

JUNE

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BY J. F. GRANT.
In advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year, for less than one year, or for a longer period, as may be agreed upon. A failure to give notice at the end of the year, to discontinue, will be considered an extension of the next.

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Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines, and under 24, \$1 50 for the first week, and 75 cents for each continuance. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden accordingly. A discount will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

LOOK HERE.

Have just received from the North a substantial stock of

GOODS,

including almost every article usually kept in our business. Fully relying on our ability to satisfy both as regards the QUALITY and PRICE of our Goods, we with confidence invite our friends and the public generally, to call and examine our Stock.

WHITTE, WOODWARD & CO.
Jacksonville May 10, 1838.—tf.

MASONIC.

A Masonic celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, will take place in Jacksonville on Monday the 25th June. A sermon and oration are expected.—All persons are respectfully invited to attend.
By order of Hiram Lodge.
J. D. MAGILL, SECTY.

St. 1838.

MRS. FRANCIS & CLARK,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their services in the various branches of the profession to the citizens of Jacksonville and the adjoining counties. Their office is on the corner of the public square, at which place they may be found unless professionally absent.
Jacksonville May 30, 1838.—tf.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

St. Clair County.

TAKEN UP & posted by George W. Patrick, before J. H. Means, Esq. a Clay Bank Horse three years old, four feet 8 inches high, and a star in his forehead.—Appraised to twenty-five dollars, April 28th, 1838.
JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK.
May 24, 1838.—St.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

St. Clair County.

TAKEN UP & posted by William Jordan Esq. a Dark Bay Mare, four years old, a small white spot in her forehead, one fore foot and both feet white, four feet 3 inches high, eight months old.—Appraised to \$27 50, April 28th, 1838.
JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK.
May 24, 1838.—St.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

St. Clair County.

TAKEN UP & posted by James McClelland, before Grayham Jordan Esq. a Yellow Bay Mare, with a small blaze in her face, and a small white spot on her right side, Roach mane, four feet three inches high, eight months old.—Appraised to \$27 50, April 28th, 1838.
JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK.
May 24, 1838.—St.

\$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Jacksonville, on Saturday last 19th inst. a mulatto boy named C. belonging to Thomas Crutchfield of Athens, Tennessee. Said boy is a bright mulatto, about twenty-five years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has but one hand, the fingers of his right hand was burnt off when he was a child, and he has a small part of his left hand missing. He is somewhat fine, and when spoken to, he is rather a down countenance. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver the above described boy, either to me in this place, or to Thomas Crutchfield, of Athens East Tennessee.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD.
Jacksonville, Ala. May 24, 1838.—tf.

\$25 REWARD.

Stop the Swindler.

MAN who calls his name Charles Bowles, and has lately been employed in driving the stage from Montgomery to Talladega, took the party a few days ago to abscond from the county, leaving his debts unpaid, besides carrying with him money which had only been entrusted to his care, and did not belong to him. Said Bowles is about 30 years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 165 lbs., very quick spoken, fond of liquors, and thinks himself very smart. Any person who will lodge him in any safe Jail in this State so that I can get hold of him, shall receive the above reward.

WM. T. STUBBLEFIELD.
Syllogga, May 17, 1838.

The Jacksonville Republican will copy the above twice, and forward the account to me at Syllogga.

W. T. S.

Branch Bank of the State of Ala.

MONTGOMERY 10th May, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to this Bank under the Extension Law, as well as to those indebted under the Bond System, at least the first instalment on each is punctually paid, the whole debt will be declared due. By Order of the Board,
JNO. WHITING, Cashr.
May 24, 1838.—4t.

New Orleans, May 26.

Texas.—Our files of Texas papers are to the 12th inclusive. The proceeding of Congress on the subject of withdrawing the proposition for annexation, are interesting, and we submit them.

Annexation.—The joint resolution to withdraw the proposition for annexation, was taken up, the house being agreed to reconsider the vote of yesterday; the votes were again taken on the resolution, which was lost—ayes 13; noes 14.

It will therefore be seen that the proposition to withdraw from the Congress of the U. States, the petition for annexation has been negatived by a majority of one vote. The late hour at which we received this welcome intelligence, precludes us from adding any comments save the expression of our entire gratification.

TEXAS.

A gentleman of intelligence, who arrived in the Columbia, has furnished us with his views on different subjects, which may be found interesting. The resolutions, he states, offered in the Texian Congress for the withdrawal of the proposition of annexation to the United States, will certainly pass both branches of that Legislature. Gen. M. B. Lamar will run for the Presidency without opposition. His political principles are popular, and he bids fair to make the best President they could select from their public men. He is a gentleman of fine talents, a spotless integrity, and great firmness of character. There are five or six candidates for the Texian Presidency. A proposition has been introduced to Congress, to make a National Bank. This called session of Congress, will do nothing more than present several projects for the consideration of the people. It is the general impression that a National Bank will be created at the next regular term of the National Legislature. The emigration to the country is immense, and daily on the increase. Hundreds and thousands are pouring in, both by sea and land. This has caused provisions to be very scarce and high. Speculators would run no risk in shipping large quantities of produce, such as corn, bacon, &c. The prospects of a good crop are promising, and prosperity, it may be said, generally prevails throughout the infant Republic.

New Orleans Com. Bulletin.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

A late arrival at New Orleans furnishes accounts from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst., and from the city of Mexico to the 5th. The blockade of the seaports by the French squadron had created great commotion, and much excitement prevailed against all foreigners. Resolutions were offered in the Congress of the Republic for the immediate expulsion of all Frenchmen; but they were not passed.

The Mexican papers are filled with addressed to the government from the inhabitants of the different states, expressing their zeal and readiness in the cause of the republic, and their indignation against the assailing power. The New Orleans Bee says that some of the papers review the history of France from the battle of Cressy to that of Waterloo, to demonstrate the imbecility of that nation.

A Revolutionary outbreak took place in the city of Mexico on the 28th or 29th of April. It was soon quelled by the patrol.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The Whig journals are encouraging the Whig members lately elected to the Virginia Legislature, and exulting over the list as a great triumph over the adherents of the "Sub-Treasury system." In this they are a little too hasty. Many of those who call themselves Whigs in Virginia, are of the Calhoun school, and we understand that several of the nominal Whigs in the new Virginia Legislature are decidedly in favor of an Independent Treasury.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

ABOLITION FRUITS.—A splendid edifice in Philadelphia, which cost something like \$40,000, has been destroyed very recently to avenge insulted patriotism. From what we can gather, the Abolition folks, composed of every color and almost every character, were appropriating to themselves the use of this fine building. Although it was designed as the place for free discussion, yet it was also understood the subjects of discussion should not be of immoral tendency. We agree with those citizens of Philadelphia who esteem an abuse of our Constitution of immoral tendency. Slavery is clearly recognized in that instrument; and if we take a part, we must take the whole—it is entire; and as good citizens, we must so receive it, for in opposing and denouncing a part, we act as traitorously as if we condemned the whole. Our government binds no man to remain, and if there are those amongst us who cannot tolerate the vile principles of our Constitution, let them seek that government more congenial with their opinions, and presenting a broader mantle for the vindication and protection of human rights.

We cannot say we rejoice at disorder, but time, place, and circumstances being considered, we think we should have witnessed the flames ascending from the Pennsylvania Hall with something of a mournful pleasure; as we doubt not many a worthy Philadelphian did. Unusual tranquility prevailed on the occasion. Abstractedly considered, we of the South should be cheered at a manifestation of feeling so warm in our behalf, and that too where the hopes of Abolition soared so high, and were so confident of success. We do not believe the abolitionists of the north can hurt us; and we trust

the patriotism of the north will prevent an injury to the good citizens there. The abolitionists do not constitute the substantial citizens in any portion of the U. States, and we hope never to see that day; for come when it may, it will sound the knell of this Union.—Wetumpka Sen.

Murder.—The Greensburg (Pa.) Argus says: On Thursday, the 3d inst. Mr. James Bullard, of Mount Pleasant township, in this country, was committed to jail, upon the charge of having murdered his own (natural) child, a boy about three years old. It appears that the night previous to the murder, he and the child slept in the same bed—early in the morning he arose, took the child out to the wood-place, knocked it down, and then split its head open with an axe. A few minutes afterwards the child was discovered in this situation, already dead. Bullard was immediately charged with the commission of the crime; he confessed it, and stated that he had done it in order that he might be hung—that he was tired of living, and had on several occasions attempted to commit suicide, but his courage always failed him, and he could not accomplish his object. He hoped he would now be hung, and get rid of this world. It is thought by many that he is insane.

Moulton, May 19th.

Unfortunate.—On Saturday the 12th inst. our town was thrown into a state of considerable excitement by the fatal and melancholy termination of an affray which occurred at the door of one of our public hotels. It seems from the testimony detailed before which the parties engaged in the affray were arraigned shortly after its occurrence, that three young men, from the country, (whose names are Andrew J. Walton, George Bowling and Alexander Bowling), rode into town on last Saturday with the avowed intention of chastising Mr. Cowan, bar-keeper at Ma. McCord's Tavern; who had previously offered some real or supposed insult to Mr. Walton's father, and that in the execution of this intention Mr. Cowan, was twice attacked and pursued into the barroom of the Tavern, by the assailants with the most desperate and revengeful threats of assassination and bloodshed, when at the same time these threats were accompanied with every indication of a fixed resolution to put them into execution, on the part of the Bowlings and Walton, that after the first affray, Cowan was a second time rudely assaulted by one of the Bowlings and Walton, when pistols were resorted to, both by the assailed and the assailants—there were three rounds fired, and by the third fire, which was shot by Cowan, at Walton, a young man named Neil, who was passing the street at the time of the affray was shot in the bosom and killed instantly dead. The combatants, except Alexander Bowling, who escaped and is still a fugitive, were taken into custody and brought before Esquires McDonald and Dinsmore, by whom they were bailed; Walton, in the sum of \$2000; George Bowling in \$800 and Cowan in \$300.

Twenty-Fifth Congress,

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE,

TUESDAY, May 15, 1838.

The Chair communicated a report from the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy Department, and the General Post Office, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 29th of Dec. last, requiring information with regard to the salaries of the various clerks employed in said departments; and

On motion of Mr. White, it was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

THE CHEROKEE TREATY.—Mr. Davis presented several memorials in relation to the Cherokee treaty, praying for its revision and repeal; laid on the table.

Mr. McKean presented several memorials on the same subject; which were disposed of in the same manner.

Mr. Lumpkin arose, and addressed the Senate to the following effect:

MR. PRESIDENT: I hold in my hand a letter addressed to me by Mr. John Ridge, a Cherokee man of the country West. This letter contains much interesting and detailed information in regard to the present state and condition of the Cherokee people, and affords a fair view of the prospects which await these people, if they could be permitted to enter into the possession of the advantages secured to them by the treaty of 1835. It is my wish, sir, to read this letter for the information of the Senate and of the country. I will add, that I have numerous letters from highly respectable Cherokees who have settled in the West, which go to sustain fully all the views and statements of Mr. Ridge. The propriety of introducing and reading this letter I trust will not be controverted, when we take into consideration the present actual state of our Cherokee affairs.

It is known that the Government, in December, 1835, entered into an arrangement or treaty with a numerous and intelligent delegation of the Cherokee people. Under which arrangement it was stipulated and agreed that the whole people should emigrate from the East to the West, under the care and superintendence of the United States, on or before the 23d of the present month, May, 1838; and several thousand of them, including the most intelligent, have already emigrated, and taken up their abodes in their new country, where they are quiet, happy, and contented, and are anxious to see the balance of their tribe join them in the West, and participate in their rich inheritance. Among the emigrants is Mr. Ridge, the writer of the letter to which I have referred, who is a man of strong native mind, improved by culti-

vation and education. He is of great integrity of character, whose lofty spirit became restless under the conflicts and controversies of his people with the State Governments, which terminated in the annihilation of the Cherokee Government. Under these circumstances Mr. Ridge and his friends yielded to the force of circumstances, choosing to abandon their country rather than be deprived of their native right to self-government; and Mr. Ridge became the independent advocate of emigration, as the best hope of securing to his people the boon of liberty and independence. And now, with a prudent and intelligent forecast, he looks to a more honorable and endearing relation of the Government of the United States, as the only rational hope of perpetuating the existence of the native American race.

But, sir, by the indulgence of the Senate I will read the letter of Mr. Ridge referred to, and to sustain the truth of which I have in my possession ample testimony.

[Leave being granted, Mr. L. read as follows:]

South Lee, Berkshire co. Mass. May 7, 1838.
MY FRIEND: While I was in New York, I received your kind letter of the 25th ult. in answer to mine, for which I am greatly indebted to you. It was my desire to have visited Washington, in order to have the pleasure of a personal interview with you, and also to see the result of the great Indian bill, now in a course of discussion in the Senate; but the period I have set apart to return to my country is the first of June, and I have but a short time to spend among my wife's relations. I did not write as fully as the interesting subject of the Cherokee removal, and the nature of the country, demanded, as I then believed I should see you. Now you will allow me to relate my opinion of our country in the West, and the situation of our people.

The treaty is so liberal in its provisions for the comfortable removal of the Cherokees, that I have heard no complaints on that head, but the highest satisfaction. Those who went by water in steamboats in the spring of the year, passed with so much despatch, that most of them planted corn, and raised considerable crops. You know that good & exemplary christian, Mr. Charles Moore, He said that he planted in the month of June, and raised a greater crop of beans, pumpkins, and corn, than he ever did in Georgia under the most favorable circumstances. He said that "the land in the West was so rich, that he could compare it to nothing else than a fattened hog, which was so fat that he could not get up." I have travelled extensively in that country—once, from my residence, near the corner of Missouri and Arkansas, to Fort Smith, through Flint district, where I had the pleasure of beholding the springs of water, excellent farms, and comfortable houses, and mills and mission schools, belonging to the Cherokees, and every evidence of prosperity and happiness was to be seen among the Cherokees as a people. I saw a number who had previously arrived, and who arrived since I had, and I heard but one sentiment—that they were happy and contented in their new country. Indeed, the soil is so exceedingly rich, and well timbered, and the navigation of the Arkansas river affords them superior commercial advantages to what they enjoyed in the East. I joked with the people, and asked them if they would return to Georgia, even if they could be re-established in their ancient rights and location in that country? They invariably said, No, by no means! Nothing would induce them to return. But they sincerely wished that the eyes of their countrymen might be opened, and break from the delusion of John Ross and his political tools, and escape to this good land. I think in this direction, I travelled over eighty-eight miles of the nation in a straight line. After this, I visited the newly acquired land, called neutral, which was added to our country west, by the treaty of New Echota. I rode over it about two days, and I found Mr. Joseph Rogers, our Cherokee friend from the Chatahoochee, pleasantly situated in the finest region of country I ever beheld on any land in the United States. The streams here, of all sizes, from the river to the brooks, run swiftly over clear stones and pebbles, and the water is clear as crystal, in which excellent fish abound in vast numbers. The soil is diversified; from the best prairie lands to the best bottom lands, and vast tracts. Never did I see a better location for settlements, and better springs in the world. God has thrown his favors here with a broad cast. In this region are numerous mills, and it is of itself capable of supporting a large population, than the whole Cherokee nation. On my return, I travelled towards Fort Gibson, seventy-five miles, in another direction, and found the richness of the soil, and the natural advantages, far superior to any other country in my travels. In this trip, I visited Parkhill mission, where the Rev. Mr. Worcester, and Mr. Boudnot are located, and are engaged in the translation and publication of useful religious books in the Cherokee language, and also Choctaw books prepared by the Choctaw missionaries. But what pleased me more, and which was a new thing here, in this country, those gentlemen had published a christian almanac, in Cherokee and English, calculated for the meridian of Fort Gibson! I found this extensively in circulation among the Cherokees; and in fact, I was pleased to find, that religious tracts in the Indian language, on the shelves of full-blooded Cherokees, and every one knew and seemed to love, the "messenger," as they call it. I very often met with new emigrants from the eastern nation, either arriving, or to draw the balance of their dues for their lands and improvements. These new comers were formerly of opposite parties in the old nation; there was no disposition to quarrel, but every disposition to cultivate friendship, and rejoice together in possession of this country.

