of something else—a demand for the "circulation" kept pace with their desires, and every description assumed an income-fictitious value. Banks were annually multiplying by the proper authorities in the several States, and Dame Fortune with her golden allurements still inviting to adventure—until the whole became involved in an almost universal embarrassment. In this state of things, the most prudent men's business was paralyzed and involved past their unravelling—what was expected of the Banks, managed by the fragile beings, and throwing into circulation paper promises, equal to the speculative and of all traders? The answer is easy, causing liabilities beyond the means to meet.

From the New York N. H. Argus and Spectator.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE CURRENCY IN 1816.

In the speech referred to Mr. Webster thus spoke.

"There is no nation which has guarded its currency with greater care: for the FARMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION, and those who enacted the early statutes, were hard money men. They had felt, and therefore fully appreciated, the evils of a paper medium. They therefore sedulously guarded the currency of the United States from debasement. The legal currency of the United States was gold and silver coin."

The Government has a right, in all cases, to protect its own revenues, and to guard them against defalcation by bad or depreciated paper."

Thus it seems Mr. Webster deemed it wise in Government "In all cases to protect its own revenues, and to guard them against defalcation by bad or depreciated paper."

The Government is now taking the very course, by divorcing itself from the bank which Mr. Webster then deemed wise and he opposes it. It also seems, according to the same veritable authority, that "farmers of the Constitution were hard money men."

By his acts, at least, Mr. W. now denies this truth.

Farther on, Mr. Webster says:

"The only power which the General Government possesses of retaining the issues of the State bank is, to refuse their notes in the receipts of the Treasury."

"With a perfectly sound legal currency, the national revenues are not collected in this currency; but in paper of various sorts, and various degrees of value. * * * Not being, however, a part of the legal money, on the country, it could not, by law, be received in the payment of duties, taxes, or other debts to Government."

Thus, in 1816, he deems, the Government could refuse to receive the notes of banks into the Treasury, then, with a perfectly sound LEGAL (hard) currency, the national revenues were collected in paper of various sorts and degrees of value; and then that paper, not being legal currency, could not, by law, be received in payment of duties &c. to the Government."

Now according to this same veracious Daniel, paper money is legal currency, and the government should receive it in payment of its revenues."

During the continuance of the war, the banks issued immense quantities of paper. Adverting to this Mr. W. says:

"The consequences immediately followed, which it would be imputing a great degree of blindness to both the government and to the banks to suggest that they had not foreseen. The excess of paper, which was found everywhere, created a panic. Demands began to be made on the banks and they all

retiring to the peaceful life, now lending the "magic of his talents" to a pandemonium of fanaticism, incendiaries, to distract the councils, to array the South and battle down the American constitution—the admiration of freemen. With "no spur to prick the sides of his intent but the aching ambition." His name must be immortal, if not for usefulness, for the other extreme. Veneration for age silences us.

From the Resolution which will be found in today's paper, adopted by the House of Representatives in Congress, upon the subject of the abolition of the slave trade, we trust a death-blow is given to the commotion which the incendiary petitioners seek to excite. It appears, the little "Yarmouth," Mr. Slade, is battling for distinction, and vying with the most reckless for the front file in the black ranks; and indeed, he wields the corn-stalk well—we hope he may receive the just hire of his wages.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

A monthly periodical published in the city of Richmond, Va., bearing the impress of what its title imports, completed its third vol. with the December No.

We have had occasion to examine the above work; pretty regularly for the past year, and know of no periodical, rising in character more rapidly, (and from the notices we have seen of others,) meeting literary approbation more universally than the Messenger. Its chief contributors are gentlemen of established reputation in the literature of the age, and whose style for chastity and simplicity, stands beyond the scrutiny of criticism. And in the language of one more able, "it graces the centre table, as a welcome guest wherever it goes."

In the moments of relaxation from the toils and anxieties of our daily pursuits, there is nothing more calm and soothing to mental struggles, than the enjoyment afforded by some pure and chaste article from the pen of a meritorious author.

The stage route from Rome, Ga. to Wetumpka, Ala., passing through this place and Talladega, has gone into operation. The stages run on this route, regularly twice a week.

On the evening of the 8th inst. a difficulty arose between Thomas Nesbit a young gentleman of this place and Col. Arnold, which proved fatal to the former. We are not sufficiently in possession of the circumstances surrounding the parties to give a just statement of the whole occurrence. It appears, however, that insulting language was used by both, and that Col. Arnold shot the ball passing through the body of Mr. Nesbit, who expired until the night of the tenth.

From the New York N. H. Argus and Spectator.

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[From the Journal of Com. Dec. 27.]

AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

The annexed letter from a correspondent at Niagara Falls, brings the latest intelligence from Navy Island, and we may believe we may say, from Upper Canada generally.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Niagara Falls' 21st Dec. 1837.

I will take the liberty to say that our Canadian neighbours are all in excitement; the Radicals (Patriots) have possession of Navy Island, containing about 350 acres, situated about 2 miles above the Falls, and belonging to the Canadas. They have a great quantity of arms and ammunition, and are increasing daily. They have now 13 pieces of cannon, one or two mortars, and every thing that an army requires; and they are as strong as the rock of Gibraltar. There is a rapid current between the Island and the main shore, and should the Government party undertake to dislodge them, they would inevitably send thousands over the Fall. Mr. Von Rensselaer, from Albany, has the command; he practises the most strict military discipline, the people have confidence in him, and it is confidently believed that they will succeed. Governor Head was at Chippewa yesterday and made a speech to his militia, and told them that he would take the Island if it cost the lives of half Upper Canada. He said that he would throw down their arms, and that he would go ahead himself, if they would have nothing to do with it.

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cutted, & kept 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.

WM. R. HINTON, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANT.

He 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 Sale.

ON Wednesday the 24th day of January next, I shall sell to the highest bidder, all the property of William Johnson, deceased, at the late residence of the deceased, at Alexandria, among which is

Three Negroes;

JACKSONVILLE

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY

II. NO. 1.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

BY J. F. GRANT,

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 agreement for the next.

Terms of Advertising

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion & 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to 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.

COTTON & FORWARDING WAREHOUSE

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

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

Storage of Cotton

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

J. N. LIGHTNER,

WM. MILLER

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

LAND FOR SALE

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

Aug. 10, 1837.—tf.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAILROAD.

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.

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

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

O'Neill Michaux & Thomas, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, 103 E. 12. Oct. 19, 1837.—Sm.

SCHOOL LAND FOR SALE

WILL be offered for sale, on the premises on the 25th January, 1838, the School Section in township 13, Range 9 East in the Coosa Land District. TERMS OF SALE—as prescribed for the sale of said land by an act of the legislature of the State of Alabama.

WM. SCOTT, SPARTAN ALLEN, Com. January 4th, 1838.—St.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, ST. CLARK COUNTY,

TAKEN UP and posted by Eleanor Bearden, a Sorel Mare Poney, with some Saddle Spots on her back, and a star in her forehead, thirteen hands high, sixteen or eighteen years old, and gray headed.—Appraised to fifty dollars November 10th, 1837, by Moses Dean & N. R. Bradshaw. Test. JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK. C. C. Dec. 14, 1837.—St.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW

has 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.

NECESSITY.

I AM compelled to have money, therefore I must solicit my friends to pay me their accounts, without delay, as I do not wish to coerce payment, but must do so in a few days on all debts due me, if not paid.

J. M. MITCHELL.

Dec. 28, 1837.—St.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE

THE undersigned offers for sale a House and Lot in the town of Jacksonville. The Lot has on it a good new house, and other necessary buildings; it is in the north-west part of town, above and adjacent to the town Spring. A bargain may be made in the above property by any person applying to the 22d of this month, at which time it will be sold to the highest bidder. Terms on the day of sale.

THOMAS T. ST. Jan. 11, 1838.

REPORT OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL

Post Office Department, Dec. 4, 1837.

Sir: On the 1st of July, last, the post routes of the United States in operation, were, as nearly as can be ascertained, 141,242 miles in extent, and the annual transportation of the mails upon them 32,597,006 miles, viz:

On horses and sulkeys 11,999,282

In stages and coaches 18,804,700

In steamboats and railroad cars 1,793,024

The increase of routes in operation during the preceding year was 22,978 miles, and of the annual transportation 5,018,620.

From the 1st of January next, the post routes covered by contracts will be at least 142,877 miles in length, and the rate of annual transportation upon them 36,228,962 miles.

The number of post offices in the United States on the 1st of July, last, was 11,767, showing an increase of 676 within the preceding year.

The number of post offices established within the year was 956; the number discontinued 280; and the changes of postmasters, 2,235.

The number of post offices on the 1st instant was 12,099.

The postmasters generally perform their duties with admirable fidelity and precision.

The number of contractors in the mail service during the last year was 1,682. Of these, 430 have been fined, more or less for various delinquencies, and the aggregate of fines imposed, and deductions made, during the year, is \$4,703.93.

Most of the contractors have always been energetic and faithful, and, among the rest, there has been, within the last year, a very sensible improvement.

The revenue of the Department for the last year, including an estimate for

deficient returns, was \$54,137,056.59

The expenditures, including an estimate of demands not adjusted, was

\$53,807,847.75

Excess of revenue over expenditure \$329,208.84

The increase of the whole year was 201 per cent. over the revenue of the preceding year, producing \$228,834.59 more than was estimated. Detailed statements with estimates for the coming year will be laid before Congress in obedience to the act of 1836.

On the first instant the Department had bank funds.

\$430,653.57

Specie in post offices reported subject to draft.

410,662.81

Total funds on hand.

\$841,316.38

In consequence of the failure of Congress to reduce the postage at the last annual session, arrangements have been made to improve the mail service beyond the extent of the accruing revenue so as to absorb the surplus. The career of improvement has been arrested by apprehensions of a reduction of revenue resulting from the sale of the service contracted for is at present contemplated.

The following improvements have been made in the time of transmitting intelligence within the last two years, viz:

FROM NEW YORK.

To Washington, D. C. 1 day 8 hours. 1 day 0 hours.

Richmond, Va. 2 " 13 " 1 " 13 "

Raleigh, N. C. 3 " 22 " 2 " 7 "

Columbia, S. C. 6 " 3 " 3 " 5 "

Charleston, S. C. 6 " 19 " 3 " 16 "

Millidgeville, Ga. 7 " 15 " 3 " 21 "

Montgomery, Ala. 10 " 3 " 4 " 19 "

Mobile, Ala. 12 " 12 " 5 " 17 "

New Orleans, La. 13 " 11 " 6 " 19 "

Wheeling, Va. 3 " 11 " 2 " 8 "

Columbus, O. 4 " 16 " 2 " 22 "

Indianapolis, Ind. 7 " 14 " 3 " 19 "

Vandalia, Ill. 11 " 15 " 4 " 15 "

St. Louis, Mo. 13 " 10 " 4 " 23 "

Cincinnati, O. 5 " 17 " 3 " 14 "

Louisville, Ky. 7 " 18 " 4 " 8 "

Nashville, Tenn. 9 " 20 " 5 " 6 "

Huntsville, Ala. 11 " 22 " 5 " 20 "

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To Montgomery, Ala. 3 days 21 hours. 2 days 0 hours.

Huntsville, Ala. 8 " 5 " 3 " 2 "

Nashville, Tenn. 10 " 0 " 3 " 18 "

Louisville, Ky. 43 " 0 " 4 " 17 "

Cincinnati, O. 14 " 11 " 5 " 17 "

Columbus, O. 16 " 9 " 6 " 7 "

Pittsburg, Pa. 18 " 5 " 7 " 8 "

These are the results of the Express Mails. The ordinary mails have also been expedited.

FROM NEW YORK.

To Wheeling, Va. 3 days 11 hours. 2 days 19 hours.

Columbus, O. 4 " 16 " 3 " 5 "

Cincinnati, O. 5 " 17 " 4 " 6 "

Louisville, Ky. 7 " 8 " 5 " 4 "

Memphis, Tenn. 13 " 20 " 7 " 20 "

Natchez, Miss. 16 " 19 " 11 " 13 "

New Orleans, La. by the Western route.

17 " 18 " 13 " 4 "

Alton, N. Y. 1 " 10 " 0 " 23 "

Buffalo, N. Y. 2 " 20 " 2 " 11 "

Burlington, Vt. 2 " 2 " 1 " 19 "

Haverhill, N. H. 2 " 16 " 1 " 22 "

Concord, N. H. 1 " 22 " 1 " 14 "

Augusta, Me. 3 " 9 " 3 " 5 "

Of course, the whole intermediate, adjacent and more remote regions of the Union, are fitted by this increase of Expedition.

The advancement of the Department respects is equally satisfactory.

Post office.

Miles of mail routes, or

Contract

Miles of annual transportation.

In 1837

extraordinary

surplus

li

and Cincinnati, at least, as little can be gained by them, and the great mail will go from New York to New Orleans by this route in about eleven days.

It is hoped the bill relative to the transportation of the mail upon railroads, which passed the Senate at the last annual session, may become a law. It is liberal to the railroad companies, and would probably remove all obstacles to making contracts with them.

For some time to come the mail transportation will be nearly stationary. The post office will greatly increase. The revenue will rapidly advance as soon as the general embarrassments are at an end. That of the last quarter was at least nine per cent. over the corresponding quarter of last year; but the same relative proportions are not to be expected in the coming quarters.

The number of dead letters returned to the Department for the last two quarters has been ascertained as accurately as practicable. For the quarter ending 30th June last they were over 222,000, and for the quarter ending 30th September last over 225,000. The average may be put down at 900,000 annually. At 12 1/2 cents each, their estimated average postage, the loss to the Department on these letters is \$112,500 a year.

Estimating the letters delivered out at the same average rate, it will appear that the whole number of letters delivered from the post offices of the United States during the last year was 29,360,992.

For free letters and dead letters may be added at least 3,000,000 more. The number of newspapers, pamphlets, &c. paying postage, conveyed by mail annually, is estimated at about 25,000,000. The dead and free newspapers may be about 4,000,000.

The convenience of the public business, and the security of the books and papers, require that a fire-proof building be provided for this Department.

It is necessary that the clerks provided for in the appropriations of the last annual session be made permanent.

The great increase of the number of post offices, and in the magnitude of accounts from the old offices, together with the multiplication of contracts, render it absolutely necessary to augment the force of the Auditor's office.

I take great pleasure in saying that more faithful, devoted, and efficient public officers than my three assistants cannot be found, and that the clerks generally partake of their spirit.

Some idea may be formed of the amount of business done in this Department from the fact, that the communications of all sorts received in the different offices, excluding the Auditor's office, amount to a daily average of about 860 for the working days, equal to 289,180 a year; the communications sent, to about 870 daily, equal to 247,110 a year; and the cases actually decided by the Postmaster General to 48 daily, equal to 15,024 a year.

The magnitude of the work done by the Auditor and his clerks may be estimated from the fact, that each of them, on an average, make 43,000 accounts a year, and the accounts of each contractor quarterly or oftener, making about 7,000 a year; keeping the mass of books required in this service; closing each year the accounts of about 2,000 ex-postmasters; and carrying on the heavy correspondence growing out of these extensive duties.

Herewith is an interesting statement of the First Assistant, relative to mail transportation.

I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant,

AMOS KENDAL,

To the President of the United States.

Post Office Department, Oct. 13, 1837.

Sir: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 1st instant, and received by me on the 5th, I have the honor to submit the following report:

1st. The resolution asks for "the balances now on hand, so far as ascertained, to the credit of the Department."

The Department has in bank, exclusive of outstanding warrants \$444,629.41

In the hands of Postmasters, reported, \$34,580.39

779,209.80

2d. "An estimate of the receipts and disbursements during the residue of the current year."