I had the pleasure of being introduced to General Arbuckle, commanding at Fort Gibson, and I found him to be an excellent man, of fine personal appearance, and intelligence. He informed me that the country next to the Osages, on the Ver- settled; so you perceive that I am greatly pleased with our nation. Most all the intelligent men of our nation, our supreme judges, our sheriffs, our marshals, our legislators, and our national treasury are engaged in the building of houses and the opening of farms. Many of the Cherokees have turned their attention to merchandising, and have supplied themselves with goods from New Orleans and New York, besides other places more convenient to the nation.

Many of the Christian Cherokees are engaged in the organization of schools and temperance societies; and there is no danger, as some supposed, that the Cherokees would indulge so much in the chase as to retrograde from civilization. And I have also the pleasure of informing you, that the

almost friendship and tranquility prevails between the Indians and the citizens of the United States, not only those who live at the military stations, but those of your citizens who reside in Missouri and Arkansas, near the Cherokee nation. In the best state of friendship they visit and trade together on both sides of the line, to their mutual advantage. In addition to this, we have excellent saline springs where salt is made by the Cherokees. I was told Judge Martin was about to commence to work at one of the salines. In regard to the health of the country, I find that it is good on the small water courses, and it is only on the larger water courses that the fever and ague prevails among new settlers. But it is somewhat singular, that whenever a Cherokee arrives in the country, wherever that might be, he cannot be induced to change his location for a better. He will say that there is either no better, or that his place is as good as he wants it to be.

If the people of the United States could only see our condition in the West, they would no longer assist John Ross to delude the poor ignorant portion of our people to remain in the East, while he can speculate on their miseries.

The Cherokee Government in the West is very much like it was in the old nation before it was suppressed by the States.

They have an Executive, Legislature, and a Judiciary, and trial by jury. I feel happy to ascertain that a majority of the Senate entertain such magnanimous views towards the well-being of the Indians in future. Removed as they are from State jurisdiction and conflict with the rich advantages of christianity and civilization, the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and other nations, are destined to become a mighty and happy people in the West. I am truly pleased to find that our neighbor, Senator Sevier, stands by your side in this great undertaking. That was a happy thought of his calling the Indian Territory "Sevier's." It means, in the Osage language, the "Clear Waters."

I should be glad to receive the documents connected with that bill, and all the important speeches upon the subject. While I was in New York, I found that the religious community were entirely bewildered by John Ross, and the party slang of their papers. Instead of viewing the late treaty as a blessing to the Cherokees, and as a mode of relief to the suffering Cherokees, they considered it the source of all their afflictions. I attempted to explain John Ross's position in the papers; and many of them are convinced that the treaty and its friends are in the right; but a great many are still bewildered. They believe that John Ross is the nation; and could he succeed to break the treaty, the whole of the Southern States would retire from their jurisdictional charters.

I sometimes feel afraid that all is not right in these editors of newspapers. It would seem that they would be willing to have the Indians resist and shed blood, and produce a Florida scene, in order to render their Government odious. They seem to be pleased to have money expended to suppress Indian hostilities, and then blame the Government for the expenses. They well know that the Indians cannot exist in the State; and all they can possibly accomplish by their memorials, is to assist John Ross to affect a treaty, the character of which is buried deep in his breast. They all know that in the East the Cherokees have no Government, and have had no elections for nine years past; and yet John Ross is, in their estimation, a constitutional chief over all the Cherokees; and if the President refuses to recognise this preposterous claim, and determines to see that all the Cherokees shall share alike from the avails of their land, then they proclaim him a monster, and John Ross the Cherokee christian.

I shall remain here to the first of June; and I will be obliged to you for another letter before I start for the West.

I am your friend,
JOHN RIDGE.

Gov. WILSON LUMPKIN.

Thus, sir, you have the views of a man, than whom none is better qualified to judge, or more entitled to full credit. Now, sir, what a contrast does this letter of facts present, when compared with the idle, silly, and false sympathy set forth in the memorials and petitions with which we are inundated—coming from a distant people, who are obviously ignorant of the merits of the subject with which they are impertinently intermeddling. Yes, sir, these memorialists are to complain upon a subject upon which, from the nature of things, they care and know but little. Sir, these good, religious memorialists are brought in as auxiliaries to a political cause. The obvious object is to bring odium and censure on the administration of your Government. I aspire not to the honor of those who are the organs of such petitioners. Sir, I am the friend of liberty and individual rights. To petition, speak, write and publish, is guaranteed to the American citizen by the Constitution of our country. I would abridge none of these rights. But I am the avowed opponent of the impertinent intermeddling of one section of our country with the local concerns of another section. And, sir, ultimate destiny of my country, when I trace the progress and movements of the present times.

But the gentleman from Massachusetts undertakes to justify his complaining constituents and memorialists upon the ground that their complaints are confined to the validity of the late treaty. Moreover, the Senator informs us that he has never considered the treaty a valid one; that it was made with a small number of unauthorized individuals of the Cherokee people, and that fifteen or sixteen thousand Cherokees have remonstrated against the treaty during the present session of Congress. Upon this subject I will give the Senator and the Senate correct information. I wish the whole truth to be known to the country. The numerical majority of the whole Cherokee people has for many years been under the influence of Mr. Ross and his party; and, therefore that he no doubt but a majority of the whole Cherokee people, if they had been consulted, would have joined Ross in dissenting to the treaty. But it is equally true that a majority of the Cherokees who possessed a sufficient share of intelligence to comprehend the subject, were decidedly in favor of the treaty; and are now happy and satisfied in the enjoyment of the benefits and advantages secured to them and their people under the provisions of the treaty.

My opinion of Indian treaties is known to the Senate. But I would ask, when was the validity of Indian treaty, before this, tested by being submitted to the whole mass of an Indian people, men, women, and children? A new test has been introduced upon the broadest principles of Democracy: good, every where, that this treaty was negotiated on behalf of the Cherokees, by the most intelligent and patriotic men that ever negotiated an Indian treaty, and that it secures to the whole people

ple more signal advantages than were ever before secured to an Indian people, by any treaty heretofore entered into by this Government. This treaty dispenses equal justice to the rich and poor, without favor or partiality to a solitary individual.

One word, sir, upon the subject of the remonstrance of the fifteen thousand Cherokees, against the execution of the treaty. Including every Indian soul, now in the Cherokee country East, their number cannot amount to fifteen thousand—the whole of the men, women, and children, including the infants at the breast, and they do not amount to that number. Here, then Mr. President, we have a forcible illustration of the imposition practised upon honorable Senators, who become the organs of the fashionable petitioners of the present day. Sir, the facts which I state are susceptible of proof, before any tribunal whatever. I therefore, hope we shall hear no more about the fifteen thousand Cherokee complaints.

But, sir, I could bear with patience and composure all this delusion and ignorance, and impertinent intermeddling, but for the apprehended mischief and evil which the opponents of the Government are likely to bring upon the poor Cherokees themselves, and for whom they profess to feel such strong sympathy. The opponents of the Government, and their pious friends, will not let the Indians go. Every expedient has been resorted to for the purpose of preventing these people from entering into their goodly inheritance. I fear nothing will satisfy the tender mercies of those who are intermeddling with this subject, but another Indian war. It requires an extraordinary share of philosophy to exercise composure under such provocations as are directly addressed to the southern people from day to day in this chamber, under the humble garb of petition. But, sir, I will not indulge in further remarks on this subject at present; for I cannot do so without feelings, which I do not wish to cherish.

CASE OF SPECTRAL ILLUSION.

The following very distinct and interesting narrative was read to the London Phrenological Society, and communicated for insertion in the Phrenological Journal; by its learned author, a member of the English bar:

"In December, 1823, A. was confined to his bed by inflammation on the chest, and was supposed by his medical attendant to be in considerable danger. One night, while unable to sleep from pain and fever, he saw, sitting in a chair, on the left side of the bed, a female figure, which he immediately recognized to be that of a young lady who had died about two years before. His first feeling was surprise, and perhaps a little alarm; his second, that he was suffering from delirium. With this impression, he put his head under the bed clothes, and after trying in vain to sleep, as a test of soundness of his mind, he went through a long and complicated process of metaphysical reasoning. He then peeped out, and saw the figure in the same situation and position. He had a fire, but would not allow a candle or nurse in the room. A stick was kept by his side, to knock for the nurse when he required her attendance.—Being too weak to move his body, he endeavored to touch the figure with the stick, but on a real object being put upon the chair, the imaginary one disappeared, and was not visible that night.

The next day he thought of little but the vision, and expected its return without alarm and with some pleasure. It took the same place as before, and he employed himself in observations. When he shut his eyes, or turned his head, he ceased to see the figure; by interposing his hand, he could hide part of it, and it was shown by any material substance, by the rays of the fire which fell upon it, and were reflected from it. As the fire declined, it became less perceptible, and as it went out invisible. A similar appearance took place on several other nights, but it became less perceptible, and its visits less frequent, and the patient recovered from the fever.

He says that the impressions on his mind were always pleasing, as the spectre looked at him with calmness and regard. He never supposed it real; but was unable to account for it on any philosophical principle within his knowledge.

In the autumn of 1835, A.'s health was perfectly restored, and he had been free from any waking vision nearly eighteen months. Some circumstances occurred which produced in him great mental excitement. One morning he dreamed of the figure, which stood by his side in angry posture, and asked for a lock which the usually wore. He awoke, and saw it at the toilet, with the lock in its hand. He rushed out of bed, and it instantly disappeared. During the next six weeks, its visits were incessant, and the sensations which they produced were invariably horrible. Some years before, he had attended the dissection of a woman in a state of rapid decomposition; though much disgusted at the time, the subject had been long forgotten; but it was recalled by the union of its putrescent body with the spectre's features. The visits were not confined to the night, but frequently occurred while several persons were in the same room. They were repeated at intervals during the winter; but he was able to get rid of them by moving or sitting in an erect position. Though well, his pulse was hard, and generally from 90 to 100.

A. is a person of good education and literary habits. I have not the slightest doubt of his veracity. He never supposed the appearances above mentioned other than illusions. He has always had a propensity towards the supernatural, without any belief in it, and he ascribes these effects of imagination to the perusal of the "Tales of Wonder," and other ghost stories, when a boy. He will not allow me to lay before the Society an account of his head, as connected with this statement, as he would not like to be

called a dealer in the marvellous. I may, however, say, that ideality is large, and the reflective faculties very good."

Edinburgh Phrenol. Jour.

The Vicksburg Sentinel, speaks thus of the Rev. J. M. Maffi, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion, who has been known for some years in the southwest:—"This gentleman is certainly one of the most extraordinary men of the age. He withstanding he has frequently presented his fascinations are irresistible. We have heard some of the most bewitching orators both of the forum and the pulpit, in the United States; we have heard Preston, Clay, Bishop England, and McDuffie; but for imagination, enunciation, intonation, and a deep knowledge of the human heart, Mr. Maffi stands unequalled. No wonder, then, that the people of New Orleans are still spell-bound by his matchless eloquence. No matter what may be the early education of a man, without pronouncing him a minister from Heaven, to lead man to the regions of bliss."

Copy of a letter from BENJ. SNODGRASS to the Editor of the Jacksonville.

"GENTLEMEN:—As there has been much confusion and different reports as to the manner in which the troops in the U. S. service, under my command, have been paid, I think it due to the officer who acted as paymaster, that government should be informed what sort of money the volunteers received for their services, a short time since at Fort Mitchell, of Paymaster A. D. Stewart, of the U. S. Army.

"My regiment was principally paid with Treasury Notes, and gold and silver. The Treasury Notes, by all disposed to part with them, sold readily at a premium of from twelve to fifteen per cent over our own State currency. The Paymaster has thus faithfully discharged his duty to government and to the officers and privates of the regiment, and they have returned to their homes with money of the depreciation of which they entertain no fears.

"My best respects to A. D. Stewart, Paymaster of the United States Army."

BENJ. SNODGRASS,

Who commanded a Regiment of Alabama Volunteers six months in Florida.

CHARLESTON, May 2.

NOBLE LIBERALITY.—His Honor the Mayor of Wilmington, N. C., the sum of \$1,100, the contribution of that city for the relief of the sufferers by our recent conflagration. An act of such prompt and spontaneous benevolence awakes our liveliest and most heartfelt gratitude.—*Courier*.

GENUINE CHARITY.—"A citizen of Savannah," unwilling that his left hand should know what his right hand doeth, has transmitted the sum of \$100, for the sufferers, his name, in any way, public. He generously expresses the wish that the amount could be increased ten or twenty times. The Lord loveth the cheerful giver.—*Id.*

WASHINGTON May 14.

WAR UPON THE GOVERNMENT.

Like all factions in free States seeking to break down the institutions which protect the rights of the many against the machinations of the ambitious few who would usurp them, our Federal plan is obstinately—nay, malignantly—persevering in the effort to arrest the useful action of the Government. Mr. WEBSTER proclaimed that the page of payment by the banks holding its money in deposit. To compel them to stop, the country is now aware the whole policy of the Opposition great moneyed institution, led off with the expansion—overtrading followed—an immense surplus than thirty millions in deposit with the banks. After the banks and their customers had made their calculations on this unlooked for capital—when it was lent out and speculation was a foot at home, and extravagant engagements made abroad and aid was indispensable—the Federal leaders were found busy in Congress to exhaust the deposits banks by a distribution of the surplus. Then the foreign co-operators, with the domestic enemies of the Government, instantly cut off the bills were returned and specie demanded; the Federal presses in all our great cities clamored for the exportation of specie; "our first duty was to the signers," they said. And finally, individual depositors, looking to the unscrupulous profits to be made ready money in the midst of the suspension, sterner, as the herald of the disasters—the work of the most detestable conspiracy against the prosperity of a people ever ventured upon by a disinterested and almost desperate junta of political leaders and gambling stockjobbers—was already engaged on his way to the West, to impress in his harp-country by the distribution of its revenue—the stoppage of the banks—the pressure on all classes, was the act of an Administration which had opposed all these schemes; and his prophecy that the Treasury was shut up, which he declared would be the result of the bank stoppage, was to be the theme of his orations. To be able to proclaim that the Government had failed—that it could not perform its functions for the want of money—it was supposed would at once bring down universal condemnation on the Administration as the authors of the national dishonor. It would be an argument that Government administered on Democratic principles, could not get along—that the strong hand of an aristocratic dynasty, made omnipotent by the grasp of a National Bank, controlling currency and commerce, was indispensable to the restoration and maintenance of public credit.

Unluckily all this calculation of "the architect of ruin" failed. The banks stopped, but the Treasury was not shut up. The banks demanded distribution to the States had exhausted their means. It was granted by the Government. The merchants asked time on their custom-house bonds for the millions due the Treasury. I was allowed them.—The hand of the Government, so far from coming down heavily to add to the pressure on the banks and the over-trading community, extended facilities to them. It was only necessary that it should anticipate its accruing revenue, which had not been reached by the wasteful distribution, to the issue of Treasury notes, redeemable within the year, was authorized by Congress. They were of the domestic exchanges. Under the derangement of the failure of the banks, they were almost everywhere gold and silver, as answering the purpose of exchange. To the merchants they were their duties, without being subject to the heavy premium which they would have been obliged to substitute in payments to the Government. The banks desirous to resume found the Treasury notes a help, inasmuch as they obviated that competition for specie, to be applied to payments to the Government, which would withdraw it from circulation.

The experiment of the use of Treasury notes has thus again been fully made, and has worked well.—The banks at the principal points have resumed, and are resuming every where, under this new life under it. The creditors as well as the debtors of the Government have been universally benefited by it.—Not an interest except the political interest of the adversaries of the Government, are open-mouthed against it, and now these adversaries, a fact or argument to countenance their hostility, and seek to defeat that anticipation of the revenues for the close of the year, which has worked so well for the first half of it.

But we do not complain of their warfare against the measure. It is natural that those who can only expect to thrive as a party by producing suffering in every class of society, and attributing it to the Administration, should oppose that which is found so well suited to put an end to the embarras of the outrage upon all parliamentary decency, in the attempt to defeat by a sort of indirect physical force, what they know the majority of Congress and the country approve. For three weeks they kept up a *stave-off* debate on the subject of the report of the committee raised on the death of Mr. CILLEY, and for printing which, they were most strenuously opposed to it felt them selves constrained to vote. That vote, after all previous question. This brought up the Treasury note bill in Committee of the Whole, where the previous question cannot be called, and we beg our readers to look to our columns of Congressional proceedings, to mark the factious spirit in which this salutary measure is resisted. The same measure to which many of them stand pledged by former votes; a measure in which the interests of the constituents of every one of them, banks, merchants, and all are involved; a measure necessary to enable the Government to perform its duties—to provide for the wants of the army, the navy—to keep in employment the laborers engaged in the public service—indeed, to pay by them in wasting the means of the Government, and exhausting the resources from which still they will insist on receiving their compensation—this the semblance of argument, but by speaking against time upon any thing and every thing, without the slightest reference to the subject.

It seems, from the report of the Intelligencer, again, about sun-down on Saturday, began the game of *frustration* of the known intentions of the majority. At a quarter past six, we are told by the Intelligencer's report, "Mr. Mason moved that the committee rise, which motion was rejected by a majority of six to eight." This was posed off, and after the session had been protracted especially beyond the ordinary period on any day, but every member in the House, saw that the measure was resolved to vote.

"Mr. Mason proceeded until 7 o'clock, and gave way to a motion to adjourn." It was rejected by a still stronger vote. "Mr. Mason continued until after 8 o'clock; and then gave way for another motion to adjourn." This was the first attempt to drive the House to an adjournment, against its will. The Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson relieved Mr. Mason, and he held forth "until a quarter before 9 o'clock, when he gave way to a motion for the committee to rise." Here follows an attempt at an adjournment on some pretext about a point of order, and this being put down, Mr. Johnson of Maryland then resumed "the floor until twenty minutes past nine o'clock, when he again gave way to a motion by Mr. Chambers, that the committee rise."

This failed. "Mr. Yorke then moved that the committee rise." This was declared out of order. "Mr. Johnson then resumed, and continued until half past nine o'clock, when he gave way to Mr. Graham of North Carolina, who moved that the committee rise."

It was again refused. "Mr. Johnson resumed and continued until quarter before ten, when he gave way to Mr. Mitchell's motion to rise." Negatived.

"Mr. Johnson went on until five minutes before ten, when he gave way to Mr. Halsted's motion that the committee rise; negatived."

"Mr. Johnson resumed, and at five minutes after ten gave way to Mr. Dunn, who moved that the committee rise; lost."

"Mr. Johnson resumed the floor, who gave no motion to rise. The next that should be made he would moved that the committee rise." "Mr. Johnson withdrew this, and gave way to Mr. Harper of Ohio, who went through the same motions to rise, and calling for counts, and having the body marching between tellers, until after twelve on the Sabbath."

We have copied this simple recital merely to show that discussion was not intended. The whole purpose of the Opposition, so unblushing, manifested by some of them, is merely to worry the Government of its proper resources—to prevent appropriations to indispensable objects—to prevent the discharge of the laborers on the public works,

to make the Government break its faith with its agent and creditors abroad and at home—in one word, to force it to fail in all its obligations, and put it in the condition of Mr. Biddle's Bank Government, under whose banner they fight, by a national degradation.

The present scenes in Congress perfectly establish the claims of the furious Opposition to all the credit of Federalism. Their effort to tarnish the Government—to breed riot and disorder in every quarter of the body, and control, by a species of force, the will of the majority, which should govern—all go to prove that the party which once sought to destroy the credit of the Government, the power of a foreign enemy which set fire to its institutions, and would have sacrificed the spirit of the Constitution, with those who supported them, are now laboring in the same spirit in the re-edited halls. There is not a trait which characterized the ultra enmity of old Federalism to Republicanism, at any period of our history, that does not now exhibit itself in its new fangled offspring.

It will be seen, from the proceeding of today that the example of the last week's attempt to talk the Treasury empty, is still pursued by the Opposition. While we now write, Mr. Sergeant, the retained advocate of Mr. Biddle's bank, is speaking against the measure precisely the same in principle as that proposed at the September session, and merely protracting the use of the Treasury notes to the end of the year, contemplated in the terms specified on the very face of them. The object originally was to enable the Treasury to avail itself of its credit during the period through which the year's revenue was in the course of collection.

The Opposition now would make the impression that a loan would be preferable. Do these bank people wish to throw the Government in competition with the banks endeavoring to reinforce themselves with specie to sustain the resumption? If they do, are willing that the Government should use its credit in one form for the raising supplies, why object to it in that form in which the loan? It can only be because they wish to make a permanent national debt in the end, and to defeat the resumption of specie payments.

But it seems they will not allow a decision to be had even on their own scheme of a loan.—*Id.*

From the Globe.
Through the vigilance of the new Collector, some venerable abuses in the New York Customhouse are discovered; and yet the National Intelligencer's correspondent complains of "a reform operation in the Customhouse, the like of which is unparalleled." The turning out of the retinue that winked at, or slept over, such tricks as are described in the following from the New York Sunday News, is a sad thing!!

"An honest inspector opened a package, and found a true invoice therein, which had before its being closed; he compared it with one which it was pretended was the true document by the importers. Search was made, and it was found that the importers had long practiced the same trick—receiving with their package invoices at the rate of fifty per cent less than the truth—and, through another channel, the correct invoice.—The British house, which was established in this city about a year since.

"It is needless to add that the largest operators in this transaction are among the missing."

"New discoveries, implications and arrests, are being made every day; and, as one of the guilty parties has become State's evidence, the whole truth will, probably, be fully developed."

WASHINGTON, May 17.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

We give the final proceedings upon this measure in the House.

The purpose of depriving the Treasury of the means to carry on the public service was pursued to the bitter end. The National Intelligencer discloses the object of the party, by rejoicing, in anticipation, that "the Government of the United States would be the first to require its benefit, (a ratification within the benefits of its provisions)." The Editor is pleased to announce that "it had reached whither to turn to pay the humblest creditor of the Government," and "is on the point of giving up the ghost."

This was precisely the feeling of the same party when the British burnt the Capitol; and drove then the same party made it their effort to cut off all the resources of the Government—then they made a party covenant to "discredit the Government in all quarters—then they secretly rejoiced at the massacre of the river Raisin, as at those of the Withlacoochee, new, then they voted against the indispensable supplies for the public service as a faction, but with more truth, the triumphant flourish of this morning's Intelligencer—"the destruction of the ghost."

stimulate many to overaction, and be the supporting any, when the reaction came, they produced the explosion, which robbed the country of its means; and now, their scheme of having succeeded, they would ascribe to the merit of GENERAL JACKSON, who, in the end, has delivered his country from their greatest enemy in the past, as he did in that of the first Constitution, and the Federal aiders and abettors of interests were the patriots, the true thought of nothing but the welfare of the country. If any thing were wanting to show the desecration of principle in the opposition, it would be found by comparing the role taken. The bill passed then by a vote of 120 to 100, and twenty-seven to ninety-eight, then, every straggler of the Opposition made to oppose the supplies, simply to influence on the banks, and to reduce the force for the conquest of it. It is, in fact, nothing but a consideration themselves bank potentates, war against the Administration. To vote for the bank, declared themselves to succumb, give, "the means whereby it is kept of the banks, and all will be well."

This morning's attempt to reconsider the proposition for a loan, as the means of not fairly tested. That the public may understand how utterly groundless this pretext is, we refer to the vote of last October on this proposition: It was rejected by a vote then of 100 to 100, and thirty-one to eighty-six. So the other proposition for a limited issue of Treasury notes, and a sale of the United States Bank stock, was rejected by the previous question. The session.—*Globe*.

Branch Bank at Mobile.

We understand that the Branch of the Bank at Mobile is now discounting, nine per cent, at the rate of 50,000 dollars per week, will continue thus to discount until the end of the month, when it will be put afloat, giving preference to persons not previously indebted. This course it is suspected by some that the Directors are influenced by motives foreign to the true interest of them, and their proceedings be rigidly examined by the proper authorities, preparatory to early return to specie payments. Their policy it seems to us, is to calculate upon the State for a protracted period, at least, when it was determined to issue its additional half million of paper, would it have been more to the relief of the oppressed by assisting those already indebted, and thereby enabling them to meet their current demands, perhaps to shavers and others, who could well without. We do not wish to judge hastily, but we think it may prove erroneous.

It does seem that the policy of inviting a new strength to that party in our State, who, by the continuance of a devalued currency, and by rendering the State Bank obnoxious from management, to induce its transfer to individuals or private stock companies. If we mistake at a proposition was made at some previous session of the Legislature, to purchase this same Bank from the State, and it was then suspected that Mr. Biddle was the individual who had indirectly made the offer. Let the object of the impropriety in placing an account of their proceedings before the public.—*Democrat*.

It strikes us that the general banking law stood, as yet, but very imperfectly understood. Numerous articles have already been published in commendation of it, but the writers have failed to study the measure they were discussing. It will in all probability be a long and highly beneficial influence of the Union. Gradually it will revolutionize banking, and in the mean time, it will increase the demand for State bonds, encourage internal improvement, and insure to the country a sound and abundant currency. In the end, it may materially assist in bringing into these States a sufficient amount of the precious metals to render it expedient to withdraw from circulation all bank notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars.

Public Advertiser.

DECATUR MONEY, we are happy to state that information lately received, is now only two and half percent below par in New Orleans. The desirable advance on our money in that city has been effected by a determination, we understand on the part of the Bank to receive a portion of the amount falling due on bills in its own notes.

Observations.

The State of business may be said to be in the advance since the resumption of specie payments at New York, and the anticipations of a general resumption throughout the United States, at an early date. A feeling of confidence is springing up, and extending through the commercial community. The revival from the prostration of the last twelve months is slow, but, by and by, the winter season open under auspicious and circumstances much more favorable to the prosperity of our industrious and enterprising population.—*N. O. Bulletin*.

John Wilson, Speaker of the Lower House of the Arkansas Legislature, has been tried for the killing of J. J. Anthony, a member, and found guilty, not of the charge in the indictment, murder, but of *excusable homicide*. The venue of the case was changed, and no doubt the jury was backed up of such materials as Mr. Wilson was

OUTRAGE.—The ship *Ocnice*, on her passage from Liverpool to St. Marks, Florida, when near the Double-headed Shoal, was wantonly fired into on the 27th ult. by an armed vessel, which was afterwards proved to be the British brig of war *Wanderer*. The ship after being arrested in her passage by the shots fired from the brig, was boarded by an officer from the latter, who made inquiries as to the owners, cargo, destination, &c. No reason was assigned for this outrageous proceeding on the part of the British commander.

By late happy count, a positively afflu, the peasa soldiery, are their mules fed as a nation, of her form American St

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JUNE 7, 1838.

Candidates for Sheriff.

W. M. C. PRICE,
ROBERT H. WILSON,
J. H. KELLY,
J. D. WELLS.

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

We are authorized to announce SIMON C. NEWMAN of Lynchburg, Decatur County, as a candidate to represent the Cherokee and DeKalb, in the Senate of our State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce M. ROBERT L. LANE, as a candidate for this district, at the ensuing election, where is a vacancy.

We are authorized to announce JOHN J. HUMPHREY, Esq. of Jefferson County, as a candidate to represent the St. Clair, Cherokee and DeKalb, in the trial branch of our State Legislature.

EXPANDED PATRIOTISM.—It is not usual for men to possess the qualities they are most disposed to boast of. Clandorous professions of devotion to the public interest are not the best evidences of disinterested sincerity. Let us take an example. In our last paper we took occasion to point out the universal philanthropy of the Boston Evening Journal, as contained in an article which represented the entire slaveholding portion of the Union as disposed to hate their brothers of the North on account of their prosperity. The same article contained several contrasts of character, very agreeable, no doubt, to the self love of the Bostonians. We will now show what "expanded patriotism" is, as Mr Webster calls it, from the same columns. The last number of the paper, (Mr. Sleeper, the Editor, being, we suppose, awake,) contains an article from which we make the following extracts.

"The election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency was secured by the votes of Virginia, and other of the Southern States. He is the first individual north of the Potomac, who ever received the vote of Virginia for this high office—and in order to obtain it, he bartered away his high independence. He pledged himself to pursue certain measures, before the Southern States would give him their votes—to oppose with all his influence, the establishment of a National Bank, an institution of vast importance to the trade and manufactures of the country—to resist with all his power, any project for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia—and to follow generally in the track of his predecessor in office."

This is a very good beginning, and shows that patriotism travels no farther South than the Potomac; though Bunker Hill contains the bones of some of our ancestors. We shall not undertake to defend Virginia, nor, by way of offset, enquire how many Presidents South of the Potomac, Massachusetts has voted for. Mr. Sleeper may, perhaps, be able and willing to inform us, without putting the inquiry. We have not agreed with Virginia in her votes for some years past, nor shall we pledge ourselves to adopt her opinions hereafter. But it is not our business to see what is the second paragraph.

"Such is the man who now occupies the presidential Chair. He is a native and citizen of New York, but a tool of the slave-holding States. They have dictated the course for him to pursue—and if he should falter for a moment in sacrificing the interest of the North for those of the South—if he should adopt an enlightened course of policy—throw off his shackles—dare to become President of the whole country, instead of a party, and act as his reason and conscience should dictate, they would regard his conduct with scorn and indignation, and abandon him to his fate!"

Very liberal notions, in sooth—and proper patriotism withal. This "whole country"—(hull?) is the true pronunciation) appears to be included in the spy from Marlborough to Plymouth. The geography extended, but little further. The "enlightened course of policy" which ought to be pursued looks with an eye single to the interests of the North; for by this modern political arithmetic the North is the "whole country." Did Mr. Sleeper ever dream that his "enlightened course of policy" might, perchance, be a dark and disastrous one to some few States not laid down in his political chart? Did he ever put himself to the trouble of enquiring how his "American system"—his National Bank—or his abolition, might affect the rights, interests and safety of those few States of land extending from the Susquehanna to the Sabine and from Cape Henry to the Rocky Mountains? Or does his "expanded patriotism" overlook such small space? If so—if his Sabean optics cannot be brought to contemplate so insignificant a speck on the earth's surface, we beg to remind him that there are human beings settled on it—and that so far from asking or desiring the intervention of Government in order to enable them to make money and provide for their offspring, their only prayer is, and ever has been, to be let alone. They ask for no more. They will take care of themselves if the Government will do them the favor to let them alone. They want neither bounties, drawbacks, duties, for protection or revenues for disbursement—nor National Bank, to aid them. They wish neither to oppress nor be oppressed—but to be let alone. Will not Mr. Sleeper's "expanded patriotism"—aided by that of Mr. Webster, allow them this poor privilege? But we have a third idea scintillating from the same burning focus of patriotism. Voila!

"While Martin Van Buren, thus manacled, a mere automaton in the hands of designing men, is President of the United States, we cannot reasonably expect any considerable diminution of the evils which now overshadow the country. He is pledged to the support of measures, which are fraught with ruin to the States North of the Potomac—which strike at the very root of our National prosperity."

And yet this man has his adherents in the New England States? Nay, more; some of the New England States supported his election—and Representatives of the New England States in the Hall of Congress, boldly and unblushingly advocated the flagitious and destructive policy which distinguishes his Administration. Even in Massachusetts, his adherents are found apologizing for his errors, and lauding his patriotism! This is one of the most remarkable circumstances connected with the political history of the present period. Well, it is fortunate that we can say, here's the end of the matter. It is a most patriotic conclusion—and as the clock strikes one, we will retire, taking Mr. Sleeper's "patriotism" as an epitaph.—Washington Chronicle.

FROM TEXAS.—The steam packet Columbia, which arrived yesterday in three days from Texas, brought us files of the Banner to the date of the 18th inst. Congress was in session, but in daily expectation of adjourning. President Houston had declined executing the land patents, in a communication to Congress, explaining his views at length. The Banner remarks, "the course of the executive had been severely censured by some, but it is thought his explanation will be deemed satisfactory."