The net receipts of post offices for the quarter ending 31st December next, are estimated at

\$760,000.60

The expenditures for the same quarter are estimated at

770,000.00

3d. "The aggregate amount received and disbursed by the Department since the 1st of May last, distinguishing the amount in specie from that in other funds."

The amount deposited in bank since the 1st day of May last, is

\$124,370.62

The amount reported as received by draft officers

544,812.87

The amount received by contractors from collection offices during quarter ending 30th

last was

The

choice, for proof of refusal, in the legal currency, been promptly paid

on postmasters, drawn to balances due the contractors, for refusal to pay in gold and silver, doubted that nearly the whole amount paid in that currency, also, the collections of contractors have generally been made.

That there are many exceptions in the ten thousand post offices from which the contractors collect, is very probable; but only nine postmasters have been reported to the Department for refusing to pay in gold or silver, and their aggregate quarterly balances do not exceed \$1,525.

Bought other cases are reported, involving about \$1,600, in which Bank notes had been received by District attorneys and others for old debts due the Department.

In some of these cases, the notes or certificates of deposit have been returned, in others retained, because there was a bad prospect of getting anything else.

4. "The regulations touching the funds to be received and disbursed, if any, other than those already communicated."

No regulations not already communicated have been issued.

5. "The instances in which those regulations have been disobeyed or dispensed with."

In no instance have the regulations relative to receipts and disbursements in the legal currency of the United States been "dispensed with."

In no instance have the regulations relative to receipts and disbursements in the legal currency of the United States been "dispensed with."

There is no law or regulation expressly requiring postmasters to collect postages in specie or its equivalent. Gold and silver constitute by law the currency of the United States, and the standard of value for that currency or its equivalent, and that it will be given them for depreciation of Bank notes or for counterfeits. Before the last suspension of specie payments, the postmasters took Bank notes on their own risk, being required to account for the legal currency. The ten thousand collection officers remain on the same footing still, and the only change made by the circular of May 13, 1837, to the draft officers, was to prevent further deposits in banks. To ensure greater certainty in meeting the drafts of the Department, they were required to retain the amount due in specie. The former regulations in reference to collections were not changed. The cases where postmasters have been reported for refusals to pay specie on demand, are rather violations of the law than of the regulations of the Department, and are so treated.

6. "Separate statements of the aggregate amounts left in the hands of collecting officers, paid into the Treasury, and deposited in bank, the Mint and its branches, or other depositories, since the date first mentioned."

The amount left in the hands of Postmasters been deposited in banks under the former system, is \$344,812.87.

The amount deposited in Bank as exhibited above, is \$124,370.62.

No deposits have been made by this department in the Mint or its branches, or in other depositories, nor has any thing been paid into the Treasury.

In further explanation of the operations of this Department since the suspension of specie payments by the Banks, it is proper to add, that the notes of these institutions, though to some extent tolerated by law in the transactions of the Government, as long as redeemable and redeemed in Gold and Silver, are expressly prohibited to its use, when no longer so redeemed; that it was in obedience to the law that this Department, on the suspension of the Banks, took prompt measures to prevent their receipt or avoid their disbursement in its own operations; that the suspension of payment by the banks occurred in the Month of May, one of those Months in which the quarterly balances due to contractors are usually paid off; that the entire available means of the Department for that purpose were deposited in the banks; that the Department had no alternative but to continue its warrants on the banks, or stop payment altogether; that, inasmuch as the banks had given no notice of an intention to refuse gold and silver or their equivalent in paying out the deposits of the Department, it was considered no violation of law to draw on them as if nothing had occurred; for that reason as well as to avoid an absolute stoppage of payment, and gain time to accumulate a specie fund, the issue of warrants on banks were continued, but instant steps were taken to provide a specie fund for the payment of such as might be returned with proof of the refusal of the banks to pay them in gold and silver; by the time they began to return, the Department had an ample fund for their payment, and in every instance they have been paid in the legal currency of the United States. By these means, without sanctioning or countenancing the receipt or disbursement of de-

not appear among the years and days on the note on Mr. Patton's resolution of yesterday, nor was his objection entered on the journal, it would not appear that he was present on the occasion.

The SPEAKER informed the gentleman that, as he had not answered either "ay" or "no" when his name was called, his name, as a matter of course, could not be recorded.

Mr. ADAMS. I moved at the time, that the answer I gave should be entered on the journal, but the Speaker said it was not in order. I then requested that it might be entered on the journal that I made the motion, and that it was declared to be out of order.

The SPEAKER again informed Mr. A. that the reason it did not appear on the journal was, that it was not in order; and referred him to a case precisely of the same nature which occurred during the first session of the last Congress, and which had been so decided by the House.

Mr. ADAMS, after some further remarks, moved that the journal be so amended as to include his objection to the resolution, and his reasons therefor, in the following words:

"I hold the resolution to be a violation of the Constitution of the United States, of the right of my constituents, and of the people of the United States to petition, and of my right to freedom of speech, as a member of this House."

Mr. BOON moved to lay the motion to amend on the table.

Mr. ADAMS asked for the yeas and nays; which were refused, and the motion to lay on the table was agreed to without a count.

Mr. CAMBRELENG, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1838: read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the same committee, also reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the army of the United for the year 1838: read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. MERCER, desired to inquire of chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, if it was intended to report any bill touching the clearing out of the raft of Red River, of the Cumberland road.

Mr. Cambreleng replied that those bills were under the charge of the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Pope) and at that time in his hands.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the same Committee reported the Senate bill to remit the duties upon certain goods destroyed by fire in the city of New York; which was committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Smith, from the same committee, reported a bill providing for the reorganization of the Treasury Department.

The bill having been read twice, Mr. S. explained that the bill was substantially the same as had been heretofore considered, and as it was a matter of great interest to the department that it should be passed as speedily as possible, he moved that it be made the special order for the first Wednesday in January.

Mr. E. WHITSLEY expressed a hope that, after the inconvenience so often experienced, no more special orders would be adopted.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JANUARY 18, 1838.

This is the first number of our second volume, and in reviewing our labors for the past year, the difficulties with which we battled, the obstacles which we were forced to encounter, the embarrassments which we were necessarily compelled to contract, to keep in operation our press, depending on public patronage to sustain us—were subjects, before which we quailed. Believing, however, that the intelligence of the people, their patriotic devotion to their political institutions, their determination to keep pace with the history of the times, and to place in the hands of their children, such information as would enable them correctly to judge of public measures and public men, would ever sustain us, so long as we remained a faithful Sentinel upon the citadel of our country's rights—we boldly then hung our banner on the outer wall, determined to buffet with "lusty sinew" for truth's all-powerful cause, and to resist the discordant elements of faction, come from what quarter they might.

And now, since we have been sustained and kept on the "vantage ground," by a discerning, generous and intelligent people, we can express our feelings of gratefulness, no more forcibly, than by renewing our promises to make our paper more useful, and redoubling our energies faithfully to perform them. With the advantage of regular mails, by which foreign and domestic news, from all quarters, reaching us as soon as in other equal distant points, we will be enabled to furnish our readers, with such information as the times afford, from one to three weeks earlier, than we could possibly do heretofore. With these advantages of the past, coupled with another year's experience, our paper will hereafter be doubly as interesting and useful as it has been the past year. We therefore, most earnestly invoke our patrons once more, to continue their patronage, and to exert their influence in our behalf, to extend our subscription list. We have now, gone to all the necessary expense, not only to continue our paper, but to fill its columns with matter more welcome and interesting to our readers. And hope for the small sum of its cost, none may abandon us; but in the dissemination of political, scientific and useful information of all, but may be an ample remuneration to those who subscribe for it.

OUR LATE LEGISLATURE.—The editor of the "Flag of the Union," a democratic paper published in Tuscaloosa, very justly animadverted upon the action of the late Legislature. A much important business, deeply interesting to the State, was brought forth in the shape of bills and resolutions, and passed to the third and last reading, and which failed for want of time. But few bills of general operation, became laws. Altho' most of the session was consumed in debating, investigating and bringing to maturity other measures, which that honorable body would neither pass nor defeat by a direct vote, but which they permitted to rest quietly upon the table, with the unanimous consent of the body.

Indeed it has become too common a thing, that members are to attend, but to local or county business in the Legislature. We must ever bear in mind, the price of our political institutions is watchfulness—is intelligence; and that we should require more at the hands of our representatives than the passage of this or that local bill. That he should guard, not only the interest of this or that county, but of the State. It is also our duty as people, to place none in power, unless they are capable, unless they are qualified; and unless they are active in the discharge of their duties. Many great and almost incurable evils, grow out of unwise legislation, and we could now, trace back to the source, much of the embarrassment of the country, to rest in the action or want of action of the Legislature for the last three or four years. We do not make these remarks as applicable to our representative in either branch of the Legislature, but as applying to many. So far from it, we copy from the Flag of the Union, of 3d. inst. the following highly complimentary notice of our representative. We are all possessed in a greater or less degree, of some county pride, and it is gratifying to know, not only that our representative has faithfully discharged his duty, but that his conduct is highly appreciated at the seat of government.

"Among the bills introduced into the House of Representatives, during the late session of the General Assembly, which we should have been very glad to have passed into a law, was that offered by Mr. Martin of Benton, changing the manner of electing members to Congress, from the district to the general ticket system. Mr. Calhoun, when the bill was introduced, moved to amend it, on the ground, remarking that it was one of the most important, and he hoped his motion would prevail. A bill of this kind we believe can method of electing representatives to Congress, every representative, when elected, is not at large; and every elector in the State should have a vote in his election. From the favorable remarks we have heard made of this bill, we are inclined to think it will be passed at the next session. Mr. Martin opposed the motion of the gentleman from Dallas in some very pertinent and sensible remarks, in which he advocated the propriety of letting the bill take the usual course through a committee. Col. Martin, although a

young member and a young man, was one of the most efficient members of the House of Representatives—he is a sterling democrat of the right water, and was one of those who manifested no fear of trusting his political friends with office when they presented equally as strong claims to his notice, as gentlemen from the opposition. We hope to see him returned at the next session.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In our extracts from the Globe in to-day's paper will be seen the heads of an interesting debate in the Senate, upon the bill authorizing the States to tax lands within their respective limits, sold by the United States, in which Mr. Clay of Kentucky, in his opposition to that measure took occasion to present his hostility, also, to the one granting preemption rights to actual settlers on the public domain. He was fully and successfully answered by Mr. Clay of Alabama, who is ever at his post vigilantly guarding the interest of the people, and asserting and maintaining their rights. Of such a public servant the people of Alabama have cause to be proud.

We also present our readers with bills from the House of Representatives, one granting preemption rights to all actual settlers, on public lands, who have cultivated any portion of the same in 1837. The other graduates the price of public lands.

The entire delegation from this State in both branches of Congress, are actively exerting themselves in favor of these bills; and from every indication their success may be calculated as certain. We shall not pretend to discuss the merits of these bills, but it is to us apparent, from any view which can be taken of them, that injustice cannot operate upon any portion of the citizens of the United States by their passage. And whilst, by the operation of the Tariff law, the revenue arising from the Atlantic States is rapidly declining, is there any justice or reason in keeping up an increasing revenue in the new States? Should the enterprising pioneers of the forest, be taxed in the purchase of their homes, to create a surplus to distribute among the States? It is their labor that enhances the value of the public domain, and who but they are entitled to the products of that labor?

Our news from Canada is of the most exciting character. The militia of New-York are daily calling out, to maintain neutrality on the frontier, and to resist encroachments, which are daily threatened by the Royalists.

PENITENTIARY SYSTEM.

The policy of establishing a Penitentiary in this State, was brought to the view of the Legislature, at its late session, by the Executive in his message. A question of so much importance, we are induced to think, should demand the dispassionate reflection of every member of that Honorable body, and whether the public mind was prepared to meet it, is a question we do not pretend to answer; but to pass it over in silence, under all the circumstances, should be denounced by its foes as well as friends. Some steps we conceive, should have been taken by the Legislature, at least to present the matter to the people, that public opinion, might so settle, that the next Legislature could have acted knowingly upon the subject.

A revision of our criminal code is loudly called for by

"Every day's report"

Of wrong and outrage with which earth is filled. That the criminal jurisprudence of the State of Alabama is inefficient for the great purposes for which it was ordained, is apparent from the fact of its frequent gross infractions, and the acquittal of offenders.

In contrasting the state of crime in this country, with that of older States, in which offences are punished by confinement in houses of labor, a fearful balance stands against us. And if means could be devised which would insure certain punishment to offenders, and at the same time save the lives of human beings, does not justice and humanity call upon us to adopt them? Upon this occasion we may glance at this subject, in order that it may be presented to our readers, trusting that we do not think alone upon it, and that there may be at least an expression of public opinion, elicited, in order that a future legislature may act knowingly, and decide accordingly. And we do most earnestly call upon editor's throughout the State, to present this question to their readers—that if the principle is wrong to determine it, and if right let it be adopted.

Complaints are daily reaching us from our subscribers in Cherokee and DeKalb, that our paper does not reach them regularly. We know, that all papers sent from this office, are carefully packed up, and regularly deposited in the Post office at this place, from which they are regularly dispatched. That the fault is one of just complaint, and which can be remedied is true. The mails to and from this place, are regular; therefore, the gross negligence which originates these evils must rest at the door of some of the neighboring post offices, which we trust will be instantly remedied. We are at all times mortified, not only to hear that our paper does not reach subscribers at the proper time, but to be compelled to notice the causes which produce the delay. Every Post Master has the law at command, his duties are plainly and pointedly marked out, he has but to discharge them, and all complaints will be lulled to silence—our friends receiving their papers in due time.

THE SEMINOLE WAR AGAIN.

In our last, upon the authority of our exchange papers, we announced this sanguinary conflict as "gloriously terminated." But from the latest intelligence, such was not, (we are sorry to say) the fact. It appears that a severe battle was fought on the 23d December last in which Eight of our men were killed; and one hundred and forty-five were wounded. For the particulars our readers are referred to extracts in our other columns.

A slip from the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser of the 8th January, gives the following

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM FLORIDA.
We learn by the steam boat Caroline, Capt. Jeffrey, from New York, via Tampa Bay, that a severe engagement took place on the 25th December, at Kessimee, on the edge of the Everglades, about 70 or 75 miles from Tampa Bay, between the United States forces under Col. Taylor, consisting of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, the 4th Regiment under Col. Porter, the 6th under Col. Thompson, and the Missouri Volunteers, under Gen. Gentry, and a large party of the Indians. The action was most furiously contested for an hour, when the Indians gave way and fled.

We learn, with the greatest pain, that this was one of the most disastrous battles that has yet been fought in Florida. It is said that Gen. Gentry, of the Missouri Volunteers, Lt. Col. Thompson, Lt. Brooks, Lt. Centre, Capt. Van Swearingen, three commissioned officers of the Missouri Volunteers, names not recollected, and Sergeant Major Slayback, are among the killed! The whole of "Company K," of the 6th Infantry, and said to have been killed, except some seven or eight—making a total of 9 officers killed, and 140 rank and file killed and wounded. Of the Indians, only 8 were found dead on the field, though it is said some 40 or 50 bodies had been dragged off. The troops succeeded in bringing away sixty prisoners.

We understand that the troops had been in pursuit of the Indians, and when they came up to the spot where they were concealed behind bushes and in the tops of trees, they were received by a volley from the savages, each shot killing or wounding its man. Col. Thompson fell at the first fire, as did most of those who were slain. It is said that the Indians fought so desperately, that it was doubted at one period of the engagement which party would be compelled to give way. The force of the Indians was variously estimated, and as they were in ambush, perhaps it would be impossible with any certainty to tell.