At a ball lately given at Bakar, a rencontre took place between Major Tinsley and Eugene Navarro, which resulted in the death of both. Navarro shot Navarro with a pistol, but was killed himself by a Bowie knife in the hands of his expiring antagonist. We have not learned the immediate cause of the affray, but understand that an old feud existed between the parties. It is thought that Congress will adjourn on Saturday the 19th inst.

The Columbia had a rough passage across the gulf. On board of her came 120 passengers.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.
The Public Ledger of Monday last, contains an eloquent, sound, and philosophical article on the recent proceedings in the Pennsylvania Legislature, from which we make the following extract, by way of proving the truth of the ancient maxim, that "knowledge is power."

"Of what use are mathematics to practical

men? They teach a sailor to navigate a ship, a surveyor to measure a farm or township, an architect to construct an edifice and various other mechanics to pursue their occupations. Of what use are geology and mineralogy? They enable us to discover and work coal mines, iron mines, and all other mines; and are therefore somewhat useful to Pennsylvania.

We will here relate another anecdote. The carbonate of lead, a very valuable ore, is found in large quantities at the Lamotta mine in Missouri. Until lately, it was thrown aside by the workmen as useless, because they were ignorant of its properties. The mine falling into the hands of a mineralogist, great profit now accrues from working this USELESS STUFF! A mine of the same has lately been discovered in Davidson county, in North Carolina. What visionary speculators were these mineralogists! One good practical man of plain common sense, like the workmen who threw away the carbonate of lead, is worth a dozen of them! Of what use to the mechanics are the scientific portions of civil engineering and architecture? Nothing at all, excepting in constructing common roads, railroads and canals, and building houses, churches, capitols, bridges and such things. What need has a farmer of science? He can mow and rake, and hold a plough, and drive oxen and chop wood without it. True. But can he, without it make manures, adapt them to soils and crops, adapt crops to soils, and improve domestic animals? Mr. Powel, by his agricultural science, especially in animals, has done more for the agriculture of Pennsylvania, than forty thousand other farmers could do by blindly pursuing a beaten track, without a scientific idea to guide them.—Sat. Chron.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Liverpool packet of the 24th April, has arrived at New York.

The Cotton news, we regret to find, is discouraging. The decline in American descriptions at Liverpool from the 9th to the 23rd April, was full 1-2d. equal to one cent, in this country.

Money continued abundant in London.

The Morning Chronicle states that the Bank of England was actively engaged in shipping bullion to the U. States. By the London line packet ship Philadelphia, which left Portsmouth on the 21st, for New York, the Bank remitted to their agent, Mr. Cowell, rather above £170,000 in gold; and the ship had also on board specie on private merchants accounts to the extent of between £50,000 and £60,000.

The New York papers do not inform us how much specie was brought over by the packet of the 20th, but it was understood in London that the amount would be large, and that the exchanges continue favorable at N. Y. the exports would be to the extent of a million or a million and a half sterling, in addition to the previous consignments.

The accounts from the Continent contain nothing of particular interest. Marshal Soult had been appointed by Louis Philippe Minister to London to represent the French Court on the occasion of the coronation of Queen Victoria.

POSTSCRIPT.

A slip from the Cincinnati Whig, dated on Monday, the 28th, says that a message to Congress from the President, and a letter from Secretary of War, were communicated May 22nd. The Secretary proposed that the period of removing shall be extended two years; that the Cherokees shall conduct the removal themselves, and that the United States shall pay the expense. This paper is addressed to the Cherokee delegation at Washington, as the Government ultimatum, May 18th. The message to Congress recommended its adoption.

This is quite an unlooked for proceeding on the part of the Executive, and we await the receipt of the documents spoken of, with some interest.—Nash. Whig, 30 ull.

As is the Common School so is the education of the people.

Riches are servants to the wise; but they are tyrants over the soul of the fool.

E. T. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL attend to any business that may be committed to his care in the Courts of Law and Equity, for the Counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. His office is in Jacksonville, Benton county, next door to the New-York Store. June 7, 1838.—tf.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

The terms of tuition in this institution having expired, all persons indebted to Miss Thompson for tuition heretofore, are requested to come forward immediately and make payment.

By order of the Board. June 7, 1838.

\$20 REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, living five miles north of Wetumpka, in Coosa county, on the 1st inst. an

IRON GREY MARE.

About four years old, four feet ten or eleven inches high, has several saddle marks on her back, the left fore hoof split, a small scar on her left thigh not entirely well, warts fast and cross, rough. I will give the above reward to any person who will return the above described mare or give me such information that I can obtain her again.

W. B. STARK. June 7, 1838.—3t.

EAGLE HOTEL.

THIS large and commodious Tavern Stand, lately erected on the South side of the Public Square, immediately in front of the Court-House, in the town of Talladega, is now opened by the subscriber; & who hopes by strict attention to business, to satisfy all who may favor him with their patronage. The proprietor of the Indian Queen Hotel, who will appropriate his whole care and attention to it. JAMES LAWSON. Talladega, June 7, 1838.—tf.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by James G. Houston, living on Greens Creek, one Sorrel Filly, blaze face, four white feet, 14 hands high and 3 years old—Appraised to sixty dollars. May 19, 1838. M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

ATTENTION CAVALRY!

BENTON RANGERS, you will appear in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Saturday in July next, to answer to your names, by 11 o'clock A. M. Come armed and equipped as the law directs. By order of T. B. R. HILLIN, CAPT. June 7, 1838.—td.

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Commissioners Court, May 15th 1838.

ON the petition of Francis B. Walker to the Judge of the County Court, for an Order to compel the Administrator of Henry Box, deceased, to make titles to the following described Lands, to-wit: The West half of the North-west quarter of Section four, Township 16, R. 4 East, three acres excepted in the South-east corner, and the East half of the S. W. quarter of S. 33, T. 15, R. 4 E. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made once a month for three months of the foregoing petition; that on the first Monday in September next, the Court will determine on the legality of the contract. Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK. June 7, 1838. m5m.—\$6 00.

DR. JOHN SAPPINGTON'S

Description and Treatment of Fevers viz:

1st. Intermittent, or Ague and Fever; 2ndly. Bilious Fever; and 3dly. Typhus or Nervous Fever.

1. Of Intermittent or Ague and Fever.—I consider all fevers of an intermittent character, which cool off once in 24 hours, whether preceded by a chill or not, or whether the chill and fever rise and continue together, or if there be no chill at all.

Sometimes, fever of this character continues 24 or even 36 hours, without any intermission, and sometimes it occurs only every third day.

Nine-tenths of the fevers of this State, and most of the States of this Union, partake more or less of the intermittent character; and in all their various appearances, the treatment should be the same.

This medicine cures fevers by correcting the bile, giving tone and energy to the stomach and bowels, and thereby communicating health and strength to the whole system.

It is more like a charm than a medicine. It breaks the fever in from 24 to 48 hours, and neither sickens the stomach, nor operates on the bowels as a purgative, during which time the patient feels no sensible benefit from it, but suddenly finds himself cured, without being conscious of it.

The increased demand for this medicine, has determined me in future, to prepare it only in the form of pills; as the transportation or carriage of vials is both inconvenient and unsafe.

For grown persons or children, who prefer taking it in liquid, it can be conveniently prepared in the following manner:—

Put 12 pills well, put it into a vial, and pour two common size table spoonfuls of whiskey or water to it. Spirits of any kind is best.

Treatment.—If the patient prefers taking a pill or purge, before he commences the use of this medicine, I have no objection, but it is rarely if ever necessary. He can drink cold water, or eat any kind of diet suitable for a sick person, without the least danger, or suffering the slightest inconvenience from it.

A grown person will take (for a dose) a pill or common size tea-spoonful of the liquid, every two hours, both day and night regardless of fever, until it breaks; children 8 or 10 years old will take 30 or 40 drops, and those 3 or 4 years old, will take 15 or 20 drops, and infants 3 or 4 weeks old, will take from 3 to 6 drops; repeated and continued, as recommended for grown persons.

But as persons are very subject to a relapse or return of this disease, whether they are cured in this way or any other way, it would be well to continue taking three or four doses a day until the strength and complexion are restored, and particularly, if the person has already had several relapses.

One box will cure two persons, of a common attack of the ague and fever, or of a common attack of the bilious fever.

Whenever the liquid is prepared and taken, the vial should be shaken before each dose is poured out.

2d. Of Bilious Fever.—This is a more obstinate and dangerous disease, than intermittent or ague and fever.

There are generally three or four days indisposition, previous to the onset of this disease; & frequently chills sensations for a day or two after. When this disease is properly formed, it rarely yields to any treatment under 8 or 10 days, and sometimes much longer.

3. Of Typhus or Nervous Fever.—This is still a much more obstinate and dangerous disease than bilious fever, and apparently more mild in the commencement.

It often continues fifteen or twenty days, with scarcely any remission or intercession, with great prostration of body, and dejection of mind. It may be well to observe, that Typhus fever is most common in winter and spring, and Bilious fever in the summer and fall.

In the first stage of fevers it is common for the tongue to be covered with a whitish coat, and if the fever is not broke and runs into the second stage; it is apt to assume a yellowish brown color; and in the third and last stage, and malignant, particularly, if they are of a high grade, and malignant character, the tongue is apt to assume a dark brown color, of different degrees of heat and moisture, sometimes exceedingly dry, after attended with heat, or a burning sensation in the stomach.

The symptoms of these two diseases are so much alike in their first stage that physicians often differ as to their real character, nor does it matter materially, because the treatment of both should be pretty much the same, with this exception, that Typhus fever does not require, nor will it bear as much strong, sickening, prostrating, medicine as bilious fever.

Treatment.—In the early stage of either of the two last diseases, I give a pill or one or two doses of calomel, or some other medicine that will operate upon the stomach and bowels. I object to giving more strong medicine (particularly in Typhus fever) and operating medicines do more harm than good. After thus operating upon the stomach and bowels (and even without it, if several days have elapsed, and my patient becomes very weak) I commence with the pills or drops, and give a dose every three hours, that is 8 doses in each 24 hours; with a regular use of Virginia Snake root, or some other sweating tea, such as hysop, sage or balm. Should the patient suffer much with

pain in the head, back, or elsewhere, give 20 or 25 drops of laudanum at night, if it be a grown person, (children should take less corresponding with their age,) and should he become much debilitated from a continuation of the disease, and particularly, if the hands and feet become cold, give a draught of toddy or wine, every 3 or 4 hours until he recovers, continuing all the time to use the pills or drops as recommended.

The diet should be light, but nourishing, taken little at a time, and often.

Bleeding is so seldom necessary in these diseases, that it is scarcely necessary to mention it; if it ever be resorted to, it should be in the early stage of the disease.

Blistering is sometimes useful, and rarely, if ever injurious—but it should be resorted to chiefly in the last stage of the disease when there is delirium, or lasting coldness in the extremities. In the treatment of either of these diseases, I would prefer the bowels to be in rather a costive than a laxative state. But should they be too inactive, give broken doses of salts or oil, or open them by injections; and if they be too laxative give 6 or 8 drops of laudanum two, three or four times a day, until the looseness is restrained.

I repeat, if Bilious, Typhus or Nervous fevers, become fixed in the system, it requires time and patience to remove it, but by a regular perseverance in the foregoing medicine and directions, every thing that can reasonably be expected, will be affected by them.

This medicine will be found beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly so in these cases produced by long continued or repeated attacks of fever.

In such cases 3 or 4 doses a day will be sufficient, continued until the patient recovers his strength.

Persons living in unhealthy situations, or persons travelling through sickly districts of country, would do well to use this medicine as a preventative.

Any medicine of this kind, which will cure fevers when formed will prevent the formation of them, if taken in time. If used as a preventative, 3 or 4 doses a day, will be sufficient, continued for 7 or 8 days in succession, after which time, it may be discontinued for 10 or 12 days, then use it again, as before directed, and so on, until the sickly season has passed over.

Of late much has been said about congestive fever, torpor of this, that or some other organ, but it is only a new name for an old disease, or symptoms of disease. I have observed no material change in fevers unless we include the cold plague and cholera in that class of disease, and even in them, this medicine in part, will be found very beneficial.

I am aware that this mode of prescribing, and this medicine (if known) would be objected to by many physicians, yet I have no doubt, if the practice is properly carried out agreeable to these directions, it will be found far more successful than the purgative one, or any other now known, even if the physician sits all the time by the patients bedside. And I consider it no hazard of reputation as a man or a physician, to assert that such will be the result, when this practice shall have been fairly tested.

There is neither arsenic, or any other article of a poisonous nature in this medicine. Women in any situation may take it with perfect safety, as it is entirely harmless, and if double the quantity recommended, was taken, no bad effect would be produced by it.

Experience of more than 40 years, and having resided and practised medicine in various degrees of latitude and climate, ought to enable me to judge with some degree of certainty, the most successful mode of treating fevers, and the foregoing is the result of my experience and observation.

I think I have made these directions so simple and plain, that they cannot be misunderstood by any person.

Some persons may consider, the price of this medicine high, but it is not so, nor will it be so considered, after its efficacy has been experienced. Price per box \$1.50.

JNO. SAPPINGTON, Saline County, Mo.

Numberless certificates of the efficacy of this medicine, have been tendered but I have thought fit to insert only the following from the Rev. JOEL H. HAYDEN, Register of the Land Office for the Springfield District, Mo. which seems to embrace the opinions of many in different sections of the country.

Having travelled much over the State, both west & south, and having heard much in favor of Dr. Sappington's fever pills, I do hereby certify, that I believe there has never yet been any medicine offered to the public so efficacious in the cure of fevers as that which he has prepared.

I have known many labouring under fever and ague, cured in the course of from 24 to 48 hours; and in all cases of fever in which I have known it used, it has never failed to effect a cure, so far as known to me, in a shorter time than any other medicine I have ever known used.

I do therefore recommend it to all persons laboring under fever, as the best remedy known to the public.

JOEL H. HAYDEN. Howard County, Mo., Sept. 26, 1835.

The above medicines can be obtained by the doz. or single box, at the stores of Mr. Edward Flann, Jacksonville Benton County, or Mr. James Lyle Belleville, DeKalb County Ala.

June 6th, 1838.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by Abraham Green, before Philip Watkins, Esq. a Dark Bay Mare, six years old, with a star in her forehead, left hind foot white, and a white spot on her back—Appraised to \$35. May 3rd, 1838.

Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK. May 24, 1838.—3t.

NOTICE.

M. S. CASSETTY, is my authorised Agent to transact my business during my absence from home.

JOSEPH WHITE. May 31, 1838.—tf.

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Orphan's Court of Benton County, on the 7th day of April, 1838, upon the estate of John W. Boyt, late of said county, deceased. These are, therefore, to notify and require all persons having claims against the said estate to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or the same will be barred.

ISABELLA BOYT, Administratrix. May 3, 1838.—6t.

The State of Alabama, RALPH COUNTY.

ORPHANS' COURT IN VACATION.

May 1st, 1838.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, to all persons interested in the Estate of Wm. Moore, Deceased, that James Moore and Martha Moore, Administrators and Administratrix of said deceased, have filed in the Clerk's Office of said Court their accounts and vouchers for final settlement on the third Monday in June next, at the Town of Wedowee, at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

A true copy from the Minutes: ATTEST: JEFFERSON FALKNER, Co. CLK. May 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN D. CRYMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend all the Courts of the ninth Judicial Circuit.

His residence is at Jacksonville, Benton County.

From the London Metropoli:
A SAILOR'S MID-WATCH REFLECTIONS.
BY MRS. C. B. BAKER.

THE TIGER IN LOVE.
 ENICATED BY A RESIDENT AT GE-
 NEVA.

...and of his lyre. This is not so very
...ing; for who can withstand the magic
...t sounds? Last

ger was extremely graceful in all positions, and motions: hence a lady of this city took a fancy to make of him from nature. Accordingly, earnings, when there are few visitors. I herself before the cage of the tiger. lovely eyes upon his face and was assumed a fine attitude or position, as he had lain down and curled himself in sleep, she allowed him no rest, but kept her rouse and tease him. In days he was extremely angry at this, but soon became more gentle, and Mlle. placed herself with him before the cage, he would rise

no, it shook its head and sat fast. I tried to go up the ladder, but half the head grew giddy, and she was descend without accomplishing her mother was informed by this child was found, but her feelings were easily guessed than described saw its danger. The ladder was to reach the eaves of the three and within four steps of it was holding firmly by one of the bars, quite complacently on the faces the trembling steps the agitated and ascended the ladder, but her arm's length of her infant, and of laying hold of him, he, as if agony of his parent, clambered downing steps, and straddling across bar, held out his little hands and

County, Ala. April 5, 1838.—6m.

MAS. J. WALKER,
TORNEY AT LAW,

ree, one Gray Mare, about 20 years
ds high, no marks or brands perceiv-
ised to eighteen dollars, May 23d,
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
1838.—3t.

8.—6t.—\$7.00.
PRINTING
 WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND SPEED
 AT THIS OFFICE.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

II. No. 22.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1838.

Whole No. 74

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT.
\$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All arrears are paid; unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice at the end of the year will be considered an agreement to renew for the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines, \$1 50 for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each continuance. Advertisements handed in without directions as to number of insertions, will be published until forbidden. Liberal discount will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

LOOK HERE.

We have just received from the North a substantial stock of

GOODS,

embracing almost every article usually kept in our line of business. Fully relying on our ability to satisfy all our customers as regards the QUALITY and PRICE of our Goods, we with confidence invite our friends and the public generally, to come in and examine our Stock.

WHITE, WOODWARD, & CO.
Jacksonville May 10, 1838.—tf.

MASONIC.

A Masonic celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, will take place in Jacksonville on Monday the 25th June. A sermon and oration are expected—all are respectfully invited to attend.—
By order of Hiram Lodge.
J. D. MAGILL, Secy.
31st 1838.

FRANCIS & CLARK,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of medicine, respectfully tender their services in the various branches of the profession to the citizens of Jacksonville and the adjoining counties. Their office is on the west side of the public square, at which place they may at all times be found unless professionally absent.
Jacksonville May 30, 1838.—tf.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

St. Clair County.
TAKEN UP & posted by George W. Patrick, before J. H. Means, Esq., a Clay Bank Horse, three years old, four feet 8 inches high, and a star in his forehead—Appraised at \$100 dollars, April 28th, 1838.
JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK.
May 24, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

St. Clair County.
TAKEN UP & posted by William Battles Jr., before Grayham Jordan Esq., a Dark Bay Mare, four years old, a small white spot on her forehead, one fore foot and both feet white, four feet 3 inches high—Appraised at twenty-five dollars, April 28th, 1838.
JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK.
May 24, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

St. Clair County.
TAKEN UP & posted by James McClendon, before Grayham Jordan Esq., a Yellow Bay Mare, with a small blaze in her face, and a small white spot on her right side, Roach main nine years old—Appraised at \$27 50, April 28th, 1838.
JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK.
May 24, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

St. Clair County.
TAKEN UP & posted by James McClendon, before Grayham Jordan Esq., a Yellow Bay Mare, with a small blaze in her face, and a small white spot on her right side, Roach main nine years old—Appraised at \$27 50, April 28th, 1838.
JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK.
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JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK.
May 24, 1838.—3t.

From the Massillon (Ohio) Gazette.

RETURN OF THE CAPTIVE.

Our citizens yesterday morning were introduced to the acquaintance of John Wood, a man whose tale of sorrow could not fail of interesting the heart, however callous, or however prone to credulity. A meager sketch can only be given now. The sample history of his misfortunes may hereafter be presented to the world, and, if given by a master hand, will command the interest, and enlist the sympathy of the public, when the mawkish productions of fiction, which now cumber our bookshelves and insult our taste, shall have become despised and forgotten.

In the war of 1812, John Wood, now fifty years old, was a young and industrious farmer in Bracken county, Kentucky. He was the husband of a young and interesting woman, and the father of two infant children. He was living in happiness on a farm which he had earned by his industry, when the gallant Captain Butler (who afterwards fell at the capture of the British batteries at Fort Mifflin) raised his flag, and solicited the hardy Kentuckians of Bracken county to enroll themselves among the defenders to their country. John Wood was one of the number. He suffered all the privations to which the army of the Northwest was exposed, during the disastrous campaign which resulted in the defeat of Winchester at the river Raisin. By good fortune he escaped the tomahawk of the savage allies of Great Britain, and was sent a prisoner of war to Quebec.

He was next, with other American prisoners, dispatched in a transport to Plymouth in England. From Plymouth, accompanied by a crowd of fellow prisoners, he was about to be transferred to Dartmouth, when he found an opportunity to elude his guards, and make his escape. He wandered through the country, stealing through byways, until he found himself at Bristol. Hunger compelled him to enter a grocery, the headquarters of a press-gang. Here he was pressed; and despite his protestations that he was a citizen of the United States, and a fugitive prisoner of war—facts which might have been easily proven by reference to the military authorities at Plymouth—he was hurried on board His Majesty's frigate Sea Horse, then the flag ship of the celebrated Sir Peter Parker, and compelled to bear arms against his own countrymen.

On board the Sea Horse were several other Americans, who like Wood, had fallen victims to the British system of impressment. They determined on desertion; and when lying in the port of St. Johns, they succeeded in securing a boat, in an extremely dark night, and attempted to reach the eastern coast of Maine. They were instantly pursued, and were obliged to desert their boat on the shore of New Brunswick, and seek safety in the woods. After wandering about for two days, exhausted with cold, hunger and fatigue, they were apprehended by a party of British soldiers, and again transferred to the Sea Horse. The punishment that followed this act of desertion, was inflicted with all the ingenious refinement of cruelty which the British navy is so celebrated for.

The Sea Horse attached to the squadron under Admiral Cockburn, was shortly afterwards ordered into the Chesapeake, and took an active part in robbing, burning and murdering of the defenceless inhabitants of the coast. Mr. Wood and the impressed Americans were permitted to leave the vessel. He was on board the night Sir Peter Parker met his fate on shore. A few days subsequent to this event he, in company with seven other impressed Americans, attempted an escape in broad daylight, by boldly jumping into a boat alongside, and pulling rapidly for the shore. One of the number was shot by the sentinel on duty. The others reached the beach, but were apprehended immediately on landing by a party of marauders belonging to the Sea Horse.

By order of Admiral Cockburn, they were sent in irons to Nova Scotia, where, after undergoing trial, they were sentenced to be shot. The sentence, however, was commuted to service for life in His Majesty's army in the East Indies. They were accordingly shipped to England, and thence, with a regiment of newly levied recruits, despatched to Calcutta. For twenty-one years Mr. Wood served as private soldier in the East India service; and eighteen months since, when broken down in spirit and constitution, he was permitted to sail for England. Destitute and heart broken, he reached London, and stated his case to the United States consul, and by him was furnished with the means of reaching New York in January, and wended his weary pilgrimage toward the home of his childhood.

It is now twenty-six years since he left his wife and children in Kentucky; and no one syllable has been heard relative to their situation since the moment of their separation. The citizens here crept as he is still is, for poor and decrepit as he is, he still possesses all the pride of a Kentuckian—and sent him on his way in the stage to Wellsville, from which town he intends to embark in a steamer for Augusta in Kentucky. Fancy cannot help asking, what is now that home to which the war-broken wanderer is now returning? Will the wife of his youth be ready, in the fidelity of her early love, to hail the return of her long lost husband, or will her duty and affection have been given to another? And his children? If living, they must have long since entered upon the busy scenes of life. Will they take the weary pilgrim to their homes, and to their bosoms? A thousand overpowering emotions must rush upon the old man's heart, as his weary footstep approaches the spot that once was home! Fancy cannot fill the picture. May He who "tempered the wind to the shorn lamb" support the aged wanderer in that eventful moment which is soon to witness either the ecstasy of his happiness, or the utter desolation of his hopes.

THE RULING PASSION.

Bonaparte died in his military garb, his field-marshal's uniform and his boots, which he had ordered to be put on a short time previous to his dissolution. Augustus Caesar chose to die in a standing position, and was careful in arranging his person and dress for the occasion. Seward, Earl of Northumberland, when at the point of death, quitted his bed and put on his armour, saying—"that it became not a man to die like a beast." A more remarkable instance is that of Maria Louisa of Austria, who, a short time before she breathed her last, having fallen into a slight slumber, one of the ladies, in attendance, remarked that her majesty seemed to be asleep. "No," said she, "I could sleep if I would indulge re-

pose, but I am sensible of the near approach of death, and I will not allow myself to be surprised by him in my sleep; I wish to meet my dissolution awake."

Such are the efforts of poor expiring mortality—still clinging to earth—still laboring for the breath of posterity, and exhausting itself in efforts to fall with "gracefulness at the last."—*Releigh Register.*

From the National Gazette.

RIOT AND ARSON IN PHILADELPHIA.

We have received an account of a riot which took place last evening outside of the large new building called the "Pennsylvania Hall," lately opened in this city for scientific and political discussion and lectures, including the discussion of the question of ABOLITIONISM. As there is a part of the communication which is calculated to bring about a renewal of disgraceful scenes we shall omit its details giving its substance. Last evening the hall was crowded with about three thousand persons, to hear the lecture by Mr. Garrison and others.

Of the audience about one half were females. It was promiscuously composed of white and black people.

At the close of Mr. Garrison's address, a mob outside was very noisy. Mrs. Maria W. Chapman, of Boston, then addressed the meeting for several minutes. She was followed by Mrs. Angelica E. Grimké Weld Lucretia Mott, of this city, and Abby Kelley. In the mean time the mob increased and became more unruly and threw various missiles at the windows, no farther injury done than breaking the glass as the blinds inside protected the audience. At a quarter before ten the company retired amid the cries and groans of the mob who blocked up the street on every side. One black man was knocked down with a club.

The proprietors of the Hall have called upon the city to pay the amount of damages. The Police will, we trust, use every exertion to discover and punish the rioters and in the mean time nothing should be done to excite popular outrage. For the present Philadelphia has been sufficiently disgraced by a single riot.

From the United States Gazette.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HALL.

In another part of this paper will be found an account from the National Gazette, of violence done to Pennsylvania Hall, on Wednesday evening. During most of the day, yesterday, large numbers of persons were standing round the Hall, and it was evident that there was a purpose of injury.

In the afternoon the Mayor went to some of the leading members of the society owning this building, and represented to them the great danger of continuing to hold their meetings; and he especially urged upon them the propriety of not assembling that evening as he had every reason to believe that there was an organized band prepared to break up the meeting, and perhaps do injury to the building—and crowded as the walk must be by the company, this could not be done without personal injury and loss of life.

It was agreed to forego the evening meeting, and the Mayor took the keys, and went out and addressed the persons then in the street, stating that there would be no meeting, and requested them as good citizens to retire. The people cheered the Mayor, who returned to his office, placing persons to bring information of any attempt at injury, calling around him all his disposable force, and having some volunteers.

Early in the evening notice was given that a crowd had come down the street and attacking the North side of the Hall, the Mayor, hastened up Fifth street to Cherry with his force, and when he met the crowd, which was dense and numerous he sprang his rattle, and his police called upon the people to sustain the Mayor; but not one person appeared to give aid.

It was then seen that those who had assailed the building had broken open the doors and lower windows—obtained entrance and were beating out the upper windows. By this time the Mayor and his police had attempted to arrest the course of destruction—but they were assailed with clubs, and almost every one severely wounded. Col. Watnough, the Sheriff, also made an attempt to restore peace and save the building, but he was attacked, severely bruised, and narrowly escaped.

We learn that the persons inside then gathered the benches, chairs and books, in a heap, set fire to them and then left the Hall. The engines hastened to the conflagration but the firemen were only allowed to play upon those houses endangered by the flame, so that before ten o'clock the whole wood work of the Hall was entirely destroyed—and shortly afterwards the crowd which consisted of many thousand, began to disperse.

We give the above statement as we gathered it at a late hour. We have no time to indulge in any reflections upon the outrage against the laws & the city's character.

Twenty-Fifth Congress, SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, May 21, 1838.

Mr. Cambreleng then moved that the House go into Committee on the state of the union on the appropriation bills.

Mr. Garland of Louisiana gave notice, that when in committee, he should move to take up the pre-emption rights bill.

Messrs. Briggs, Whittlesey, and Everett, requested the gentleman not to press that motion, but suffer the balance of the day to be devoted to the current business, and the latter gentleman objected.

Mr. Cambreleng moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Boon asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Pettkin moved a call of the House: refused.

The motion to suspend being agreed to—yeas 106, nays 37—the House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Howard in the Chair.

Mr. Cambreleng, after referring to the number of protested drafts still unpaid by the Government, and stating that he desired to have that protested paper paid before proceeding to other business, moved to take up the following bill:

"A bill making appropriations for the prevention and suppressing Indian hostilities for the year 1838, and for arrears for the year 1837."

Mr. Garland of Louisiana, pursuant to his notice given above, then moved to take up the pre-emption rights bill, saying that he feared the other bill would cause an extended discussion, and it was important that the bill he moved should be acted upon without delay.

The committee accordingly rose and reported that fact to the House.

Messrs. Cambreleng, Owens and Cushman simultaneously moved a call of the House, for the purpose of procuring a quorum, but the motion was suspended till the SPEAKER counted the House, and upon ascertaining that a quorum was actually present, the House again went into committee, and the question being again propounded, on taking up the bill to suppress Indian hostilities, &c. it resulted, taken by tellers, as follows: yeas 94, nays not counted.

This bill was accordingly taken up, and having been read through by the Clerk—

Mr. Cambreleng said he was at a loss how to proceed; if he did not make a speech, it would be alleged by some that he left the bill to be fought by the Opposition; and if he did make a speech, it might be alleged by some as it had been by the gentleman from Pennsylvania on a former occasion, that he would be the cause of any delay and debate that might follow. He briefly stated the necessity of a speedy action, saying \$760,000 of protested drafts were now lying, and the suffering fell, not upon the Government, but upon individuals who were forced by delay into the hands of brokers and money shavers, at ruinous sacrifices. This part of the appropriation should be immediately acted upon as a matter of justice. In relation to the war in Florida, he remarked that he thought it was now brought nearly to a close; and he did not think a dollar would be required after that no extraordinary appropriations would hereafter be wanted. The appropriations for the support of military force, in the Cherokee country, was intended to preserve that people from hostilities with the neighboring citizens.

Mr. Chambreleng then submitted some amendments, which were adopted.

Mr. Everett then offered a paper, which he said he should offer at a future time, as an amendment to the bill, the object of which was to afford just and equitable compensation to the Indians, and such as he thought would induce the Cherokees to remove, probably in the course of this fall. He met the views of the Government or the Indians, for he had consulted with neither party, but he wished the paper printed, that it might be considered and acted upon hereafter. The following is a copy of the paper:

For the payment to the Cherokee nation, after their emigration, the sum stipulated in the 1st art. of the treaty of 29th December, 1835, deducting \$300,000 under the 2d art. and \$400,000 invested under the 10th art. \$4,100,000

Provided, the Cherokee nation assent so to receive it. 500,000

For payments to the Cherokee nation for the benefit of the Cherokees who have not taken the benefit of said treaty 2,250,000

1. For compensation in full for all claims for their improvements 750,700

2. For compensation for personal property which may be abandoned, not provided for by said treaty 300,000

3. For compensation for spoils taken in full 50,000

4. For commutation for claims for pensions under 14th art. 50,000

Provided, that no part of the appropriations in this article shall be expended, unless a majority of said Cherokees shall have emigrated west of the Mississippi by the 1st of January next; nor until said Cherokee nation shall have agreed so to receive said sums in full for said claims. 500,000

For compensation to such Cherokees as shall emigrate at their own expense, by 1st January next, at \$33 1/3 per head (15,000 Cherokees) 750,000

For subsistence, extended to eighteen months, to such emigrants, \$50 per head, (15,000 Cherokees) 750,000

Mr. Bell remarked that he considered the bill one of the utmost importance, and he wished to offer an amendment, with some remarks. If his bill, he should not go to length into the subject; and he should not whatever he might think of the expediency or justice of the Florida war, do any thing to oppose the appropriations for that object.