From signs made in the sand, supposed to be made by Alligator, and which the Interpreter Abraham had seen, the latter gives it as his opinion that the Indians intended to war to the death. A report reached Tampa Bay on the 1st inst. that Brig. Gen. Nelson, of the Georgia Volunteers, had an engagement on the 26th Dec. at the Suwannee River, but the result was not known. It is said that Gen. Nelson's horse was shot under him.

Forty prisoners arrived Tampa Bay on the 1st from Pinto Rapa. They will be sent to Fort Pike, which is a depot for prisoners.

Washington, Friday Evening, Jan. 5.

We are still in the midst of exciting topics, and the most exciting of which is the news from Canada. The President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress this morning, a message in regard to the border difficulties on the American and Canadian shore. The Message called for a revision of the laws in regard to the intercourse between neighboring countries—recommended a revision of the laws, and to renew the powers that will enable him to keep strict neutrality.

In the Senate the Message was read, and without any important discussion, referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Calhoun's resolutions then came up and occupied the time of the day. The House also had a long session and an interesting discussion. The President's message excites more interest there than in the Senate. The message itself and the recent events in Canada, gave rise to the introduction of a resolution, which came from Gen. Tillmore, of Buffalo, and which calls upon the executive to furnish full and complete information as far as he can in regard to the recent outrages upon the frontier. The resolution was debated for four or five hours, and was finally adopted.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Washington, January 1st, 1838.

The season and its festivities and its social pleasures cannot efface altogether from our minds the impression that we have now reached a disastrous page in our history. An old gentleman, from many years but not now a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, told me to-day that he never but now felt any fear of the stability of the Union; but that he now believed that the federal government would be broken up by the slavery question. Many other reflecting and moderate men are of the same opinion. The resources and power of the abolitionists are very great and are fast increasing. They will soon, if unchecked, command the ballot boxes, in all the Northern States. As to the South, they will be urged on by rash and disappointed men to a speedy rupture. The Southern men here are preparing something, I don't know what, to bring out, very soon, for the action of Congress on this subject. The South in the matter—and Anti-Slavery will be quite as popular, and quite as fanatical and as desirous to see that movements are about to be made in South Carolina, and it is only necessary, in the present state of feeling at the South on the subject, for some State to open the ball. We have escaped many dangers as a nation—but, if we shun this, we shall be more fortunate than, in the nature of things, can be expected. It is vain to ask, what can be done? Nothing can be done to arrest a course of events for which the public mind has become prepared, and which is aimed at by the furious fanaticism of the North, and courted by the hot blood of the South.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Jan. 3.

HALF PAST 2.—The Northern mail is in. On a wrapper from Batavia is written the following: "200 stand of arms just taken from our arsenal—Buffalo threatened to be burnt—arms taken there to defend the city—Indians on Grand River Island—400 regulars just arrived at Chippewa from the Lower Province—fighting before long, and no mistake."

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Buffalo, Saturday morning, December 30, 11 o'clock.

The steamboat Caroline lying at Schlosser, nearly opposite Navy Island, on the American side, was attacked about one o'clock this morning by five boats of the Royalists, and the greatest portion of those on board were inhumanly butchered, the boat set fire to and sent over the falls. There were about 33 on board, 22 of whom are missing. Capt. Appleby, of the steamboat Constitution, had command of the Caroline, and by an almost miracle escaped. The C. is a small boat which has heretofore run between this city and Chippewa, and left there yesterday morning, to be employed as a ferry boat between Navy Island and the main land. It is feared that some of our most respectable citizens were on board of her at the time. Our citizens are wide awake upon the subject; a meeting is now being held at the Court House.

4 o'clock, P. M.—An Express has just arrived,

bringing intelligence that the British army, are crossing upon Grand Island. All the regiments of militia in our brigade have been ordered out.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 30.
STEAM-BOAT CAROLINE BURNED.
TWENTY-TWO LIVES LOST!

8 A. M.—Capt. Keeler, of the schr. Agnes Barton, and F. Emmons, of this city, have just brought news by express from Schlosser, of an attack made this morning upon the steamboat Caroline, lying at that place, which resulted in the destruction of the boat, and the death of 22 of her crew—only 12 escaped!

It is stated that the attack was made about 2 o'clock, by five boats of armed Loyalists, containing from 100 to 150 men, who guarded the gangways, and cried "no quarters!"

Capt. Appleby, of the Constitution, who went down as pilot to the Constitution yesterday, narrowly escaped with his life. He received a flesh wound, and was pursued into the storehouse adjoining. A Mr. Duffe, lately belonging to the State office of the Eagle in this city, lies on the deck with his brains blown out.

The Caroline was then set on fire, and finally drifted out into the current, & went over the falls. We give the above, just as it was received, without vouching for any of the particulars. It may be proper to add, however, that Capt. Keeler, as we are informed, saw the results of the scene above described.

An express has been started to ascertain fully the facts.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF THE CAROLINE.

The 12 o'clock Express confirms the news of this morning. It is said that the Caroline was filled with visitors and not soldiers. The word with the Loyalists was, "No prisoners!—no quarters!" Those who attempted to escape were killed, with a few exceptions—the boat was set on fire, and with the remains towed into the current on the Canadian side, which soon carried her over the falls. The Loyalists gave three cheers for Victoria, and under cover of the darkness, it is supposed, escaped the fire opened upon them from the Island. Those on board the boat slept there, because the public houses were full.

From the same.

Public Meeting.—A meeting was very unadvisedly called at the Court-House this morning. Mr. Tillinghast called the meeting to order, and Mr. Horace Clark, Esq. was appointed Chairman. Mr. T. then remarked, that, inasmuch as the proper authorities were in session, & doing every thing which it is proper for them to do, in view of the recent outrages on our frontier, he recommended every man to return home, put his arms in the best order, and await the call of the officers whose duty it is to consult measures for the public safety. The meeting then quietly adjourned.

From the same—Four o'clock P. M.

A letter has been received by Doct. E. Johnson, from Gen. Van Rensselaer, that the British forces are **ACTUALLY LANDING ON GRAND ISLAND.**

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
Dec. 30, 1837.—noon.

Fellow Citizens.—The report that outrages have been committed by persons from Canada, upon the live and property of our inhabitants, has just excited in your bosoms that spirit which is so worthy of American citizens. All legal measures will be promptly taken to prevent any future aggression; and you will be called upon as fast as your services are required.

In the meantime, I enjoin you all to act with discretion, and only the direction of the proper authorities. The Common Council having placed ample means at my disposal for the defence of the city, nothing will be wanting on my part to insure the safety of all—and for that purpose I feel assured that I shall be fully sustained by you.

A competent and well armed City Guard, of respectable citizens, has been organized, under the authority of the Common Council, and sworn in as City Patrol.

The laws must be strictly enforced; and to prevent any unnecessary alarm, the firing of guns after sundown is forbidden, and the ordinance in relation thereto will be rigidly enforced. It is to be hoped, however, in times like the present, no person will be found who will wantonly violate any law.

The Firemen are requested to be on the alert, and see that their engines are in good order, that it may be hoped that they will have no occasion to use them.

Citizens are requested to call at any and all times at this office to report or receive orders.

PIERRE A. BARKER, Acting Mayor.
STATE OF NEW YORK, Brigade Orders.

Buffalo, December 30, 1837.

A requisition has been made on me by the Sheriff of Erie County, for the services of the 47th Brigade of Militia of this State, to aid him in executing the laws of this State as well as those of the United States. It is therefore hereby Ordered, that the several Regiments composing said Brigade, rendezvous at Buffalo without delay, armed as became Citizen Soldiers.

DAVID BURT, Brig. Gen. 47th Brigade.
GEORGE P. STEVENSON, Aid de Camp.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Dec. 28, 1837.

Mr. Boon, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported the following two bills, the first of which was accompanied by the report herewith submitted:

A Bill to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands subject to private entry.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the 30th day of June, 1838, all the public lands of the United States which remain unsold after having been offered at private sale at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, for five years, shall be subject to entry at one dollar per acre; and all those which shall have been so offered for ten years, shall be subject to entry, at seventy-five cents per acre; and all those which shall have been so offered for fifteen years, shall be subject to entry at fifty cents per acre; and all those which shall have been so offered for twenty years shall be subject to entry at twenty-five cents per acre.

A Bill to grant preemption 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 land, 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 preemption 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: *Provided,* That where more than one person may have settled on and cultivated any part of one quarter section of land, each one of them shall have an equal

share or interest in said quarter section, but shall have no claim, by virtue of this act, on any other lands, and *provided, always,* That the provisions of this act shall not extend to any land to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, nor to any specially occupied or reserved for town lots or other purposes, by authority of the United States: *And provided, further,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to effect any of the selections of the 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.

POLITICAL LANDMARKS.

There never has been a day since the time of Mr. Jefferson, when the boundaries of political parties were so accurately defined by landmarks, fixed on measures and on principles, as they are at this. This return to fundamental principles commenced with the outrage upon the public will, in the rejection of General Jackson, and has been advancing and gaining ground ever since. The election of the patriot Jackson, and his administration of eight years, gave him time to re-establish the great landmarks which divided and defined the political parties—Federalists and Republicans—of forty years ago; and the election of Mr. Van Buren, and his already tried and proved firmness, is a pledge to the country that he will not pull down, nor remove, a single political mark which Jefferson established, and which Jackson restored. Avoiding minute points, and promising that, in speaking of parties, some individual exception are always admitted, and we believe that the following principles and measures constitute the political landmarks by which the Federalists and the Republicans of the present can be accurately discriminated:

First. On the construction of the Constitution of the United States—the Federalists going for a latitudinarian, and the Republicans for a strict construction.

Second. On a National Bank—the Federalists being for a bank, and the Republicans being against it.

Third. On State banks—the Republicans being for diminishing gradually their numbers and increasing their restrictions, and the Federalists being for increasing their number, and diminishing their restrictions.

Fourth. On a gold circulation—the Federalists being against it, and the Republicans for it.

Fifth. On the increase of the specie circulation—the Federalists being against the increase, and the Republicans for it.

Sixth. On the small note circulation, under twenty dollars—the Republicans for suppressing it, and the Federalists being for perpetuating and extending it.

Seventh. On the shin-plaster circulation—the Federalists being for it, and the Republicans against it.

Eighth. On the resumption of specie payments by the banks—the Federalists, as a body, against the resumption; the Republicans almost universally, and without exception, for the resumption.

By attending to these landmarks, the two political parties now in the field can be distinctly recognised, and they establish the identity of the present so-called Whigs with the Hamiltonian and John Adams Federalists of forty years ago. **GLOBE.**

AUCTION SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to dispose of his entire Stock in trade, at White Plains—will proceed on Monday the 29th day of January inst. and succeeding days if necessary, to sell at Auction, at his Store Room in White Plains, an extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS;

Consisting of every variety of articles usually offered in this Market.—ALSO

A large lot of Groceries,

Among which are some of the best Liquors, selected by himself for this market.

TERMS. All sums under five dollars, cash will be expected in hand; all over—notes with approved security will be taken, payable in 12 months.

As this sale will be **POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE**, I invite the attention of all who wish to get good bargains, either for domestic use or to supply their demands in trade.

I also offer on very good terms, the **HOUSE AND LOT** I at present occupy, as also the one adjoining on the south side of it. Possession given immediately.

CHARLES BLACK.

White Plains, Jan. 15th, 1838.—2t.

Land For Sale.

ON Monday the 29th January next, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at Alexandria, one quarter section of land, (viz.) the S. E. quarter of Section 14 township 14, Range 7. Terms made known on the day of sale.

FRANCIS M. THOMSON.

Jan. 18, 1838.—2t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold on the first day of March next, at the Court-House door in the town of Wedowee in the county of Randolph, all the following property, (viz.) Lot of land fractional section C. D. No. 14, township No. 14, Range 7, No. 13 East, in the Coosa Land District—Levied on by Attachment issued from Justice Court, and levied on by a Constable in favor of B. F. Lupton, 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.

EXAMINATION.

THE examination of the Students of the Jacksonville Male Academy, will take place on Friday 26th inst. Parents, Guardians, and interested in education are invited to be present.

By order of

Wm. B. MA

Jan. 18, 1838.

New York, Paris

FASH

G. W. WARREN, ME

HAVING permanently

Alexandria, Benton Cy

his friends and the public

uses the Tailoring Business

es. Having made a perm

or two Journeymen from

(first rate workmen) &

those who may favor him

may be assured of having an

his trade done at short notice

inable style—superior to any

heretofore.

The above fashions are

a new year.

17-N. 25. All garments w

Jan. 18, 1838.

POETRY.

THE DEATH OF THE FLOWERS.

The melancholy days do come—the saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds, and naked woods, and meadows brown
And hushed, and sere,
Heaped in the billows of the grove the summer leaves
lie dead;
They rustle to the eddying wind, and to the rabbit's
tread;
The robin and the wren are flown—and from the shrub
the jay,
And from the wood-top caws the crow through all the
day.

Where are the flowers, the bright young flowers, that
smiled beneath the feet;
Of hues so passing beautiful, and breath so passing
sweet!
Alas! they all are in their graves—the gentle race of
flowers.
Are lying on their lowly beds with the fair and good
of ours;
The rain is falling on their graves—but the cold No-
vember rain
Can not from out the gloomy earth the lovely ones
again.

The wind flower and the violet, they perished long ago,
And the brier rose and the orchis, died amid the sum-
mer's glow,
But on the hill the golden rod, and the aster in the wood,
And the yellow sun-flower by the brook in autumn
beauty stood,
Till fell the frost from the clear cold Heaven, as falls
the plague on men,
And the blossoms never smiled again by upland glade
or glen.

And now, when comes the calm mid-day—as still such
days will come,
To call the squirrel and the bee from out their win-
try homes;
When the sound of dropping nuts is heard, though all
the trees are still,
And twinkle in the smoky light the waters of the rill,
The south wind searches for the flowers whose frag-
rance late he bore,
And sighs to find them in the wood and by the stream
no more.

And then I think of one who in her youthful beauty died,
The fair meek blossom that grew up & faded by my side,
In the cold moist earth we laid her, when the forest
cast the leaf,
And we wept that one so lovely should have a life so
brief;
Yet not unmet it was, that one like that young friend
of ours,
So gentle and so beautiful should perish with the
flowers.

THE GAMESIER—BY GODWIN.

No one who has not felt, can possibly im-
agine to himself the tortures of a gamesier:
of a gamesier like me, who played for the
improvement of a wife and children, dear-
er to him than the blood that bubbled through
the arteries of his heart; who might be said,
like the savages of Germany, to make his
relations the stake for which he threw; who
saw all my own happiness and all theirs,
through the long vista of life, depending on
the turn of a card!

All bodily racks and torments are nothing
compared with certain states of the human
mind. The gamesier would be the most pit-
iable, if he were not the most despicable
creature that exists. Arrange ten bits of
painted paper in a certain order, and he is
ready to go wild with the extravagance of
his joy. He is only restrained by some re-
mains of shame from dancing about the
room, and displaying the vileness of his spir-
it by every sort of freak and absurdity. At
another time his hopes have been gradually
worked up into a paroxysm—an unexpected
turn arrives, and he is made the most mis-
erable of men. Never shall I cease to re-
member the strange sensation I have repeat-
edly felt in the instantaneous sinking of the spir-
its, the conscious fire that spread over my
visage, the anger in my eye, the burning
dryness of my throat, the sentiment that in
a moment I was to overwhelm with curses
the cards, the stake, my own existence, and
all mankind.

How every malignant and insufferable
passion seemed to rush upon my soul! What
nights of dreadful solitude and despair did I
repeatedly pass, during the progress of my
ruin! It was the night of the soul! My
mind was wrapped in a gloom that could not
be pierced! My heart was oppressed with a
weight, that no power human or divine
was equal to remove! My eyelids seemed
to press down with an invincible burden.
My eyeballs were ready to start and burst
from their sockets! I lay motionless, the victim
of ineffable horror! The whole endless night
did seem to be filled with one vast, appalling
immovable idea. It was a stupor, more in-
supportable and tremendous than the utmost
whirl of pain, or the fiercest agony of exqui-
site perception!