He then offered the following amendment: "Provided, that if the President shall ascertain that all dissatisfaction on the part of any portion of the Cherokee Indians to the treaty of 1835 compensation for lands ceded to the United States by said treaty, and that thereby the Government may be saved the expense of keeping up large military force within the Cherokee country now contemplated, he is hereby authorized to apply

two millions of dollars of the sum appropriated by this act to that object."

The amendment of Mr. Cambreleng, above alluded to, was adopted.

Copy of a letter from the SECRETARY OF WAR to the GOVERNORS of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and North Carolina.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, May 23, 1838.

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith to your Excellency, a copy of a proposed arrangement with John Ross and other chiefs, and headmen of the Cherokee nation, now in this city. Your Excellency will perceive in these proposals that the Government, while it seeks to procure the cooperation of the delegation in the peaceable removal of the Cherokees, has carefully abstained from compromising the rights and interests of the States concerned in the execution of the treaty. It is not supposed that it will require so long a period as two years to remove the remaining Cherokees to their new homes west of the Mississippi, but whatever term of time may be necessary to their comfortable emigration, the Department relies upon the generosity of the states interested not to press their claims so long as they are satisfied that due diligence is used by the agents of the nation, to effect this desirable object as speedily as practicable.

Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
J. R. PIONSETT.

To the GOVERNORS of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and North Carolina.

Copy of a letter from the SECRETARY OF WAR to Major General SCOTT, dated May 23, 1838.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, May 23, 1838.

SIR: You will receive, herewith, a copy of proposals made by the Department to the Cherokee delegation now in this city, which, it is believed, will be accepted by them. You are, therefore, hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with the agent of the nation for the removal of their people. The expenses attending the emigration of the Cherokees are now fully ascertained by past experience, and it is presumed you will find no difficulty in making such an arrangement as, while it will secure their comfortable removal in the manner most agreeable to their chiefs and headmen, will effectually protect the interests of the United States, and prevent all unnecessary delay or useless expenditures.

Whether the removal of this people is to be continued by the military force under your command, or to be conducted by their own agents, care must be taken that it be carried on continuously, and as speedily as may be consistent with their health and comfort. It may commence in that part of the territory which has been granted or sold by the State to whose jurisdiction it belongs, in order that the several proprietors of the land may be put in possession of their estates with as little delay as possible. These proposals have been laid before Congress for the purpose of obtaining such legislative provisions as they require; but it is not intended thereby to retard the execution of the treaty, and you will therefore pursue the measures you have already adopted, until the agents of the nation are ready to take charge of the future emigration of their people; nor will you then permit any unnecessary delay in their operations.

Very respectfully,
Your most ob't servant,
J. R. PIONSETT.

Major General WINFIELD SCOTT,
Athens, Tennessee.

EMIGRATION OF THE CHEROKEES.

The reading in the senate of the communication from the Secretary of War to the Cherokee delegation, which we publish to day, elicited a brief but animated debate. It was strenuously objected to by several of the Senators representing the States immediately interested. The principal ground of objection seemed to be that the proposed arrangement went to alter the treaty, affect the free action of the States, and contemplated delay in the removal. A more careful examination of the document will, we think, show that the views taken of it at the moment are not sustained by its contents. Nothing as stipulated for on the part of the States, or any thing proposed, that is not to be the result of their own consent upon a view of their own interests and duties. No changes or abridgment of the articles of the treaty are agreed to, other than such as consist in additional facilities and advantages for the Cherokees; to proceed from the Federal Government alone, and to be extended or not, according to the pleasure of Congress. No avoidable delay is contemplated.

It is certainly the most important object to the country that the Cherokees should be removed peaceably, and it does not appear to have been the intention of the Government, by the arrangements proposed, to delay their removal one single day beyond what may be necessary to the convenience of the parties. It is proposed to ask the consent of the States interested to allow them sufficient time for this purpose, and it is not doubted that, from the generous character of the States, this indulgence will be granted; if a necessity for it shall be found to exist. It will not require two years, nor is the period extended so long, or to any definable time. General Scott will be instructed to conduct in good faith and kept up continuously, not full much short of 20,000 souls, and cannot, with the utmost diligence, be removed in less than one year. The Government seeks peace. It to incur any risk of their committing acts of desertion, and bring on a collision between them and the whites. Their determination to protect the citizens from all acts or violence, is to be seen in the ample provision made for their defence.

No orders have been given to suspend the execution of the treaty. The emigration will be carried on as rapidly as, in the opinion of the discreet officer entrusted with that operation, it can be conducted.

It is not contemplated to make a new treaty, but to carry out the provisions of the existing obligations as rapidly as possible; for it cannot be denied that if the removal can be entirely accomplished, and effected peaceably, within one or even two years, it would be more politic, humane and economical, both of time and money, so to effect it than to incur the evils of a war.

The reference proposed to be made to the State authorities is not intended, nor is it calculated, to procrastinate the execution of the treaty. Their cooperation has been asked in perfect good faith, and from a due regard to their rights.

The additional appropriations for the emigration

of the Cherokee nation require some legislative provisions. The treaty contemplated defraying these expenses when Congress agreed to give \$600,000 for the payment of spoils and the expense of emigration. The sum proves to be inadequate for both purposes, and it is proposed to increase it.

These views, in connection with the proposed arrangement, were made known to an individual Senator supposed to be best acquainted with the temper of the remnant of the Cherokee people yet to emigrate, and best able to judge of the propriety of consenting to their proposition to remove themselves, through their Chiefs and Headmen, as most likely to contribute to the peaceable removal of the nation. All the delegations of the States interested would have been consulted if it could have been supposed that the proposed arrangement, in the slightest degree, affected, without their previous consent, the rights or interests of any one of those States.

The liberal propositions now submitted by the Secretary, in his reply to the Cherokee delegation, will test their sincerity. If they proceed forthwith in sincere and earnest efforts to accomplish the removal by their own action, within such period as the States shall be willing to allow them for that purpose, the additional advantages proposed will, doubtless, be secured to them by Congress and the Executive. If they do not, no other result will follow from the offer than to afford one more proof of the desire of the Government to make the unavoidable change in the condition of the Cherokees, conformable to the dictates of benevolence, and their own best interests. In the meantime, the execution of the treaty will proceed as if this communication had not been made.

CONGRESS.

On the 24th inst. there was some excitement and confusion in the federal ranks, in consequence of the nature or tenor of a reply from the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury, through the President, to a call made for information with respect to the importation of foreigners, foreign paupers, and criminals. The reply was, as might have been expected, rather unsatisfactory. No positive proof was adduced that the Irish criminals had been transported to this country by the English authorities. A few newspaper statements were furnished, showing that a few Dutch criminals had probably been landed in this country, and a letter from the Mayor of Baltimore and one from the Consul at Bremen indicating that the German governments contemplated discharging themselves of convicts by sending them to America. In addition to this, a late correspondence between the whig Mayors of Boston and New York was made part of the answer, and as that indicated a strong desire to see the Alien Law revived, the whigs were very angry at the President for permitting it to be sent to the House.—*Lou. Adv.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1835.

CHEROKEE INDIANS.

Mr. McKAY asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House, with as little delay as practicable, the amount that will be required for the additional allowances proposed by him to be made to the Cherokees, in his letter to John Ross and others, under date of the 18th May, 1835, specifying under separate heads the amount necessary under each.

Mr. YELL objected, Mr. BELL moved a suspension of the rules; which was agreed to without a division, and the resolution being under consideration, would lie over one day, under the rule.

Mr. YELL objected to its present consideration, and thereupon.

Mr. BELL again moved a suspension of that rule; which was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. HOWARD in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the "bill making appropriations for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities for the year 1835, and for arrears for the year 1837."

The question was on the following amendment submitted on Monday last by Mr. BELL, by adding to the end of the bill the following:

Provided, That, if the President shall ascertain that all discontent and further opposition on the part of any portion of the Cherokee Indians to the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-five can be allayed or avoided, by allowing an additional compensation for the lands ceded to the United States by said treaty, and that the Government may thereby be saved the expense of keeping on foot the large military force in the Cherokee country now contemplated, he is hereby authorized to apply two millions of the sum appropriated by this act to that object."

Mr. WISE, who was entitled to the floor, went on at length to review and condemn the Cherokee treaty, as a fraud perpetrated by Parson Schermerhorn and Agent Curry. The compact between the Federal Government & the State of Georgia, he insisted, was not binding upon the third party, the Cherokees. He was for compelling Georgia to abide the action of the Federal Government, and to castigate her if she refused to obey the laws of the General Government, for he would take sides with justice. A State was bound to obedience, and could be coerced to it on refusal. In the course of his remarks, having made some reference to the treaty with the New York Indians.

Mr. FILMORE followed for a short time in its defence.

Mr. WISE reiterated his allegation, that this treaty had been brought about by improper means, by the use of whisky, and the withholding of the Seneca annuity. It was a minority treaty.

Mr. FILMORE replied that he had made special inquiry in reference to whisky, but

found the charge unfounded; that the treaty was made by a majority of the chiefs, and the annuity was withheld only for want of specie, as he understood; and it was denied by those who knew, that the annuity was kept back to coerce the Indians into a treaty.

Mr. WISE rejoined to the latter to Maj. Garland, from Mr. Striker, advising the holding back of the payment, and another to the same effect from Schermerhorn, who took upon himself to attend as the evil genius of the Indians every where.

Mr. TOWNS then proceeded to reply to Mr. WISE, in the course of which he expressed his regret that such a document as the message of the President should have been sent in; and though he gave the President credit for good intentions, Mr. T. could not thank him for it. If the knowledge of it should reach the Indians, bloodshed must inevitably ensue. Had such a paper have been issued twelve months ago, with the consent of the States interested, it might, perhaps, have effected its object; but it was too late now.

The gentleman from Virginia talked of castigating Georgia. Castigating for what? Not for disobeying the laws of the land, for Mr. T. insisted that Georgia was on the side of the laws, and in adhering to the compact and the treaty made in pursuance thereof, was maintaining the laws. So far from having nullified, the course of Georgia had avoided any such issue. He deprecated, with much severity, the use of such a term as that of "castigation" of a State.

Mr. WISE explained that he had made use of the remark, in reply to what was regarded as a threat, from more than one member from Georgia, who declared that, unless this treaty was carried into effect, Georgia would take her own rights in her own hands, it was in reply to that threat, that he had used the term he had.

Mr. TOWNS continued, and re-asserted his former point, adding that the House of Representatives, not being the treaty-making power, could not go into an examination of this treaty, with a view to its revocation.

Mr. WISE proceeded for a short time longer, when he yielded the floor to.

Mr. McKENNA, on whose motion, the committee rose and reported.

On motion of Mr. WISE, the amendment offered by him, in committee, to the bill under consideration, was ordered to be printed; and then, on motion,

The House adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate to-day the act making appropriations for the naval service for the current year, was again considered. The motion to strike out the appropriation for the Exploring Expedition, was lost by a vote of thirteen to twenty eight. The bill was ordered to be engrossed, and subsequently read a third time and passed. The series of resolutions offered some days ago by Mr. CLAY, requiring the reception and disbursement of bank paper by the Government, was called up.

An amendment to the first clause of Mr. CLAY's resolution, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue no order making discriminations as to the money or medium of payment of debts to the Government, was offered by Mr. WEBSTER, and adopted. Several other amendments were proposed, but no question was taken on them.

Globe, May 25.

TREASURY NOTES AND MR. WEBSTER.

Mr. WEBSTER said it was true that in the South the Treasury notes were better than Southern bank notes. "But how good were their notes?" They were fifteen per cent below par. Were we to offer to the public creditors paper, not only not convertible into specie, but below the par of notes of non-specie-paying banks?" "The Senator wants to offer these depreciated notes to the public creditors, and say, you have your own option to take them or not; but, if you do not take them, you can get nothing."

These are extracts from a late speech of Mr. WEBSTER, as published in the *Journal of Commerce*.

Now for the facts: "These depreciated bank notes," he admits, are better than "Southern bank notes," but "below the notes of non-specie-paying banks" elsewhere, and below specie!

The following will show what reliance is to be placed in these broad assertions of the honorable Senator:

At the last advices, Treasury notes were banks in every State in the Union, as well as the South, but equal to specie; and, in many cases, above specie.

In Boston they were from 1 to 1 per cent above specie.

In Hartford, 1 per cent above.

In N. Y. at par; and an advance of 1-3 asked.

In Phil., 2 per cent above paper, and lately 4 per cent above.

In Washington, 3 per cent above paper, and at par with specie.

In Augusta, (Georgia,) 9 to 10 per cent above paper, and at par with specie.

In Charleston, 5 per cent above paper, and at par with specie.

At Mobile, from 2 to 3 per cent above specie, and 22 per cent above paper.

At N. Orleans, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 per cent above paper, and at par with specie.

At Louisville, 1 to 1 1/2 per cent above specie.

At Nashville, 1-2 to 1 per cent above specie.

So much for Mr. Webster's accuracy as to facts.

From the New Jersey Eagle. BEAUTIES OF THE FEDERAL PRESS.

"The Rhode Island Election is held to be a deliberate and intelligent expression of public sentiment, as the laws of that state where. No man can vote unless the eldest son of a freeholder, who is not possessed of an estate worth \$134, and his deed is recorded 45 days before town meeting.—*Newark Daily.*"

"Free suffrage is a curse to any people."

Providence Jour.

"It is useless to talk of the intelligence of the People, for the history of nations cannot present an example of such total want of intelligence as our country affords."—*Com. Advertiser.*

"The present times are profitable to heavy capitalists, and they have a deep interest in their continuance."—*Bos. Atlas.*

"The time for reasoning has gone by, and it is not by argument but by sufferings, that conviction will be forced on the minds of the people."—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

"The single end and aim of the whig party should be, to preserve their power."

Alb. N. Y. Ev. Jour.

"The people must suffer what they now suffer for the balance of four years, or they must revolt, and demand justice at the point of the bayonet."—*Wheeling Va. Times.*

It is perfectly manifest that the great object of the federal party is to prolong the present embarrassments of the country until they get into power, and then cut down the privileges of the people so as to enable the rich to keep the poor in subjection.

Report on Mr. CLAY'S PROPOSITION FOR A PAPER CURRENCY.

Mr. WRIGHT, chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported this morning on Mr. CLAY's resolution referred to that committee.

Some debate occurred on the motion to print, which elicited remarks on the character of the paper. It was admitted on all hands to be distinguished with great ability. The opposition considered it ingenious; the friends of the Administration, perfectly fair in its statements, and conclusive in its arguments.

This well considered and powerful paper makes up the issue between the parties in this country. Mr. CLAY, in the true spirit of the oligarchy of another country—the Tories of England—would build up the power of his party on privilege and on corporation monopoly. He has, therefore, boldly hazarded the proposition to substitute bank currency for the currency of the Constitution in all the uses of the Government. His resolution makes it compulsory on the Treasury to receive and pay out the paper of the banks. It is to be constrained to receive it in all payments, and compelled to tender it in all disbursements. It is pretended, however, that the Government creditors are to have an option whether they will receive it or not, but how can they have an option, when the Government is to have nothing else to offer?

Mr. CLAY's scheme is to make bank issues the sineews of Government. He walks in the footsteps of Hamilton, and would give the political sovereignty to withdraw it from the mass of the people made up of farmers, mechanics, and other laboring classes, whose industry the aristocracy would appropriate.

The following extract is taken from the late speech of Mr. Grundy, in the Senate, on the bill to prevent the issuing of the bills, &c. of the late Bank of the United States, and also upon the letter of Nicholas Biddle to John Quincy Adams, commending a non-resumption of specie payments by the banks:

"On one account I am pleased with the appearance of this letter of the president of the Bank of Pennsylvania—it is a plain, frank declaration on the part of the bank, of a determination to use its power to operate upon the politics of the country, and the measures of the Government. This is a warfare which is to be carried on. For myself I am ready to engage in it; and although it is decreed that I am to leave this august body, and my voice is no longer to be heard in the Senate chamber, still I will not be silent. Although afar off and in private life, my voice shall be heard, advising, urging, and cheering on my neighbors and countrymen in this conflict."

"Mr. President, in the language of the great character of our liberties, I was born a devotee; to freedom for many years—from my youth up, even to my three-score years. If liberty and self-government are to be lost to me—to my descendants, even now numerous—and to the great body of my countrymen, (which may the God of all mercies forbid!) I pray that we may have some choice in the kind of men by whom we shall be ruled. May we be placed under the dominion of MIND. May we pay our obedience to the majesty of GENIUS and INTELLIGENCE—May intellectual MEN rule over us—and may we never be subjected to the will of a cold heartless, unfeeling, cent per cent moneyed power."

From the Boston Courier (Whig.)

"We give him (Biddle) credit for great talent as a financier, and for patriotism, so long as it was for his interest to the patriotic and public spirited. For some of his selfish atrocities within the last two years, HE OUGHT TO HAVE HIS EARS NAILLED TO THE PILLORY; and we could look upon him in that position with the utmost complacency &c."

Hold friend Whigs Hold—Remember you go in for "law and order"—Come no Lynch law—no mobocracy, keep cool. No warring upon the U. S. Bank—no destruction of the credit system—no more of your leveling trades, no agrarianism. What nail the great regulator's ears to the pillory! But hear this fellow right under Webster's very nose, who is out of the traces regardless of the penalties of the second section.

Ohio Sun.

The following is capital, and no one who reads can fail to draw the moral.

We have known some men to become actually poor, by simply quitting work and crying hard times. But there are other instances on record where men have acquired quite a competence by minding their own business, and coming in when it rained.

Man. Adv.

The "Mar. Adv." might have added a few words upon the insane hunger for office now raging in the cities. In that respect, we see every day instances of men suffering a good comfortable "bird in hand" to escape, in the hope of obtaining another "in the bush," not much superior, either in plumage or in flesh, which after all they do not get.—*Pennsylvania.*

EDUCATION. "You will confer," says Epictetus, "the greatest benefit on your city, not by raising the roofs, but by exalting the souls of your fellow citizens. For it is better that souls should live in small habitations, than that ignorant men should burrow in great houses."

The Federalists, in time of difficulty, have been consistent in contributing to the embarrassments of the country, and in taking part with its enemies. It is only at such times that Federalism flourishes; when everything is prosperous, you neither hear nor see any thing of those birds of evil omen whose croakings in times of adversity disgust, if they do not discourage, those to whom they are addressed. They may be said literally to fatten upon the distresses of their fellow-citizens.—*Eastern (Me.) Argus.*

HON. LEVI WOODBURY.

The New Hampshire Patriot of Tuesday says: "We understand that, on Friday, the Hon. LEVI WOODBURY was unanimously nominated as Chief Justice of the Superior Court to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Judge Richardson. His appointment may therefore be considered certain. A more judicious selection could not have been made, or one more acceptable to the citizens of the State almost universally."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Com.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. May 14, 1835.

The State Directors of the State Bank of Indiana are in session and expresses a very strong desire to resume specie payments at the earliest date; the president is instructed to propose to the banks of Cincinnati and Louisville the 1st of August as the day, stating also, that if they prefer an earlier day, Indiana is ready.

This is well; the noble example of New York must be followed by all solvent institutions; and Mr. Biddle will now find that his Bank cannot stand alone in the position he assumes, without losing the confidence of all. To make use of his own words, he will be in a false position.

Resumption of Specie Payments.—The Banks of this city have resolved to propose to the convention of S. Carolina and Georgia Banks, which will meet here on Tuesday, to resume specie payments on the 1st November next.

A large number of white persons who had assembled in front of the African church in Lombard street, Philadelphia, on the night of the 22d ult. were attacked by a negro mob armed with dirks and pistols. Numerous arrests of blacks were made by the police, and the crowd was dispersed, one of the watchman being seriously wounded. This is some of the fruits of abolitionism. The blacks have been tampered with until they have become ungovernable, and are turning upon the whites and striving for the mastery. The result which has always been predicted by every sane person is now taking place, and these incendiary movements are reaping the proper reward of their labors.

Nashville Union.

A serious accident occurred at the printing office attached to the Methodist Book room in New York, on Saturday. Mr. Ludlam, the superintendent of the power press, by some means, became entangled in the machinery, and was carried around for some minutes by the main shaft. He was alone in the room at the time, but his cries soon brought the other inmates of the building to his assistance. On extricating him, it was found that his legs and one arm were broken. He was still alive on Monday at noon.

store-room with Tom. The door was locked and at first, Tom denied that she there. The girl's father came, and locked the door, and the girl was accused of having used violence, but how she came there, did not clearly appear. The captain was informed of this during the night. The singers spoke to the captain about it, and he was about breakfast time. He heard the captain and informed them that the St. Louis, when the matter should be examined, and if guilty, he should be punished by law. Here the matter seemed to have passed the cooler's room, and returned to his own room; immediately after, he left the deck, a number of the deck passengers rushed upon the negro, bound his arms, and his back and carried him forward to the quarter of the deck—and in an instant was plunged into the river. The captain hearing the noise rushed out in time to see the negro float by. The engine was stopped immediately. This occurred opposite the town of Liberty. Several men, on seeing the negro throwing overboard, rushed from shore in a yawl and arrived nearly reaching distance of the negro as he floated for the last time. The whole scene occupied ten minutes, and was so precipitate that the officers were unable to interfere to save him.

Several of those engaged were indicted; the captain placed a strict watch on the boat and determined to have them arrested on his arrival here. Some, however, succeeded in effecting their escape. One who is accused was arrested here, and is lodged in jail for further examination. Since the death of the negro it has been ascertained by his confession to another fact, that he was guilty. There were between two hundred and fifty and three hundred deck passengers on board.

No blame can be attached to the captain or any of the officers. Every thing which under the circumstances could be, was done to prevent the result. If the captain had been aware of the extent of the excitement amongst the deck passengers, he probably might have stopped it by having the negro arrested and lodged in the hold, but he and all the officers were unfortunately misled because of the variety of reports prevailing in the city.

Mr. J. C. Calhoun is Irish extraction. The father, Patrick Calhoun, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1738. From thence he moved to Virginia, and 1756 to South Carolina. Mr. Calhoun is now, in his fifth sixth year. In the April number of the Democratic Magazine is a sketch of John Calhoun illustrated with a spirited engraving.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The education of the present race of male is not very favorable to domestic happiness. For my own part, I call education not that which smoothes a woman with accomplishment, but that which tends to solidate a firm and regular system of character—that which tends to form a friend, companion, and a wife. I call education that which is made up of the shreds and patches of useless arts, but that which inculcates principles, polishes taste, regulates temper, cultivates reason, subdues the passion, directs the feelings, habituates to reflection, trains to self-denial, and more especially, that which refers all actions, feelings, sentiments, tastes, and passions to the love and fear of God.

A certain class do not esteem things of their use but by their show. They estimate the value of their children's education by the money it costs; and not by the knowledge and goodness it bestows. People of the stamp often take a pride in the expense of learning, instead of taking pleasure in the advantages of it.—*Hannah Moore.*

We understand that the election for a member of Congress, to fill the vacancy in the District, occasioned by the death of the Hon. J. Lawler, will not take place until the general election in August next. As it is probable, that Congress will adjourn in the latter part of June, or early in July, there is probably no necessity for fixing the election at an earlier period.—*Tuscaloosa Intelligencer.*

THE AGENCY.

Much bustle, and turmoil have been going on at Agency, for several weeks past, and have now in some measure subsided. The Volunteer Companies of Infantry have been sent out through the Nation—wagons loaded with provisions, &c. are being had—indeed every necessary preparation is being made to the speedy execution of the treaty. Gen. Scott will finish the work in short order. The report that two years longer, were to be granted to the Cherokees, mentioned in our last paper, have some mischief. Previous to their circulation natives were coming in, and employing the agents to haul them to the points of embarkation to movements those reports put a stop to.

The route to Georgia, the troops, commenced collecting the Indians in Georgia, last week, in a few days, collected some four or five hundred. Next week, operations will be generally commenced, and it is confidently expected that it will not be a few months at farthest, till the great body of the Cherokees will be on their way to their new home in the West.

POPULAR OUTRAGE.

The St. Louis Republican gives the following narrative of the execution of Lynch law, on the person of a free negro man named Tom Culver, the second cook on board the steamboat Pawnee, on her passage from New Orleans to St. Louis.

On Friday night, about 10 o'clock, a deal and dumb German girl was found in the

and we trust, happy home in the West.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JUNE 14, 1838.

Candidates for Sheriff.

ARCHIBALD WELLS,
WM. C. PRICE,
JAMES WOOD, Esq.,
M. H. KELLY.

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

We are authorized to announce SIMPSON C. NEWMAN of Lynchburg, DeKalb County, as a candidate to represent the counties of St. Clair, Cherokee and DeKalb, in the Senate branch of our State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. ROBERT L. LANE, as a candidate for Sheriff in this district, at the ensuing election, provided there is a vacancy.

We are authorized to announce JOHN J. HUMPHREY, Esq. of Jefferson, Cherokee County, as a candidate to represent the counties of St. Clair, Cherokee and DeKalb, in the Senatorial branch of our State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce COL. W. B. MARTIN, as a candidate for Representative to the Representative Branch of the next General Assembly.

JOHN COCHRAN, Esq. is a candidate to represent Benton County, in the Representative branch of the ensuing Legislature. May 31, 1838.

We learn that Mr. Foster, a citizen of Harris County, Georgia, who left this place on Monday week last, having made his arrangements to settle here, shot, on his return home, between Robinson's and the Buckhorn tavern, on the Road to Villaville gold mines. He died in a short time after being shot, and it is supposed was murdered for the purpose of robbery. We have not learned that suspicion is directed at any individual.

The last Wetumpka Sentinel, mentions a rumor, as being in that place, that a majority of the Directors of the Branch Bank at Montgomery, have made an agreement with a part of the creditors of that institution, to receive in payment money of the West Point Montgomery Railroad; all others indebted being required to pay in Alabama Bank Bills. The paper does not vouch for the correctness of the report, and we hope for the credit of the officers of that institution, that it will prove to be unfounded, or that the story will be able to give such reasons in justification of their course as will be satisfactory to the public. Perfect justice and impartiality should be extended to all debtors to the State institutions, and evincing of an opposite character, avoided, particularly at this time, when their popularity is rather on the wane, and when circumstances render it necessary every exertion should be made to resume specie payments as early as possible.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

That branch of government appears to have fallen off order and rule; the reins are loosened, and unless the strong hand of the law "pull the strings" none can tell where the prancings of fretted speed will lead to. Instead of being the place intended by the constitution, where the overheated excitements of the people should be cooled—where wisdom, energy, despatch of business should be found; it has degenerated into a wrangling school for factionists, where parties are to be raised or put down, where speeches are made, not to elicit or bear on the question, but are manufactured for home consumption; that popularity may be gained at the trifling sum of thousands per day, where the public welfare is made a secondary object to their own selfish interests and feelings, where by long debate, information and knowledge are not sought, but only that they speak against time—sustain or defeat the administration, or some good measure, by endless motions to adjourn, or reference to this or that committee. We do not wish to be understood as denigrating debate, but to the contrary, for by the free and grappling of great and honest minds, truth and error are more thoroughly exposed. We deprecate debate for weeks after every member has long made up his vote. We deprecate that Hall's being made the place of becoming like the "Lion's mouth of the spot" where every slander is published; and on the other hand where every paragraph or abuse is to be answered or retorted; in short, we are against wasting the time and treasure by idle debate, when the business is suffering, and when by such a session is wasted and closed by long speeches at prevent action on the same; it is beneath the dignity of the nation which they represent. Long howlings may suit an Irish wedding. Shaking Quaker meeting, when the fit is on, they add little to the dignity of that hall.

Every body must speak and every body's words are published, (for despatch of business) and suggest the following plan: let committee be appointed to catch the bantlings in a room; or whenever a member becomes inordinately excited, let him be called either to relieve him in due form, and that all may be accomplished, let there be extra editors and reporters. If this plan does not suit, let his name be sent in writing to the Speaker, like a very brief, but in the name of heaven let there be endorsement upon it "considered as read," the same be published and sent to his constituents, for whose benefit alone the mountain and the mouse was brought forth. The people are somewhat to blame for this time. They are the ones who select so many Lawyers, Doctors, Preachers, and "home-thunder" men. The people wish some de-

bate, but they certainly cannot wish, that one or another should be eternally on the "tripod" giving forth his incantations to the neglect of all other business. Perpetual motion has long been sought for, and whether it will ever be found is still a problem. The nearest obtaining the same, is the "eternal clack" of a noisy Congressman, who talks on every subject. This sets other talkers agoing and they in their turn set as many more; until Congress in fact gets much like that animalcule which may be divided and divided and subdivided, ad infinitum, into a thousand pieces, each of which have life. Socrates described a simple man as one who always went with his mouth open—good Lord, if he could look into the American Congress, and see 300 members with their "talking-traps" all ajar, what would he say? Nothing, he would be dumfounded. The good book says, that in "a multitude of counsellors there is safety," but it is said, no where therein, that there is safety in "a multitude of speeches," though it does say something of brawling women, but in the same sentence also talks of house tops to flee to. It is said that the cackling of geese on the Capitol once saved Rome from the destroyer the same cackling in our own, bids fair to destroy it. Such an everlasting diarrhoea of speeches must use us up. Reader would you believe it, that many a balloon has gone up sky high, with less wind and gas than has been consumed in the inflation of one of those long speeches inflicted on Congress; whether you believe it or not, it is true. In fact, some of the speakers seem to have caught the everlasting itch of going, which belongs to a windmill; quaking and quaking it goes round and round, over and over, and (the breeze stirring) never stops, until the wing or axle breaks, or the "grist being ground" main force is used to stop its clatter. If sleep was evidence of conviction or conversion, how many proselytes would be made by the long harangues of every question debated: (debated did we say?) we meant to say, twisted, screwed, wiredrawn and spoken to death in the "Halls of Congress." For instance Johnny Q. mounts the parson's nag; takes the little old jog trot of a traveller, and makes the three days journey; that his first speed foretold would come. Then, further to impede business, Johnny Bell rings out his long chime upon some panic story. When he is done, then Wise begins his twitching, jirking, everlasting, "St. Vitus' Dance," speech on Government corruption or abuse. After him, then Slade throws into the hall his hand grenade, made up of Abolition powder. Then follows all Yankeeism in full yell, against the President and the measures of his administration—some in high praises of the Indian—some in abuse of the slave-holder; when in fact, their own ancestors stole the slaves from Africa & sold them in the south. Some again, abusing the south for persecuting the Indians, while they forget, that their own fathers, in former days (to use an old phrase) "were the devil" on an Indian and a witch.

HENRY CLAY AND HIS BANK SCHEME.

When this gentleman was once called a democrat, (and whether he was or not, the Lord only knows) he voted very wrong on the compensation bill, for which a Kentucky hunter refused to support him in a re-election. As the anecdote goes, Clay asked him if he would throw away his faithful "shooting iron," because it snapped once to which he well replied, "no, that he would 'pick the flint and try it again,'" and further, that he would do the same by Henry Clay. But now what would he say, when he finds Harry's old gun always snapping, flashing in the pan; or when it goes off, shooting his former old friends. Clay has been on every side, and of every politics, verifying Shakespeare's description.

"That some animals are of an amphibious nature Fitted either for the land or water." But to the point—Clay was once bitter against an United States Bank—now, under his new scheme, how does the land lie? Why that he may be President, he is "all things to all men"—to appearance, he has abandoned Biddle the money King; and yet his Bank scheme is nothing more than the ghost of the old bank disquieting staking about the capitol—a species of metempsychosis, through which the old spirit has passed into a new body, and is permitted to walk the earth once more. Its unconstitutionality cut its throat before, and will do it again. Henry Clay never can be President. His old hobby of "high tariffs," "U. S. Bank—internal improvement," &c. &c. have become broken winded, and can no longer carry the Knight in his gallant charges against wind-mills. Harry Clay has lost all political honesty, and has therefore become a perfect "foot pad" on the political path. Respecting the rights of none, his only stand can be made by the fall of others; he can only rise upon some bold thrust, whose success shall do away the odium of the act. The want of it, can hurt the man no further than by leaving him in the same unprincipled course, and with the same character of a political deserter, which he has long possessed and to which he is well entitled.