In the Southern Literary Messenger.

LIKES AND DISLIKES.

A great many more things than I

eat soup in hot weather—tremen-

like soup much at any time

a little animal that my un-

der-hearted to kill, has

and a watery grave in it.

ing is enough.

the groups of people

porch when a great

at him through the

t reminds me of coffee

he canvass at a monkey

ine peace in his pock-

pantalets for grown up

very well for children

disputandum, as the old

—, &c.

ausily, for an impertinent

when I am talking on pri-

vate business, and after finding out what we
are upon, decline to move off. I feel ready
to take hold of him.

I dislike for a man to put his arm around
me, or take hold of my elbow, when we are
upon a morning's walk. I greatly prefer
that he should keep at a respectable dis-
tance.

I dislike to see men or women ashamed of
poverty, and attempt to make the impression
on the world that they are rich when they are
not so.—It's a contemptible device.

I dislike greens, but am fond of good bac-
con.

I rather dislike, a dog, and abominate, a
cat.

I have a holy horror of gossips, be they
men or women; and never see one without
having an ague, or a fit.

The most outrageous and brutal act we
have ever heard of—says the Mobile Chroni-
cle—and one which ought to affix an ever-
lasting stigma upon the habit of wearing
Bowie knives, occurred in the Legislature of
Arkansas, on the 4th inst. A Western pa-
per says that the Speaker of the House of
Representatives of the General Assembly of
Arkansas (Mr. Wilson of Clarke county,)
rushed from the Chair upon Mr. Anthony,
of Randolph county, with a drawn Bowie
knife, and though resisted by his antagonist
with a similar weapon, he almost instantly
despatched him. The provocation was a
personal remark aimed at the Speaker by the
unfortunate member. Wilson was forthwith
arrested by the civil authorities, and his
name stricken from the roll of the House, by
a nearly unanimous vote. Such a monster
ought to be hanged for thus violating the re-
spect alone which is due to a formal legisla-
tive body. If Arkansas does not make an
example of him her society will well merit
the epithet of brutal.

ARKANSAS.

On the first Monday of the present month,
a rencontre took place on the floor of the
House of Representatives of the Arkansas
Legislature, between the Speaker, Mr. Wil-
son, and Major Anthony, a member from
Randolph county, which resulted in the im-
mediate death of Major Anthony. In the
Louisville Advertiser, of the 23rd, we find
the following extracts of a letter, which con-
tains more particulars than we have seen
elsewhere:

"Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Lit-
tle Rock, to a friend in Louisville, dated
Dec. 10, 1857.

"We had an unfortunate scene enacted
before us a day or two since. Our Speaker,
in consequence of a supposed insult offered
by a member, came down from his seat, ar-
med with a Bowie knife, and was met by
his antagonist, Major Anthony, with another.
The encounter lasted but a moment,
when Anthony was left dead on the floor,
and the Speaker was left with one hand nearly
cut off, and the other severely wounded.
The occurrence produced great excitement.
The House, to protect its character, expelled
the Speaker. Col. Wilson—a man who has,
for years filled the chair, was President of
the convention, and in every respect an am-
iable man, but violent in his feelings."

The Arkansas Times and Advocate of the
11th, corroborates the main fact, but declines
any thing like a narrative of the transaction.
The reason of this is obvious enough. The
editor is not anxious to impair the character
of his State, by giving publicity to all the
incidents of this extraordinary tragedy.

Frankfort Commonwealth.

THE FRUITS OF GOOD TILLAGE.—We
remember to have read somewhere of an old
gentleman who owned a large vineyard.
Besides his farm he was blessed with two
daughters. On the marriage of the eldest he
portioned her off with one third of his farm,
and behold the remaining acres produced
quite as much fruit and wine as before.
Soon after he married his younger daughter,
and gave her an equal dowry with the first
and still the remaining third of his soil yield-
ed as much as his entire original plantation.
Good farmers will see no mystery in this.
The moral of the story, is, that as this farm
becomes small he cultivated it more and the
same amount of labor on a few acres will
make it produce the fruit of many.

There is a great difference between bad
tillage and good tillage. Some farmers—
earth scrapers, merely scratch up the soil
and after dropping their seed haphazard, trust
to the chance of the season. It is not won-
dered at that such tamperers have to scratch
hard for a living. We have heard many
complain that large farms did not pay the
expense of their cultivation—the manure is
too expensive to use. The earth was there-
fore lazily scratched up sufficient to destroy
the face of the soil, and the seed thrown away
upon it. We need not say that such farmers
have but little grain to sell, and not much
money these hard times, to put out at in-
terest.

Take another case, however; that of the
farmer who makes his farm his pride, who
means to show his labor and skill upon ev-
ery acre, and mark the difference? The land
pays treble value upon its surface for all
that has been bestowed upon it. The owner
enriches the soil, and the soil in its turn en-
riches its owner.

Whatever portion of the soil is cultivated,
should be well cultivated. The point should be,

not too many, but rich acres. The means
whereby husbandry is improved and facilitat-
ed should be studied and employed. By
such careful attention, a continual pleasure
will be found in agricultural pursuits, which
will heighten the rewards of good tillage.

"All plants, whether in garden or field,
or forest, if in rows, should be placed in the
direction of North and South, in order to
admit the sun's rays every day equally to
both sides of the rows."

It appears that, during the dreadful "ear-
ange," as it has been called, of the cholera
at Palermo, no less than one thousand were
sometimes carried off, in a single night be-
tween sunset and sunrise—that being the
period of its greatest ravages. In ten days
one third of the population was hurried into
eternity.

We are apt to value ourselves more in ex-
posing the faults of others, than in correct-
ing our own.

Presentment.—About three years ago, a young
lady came from London on a visit to a relative
near Bolton Abbey, and with a presentment that
she should be drowned in the Strid, of mournful
memory; For some time she refused to visit it;
but at last, overcome by the persuasions and ridi-
cule of her friends, consented to do so. On ap-
proaching the water, which was 45 feet deep,
she threatened, with seeming levity, to leap in,
exclaiming, "I am going!" A piercing shriek
followed; she had taken the fatal plunge! A
gentleman, a few yards below seized her bonnet;
but the strings broke, and she was drowned!

A Knowing 'Coon.—Two passengers, coming
down the Mississippi in a steamboat, were shoot-
ing birds, etc. on shore from the deck. Some-
times a sportsman conversed in which one re-
marked that he would turn his back to no one in kill-
ing 'jacoons—that he had repeatedly shot forty in a
day. "What o' that?" said a Kentuckian; "I
make nothing of killing a hundred 'coon a day,
ord'ary luck." "Do you know Capt. Scott, of our
State?" asked a Tennesseean bystander.
"He now is something like a shot. A hundred
'coon! Why, he never pints at one without hit-
ting him. He never misses, and the 'coons know
it. To'her day he levelled at an old 'un in a
high tree. The varmint looked at him a minute,
and then bawled out, 'Hillo, Captain Scott! is that
you?' 'Yes,' was the reply. 'Well don't shoot,'
said he; 'it's no use hold on; I'll come down; I
give in!' which he did." It is unnecessary to add
that this was the last hunting story.

CASTINGS,

CONSISTING OF Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans,
Andirons, Plough moulds, &c.

Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the
store of

December 21, 1857.—tf.

CHATTOOGA ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution, would inform
the public that their building will be comple-
ted and ready for the reception of students by the first
Monday in January, 1858.

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 Phil-
osophy, per session of five and a half months, \$8 00
Chemistry, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Mathe-
matics, &c. per session, \$10 00
Latin and Greek, per session, \$12 00
Painting, per session, \$16 00
Music on the piano, per session, \$24 00
Music and painting by an Assistant.
Good boarding can be had at convenient distance,
in respectable families.

The situation of our institution is healthy and re-
tired, 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.

SAM'L FINDLEY, Secretary.

Chattooga Academy, December 21st, 1857.—2t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John
A. D. Reynolds, deceased, are hereby not-
ified to come forward and make payment; and
all persons having claims against it will present
them duly authenticated, within the time pre-
scribed by law, or they will be barred.

ELIJAH LLOYD, EXECUTOR.

December 7, 1857.—4-6t.

WARE-HOUSE

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

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

F. WILSON & CO.

Wetumpka, September 18, 1857.—3m.

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 indefat-
igable 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, 1857.—tf.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, late-
ly compiled from various authors.

BY REV. DAVID BRYAN

For Sale at this Office.

LAST CALL.

THE undersigned would again ear-
nestly solicit those indebted to him,
and who have thus far disregarded other calls, to
come forward immediately and make payment. This
is positively the last notice; and if neglected, urgent
necessity will compel him to place their notes and ac-
counts in the hands of an officer for collection.
Jan. 4, 1858. E. CUNNINGHAM.

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, 1857.—4t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John
Turner, deceased, will please come forward
and make settlement. His individual and part-
nership concern of Turner & Ellison are all in-
cluded. All persons having claims against the
estate will please present them.

ZACHARIAH ELLISON, Ex'rs.
B. D. TURNER,
Nov. 16, 1857.

TOWY LOTS FOR SALE

In Jacksonville.

ON Monday the 22d January next the under-
signed will sell to the highest bidder on the
premises, between 50 and 100 LOTS,
of various sizes in the town of Jacksonville.

Between thirty and forty of the above lots are
situated on Broad Street south of the court house,
and most of the balance lie on the beautiful emi-
nence south west of the square commanding a
fine view of the mountains, the town and the sur-
rounding country, and conveniently situated with
regard to water.

There are on some of the lots first rate and
very convenient brick yards and lime kilns. Also
some, with fine spring water running through
them, and many of the large lots well timbered,
so that persons wishing situations for mechanical
business, private residences, farming or grazing
can be supplied. There is no tract of land in the
above lots are located, which has been proved by
the production of corn, cotton, and garden ve-
getables for the last two or three years.

The location of Jacksonville is favorably different
from most villages being in the midst of a large
healthy valley embracing good water and fertile
soil, consequently the growing wealth of the
neighborhood must advance the improvement of
the village.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.
THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD,
JACOB FORNEY,
T. A. WALKER,
JOHN D. HOKE.
Dec. 21, 1857.—td.

The State of Alabama,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

ON the petition of James Phillips, Administra-
tor, for the sale of the following described "tract
of Land—the East half of the South-east quarter
of Section twenty-three in Township twelve of
Range three east, in the Huntsville Land Dis-
trict.

It is ordered, that publication be made for forty
days in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all
the devisees and other persons interested in said re-
al estate, to appear before the Judge of said
Court, at the Court House in the Town of Ash-
ville, and county aforesaid on the second Monday
in January next, to show cause why the sale of
said real estate shall not then be ordered.

Copy Test. JOSHUA W. HOOPER,
Dec. 1857.—6t. CLERK, C. C.

TAKEN UP by Davis Hammett liv-
ing on Caluga Creek, a Flea bit-
ten Gray Horse, about ten years old
four feet six inches high, a scar on his
left hind foot below the pasture joint—appraised
at thirty dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

Dec. 27, 1857.—3t.

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 purchas-
er. 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, 1858.—tf.

\$1000 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension of WILL-
IAM ARNOLD, who murdered Thomas
Nesbit in this place by shooting him through the
body on the night of the 8th inst. Arnold is about
thirty-three years old—five feet eight or nine in-
ches high, square and rather stout in his form—
wide between the cheek bones, blue eyes, and tol-
erably light complexion, speaks rather slowly,
and is remarkably cool and deliberate upon all
occasions, he served in the Senate at the late ses-
sion of the Legislature of this State from the coun-
ties of Benton Randolph and Talladega, \$250 will
be given to any person who apprehends him in
the county, \$500 to any one who takes him out of
this county and in this State, \$1,000 to any one
who takes him out of this State, in every case he
must be delivered to the officers of Justice in this
county.

JOHN NESBIT.

January 11th, 1858.—tf.

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Alexandria,
Ala. which if not taken out by the 1st of A-
pril will be sent to the General Post Office as dead
letters.

Boyd John Hon. 2
Black Michael 2
Burrows James H. O.
Bannon Green H. O.
Dunham Adam C. 2
Davis George 2
Fields Albert 2
Gray William 2
Lloyd Green D. 2
Griffin Madison Jas. 2
Givens E. L. 2
McCaslin Enoch 2
McClallen Mr. 2
Magill J. D. Doctr. 2
Mormon Joshua 2
Redick G. W. 2
Payne John J. 2
Phillips Reuben 2
Pearson Thomas 2
Shepherd Thomas T. 2
Shepherd Julius C. 2
Owen Stanley 2
P. H. PEARSON, P. O. 2
Jan. 1, 1858.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Benton Orphan's Court.

THIS day came Horatio Griffin and
John K. Sterling, Administrators of the estate of
John K. Sterling, deceased, and filed their
accounts and vouchers for final settlement, and
their administration on said estate. It is there-
fore ordered by the Court, that forty days no-
tice be given in the Jacksonville Republican, re-
quiring all persons interested in said estate to ap-
pear at the Court-House in the town of Jack-
sonville, on the first Monday of March next, to
show cause, if any they have, why said account-
s and vouchers should not be allowed. January
6th, 1858. C. A. GREEN, JUDGE C. C.
A true Copy from the Minutes.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK C. C.
January 11, 1858.—6t.

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
claiming against said estate, will present
them duly authenticated within the time pre-
scribed by law or they will be barred.

R. E. SAWYER, Administrator.
Gaylesville, Ala. January 1st, 1858.—6t.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Jackson-
ville on the 30th Dec. 1857.

Alexander Arthur 2
Allen William K. 2
Anderson Samuel 2
Bale John 2
Bass Ingram 2
Barwell Robert 2
Barnett Clayton 2
Bennet Willis F. 2
Beers Benjamin 2
Do. Hannah 2
Do. John Jr. 2
Borden Mrs. Cynthia 2
Borden miss Wethly C. 2
Borden Francis W. 2
Brown James 2
Brower John 2
Burden Joel 2
Cahill Aquilla 2
Collins James A. 2
Campbell William 2
do Wm. B. 2
Cassidy M. S. 2
Chambers Robert 2
Charlier John Jr. 2
Clay John 2
Clayton Lemuel 2
Cooper James S. 2
Copeland and Lane 2
Corbett John 2
Cowan miss Catharine 2
Davis miss Mary 2
do Larkin 2
Drummond Henry 2
Dunn Madison 2
Embry John W. 2
Evans Wm. P. 2
Gandy Joseph 2
Gentry C. 2
Gilbert Wm. 2
Graham John 2
Griffin Horatio 2
Grubbs Allen 2
Hair John 2
Hamilton Jas. C. 2
Harper Robert 2
Hartley James 2
Hendon, E. & Co. 2
Hill miss Emeline 2
do miss Sarah E. 2
Holmes John T. 2
Honey John 2
Hooper Thomas 2
Hoss Jacob 2
Howell Joshua 2
Johnson Mr. 2
JNO. D. HOKE, P. M.
Jan. 4th, 1858.—St.

Kelly Rev. Christopher 2
Kincannon Franklin 2
Lackey John 2
Lands Jas. & Isaac 2
Lane Robert L. 2
Lane Robert or 2
Martin Pearce 2
Lane & King 2
Lazhorn Joseph P. 2
Lee John 2
Little Hiram 2
Lipsey Isaac D. 2
do Isaac 2
Maddox Geo. W. 2
Maddox James 2
Minton Sylvanus 2
Morris Joseph 2
McCartney John 2
do Barney 2
McDaniel James 2
McDonald Charles 2
McKinzie J. 2
Nimmon Lewis 2
Palmer Russel 2
Pellum Richard 2
Pinkston Jos. F. 2
Ponder Nathl 2
Price William 2
Reno John 2
Rives Thomas 2
Roberts John 2
Runyan Claiburn 2
Russel Jas. B. 2
Sampson Jr. 2
Smith John W. G. 2
do John 2
do Allen E. 2
Starr Jno. D. 2
Strain James 2
Stockton R. & C. 2
Swan Joseph L. 2
Teague Elijah 2
Thrasher Thomas 2
Tweezer John 2
Walker D. P. 2
do Mrs. Elizabeth M. 2
Watts Jno. B. 2
Wells Thomas 2
Wilson Miss Catharine 2
or James Moore 2
Wright Rufus W. 2
do Miss Sicty C. 2
Wynn Matthew 2
JNO. D. HOKE, P. M.
Jan. 4th, 1858.—St.

Administrator's Sale.

ON Wednesday the 24th day of January next,
I shall sell to the highest bidder, all the
property of William Johnson, deceased, at the
late residence of the deceased, at Alexandria,
among which is

Three Negroes;

To-wit: MARY, 34 years of age, and child,
and ELIZA 10 years of age. TERMS will be
made known on the day of sale.

All persons indebted to the estate of William
Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to
come forward and make payment; and all per-
sons having claims against said estate will pre-
sent them duly authenticated, within the time
prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

A. P. WADE, Administrator.

December 28, 1857.—4-6t.

[illegible]

Whole No. 54

January 18, 1838.—3t. WILLIS WOOD, SH'FF. 29

the receipts during the year, actual and probable, amount to \$23,499,981 '58; and the balance on the 1st of January, to \$4,468,504 '86. The receipts include \$7,13,978 for customs, \$6,550,221 for interest, and \$4,300,000 for Treasury expenditures during the year. actual estimated, are stated at \$35,282,581. Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st Jan., 1838, of \$34,187,143. Of this sum, \$33,644 '97 is not immediately

No confidence can be reposed in the statements of Mr. Biddle with regard to the amount of old notes in circulation. The amount in his possession exceeds *twenty-seven millions*, and if he could reconcile the *value* of six millions to his conscience, he would not hesitate to issue twenty-seven millions.

The old notes, thus used constitute *free capital*: they are *money*, in the ordinary conception of the word, which Mr. Biddle

gentlemen! have received your very polite
of the 1st. inst. in which you desired to know
I will permit my name to be placed before the
people as a candidate for the next President of this
public. I cannot be insensible gentlemen: to the
high compliment which this kind expression of
your confidence conveys; and I feel more grateful
because it proceeds from these over whom it has
been my duty as Vice President, to preside, and to
nom, of consequence, I am intimately known. I
can only say in answer that as I came, to this coun-
try for the sole purpose of subserving the great ob-
jects of the revolution, until these objects are ful-
ly achieved, I do not feel myself at liberty to de-
termine the duties of any station, however high or
honorable, to which I may be called.

The editor of the Albany Journal, (a Federal paper,) says: "The single aim and end of the Whig party should be to PRESERVE THEIR POWER. Nick Biddle, the money king and great leader of the Federal party, has had a 'single aim' to this end for several years. We should think it about time for him to 'aim' at a resumption of specie."

BUNKLEY CASE.

No case has ever occurred in the history of Georgia, which has produced so high and universal an excitement as the case in question. Jesse L. Bunkley was born in Jones county, where he lived and was well known from his wild and reckless eccentricities, until he was a man grown. After an absence on the part of Bunkley of four or five years, a man appears in Jones county who represents himself to be the real SIMON PURSE. Jesse L. Bunkley, and claims consequently a large estate to which the said Jesse L. was the lawful heir. After curiosity had become satiate, and wonder had fallen asleep, justice awoke, and seizing the impostor, placed him at the bar, where he was tried for swindling, etc. The trial was a very long and tedious one, and after the examination of some 120 witnesses, the prisoner was proven to be, not Jesse L. Bunkley, but Elijah Barber, formerly of Gwinnett county. Being thus convicted of imposture, the Court sentenced him to five years confinement in the penitentiary. He has certainly succeeded to a very ample and secure estate.

Sentinel and Herald.

Under all circumstances there is but one honest course, and that is to do right, and trust the consequences in Divine Providence. "Duties are ours; events are God's." Policy, with all her cunning, can devise no rule so safe, salutary and effective as this simple maxim.

Marriage is like money—seem to want it and you never get it.

SUM OF HUMAN HAPPINESS.

"Were I offered the choice," said Byron, "either to live over again, or to live as many years more onward, I should certainly prefer the first; yet my young days have been vastly more unhappy than I believe those of other men commonly are. I once attempted to enumerate the days I had lived—which might, according to the common use of language, be called happy. I could never make them amount to more than eleven, and I believe I have a very distinct remembrance of every one. I often ask myself, whether between the present time and the day of my death, I shall be able to make up the round dozen." Such is the total of human happiness?

An Arabian caliph, who wrote his own life, assures us that he had 14 days of happiness. Gibbon tells the story after him, and boasts that he had exceeded the commander of the faithful—he does not state how much, perhaps by double. Were I to choose my lot, I would not be a poet, though it is possible for a poet to get through life tolerably well—yet the chance is against him.

After all, a bustling man of business, one who has not leisure to think of the ills of life, nor any great acuteness of sensibility to expose him to their attacks—such a man has the best chance of happiness.

Some Frenchman, I forgot who, has stated, that to enjoy this world, one must have a good stomach and a bad heart. I think a man may have both and be very miserable.

Examples of time well improved.—ROBERT RAIKE, a printer of Gloucester, England, originated, as it is well known, the system of *Sabbath Schools*. The unhappy condition of prisoners in a country jail exciting his sympathy, it occurred to him that if the sabbath could be made subservient to purposes of instruction, an important end would be gained. Four young ladies were employed as teachers, and within a few weeks two or three hundred children were collected. The estimate number of scholars in England and Wales now exceeds a million and a half. An equal interest is felt in this country, and indeed wherever christianity in its purity prevails. The teachers provided by Raikes were paid at the rate of 22 cents per day. The instruction is now gratuitous. The moral influence to be exerted by this institution is incalculable.

THE U. STATES SENATE.

On the 4th of March, 1839, the term of service of the following gentlemen will expire:—N. P. Tallage, of New York; Benjamin Swift, Vt.; Daniel Webster, Massachusetts; Asher Robins, R. I.; John M. Niles, Conn.; R. A. Bayard, Del.; Samuel L. Southard, N. J.; Samuel McKean, Pa.; Wm. C. Rives, Va.; John Black, Miss; Jos. Kent, Md.; Thomas Morris, Ohio; John Tipton, Ind.; Thomas H. Benton, Mo.; Wm. S. Fulton, Arkansas; Lucius Lyon, Michigan.

Besides these there is a vacancy to be filled in Georgia, growing out of the resignation of Mr. King, and, perhaps, another in the place of Mr. Guthbert, of Georgia, whom it is rumored will resign his seat.

The Charleston Mercury says—"We understand that the Bank of Charleston has made an arrangement with one of the first Banking Institutions in England, to keep a direct account with them, and is prepared to buy Sterling and Foreign Exchange from purchasers of produce, and also to supply Sterling Bills, to importers of Foreign Goods. This is the first arrangement of this

character ever made by a bank in this city, and we consider it a highly important step towards opening a direct trade with Europe."

The New Era, a daily paper of much ability, published in New York, has formally announced its intention to abandon its neutral position, and henceforth to sustain the cause of the Democratic principles. It is under the editorship of Messrs. Richard Adams Locke and Cherrin Rudd, who will prove efficient auxiliaries on behalf of true republicanism. We welcome them heartily to the democratic ranks. They give the best proof of sincerity in raising the administration banner in N. Y. at the present time when federalism is flushed with temporary success.—Pennsylvanian.

How to increase your stock of bed bugs, or your stock immorally, and to see them fall or often; but if you would drive the *feetid* and annoying insect entirely from your house, mix one ounce of quicksilver with the yolk of three eggs; apply the mixture by means of a feather or quill to the holes of all your bedsteads perfectly dry, and they will not soon return—20 years experience.—*New Hampshire Sentinel*.

The Bill to establish a state bank, passed the House of Representatives of the Tennessee Legislature on the 22d inst. by a vote of 38 to 36. The capital of the Bank is to be five millions. It was materially amended on its third reading. All that portion pledging the State to charter additional turnpike and rail road companies was stricken out, and a general provision inserted appropriating four millions of dollars for internal improvements—of which sum 1,400,000 dollars is to be expended in East Tennessee; 1,000,000 dollars in the Western District. Thirteen hundred thousand dollars are appropriated to the construction of the Hiwassee, and the Charleston and Cincinnati rail roads, to be equally divided between them. One hundred thousand dollars are appropriated to the Common Schools of the State, and twenty-seven thousand dollars to the colleges and county academies—the colleges and academies to relinquish the lands beyond the French Creek and the Holston rivers.

Mobile Register.

MR. GRUNDY'S BILL.

The Bill now before Congress for the prevention of Steam Boat disasters, and which has passed its second reading, and been referred to a Select Committee, will, it is confidently anticipated, prove completely efficacious in putting a final period to the numerous and fatal casualties resulting generally from carelessness in steam boat navigation. By its provisions all steam vessels are subjected periodically to rigid inspection by persons well qualified—the boilers and machinery will be accurately examined and tested, every boat is to be provided with a certain number of yaws in proportion to its size and tonnage—a suction engine and hose are indispensable accompaniments to every boat and various minor requisites are detailed all tending to the important object—the security of human life. Heavy penalties are proposed to be inflicted for the infringement of any of the articles of the bill. We cannot too highly laud the active benevolence which instigated Mr. Grundy in drafting the bill in question.—A provision of this kind has been long imperiously needed, and the author of it will be entitled to the fervent gratitude of the entire Union.—*N. O. Bee*.

THE CONSPIRACY.

When the banks stopped payment last spring, it was a prevailing opinion that the U. S. its affiliated institutions, and its political confederates, were at the bottom of the business, and that good and solvent banks were forced to suspend by them. This opinion was very general, and the idea of a CONSPIRACY to effect this foul purpose took full possession of the public mind. We now find this CONSPIRACY has been charged upon the bank in the Pennsylvania Convention, now sitting in Philadelphia. Mr. Read, of Susquehanna, in a very able speech, charged the conspiracy upon the bank. Mr. Sergeant, the President of the convention, and the attorney of the bank, descended from the chair, not only to defend the bank but to assail rudely the member from Susquehanna.

Mr. Woodward, of Luzerne county, replied with great ability to the Attorney of the bank, and others who had rushed to the rescue of the bank. The following is a paragraph from Mr. W's speech:—*Globe*—"Mr. Chairman, the banks have suspended specie payments, and because the gentleman from Susquehanna ventured to assert that it was the result of a conspiracy among them, the President of the Convention attacks him violently, I think rudely.

We were told by him that the remarks of the gentleman from Susquehanna, proved the Convention to be unfit to deal with this subject and it was very plainly intimated to us, that HERE, in this bank-bound city, we must measure our phrase and weigh our words so as to suit them perfectly to 'ears polite'."

The gentleman from Franklin is for acting on the suggestion of the President, and making

king the audacious offender who comes from what he calls the 'woods of Susquehanna' feel the power of this Convention. They mean to expel him I suppose.

Well, I wish they would; and if the gentleman from Susquehanna has offended against propriety, just let his accusers show me when and in what particular, and if they make it manifest to me I will go with them for expelling my friend from the 'woods of Susquehanna' county. Yes, sir, expel him—send him home to tell the people of Susquehanna that they must send a more polite and soft spoken delegate to discuss the condition of the banks—that he is too plain and offends the refined ears of the bankers. Do this, sir, and if the people in the 'woods of Susquehanna county' do not send their faithful delegate back here, in a voice that will ring in gentlemen's ears till doomsday, I know nothing of them. Gentlemen should not be so disturbed by the assertion that the banks conspired to suspend specie payment. I do not undertake either to affirm or deny the conspiracy; but I do undertake to say that the people of northern Pennsylvania at least have the opinion that the suspension was by pre-concert, arrangement and understanding among the banks. Call it Conspiracy or what you will, this is the popular conviction, and I have yet to learn that it is founded in error."

An old Hartford Convention Fed, with a red nose on his face and a gold headed cane in his hand—said yesterday, that he really believed people were coming to their senses, and that if Caleb Strong was alive he would be chosen Governor on Monday next by a larger majority than he obtained in the time of war. These d—d democrats, he continued must be put down, or in a little while *one man will be as good as another!*—*Boston Statesman*.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American. Washington, Jan. 9, 1838.

CANADA AFFAIRS.

The Messages and accompanying documents reported to the House yesterday, came before the Senate to-day. Being read, Mr. Clay, of Ky., rose in his place severely on the conduct of those who committed the outrage upon the Caroline. The act he said, demanded ample redress. The national dignity required that the outrage should be immediately recognized an outrage against the nation, and as such should be treated by the Government.

Mr. Calhoun was opposed to discussion, and was inclined to throw cold water on the recent outrage on the Caroline. He was anxious to check all undue excitement, and for hearing the other side of the question, before he gave even his opinion on the question. In regard to the act, he was in favor of pacific measures—pacific relations. He could even find in his mind some apology for the attack—upon the Caroline, and in order to make the apology as strong as possible he reasoned the care by placing the U. S. in the attitude of Canada, and Canada in the attitude of the U. S. and asked if we had been the aggressors, should we have been ready to condemn the act. He thought not.

Mr. Clay followed in reply to Mr. Calhoun. The Senator from S. C. he said, had a right to his own opinion, and he certainly had a right to his. He was content to believe that the evidence before him, was correct, and he therefore looked upon the outrage as full of atrocity and injustice, and one which called for immediate redress. He thought no apology could be offered for such outrage. The discussion concluded after a few words or two from Mr. Benton, and the papers were referred jointly to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Finance.

A message was then received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the number of Treasury notes issued, and the interest upon them since the passage of the Treasury note Bill. Mr. Webster made some remarks upon the message, and said that Treasury notes had been issued, bearing an interest of one mill, and bearing the disparity of interest of five per cent. He saw no reason for issuing notes with this difference of interest. The notes were below specie several per cent, and during the presentation he had been solicited to present a petition to make up the losses to individuals by being paid in these notes.

Mr. Webster said when the subject of the Finance came before the Senate he should speak at length. The message was then laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Several reports and memorials were then received and referred.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, information having been received of a dangerous excitement on the northern frontier of the U. States, in consequence of the civil war begun in Canada, and instructions having been given to the United States officers on that frontier, and applications having been made to the Government of the United States to prevent any unlawful interference on the part of our citizens in the contest unfortunately commenced in the British province; additional information has just been received, that, notwithstanding the proclamations of the Gov-

ernors of the State of New York and Vermont, exhorting their citizens to refrain from any unlawful acts within the territory of the United States, and notwithstanding the presence of the civil officers of the United States, who by directions have visited the scenes of commotion with the view of impressing the citizens with a proper sense of their duty, the excitement, instead of being appeased, is every day increasing in degree; that arms and ammunition of war, and other supplies, have been procured by the insurgents in the United States—that a military force consisting in part at least, of all citizens of the United States, had been actually organized, had congregated at Navy Island, and were still in arms under the command of a citizen of the United States, and that they were constantly receiving accessions and aid.

Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and the faith of treaties observed, I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, do most earnestly exhort all citizens of the United States who have thus violated their duties, to return peaceably to their respective homes; and I hereby warn them, that any person who shall commit the neutrality of this Government by interfering in an unlawful manner with the affairs of the neighboring British Provinces, will render themselves liable to arrest and punishment under the laws of the United States, which will be rightly enforced and also, that they will receive no aid or countenance from their Government into whatever difficulties they may be thrown by the violation of the laws of their country, and of the territory of a neighbouring and friendly nation.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the fifth day of January, A. D. 1838, and the sixty-second of the independence of the U. States.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President:

JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

Correspondence of the Rochester Democrat. Navy Island, U. C. Wednesday, January 3, Forenoon.

Agreeably to promise, I write to say that nothing of importance has occurred here since my return. Dr. Rolph was on the Island yesterday afternoon, and returned with Gen. Van Rensselaer to Buffalo. What the enemy's strength or designs are, I am uninform. They have thrown another battery opposite us, but no acts of aggression have taken place on either side.

A large American force is stationed at Grand Island, near us, to prevent further outrage on the persons and property of citizens of the United States and the star-spangled banner still waves over its northern shore, opposite Canada.

Creek, the enemy has three schooners, two of them large U. S. bottoms, the other a small one. They sailed past Buffalo under American colors, and afterwards hoisted the British flag. My informant saw no one on board of them, and was unable to discover a steamer.

The weather is delightful. What steps the General may take is yet a secret.

The farmers from Attica, Pittsford, and several other places have brought in some provisions, and subscriptions on the frontier have enabled us to procure regular supplies for the pressing force, who now live in camps scattered all over the Island. Clothing, new and old, have been forwarded in such quantities that we are nearly all pretty comfortable; although, if severe winter weather were to set in, great coats, coarse blankets, trousers, gaiters, socks, and flannel shirts, would seldom come amiss.

Another six pounder came yesterday.

From the Rochester Democrat.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

NIAGARA FALLS.

Friday, Jan. 5, 8 A. M.

Expectation is still on tiptoe, and Col. McNabb is still in Canada. Gen. Van Rensselaer, too, is still on Navy Island, and Navy Island is still unscathed. Gov. Head, however, has threatened to cut down every tree it contains, with his 24 pounders, and McNabb has asserted that in 30 minutes after he commences the attack, he will rake it fore and aft. But this is all humbug. The tall oaks of the forest will bid defiance to British powder and ball—and so will the Patriots. A force of 50,000 men will be necessary to effect a landing; and then it would be a matter of extreme doubt, McNabb cannot raise 2000 for the expedition.

My last letter was dated Wednesday, 9 o'clock. On Wednesday evening several rounds were fired at the Royalists as they were marching up towards Black Creek, a point about 4 miles above Chippewa, from where the boats are to be launched for the attack. Two or three of the men were killed. There was no firing during Wednesday night at all. All was quiet.

The Marshal has ordered that no arms shall hereafter be allowed to pass to Navy Island from this shore; but he cannot prevent it. Yesterday, 40 volunteers came in from Chautauque county, armed and equipped. The Marshal attempted to prevent their embarkment, but he might as well have attempted to cork up the Niagara Falls in a junk bottle.

I made some discoveries in Chippewa, which McNabb did not intend I should make, probably. On Tuesday there were forty or fifty boats in the creek. Now there are only 8 or 10. They have been taken in the night up Black Creek—clearly indicating that an attack is intended.

We also discovered, that the cannon had all been moved with one or two exceptions, and further, that instead of 500 regulars, they have no more than 100; and instead of 4 or 500 Indians, they have no more than 200. Their whole force cannot exceed 3000—and half of them are Patriots and ready to join Van Rensselaer's standard the moment they can do so with any kind of convenience or safety.

The great body of the Militia, it is said, have expressed their determination not to go into the boats. As a remedy for this it is said, the regulars are going to be employed in driving them on. This will be in perfect accordance with Tory principles.

It is not correct that McLeod passed over the Falls. He is now in Chippewa, boasting that he murdered two men in the steam-boat *Caroline*. The Canadians are constantly scattering over the

towards Navy Island. There was one crossed skiff and a pedlar's wagon. An attack is expected every hour, but never less, if it may be made. McNabb is dreadfully

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

BUFFALO, Jan. 3, 1838. Having been heard here for four hours past, great anxiety has been felt in reference to the expected attack on Navy Island. The cars have just come up, by which we learn that the royalists commenced a tremendous fire upon the Island from the main shore at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The all of which are in the most active operation. The force is about 4000 militia, 200 regulars, and 250 Indians—the latter mostly arrived last night in canoes, from above. With these, and the assistance of the steamboat, *Thames*, and the schooner lying at Black Creek, two miles above the Island, it is expected they will attack the Patriots to-night, and God knows what may be the result. A great loss of life will ensue, at any rate. The Patriots are pretty well prepared, and the force is about 1000 to 1200, as near as we can learn; and a more determined set of men for or evil, were probably never congregated. They have also 30 pieces of artillery, and are well supplied with small arms and other munitions of war. We are, of course, waiting with intense anxiety to hear from them.

McKenzie came up here with his wife last evening, and was immediately arrested by the Marshal, Mr. Garrow, on a charge of "setting on foot and preparing the means for a military expedition and enterprise within the territory of the United States, to be carried on from thence upon the territory and dominions of a foreign State, with whom the United States are at peace." He is held in the sum required, \$5000, and is returned immediately to the Island, determined to abide the result. I will write you again tomorrow. Yours truly, D. M. D.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1st, 1837.—Cotton.—In the early part of the week there was very little enquiry, and up to Wednesday, prices had receded 1/2 per lb. for all descriptions. On Thursday, however, demand, and the above depression is now nearly recovered, the market closing firmly at the annexed quotations:—

Current prices.
110 bales Sea Island at 16s 2 1/2; 14 3/4 30.
3080 do. Doved do. 6 1/2 3/4; 6 1/4 1 1/2.
970 do. Mobile, &c. 6 1/8 3/4; 6 1/4 1 1/2.
4230 do. N. Orleans, 7 1/4 3/4; 6 1/4 1 1/2.
Stock 169,791 bales; last year 236,920 bales.
Turpentine is rather lower, and 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 1/2 has been accepted for 2000 bbls ordinary Pearl Ashes are dull and rather lower; 30s has been accepted. Quercitron Bark—a very high price; the few remaining here suitable for spinning, are held at 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 per lb; stock 5800 hds. which is 3500 less than at this period last year, and 2,500 less than at the close of November, 1835. Linsed Oil has declined to 30 per cwt. with a full sale. Clean hemp has been

Extract of a letter.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1st.—The moneyed interest in London have received Mr. Jaudon with the cordiality which was expected. We know several Banks which will not touch an acceptance of his.

Extract of a letter.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—The depression in our cotton market has been checked for the two days past, both dealers and spinners having again entered the market, as well as the speculators, who all appear disposed to purchase freely, and the decline in price of the first day or two have in some degree been re-established, though the quotations of the week are 1/4d lower than last week. The market closes on the whole very firm.

THE MARKET.—Cotton is selling quite freely to-day at full prices. A thousand sovereigns, received by the Geo. Washington, have been sold at \$1,974. Specie and treasury Notes drop, as will be seen by a reference to our report. Several considerable parcels of wheat are expected, the ships which have just arrived.

New Orleans, January 10.
SALES OF COTTON THIS DAY.

250 bales Mississippi,	9 cents.
58 do do	8 1/2
130 do do	8 1/2
25 do do	10 1/2
68 do Mobile,	9
24 do do	8 1/2
58 do do	9 1/2
164 do do	7 1/2
14 do Louisiana,	12 1/2
2 do do	9 1/2
40 do do	8 1/2
39 do District,	8 1/2

From the Mobile Register.
REVIEW OF THE MARKET FOR THE WEEK-ENDING THE TWENTY-NINTH.

COTTON.—Arrived during the week 13,356 bales and exported in the same period—to Liverpool 1464 bales, Havre 1134; Boston 413; New Orleans 1412—together 4,420 bales leaving on hand and on shipboard not cleared, the stock of 35,078 bales, against 38,992 bales same time last season.

A brisk demand has existed throughout the week, and sales are believed to fall little short of 7000 bales. Purchasers for the New Orleans market were the principal operators till Thursday, since which the demand has been chiefly for the Liverpool and Havre markets. The arrivals continue free, and a stock of probably 15,000 bales is now on sale, of which, however, the relative portion of choice is light. The favorable advices from Liverpool by yesterday's mail, acting on rather firm market, have imparted great stiffness to holders, and the week closes with an upward inclination.

Quotations of Cotton—Corrected by the Executive Committee of the Board of Cotton Brokers.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.
Good fine..... 11s 4 1/2
Good fair..... 11 1/2
Fair..... 10 1/2
Middling..... 8 1/2
Inferior and Ordinary..... 6 1/2

MOLASSES.—The demand has partly subsided and prices have declined to 36c, the last sale reported. Receipts 392 bbls.

Provisions.—Are falling in prices, with a limited enquiry; our figures are corrected by the asking rates in store. Mess Pork 18 dollars prime 15. Bacon, hams 15c, scarce; sides 11c; shoulders 8c. Mackerel, No. 1, 12 1/2 to 15 1/2; No. 2, 10 to 12 1/2; No. 3, 8 to 10. Butter

NAVY. Dear consternation hourly looms, arms, and while I am from and been com despatch the 47th. are soon c live the a mail.

Navy. I Loyalties. Kenzie is wounded. sword and Among th of our citi

Cheese 9a10c.—Receipts—28 casks
692 bbls. Pork 26 kegs butter, 15 bbls.
860 bbls. Mackerel, 326 bbls. pota-

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JANUARY 25, 1838.

We are authorized to announce Mr.
JOHN A. FINDLEY, as a candidate for
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 Arch-
IBALD WELLS, Esq. as a candidate
for Sheriff of Benton County.

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

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

The disastrous news from Florida, which
we published in our last, and which we entertained
as a hope might not prove true, has since been
confirmed, though the number killed is not large
might have been expected, from the first report
published. The latest intelligence represents the
number killed at 27, and the whole number killed
and wounded at 139 or 140. "Since it is no bet-
ter we are glad it is no worse."

We have as yet seen no confirmation of the re-
ported engagement of the Georgia volunteers, un-
der Brig. Gen. Nelson, on the 26th Dec. at Su-
vannee River.

We expected this week to be able to furnish our
readers with some "turner" and more decisive in-
formation, on the progress of the pre-emption bill,
but have been disappointed. We have not received
a single paper from Washington since the pub-
lication of our last paper, and only one letter, en-
closing a copy of the pre-emption bill published
in our last. This bill passed a second reading.

was referred to the Committee on Public Lands,
and reported by that committee without amend-
ment. This is as far as we know certainly, and we
do not wish, by any means, to give currency to
any false report on the subject. There are how-
ever, two reports in circulation; one that the bill
has passed, and another, that letters have been
received, stating that things have taken such a turn
in Congress as to render its passage extremely
doubtful. Probably both of these reports should
be implicitly relied on.

We observe a statement in a Utica (N. Y.) pa-
per of the 5th inst. that 12 persons only, instead of
22, were murdered on board the Steam Boat Car-
oline. It is also stated in the same paper, that Mc-
Knab, who commands the Canadian forces at Chip-
ewa, and who probably directed the murder, has
made an offer to pay for the boat, but says nothing
further about the transaction.

Our readers will find in to-day's paper, the lat-
est intelligence received from the seat of war in
Canada. The Lower Province seems to be set-
tling down into greater tranquility—though the
prisons are crowded with persons implicated in the
insurrection. A decisive battle was hourly ex-
pected at Navy Island on the 5th inst. and hear-
ing has been heard in that direction.

Since writing the above, we have received the
following, which though very doubtful, we let go
for what it is worth, inasmuch as the news gen-
erally from Canada is very contradictory.

From the *Republican Banner*, January 12.

The following intelligence, contained in a
slip purporting to be from the office of the
Baltimore Amrican, is all we received by
last night's mail, from beyond Cincinnati.

The slips from the latter place and Louis-
ville of Wednesday, contain nothing that
goes to confirm the story; all which, taken
in connection with the fact of there being no
date to the Extra, induces us to doubt its
authenticity.

Baltimore American Extra.

NAVY ISLAND TAKEN—ATTACK
ON BUFFALO.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in
Buffalo, dated

JANUARY 5, 1838.

Dear Sir:—Our city is in the greatest
consternation; hundreds of families are
hourly leaving it, and all men able to bear
arms, are hastening to the scene of action.
While I am writing this, the British can-
non are throwing their balls into the city,
and from a servant, I learn that the fire has
been communicated to several buildings. A
despatch has been sent to the Governor, for
the 47th brigade, New York militia, and
are soon expected to arrive. If I shall sur-
vive the action, I will write you by the next
mail.

Navy Island was taken yesterday by the
Loyalists, and Gen. Van Rensselaer and M.
Kenzie taken prisoners, after being severely
wounded. The Patriots were put to the
sword and but few escaped the massacre.
Among those supposed to be slain, are many
of our citizens.

Yours in haste,

PROOF OF OVERTRADING.—In 1836 the
imports into the United States, were nearly
fifty millions larger than in 1837. They
ought, in the wholesome course of trade, to
have been less.

The subjoined important Resolutions, were submit-
ted to the Senate of the U. S. on the 27th ult. by Mr.
Calhoun.

"Resolved, That in the adoption of the Federal Con-
stitution, the States adopting the same acted, severally
as free, independent, and sovereign States; and that
each, for itself, by its own voluntary assent, entered
the Union with the view to its increased security against
dangers, domestic as well as foreign, and more perfect
and secure enjoyment of its advantages, natural, po-
litical, and social."

"Resolved, That in delegating a portion of their power
to be exercised by Federal Government, the States
retained, severally, the exclusive and sole right over
their own domestic institutions, police, and are alone re-
sponsible for them, and that any intermeddling of any
one or more States, or a combination of their citizens
with the institutions and policy of others, on any
ground, or under any pretext whatever, political, moral,
or religious with the view to their alteration, or sub-
versions, is an assumption of superiority not warranted
by the Constitution, insulting to the States interfered
with, tending to endanger their domestic peace and
tranquility, subversive of the objects for which the
Constitution was formed, and, by necessary consequence,
tending to weaken and destroy the Union itself."

"Resolved, That the Government was instituted, and
adopted by the several States of this Union as a com-
mon 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 sacred trust, this Government is bound to
exercise its power as to give, as far as may be prac-
ticable, increased stability and security to the domestic
institutions of the States that compose the Union;
and that it is the solemn duty of the Government to
resist 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, in-
stead of strengthening and upholding them, as it is in
duty bound to do."

"Resolved, That domestic slavery, as it exists in the
Southern and Western States of the Union, composes
an important part of their domestic institutions, inher-
ited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption
of the Constitution, by which it is recognised as con-
stituting an essential element in the distribution of its
power among the States, and that no change of opin-
ion, or feeling on the part of the other States, of the
Union in relation to it, can justify them, with the view
to its overthrow, and that all such attacks are in mani-
fest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to pro-
tect and defend each other given, by the States, re-
spectively, on entering into the Constitutional compact,
breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn ob-
ligation, moral and religious."

"Resolved, That the intermeddling of any State or
States, or their citizens, to abolish slavery in this Dis-
trict, or any of the Territories, on the ground, or under the
pretext, that it is moral or sinful; or the passage of any
act or measure of Congress, with that view, would be a
direct and dangerous attack on the institutions of all
the slaveholding States."

"Resolved, That the Union of these States rests on
an equality of rights and advantages among its mem-
bers, and that whatever destroys that equality, tends to
destroy the Union itself, and that it is the solemn duty
of all, and more especially of this body, which rep-
resents the States, in their corporate capacity, to resist
all attempts to discriminate between the States in ex-
tending the benefits of the Government to the several
portions of the Union; and that to refuse to extend to
the Southern and Western States any advantage which
would tend to strengthen, or render them more secure,
or increase their limits or population by the annexa-
tion of new territory, or the assumption of
existing claims, is immoral or sinful, otherwise ob-
noxious, would be contrary to that equality of rights
and advantages which the Constitution was intended
to secure alike to all the members of the Union, and
would, in effect, disfranchise the slaveholding States,
withholding from the advantages while it subjected them
to the burthens of the Government."

Correspondence of the *Baltimore American*.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 9.

MR. CALHOUN'S RESOLUTIONS.

After some unimportant remarks relative to the laws
of certain States, between Messrs. Webster, Davis
and Young, Mr. Webster said he had no objection to
the doctrines contained in the first part of the fourth
resolution—and he seemed to be indifferent as to the
whole resolution.

Mr. Niles moved to strike out "moral and religious,"
at the end of the resolution. Mr. Calhoun accepted the
amendment.

Mr. Bayard moved an amendment, striking out dis-
tribution of power, and inserting "apportionment
of power." Mr. Calhoun accepted the amend-
ment.

Mr. Morris spoke in opposition to the resolution, as
inconsistent and unjust.

Mr. McKean called for the reading of the resolu-
tions.

Mr. Grundy said he was ill during the adoption of
the other three resolutions. If he had been in the
Senate he should have voted for each of them.

The question then came upon the final adoption of
the fourth resolution, which was voted for as fol-
lows:

Yea—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benton, Brown, Black,
Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ky., Clay of Ala., Clay-
ton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard,
King, Lumpkin, Lyon, Nicholas, Norvell, Niles,
Pearce, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith of
Conn., Strange, Walker, White, Williams, Wright,
Young—34.

Nay—Messrs. McKean, Morris, Smith of Indiana,
Swift, Prentiss—5.

The fifth resolution came up for consideration.—
Mr. Smith of Conn., who had supported the four resolu-
tions, opposed the fifth. He considered the four
resolutions as a mere recognition of constitutional prin-
ciples, but the fifth was altogether different.—The
people had a right to enter upon the doctrines of the
fifth. They had, in his opinion, a right to abolish slavery
in the District of Columbia. They had the right,
although he believed the exercise of the right would be
inexpedient and unjust.

Mr. Pierce of N. H. followed Mr. Smith, but in fa-
vor of the resolution. "He defended the four first
which could successfully be brought against the Ab-
olitionists. They were the only expression of opinion
show a change of public opinion for the better. The
battle, he said, was to be fought at the North. The
Abolitionists were to be opposed there. They were
to be told that the Constitution was a barrier between
them and the abolition of slavery." Mr. P. said he
should stand by the South, and stand by the South he
should hush her into false security. There was dan-
ger, and he warned the South of it.

Mr. Crittenden followed, and commented severely on
the resolutions. They placed the subject in the air,
and were but air bubbles—mere abstractions—mean-
ing nothing—nothing—nothing. He examined his
former remarks, and replied to them with great warm-
th and spirit. He begged Mr. Calhoun to give him
some idea of a State Rights man. Upon his soul he
did not know whether he was or was not a State Rights
man. He thought he was no Abolitionist, but accord-
ing to the Senator's definition of a State Rights man,
he might be one. Mr. C. said he could not participate
in the fears of some of the Senators from non-slave-
holding States. For his own part he felt strong in the
laws—strong in the Constitution—strong in the Union.
He accused Mr. Calhoun of making the Slavery ques-
tion and this discussion a political question and a po-
litical discussion, and every man according to his notions

was to be dubbed an Abolitionist if he was not a State
Rights man.

Mr. Calhoun said he was not surprised at the oppo-
sition of Mr. Crittenden. He looked upon the facts in
a different light from him, and therefore it was in vain
to argue with him. Mr. Calhoun stated the number
of the Abolitionists, their extent, &c., and thought if
this did not alarm him nothing would do so. He ar-
gued that if the Abolitionists went on there would be
either an end of the Union or a civil war.

Mr. Clay, after some remarks from Messrs. Crit-
tenden and Preston, took the floor. He entered into a
brief explanation of the origin of the Constitution,
its relationship with the States and Government, and
its ratification by the Government. He regretted that
the resolutions had been designated as the doctrines
of any one party. In such great principles, intended
for the security of property and the preservation of
the Union, there should be no appeal to one party but
to all—to the Democratic party—to the Jackson party
—to the old Republican party—to the Van Buren party
—to the Locofoco party.

[Here Mr. Clay read an eloquent letter from Gov-
ernor of Rhode Island, upon the progress of the Ab-
olition question and the cause of its increase.—The let-
ter gave an accurate and interesting view of the excite-
ment throughout the North.]

Mr. Clay spoke of the right of petition, and said
there were three views of this question: one was where
petitions were presented of a character that undoubt-
edly did not belong to Congress to act upon; the sec-
ond was where the thing prayed for was a controver-
sial question; and the third where it was undoubted.
Mr. Clay said that petition for the abolition of slavery
in the District of Columbia belonged to this class. It
was at least a questionable position, and one which he
begged the Senate to consider in all its importance.
If, said Mr. Clay, you would receive, refer, and report
upon such petitions, and against such prayers, it would
satisfy the petitioners, calm and tranquilize the pub-
lic mind, and preserve the Union. Mr. Clay said that the
fifth resolution had a reference to some question be-
yond the abolition of slavery. Texas, it might be seen
was thought of when the resolution was drawn up.
Mr. Clay said that he hoped this question would be
kept free from party politics and from party feeling.
He concluded his remarks with the presentation of a
number of Resolutions of a pacific character—desig-
ned to harmonize and tranquilize the North and South-
ern section of the country. The resolutions were nine
in number, and contain sentiments full of patriotism
and statesmanship. Mr. Clay read them himself, and
they excited great interest in the Senate Chamber,
which was crowded to overflowing.

Mr. Calhoun followed Mr. Clay, and examined the
merits of the Resolutions.

Next night's Express we received further particu-
lars of the great debate in the Senate on Wednesday,
through the Baltimore papers. We annex an extract
from the correspondent of the American.

The correspondent of the Transcript states that
Washington was much excited on Wednesday by a rum-
or of the disastrous battle in Florida. Many of the
officers in Florida have their families at the metropol-
is, which circumstance increased the anxiety to learn the
details.

The two Senators rated each other soundly, but Mr.
Clay seemed to bear the palm alone—at least, so
thought I, and so thought a majority, and judging from
the congratulations extended to Mr. Clay from all men
—not merely from his own party, but from some of his
warmest political opponents.

To day all that was interesting in the Senate was the
subject which closed the discussion yesterday.—Mr.
Calhoun this morning was the first man upon the floor,
and the discussion was resumed where it closed. The
South Carolina senator brought four objections to Mr.
Calhoun's resolutions. They were not strong enough—
they did not go to the root of the matter—they did not
acknowledge the right of petition—implied the power of abolishing
slavery by purchasing the slaves when the owners
were willing to sell them—and because the amend-
ment said nothing of the territories.

Mr. Clay answered Mr. Calhoun's objections one by
one, and contended that he took a wrong view of the
matter in his objections. They did not meet the case,
and was not to the purpose. In conclusion Mr. Clay
said that "he did not—he could not—he wished not,
and ought not to impeach or question the motives of
the Senator from South Carolina, but he believed most
religiously and most sincerely that the acts of the Sen-
ator were calculated to bring about that most melan-
choly and most fatal of all measures—the dissolution
of the Union. He believed that such was the tenden-
cy of his acts, and he therefore most sincerely regret-
ted what he had said and what he had done."

Mr. Calhoun followed, and enforced his objections
as first stated. He alluded to the remarks of Mr. Clay
and said that his acts were before the world—as for
his motives he cared not what newspapers or hire-
ling scribblers thought of them, so long as he knew
that he was right.

After a desultory debate the question came up on Mr.
Clay's amendment to Mr. Calhoun's fifth resolution.
The yeas and nays were ordered, when Mr. Allen gave
notice that he should vote against the amendment be-
cause it was so expounded, because the base, as he said,
was too broad for the thickness—because it enlarges
the superficies of the base and weakens the thickness
of the bottom, because it expands, and does not con-
verge to a point.

The vote was as follows:
Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Brown, Buchanan, Clay of
Ala., Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Ful-
ton, King, Niles, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Strange,
Talmadge, Tipton, White, Williams—19.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Black, Calhoun, Grun-
dy, Hubbard, Lumpkin, Lyon, Nicholas, Norvell,
Pearce, Roane, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Smith of Indi-
ana, Walker, Wright, Young—18.

Mr. Strange of N. C. moved a reconsideration of
the vote, was carried.

Mr. Strange said he voted for Mr. Clay's amend-
ment in the hope that it would be adopted unanimously,
or nearly so. He did it as a matter of compromise
but the compromise seemed to fail.

After another desultory debate on the rule and or-
ders of the Senate, Mr. Buchanan moved a separation
of the two parts of Mr. Clay's resolution which related
to the District and the Territories. The Senate ac-
crued to the separation, with the understanding that
the second part should be brought forward after the
first was disposed of.

Mr. Webster said he knew no mode of argument—
no law—no reason which would allow him to vote for
the adoption of the resolution. He had studied the
question as a constitutional one, and had searched and
searched in vain for some law—some precedent—some
argument to support the position maintained in the
resolution. He could find none, none whatever which
controverted that principle and that direct position in
the constitution, that Congress should have power to
legislate upon all subjects whatever in the District of
Columbia. Mr. W. said he wished not to discuss the
question and should not discuss it.

Mr. Buchanan replied to Mr. W.; Mr. W. re-
joined briefly, and Mr. Clay responded, and the ques-
tion then came up on the adoption of Mr.
Clay's resolution—the first part of the resolution,
which related to the District of Columbia. This was
the important vote of the day, and the Sen-
ate decided that Mr. Calhoun's Fifth Resolution
should be stricken out and Mr. Clay's inserted.

Mr. Calhoun opposed Mr. Clay's amendment
in another speech like unto his first, but the Sen-
ate nevertheless decided upon its adoption by a
vote of about two-thirds.

At a large and respectable meeting of the young
men of Jacksonville, for the purpose of expressing
their regret at the late unfortunate affair, in which
their friend and companion, Thomas B. Nesbit lost
his life, the following proceedings were had.

On motion of John Cochran Esq. Wm. H. Estill
was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and Daniel
P. Forney, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by the
Chairman, after which the following gentlemen
were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of
the feelings of the meeting, (to-wit:) John Coch-
ran, Esq. Dr. J. D. Magill, Daniel Hoke, William
C. Kelly and James Crow. The committee re-
ported the following preamble and resolutions,
which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Whereas the late dispensation of Providence by
which we have been deprived of our friend and
fellow citizen, Thos. B. Nesbit, is one which we
deeply deplore, and feeling it a duty we owe to
his memory to express our regret for his loss and
our esteem for his character while living. Be it
therefore

Resolved, that while we submit to the fate
which called him from us, we feel sensibly our
loss.

Resolved, that in his loss society has been de-
prived of a promising and useful young man.

Resolved, that we deeply sympathize with his
bereaved parents, upon this melancholy occasion.

Resolved, that we wear the usual badge of
mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meet-
ing be published in the Jacksonville Republican.

Wm. H. ESTILL, Chairman.

DANIEL P. FORNEY, Secretary.

Jacksonville, January 11, 1838.

THE MANDAN INDIANS.—The Commer-
cial Advertiser states that the tribe of MAN-
DAN Indians, which a short time since num-
bered three thousand souls, has become ex-
tinct by the ravages of the smallpox. A
gentleman, belonging to the Hudson Bay
Company, has arrived in the city of New
York, who passed through the Mandan vil-
lage, and there found that only a small re-
mains of the tribe, some twelve or fourteen,
remained to tell their melancholy fate. It is
further stated that the distemper is now ra-
ging to a frightful extent among the Black
Feet, (another tribe), and that it will proba-
bly extend to other tribes.—Nat. Int.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.

FROM TEXAS.—By the fast sailing steam
packet Columbia, we have some late intel-
ligence from Texas. A battle had been
fought near the head waters of the Trinity,
between a party of rangers under Capt Ben-
thusen and Miles, and the Indians. It ter-
minated unsuccessfully to the Texans, who
after a desperate resistance were compelled
to retreat. A treaty of peace with the Tou-
kewa Indians had been entered into by the
Texian Government. To strengthen the na-
vy, Congress had passed an act for the pur-
chase of the Steamer Pulaski. She carries
twelve eighteen pounders and will be a for-
midable addition to the marine force of the
infant republic. The Houston Telegraph
announces the death of Lieut. A. H. Miles,
formerly of Richmond, Va. The condition
of the country is described to be prosperous
and flourishing.—Bulletin.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM MEXICO.

Extract of a letter dated,

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 8, 1837.

"We are on the eve of a Revolution, the object
of which will do away with the present objec-
tionable Constitution, and re-establish the old
one of 1824. There will be no blood shed in the
matter; it will be effected by those in power, by
which they will be kept in. This is the way we
manage in this country."

Correspondence of the *Journal of Commerce*.

At a time like this, who would refuse to
take a newspaper? Wars and rumors of wars
stalking all round us, convulsions within our-
selves loudly threatening our existence as a
Union, and commotions gathering along our
borders. Who, we again enquire, would be
without the benefit of a weekly newspaper?

Such an one surely lacks the spirit of a
republican.—*Athens Courier*.

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 branch-
es 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 by
prompt and assiduous attention to business to mer-
it and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. He has devoted great attention to fe-
male 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 Doct. William Williamson, for several years,
do with pleasure recommend him as a very suc-
cessful practitioner of medicine, and a man well
qualified to attend to the various duties of his pro-
fession.

Elias Beall, M. D. Leroy Patillo, P. M.

David Johnson, M. D. Monroe Co. Ga.

J. P. Lucas, Ck. S. and Abram Meader,

Inf. Courts Walton Co. Rev. Thos. W. Craven,

Jesse Mitchell, Ck. S. o. Samuel T. Pharr,

I do with pleasure concur in the above recom-
mendation.

Doct. JOHN M. NEAL.

White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—3m.

500 Laborers Wanted, at the

ABICOOCHA GOLD MINES, Ran-

dolph County, Ala. to whom liberal wages and
constant employment will be given by

JOHN GOODEN.

Jan. 25, 1838.—7t.

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE

AT AUCTION.

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,

ALSO A LOT OF SUPERIOR

TOBACCO.

The sale will commence as above and contin-
ue from day to day until the whole is disposed
of. This sale offers a rare opportunity for great
bargains.

Terms, all sums under \$100, Cash—all sums
over \$100, Three months credit; all sum over \$150
Six months credit—approved endorsed note pay-
able in Bank.

CAMPBELL & FRIOU.

By J. M. Friou.

The Talladega and Jacksonville papers will
copy the above 3 times and charge this office.

Jan. 25, 1838.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Simon House,

living on Tallapoosa River,

two Ponies; 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.

POETRY.

THE VOICE OF THE NEW YEAR.

Say, canst thou tell, thou opening year,
From whence dost thou come in thy bright career?
I come from the store that you call Time,
Anew and afresh in my early prime,
I come to fulfil my appointed round,
And then to Oblivion's stream I'm bound.
Mortal! I come at the voice of Him
Who called your world from chaos dim.

Year, new year, canst thou tell me why
The year that is past flew so swiftly by?
Why it hastened on, ask not, vain man,
But improve each moment of my brief span.
Shorter, still shorter, shall I appear,
More fleeting far than the by-gone year;
You've no time to spend in the halls of mirth,
Give thy heart to Him who formed thine earth.

Year, new year, shall I live to see
As happy as now the end of thee?
Man, vain man, I will promise not;
Nor seek to discover thy future lot.
Be ready when called; before I pass
You may be cut down, for 'ye are as grass;
Your life is as fleet as the vapory breath—
In an hour you may fall in the arms of Death!

New year, are your pictures all so sad?
Are your images all in darkness clad?
"Oh, no! for him who improves each hour
I have many a bright and beautiful flower,
I will twine him a wreath of elegant bays,
And sound in his honor the trumpet of praise:
I've no sadness for him of the virtuous heart,
But joy and peace to his soul I'll impart."

Year, new year, are there many more
Like thee to come from the self-same store?
"Inquisitive man! what avails it thee,
In the womb of future time to see?
'Tis enough for thee that the passing hour
Is the only space within thy power.
Be active, be good, and thy Maker adore;
Soon enough thou 'lt hear, 'Time shall be no more."

INFLUENCE OF THE MIND ON DIGESTION.
The state of the mind exerts a powerful influence not only on the stomach, but on the whole process of nutrition, and greatly modifies the quantity which may safely be eaten. If the mind be gay and joyous, appetite will be comparatively keen digestion effective, and nutrition complete. Examples of this kind abound in childhood, and among easy-minded, well-fed peasantry. Whereas if the mind be harassed by care and anxiety, or depressed by grief, envy, jealousy, or other troubles and disquieting passions, healthy calls of appetite will be scarcely known, and digestion and nutrition will be equally impaired. The fact is exemplified to a large scale in every commercial country, and especially in times of public distress and political change. Shakespeare obviously had the principle in view when he made Caesar exclaim:—

"Let me have men about me that are fat,
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o' nights.
You'd Cassius has a lean and hungry look;
He thinks too much; such men are dangerous."

Antony. Fear him not, Caesar, he's not dangerous.
He is a noble Roman, and well given.
Caesar. Would he were fatter; but I fear him not.
Yet if my name were liable to fear,
I do not know the man I should avoid.
So soon as that spare Cassius. He reads much,
He is a great observer, and he looks
Quite through the deeds of men, he loves no plays,
As thou dost, Antony; he hears no music,
Seldom he smiles, and smiles in such a sort
As if he mocked himself, and scorned his spirit
That could be moved to smile at any thing.
Such men as he be never at heart's ease
While they behold a greater than themselves,
And, therefore are they very dangerous."

Even experience must have taught every one with what zest we sit down to enjoy the pleasures of the table, and how largely we incline to eat, when the mind is free, unburdened, and joyous, compared with the little attention we bestow on our meals when we are overwhelmed with anxiety, or have the whole energies of the mind concentrated on some important scheme. There cannot be a doubt, indeed, that the over exertion and excitement, or absolute inertness of the mind, in which sedentary people are generally immersed, contributes greatly, along with the want of muscular exercise in the open air, to impair the tone of the digestive organs. In this way, as it is not less justly than forcibly remarked by Dr. Caldwell, "dyspepsia commences, perhaps as often in the brain as in the stomach. Possibly oftener. That this is true of the disease in Europe will scarcely be denied, after a fair examination of the facts connected with it. It is there almost exclusively a complaint of the studious and the scheming, who, over-tasking the brains, injure them by toil."

In denouncing active exercise of body or mind immediately after eating, as inimical to digestion; it is not meant that we should go to sleep, or indulge in absolute listlessness. A weak constitution may require something like a complete repose; but a person in ordinary health may indulge in a leisurely saunter, or pleasant conversation, not only without injury but with positive benefit; and perhaps there is no situation in which digestion goes on so favorably, as during the cheerful play of sentiment in the after-noon small talk of a well assorted circle. The nervous stimulus sent to the stomach, is then of the most healthy and invigorating description and even the dyspeptic, if on his guard against a heavy meal, forgets his woes amid the unwonted vigor of his functions.—Comb's Physiology.

Hereafter we will publish no advertisement for any man, advertising his wife, unless it is accompanied with fifty dollars in cash. The object is to exclude such advertisements altogether, for they are often the

mere ebullitions of intoxication or unfounded suspicion against innocent, unoffending, and helpless females.

In two thirds of such instances, the husband receives his wife back again; and he presents the spectacle of living with a woman as his wife, whom he has attempted to disgrace in the eyes of the world in the most public manner. The above rule has been agreed to by all the Editors of this city.—Peoples Press.

GEN. WASHINGTON.—The remains of this illustrious man, the father and savior of his country, were recently placed in the sarcophagus made by Mr. Struthers of this city, from whom we learn that when the vault and coffin were opened, the sacred form of Washington was discovered in a wonderful state of preservation. The high pale brow wore a calm and serene expression; and the lips pressed still together, had a grave and solemn smile, such as they doubtless wore, when the first president gave up his blameless mortal life, for an immortal existence.

"When his soft breath, with pain,
Was yielded to the elements again."

The impressive aspect of the great departed overpowered the man whose lot it was to transfer the hallowed dust to its last tenement, and he was unable to conceal his emotions. He placed his hand upon the ample forehead, once highest in the ranks of battle, or throbbing with the cares of an infant empire; and he lamented, we doubt not, that the voice of fame could not provoke that silent clay to life again.—Phil. Gaz.

TO YOUNG LADIES.—When young men spend their leisure at gaming, or other idle amusements, it is a sure sign they will never become GREAT men.—Shun them girls—they will never make you a good husband.

A bean, dressed out as some are, is like a cinnamon tree—the bark is worth more than the body.—Such beaux, fops, and the whole pleasure loving fraternity, are short-lived animals; they look pretty in the gay sunshine of the summer; but, poor creatures, they cannot endure the approach of autumn, and the old age of winter. They have their little hour of enjoyment, and that is the end of them.

When any person, though in the garb of a gentleman, addresses you in the language of fulsome flattery, you should recollect, young ladies, that there are men of prey, as well as beasts of prey.

WHAT IS LIFE.

There is eloquence of thought, as well as of language, in the following paragraphs from Arnott's Elements of Physics.

The functions by which the animal body assumes foreign matters from around, and converts them into its own substance, is little inviting in some of its details; but taken altogether is one of the most wonderful subjects which can engage the human attention. It points directly to the curious and yet unanswered question:—What is life! The student of nature may analyze, with all his art, those minute portions of matter called seeds, and which he knows to be the rudiments of future creatures, and the links by which endless generations of living creatures hang to existence; but he cannot disentangle & display apart their mysterious life! that something under the influence of which determines its form, and proportions.—One such substance becomes a beauteous rose bush; another a noble oak, a third an eagle, a fourth an elephant; yea in the same way but from the rudest materials of broken seeds and leaves of plants, and bits of animal flesh is built up the human frame itself, whether of the active male combining gracefulness and strength, or of the gentler woman, with beauty around her as light. How passing strange that such should be the origin of the bright human eye, whose glance pierces as if the invisible soul were shot with it, the lips which pour sweetest eloquence, of the larynx which, by vibrating fills the surrounding air with music; and more wonderful than all, of that mass shut up within the boney fortress of the skull, whose delicate texture is the abode of the soul with its reason which contemplates, and its sensibility which delights in these and endless other miracles of creation!"

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

The glory of the summer is gone by—the beautiful greenness has become withered and dead. Were this all—were there no associations of heart withering in the bosoms of the living—connected with the decaying scenery around us, we would not indulge in a moment's melancholy. The season of flowers will come again—the streams will flow gracefully and lightly as before—the trees will again toss their cumbersome load of greenness to the sunlight—and, by mossy stone and winding rivulet, the young blossom will start up, as at the bidding of their fairy guardians. But the human heart has no change like that of nature. It has no second spring-time. Once blighted in its hour of freshness, it wears forever the mark of the spoiler. The dews of affection may fall, and the gentle rain of sympathy be lavished upon it—but the sore root of blighted feeling will never again awaken into life—nor the crushed flowers of hope blossom with their wonted beauty.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

One of the bad effects of our system of education is that it tends to encourage that practice already too prevalent, of putting all boys who have a little Latin and Greek, to the learned professions, as they are called, of medicine and law, as if mankind were born mainly to get sick or to be at loggerheads with each other. And it will happen that young men who are destined for the mechanic arts, must leave the pursuit of knowledge at too early a period—a result highly determined to the arts, and injurious to the great interest of society. This system has also the effect of continuing that miserable prejudice too common with children to a trade—a prejudice which has done more than almost anything else to injure the commercial prosperity of the South, and will still work immense evil, until the good, the patriotic and the wise among us, shall strive by precept and example, to obliterate it from the public mind. We say it in all sincerity, that so long as the South slight the mechanic arts, she will be, and she deserves to be, the vassal of the North.

TRADE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.—During the month ending Nov. 30th, there arrived at Charleston, exclusive of vessels coasting within the limits of the State, 27 ships, 7 barques, 40 brigs, 112 schooners, 7 sloops, and 22 steamboats. The departures during the same period, were 16 ships, 5 barques, 23 brigs, 68 schooners, 2 sloops, and 24 steamboats. The vessels remaining in port on the 30th November, were 38 ships, 7 barques, 33 brigs, 46 schooners, 1 sloop, and 3 steamboats.—N. Y. Commercial.

CATACOMBS OF EGYPT.—These repositories of Egypt's embalmed dead, are of immense extent, and are supposed by Mr. Buckingham, to contain more bodies than there are people now living on the globe. These Mummies are now wholly destitute of any animal matter. It has all changed into a resinous substance, or decayed. They are taken from the catacombs to be exported. And to be used for fuel. The finest are exported whole, as objects of curiosity for museums. Certain parts, as the inside of the head and chest, are sold as a drug, and the back bone is ground into powder for a paint, which is highly praised by artists.—N. Y. Trans.

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.—It is stated that an ingenious chemist in France, having found, after many experiments, that a voltaic battery, came luminous, has at last succeeded in forming a long bottle, of three inches by thirty, from which, having exhausted the air, and otherwise acted upon it, by a galvanic battery, a light is now emitted being hung up in his apartment, equally clear, but not so oppressive to the eyes, as that of the sun.

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. WADSWORTH, Administrator.

December 23, 1837.—4-6t.

WM. R. HINTON,
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 has done business the last season.

EXAMINATION.

THE examination of the Students of the Jacksonville Male Academy, will take place on Friday 26th inst. Parents, Guardians, and all interested in education are invited to attend.

By order of the Board:
WM. B. MARTIN, Sec'y.

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 or two Journeymen from the Northern Cities, (first rate workmen,) he pledges himself that those who may favor him with their patronage, shall 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.

The above Fashions are received regularly three times a year.
N. B. All garments warranted.
Jan. 18, 1838.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Benton Orphan's Court.

THIS day came Horatio Griffin and Moses J. 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 notice be given in the Jacksonville Republican, 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 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.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

THE undersigned having rented the town of Wetumpka, propose to receive and forward Goods, and to attend to all business committed to their care. And from the advantage the house has over other in the place from its situation on the wharf, by which drayage is saved on cotton, and being separate from all other buildings that might endanger from fire, and as share public patronage.

Wetumpka, Jan. 11, 1838.—3m.

CASTINGS,

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

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

December 21, 1837.—4t.

WARE-HOUSE

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have purchased the well known Ware-House, situated in East Wetumpka, near the Steamboat landing—formerly owned by Wm. J. Couch, and recently occupied by James H. Cooper. They are now prepared for the STORAGE 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.

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.

R. E. SAFFRIDE, Administrator.

Gaylesville, Ala. January 1st, 1838.—6t.

The State of Alabama,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court, November 28th, 1837.

ON the petition of James Phillips, Administrator of the Estate of Zachariah Phillips deceased, for the sale of the following described Tract of Land—the East half of the South-east quarter of Section twenty-three in Township twelve of Range three east, in the Huntsville Land District.

It is ordered, that publication be made for forty days in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all the devisees and other persons interested in said real estate, to appear before the Judge of said Court, at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, and county aforesaid on the second Monday in January next, to show cause why the sale of said real estate shall not then be ordered.

Copy Test. JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk, c. c.

Dec. 1837.—6t.

Terms of Tuition:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic Per session five and a half months. \$6 00

English Grammar, Geography, Natural Philosophy, per session of five and a half months, \$8 00

Chemistry, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Mathematics, &c. per session, \$10 00

Latin and Greek, per session, \$12 00

Painting, per session, \$12 00

Music on the piano, per session, \$16 00

Music and painting by an Assistant, \$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. KIRBY, Chairman.

SAM'L FINDLEY, Secretary.

Chattooga Academy, December 21st, 1837.—2t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John D. McKenry, 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.

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-Point, 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 renders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public in general, 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.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by Elzean Bearden, a Sorrel Mare

Poney, with some Saddle Spots on her back, and a star in her forehead, thirteen hands high, sixteen or eighteen years old, and gray-headed. Appraised at fifteen dollars November 10th, 1837, by Moses Dean & N. R. Bradshaw.

Test. JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK. c. c.
Dec. 14, 1837.—3t.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville on the 30th Dec. 1837.

Alexander Arthur Kelly Rev. C.

Allen William K. Kincaid Rev. C.

Anderson Samuel Lane Robert C.

Bale John Lackey John

Bass Ingram Landis Jas. B.

Barnwell Robert Lane Robert C.

Bennet Willis P. Lane & King

Beers Benjamin Larchorn Joseph

Black John Jr. Lee John

Do. Hannah Little Hiram

Do. John R. Lipsey Isaac D.

Borders Mrs. Cynthia Do. Isaac

Bowden Miss-Welby C. M.

Brady Francis W. Maddox Geo. W.

Brown James Meadows James

Brown John Munton Sylvanus

Burden Joel Morris Joseph

Cahill Aquilla M. Cartney John

Collins James A. do. Barne

Campbell William do. Daniel James

do. Wm. B. McDonald Charles

Cassidy M. S. McKinnis A.

Chambers Robert Nimon Lewis

Chandler John Jr. P.

Clay John Palmer Russell

Clayton Lemuel Pelham Richard

Cooper James S. Pinkston Jos. F.

Copeland and Lane Ponder Nathl.

Corbett John Price William

Corcan Miss Catharine R.

Davis Miss Mary Reid Anderson

do. Larkin Renfro Bartlett

Drummond Henry Rives Thomas

Dunn Madison Roberts John

Embry John W. Runyan Claiborn

Evans Wm. P. Russel Jas. B.

Gandy Joseph Sampson Mr.

Gentry C. Smith Martin

Gilbert Wm. do. John

Graham John do. Allen E.

Griffin Horatio Starr Jno. D.

Grubbs Allen Strain James

II Stockton R. & C.

Hair John Swan Joseph L.

Hamilton Jas. C. Teague Elijah

Harper Robert Thrasher Thomas

Hazel James Turner John

Heaton David W.

Herridon, E. & Co. Walker D. P.

Hill Miss Emeline do. Mrs. Elizabeth

do. Miss Sarah E. Walls Jno. B.

Holmes John T. Wells Thomas

Honey John Wilson Miss Catharine

Hoss Jacob Wright Rufus W.

Howell Joshua do. Miss Sicily C.

Johnson Mr. Wynn Malther

JNO. D. HOKE, P. M.

Jan. 4th, 1838.—3t.

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Alexandria

Ala. which if not taken out by the 1st of

April, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead

letters.

Boyd John Hon. McCaslin Enoch

Black Michael McClellan Mr.

Burrows James Magill J. D. Doct.

Bannon Green H. O. Mormon Joshua

Dunham Adam C. 2 Redick G. W.

Davis George Payne John J.

Fields Albert Phillips Reuben

Gray William Pearson Thomas T.

Griffin Madison Jan. Shepherd Thomas C.

Givens E. L. Owen Stansell

P. H. PEARSON, P. M.

Jan. 1, 1838.—3t.

NECESSITY.

I AM compelled to have

my friends to pay me the

accounts, without delay, as I

must do so in a few days

debts due me, if not paid.

J. M. MITCHELL.

Dec. 23, 1837.—3t.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

THE unders