Having been informed, that neither Mr. Simmons or Mr. Ralston would be candidates for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues—the following gentlemen have been solicited to run: Hugh Kerr, Esq. of Chocoma, and John T. A. Hughes of Old Town, Beat making the ticket in full, to wit: H. Griffin, Esq. of Tarapin; Major J. Corbett, of Jacksonville; Mr. J. T. A. Hughes of Old Town, and Hugh Kerr, Esq. of Chocoma.

Mr. GRANT: The citizens of Chocoma Valley, aware of the importance of the office of Commissioner of Roads and Revenue, have waited on their fellow-citizen, Maj. Arthur Crozier, to consent, if elected, to serve in that capacity.

From his long experience in matters and things connected with this office, and undisputed qualifications in all other respects, those who have brought him forward, have done so, confident that their fellow-citizens in supporting this nomination will, so far, subserve the interests of the county.

WHITE PLAINS.

Mr. Editor: In your last, I see an announcement of candidates for Commissioners of Roads & Revenue, signed by that old caucuser "Many Voters."

Now, I want it distinctly understood, that I take no kind of exception to the gentlemen proposed in that communication, but think it doubtful whether all of them have been made choice of in their several neighborhoods. This is a matter which properly belongs to the people in their own immediate neighborhoods, and they will exercise their own discretion—uninfluenced by the dictation of the writer of that article over the specious signature of "Many Voters."

But even admitting all support the ticket proposed—then injustice will be done to a large portion of the county, whose citizens are as deeply interested as any in this election; I mean the Cane creek and Tallapoosa settlements, which include three large Capt. companies. And if those officers are to be selected, so as to represent every portion of the county, then I say, let Tallapoosa and Cane creek have a chance. There are gentlemen living in that section as well qualified as any, and who will doubtless feel an interest that will prompt them always "to be at their posts." I beg leave then to present the name of Joseph F. Roper, Esq. whose qualifications I know cannot be controverted.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

The name of John R. Clarke is announced to the voters of Talladega, Benton and Randolph, as a candidate for the Senatorial Branch of the State Legislature.

The territory embraced in these counties, is filled up with emigrants from nearly every State in the Union, mostly unacquainted with each other; and as honest voters, they naturally enquire into the political character and qualifications of those who are presented or their favor.

I am but a plain old school democrat, and therefore beg the indulgence of the public for appearing before them in the columns of a newspaper, but as I have frequently heard the question who is Col. Clarke and what are his political principles? I will take the liberty as briefly as possible to answer them.

He is a native of the Old Dominion and inherited from his ancestry the political creed of '98 as taught by Thomas Jefferson the father of Democracy.

By industry, economy and application, altho he began the world a poor young man possessing little more than a good name, he has honestly acquired what he possesses, and stored his mind with much useful information and good common sense.

From Virginia he emigrated to North Carolina, a Jeffersonian Republican, joining the democratic school of Nathaniel Maccen, and when the dark and portentous clouds of war were hanging over our political horizon and the political parties were nearly balanced, he was a firm supporter of Madison's administration.

He was friendly to the elevation of Wm. H. Crawford of Georgia to the Presidential chair and voted for him because he was of the old school, and who opposed the extravagant schemes of internal improvements and the high tariff—measures tending to consolidation and the destruction of the rights of the States; and altho Mr. Crawford by the intrigue of the Northern blue lights was thrown in the back ground and he and his supporters denounced as radicals by the federalists, Col. Clark was among his warmest friends.

His next stand in North Carolina was to vote at two successive elections for Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, and believing the doctrines of his administration to be a revival and perpetuation of the Jeffersonian doctrines of '98 and that Martin Van Buren was closely identified with him in feeling and principle he supported his claims to the presidency and is now an advocate for the measures of his administration.

Thus it will be seen that Col. Clarke who is now before the people, is a Democrat dyed in the wool, not an ephemeral politician, who is Jacksonian Democratic, Republican to day and while the canvass is going on and tomorrow or when the election is over a starved aristocrat or Bank Federalist. He is not one of those who mount the fence and feel for the popular current and then plunge into and swim with the crowd.

Jefferson said Republicans were, like poets, born, not made; and if that idea be true Col. Clarke seems as nearly to verify it as any other individual within my knowledge, & if elected or not elected, he has always borne the name of an honest man, and being a democrat as I stated before, he will cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of the people, knowing and believing that they will always do right.

I promised to be brief and lest I might tire the patience of your readers I bid you adieu.

OLD SCHOOL.

FIRE, STEAMBOATS exploding & sinking and MURDERS are now the order of the day. We read in the Cincinnati Evening Post, that a letter dated Cleveland, Ohio, April 30th, gives information of the total loss of the steamboat Bunker Hill, on Lake Erie. All perished—crew—passengers—all!

On Tuesday morning last, about 1000 Cherokee, men, women and children, under an escort of two companies of infantry, passed through this place on their way from the Six, to the Agency—Cassville Pioneers.

SPECIE PAYMENT.—The New Orleans Bee of the 7th inst. states that the Louisiana State Bank has resumed the payment of its issues in specie.—There is likewise a report in circulation that the Union Bank is about to pursue a similar course.—These two institutions have always been regarded as among the most solvent of the banks.

RUMOR.

We have understood that some witless wight or wicked wag has put in circulation a story that a battle had been fought, near Calhoun between the Tennessee Volunteers, and the Cherokees. It is a most silly or wicked falsehood. There is about as much prospect of a war with the Cherokees as there is that an earth quake will overturn Cumberland & Chilhowee mountains.—Ten Jour.

JOHN COCHRAN AND WILLIAM H. ESTILL.

HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of the Law. They will, attend with promptness to all business entrusted to their management, in the Ninth Judicial circuit. Their office is in Jacksonville, on the North East side of the public square.

Jacksonville Ala. June 14th 1838.—tf

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 2nd day of July next, at the Court-House door in Jacksonville, I will proceed to sell to the highest Bidder, for Cash, the following described Lots of Land and Town Lots, (viz.) the N. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of S. 27 T. 14, R. 9 E. Also, S. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of the same Section, as the property of S. W. & J. W. Talmage, at the instance of Greenfield & Son.

ALSO, the E. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 of S. 34, T. 14, R. 9 E. Also, one Lot situated in the Town of White Plains, containing one acre, with all the appurtenances, lying west of Lots No. 33 & 34, as the property of S. W. & J. W. Talmage, for the use of Thos. K. Cook.

ALSO, the N. E. 1-4 of Lot No. 6 in the Town of White Plains, as the property of Robt. H. Anderson, at the instance of H. Burch and others.

ALSO, one Lot in the Town of Jacksonville, known and designated as Lot No. (116,) as the property of Thos. T. Stephens, at the instance of Wm. C. Laird & others.

ALSO, two Lots in the Town of Jacksonville, known as the Lots belonging to Joseph E. Poits, at the instance of A. Carroll.

ALSO, the S. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of S. (1) T. 15, R. 8 E. as the property of Berry G. Whited, at the instance of Jas. M. Mitchell & Ed. Elam. All of which will be sold unless previously settled, this 18th May, 1838.

W. M. OREAR, SHERIFF.

May 24, 1838.—6t.

\$20 REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, living five miles north of Wetumpka, in Coosa Co. on the 1st inst. an

IRON GREY MARE, About four years old, four feet ten or eleven inches high, has several dark marks on her back, the left fore hoof split, a small scar on her left thigh not entirely well, walks fast and trots rough. I will give the above reward to any person who will return the above described mare or give me such information that I can obtain her again.

W. B. STARK.

June 7, 1838.—3t.

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Commissioners Court, May 15th 1838.

ON the petition of Francis B. Walker to the Judge of the County Court, for an Order to compel the Administrator of Henry Box, deceased, to make titles to the following described Lands, to-wit: The West half of the North-west quarter of Section four, Township 16, R. 4 East, and the East half of the S. W. quarter of S. 33, T. 13, R. 4 E. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made once a month for three months of the foregoing petition; that on the first Monday in September next, the Court will determine on the legality of the contract.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clk.

June 7, 1838. m3m.—\$6 00.

The State of Alabama, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

ORPHANS' COURT IN VACATION, May 1st 1838.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, to all persons interested in the Estate of Wm. Moore, Deceased, that James Moore and Martha Moore, Administratrix and Administratrix of said deceased, have filed in the Clerk's Office of said Court their accounts and vouchers for final settlement on the third Monday in June next, at the Town of Wetumpka, at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

A true copy from the Minutes: ATTEST: JEFFERSON FALKNER, May 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. Co. Cl'k.

NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the undersigned, by the day of April 1838, upon the estate of John W. Boyt, late of said county, deceased. These are, therefore, to notify and require all persons having claims against the said estate to present them by law or the same will be barred.

ISABELLA BOYT, Administratrix.

May 3, 1838.—6t.

ATTENTION CAVALRY!!

BENTON RANGERS, you will appear in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Saturday clock A. M. Come armed and equipped as the law directs.

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

June 7, 1838.—td.

EAGLE HOTEL.

THIS large and commodious Tavern Stand, lately erected on the South side of the Public Square, immediately in front of the Court-House, in the town of Talladega, is now opened by the subscriber; & he hopes by strict attention to business, to satisfy all who may favor him with their patronage. The house will be kept by Robert Lawson, the former proprietor of the Indian Queen Hotel, who will appropriate his whole care and attention to it.

JAMES LAWSON.

Talladega, June 7, 1838.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by James G. Houston, living on Greens Creek, one Sorrel Filly, blaze face, four white feet, 14 hands high and 3 years old—Appraised to sixty dollars. May 19, 1838.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

June 6, 1838.—3t.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN D. CRYMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend all the Courts of the ninth Judicial Circuit.

His residence is at Jacksonville, Benton County.

BLANKS

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

William McGehee & John H. Thomas, vs. Richard Warren Thomas & Russell J. Allen.

In Chancery.

THIS DAY came the Complainants by their Solicitor, on their motion it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Warren Thomas, one of the defendants in this bill of complaint is a non resident of the State of Alabama—

It is therefore ordered and decreed by said Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton County. It is further ordered by the Court, that the said Richard Warren Thomas, one of the defendants in this cause, do appear on the first day of the Term of this Court, to be holden for Benton County, in the Town of Jacksonville on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there full true and perfect answer make to said Complainant's bill of Complaint, or the said Complainant's bill of Complaint pro confesso as against the said Richard Warren Thomas, and this cause stand continued until the next term of this Court.

A true copy from the minutes: ATTEST: JAMES CROW, Cl'k.

May 17, 1838.—6t.—\$10 50.

Jacob Forney, vs. T. T. Stephens.

Benton Circuit Court, April Term, 1838.

IN CHANCERY.

ON motion of Complainant by his counsel, it fully appearing to the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens, is not a resident of the State of Alabama—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens, the Defendant in the above entitled cause, do appear on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court, to be holden on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, at the Court House in the Town of Jacksonville, in the said Court then sitting, and then and there to answer and plead to the said bill of Complaint, filed in the above entitled suit, or on failure thereof, it is ordered that the said bill shall be taken for confessed against him. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks successively, and this suit is continued.

A true copy from the Minutes: ATTEST: JAMES CROW, CLERK.

May 17, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

Jane H. Privitt & Jacob Adherolt, vs. Thomas T. Stephens.

BENTON CIRCUIT COURT, April Term, 1838.

IN CHANCERY.

ON motion of the complainants by their counsel, it fully appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens is not a resident of the State of Alabama—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens, the defendant in the above entitled cause do appear on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court, to be holden on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next for the said County of Benton, at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville in the said Court then sitting, and then and there to answer and plead to the said bill of complaint filed in the above entitled suit or on failure thereof, it is ordered that the said bill shall be taken for confessed against him. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks successively, and this suit is continued.

A true copy from the minutes: ATTEST: JAMES CROW, CLK.

May 17, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, May 15th, 1838.

ON the petition of Jane Taylor, Administratrix of the estate of Robert Taylor, deceased, in testate, for the sale of the following Lands, described as follows: The West half of the North West quarter of Section Twenty-Eight, in Township fourteen of Range four East, in the District of Huntsville, Ala. containing Eighty acres and 20-100ths of an acre.

Also the East half of the south-west quarter of Section Thirty, in Township fourteen of Range four East in the District of Huntsville, Alabama, containing seventy-nine acres & 70-100 of an acre.

Also, one Lot lying and being in the Town of Ashville, St. Clair County, known as Lot number fifty-one in the plan of said Town.

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 first Monday in July next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the sale of said real estate shall not then be ordered.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLERK, C. C.

May 24, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, May 14, 1838.

WHEREAS, Edward Edwards, Executor of wards, deceased, having filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, the accounts and vouchers of his Executorship for final settlement—It is ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for the space of forty days, requiring all persons in any manner interested in said estate and final settlement, to be and appear before the Judge of this Court, at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in July next, and shew cause, if any they have or can shew, why said accounts and vouchers should not be allowed and final settlement made with said Executor, and the same admitted to record.

Copy—Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLERK, C. C.

May 24, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

The State of Alabama, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Orphans' Court in Vacation, May 1st, A. D. 1838.

Present the Honorable ARCHIBALD SAWYER, Judge of the County Court.

ORDERED by the Court, that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, to all persons interested in the Estate of Charles Moore, deceased, that of said dec'd, has filed in the Clerk's Office of said Court his accounts and vouchers for final settlement, on the third Monday in June next place, all persons interested May attend if they think proper.

A true copy from the Minutes: ATTEST: JEFFERSON FALKNER, Co. Cl'k.

May 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH

AT THIS OFFICE.

of the Cherokee nation require some legislative provisions. The treaty contemplated defraying these expenses when Congress agreed to give \$600,000 for the payment of spoils and the expense of emigration. The sum proves to be inadequate for both purposes, and it is proposed to increase it.

These views, in connection with the proposed arrangement, were made known to an individual Senator supposed to be best acquainted with the temper of the remnant of the Cherokee people yet to emigrate, and best able to judge of the propriety of consenting to their proposition to remove themselves, through their Chiefs and Headmen, as most likely to contribute to the peaceable removal of the nation. All the delegations of the States interested would have been consulted if it could have been supposed that the proposed arrangement, in the slightest degree, affected, without their previous consent, the rights or interests of any one of those States.

The liberal propositions now submitted by the Secretary, in his reply to the Cherokee delegation, will test their sincerity. If they proceed forthwith in sincere and earnest efforts to accomplish the removal by their own action, within such period as the States shall be willing to allow them for that purpose, the additional advantages proposed will, doubtless, be secured to them by Congress and the Executive. If they do not, no other result will follow from the offer than to afford one more proof of the desire of the Government to make the unavoidable change in the condition of the Cherokees, conformable to the dictates of benevolence, and their own best interests. In the meantime, the execution of the treaty will proceed as if this communication had not been made.

CONGRESS.

On the 24th inst. there was some excitement and confusion in the federal ranks, in consequence of the nature or tenor of a reply from the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury, through the President, to a call made for information with respect to the importation of foreigners, foreign paupers, and criminals. The reply was, as might have been expected, rather unsatisfactory. No positive proof was adduced that Irish criminals had been transported to this country by the English authorities. A few newspaper statements were furnished, showing that a few Dutch criminals had probably been landed in this country, and a letter from the Mayor of Baltimore and one from the Consul at Bremen indicating that the German governments contemplated disburthening themselves of convicts by sending them to America. In addition to this, a late correspondence between the whig Mayors of Boston and New York was made part of the answer, and as that indicated a strong desire to see the Alien Law revived, the whigs were very angry at the President for permitting it to be sent to the House.—*Lou. Adv.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1833. CHEROKEE INDIANS.

Mr. McKAY asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House, with as little delay as practicable, the amount that will be required for the additional allowances proposed by him to be made to the Cherokees, in his letter to John Ross and others, under date of the 18th May, 1833, specifying under separate heads the amount necessary under each.

Mr. YELL objecting, Mr. BELL moved a suspension of the rules; which was agreed to without a division, and the resolution being under consideration, would lie over one day, under the rule.

Mr. YELL objected to its present consideration, and thereupon.

Mr. BELL again moved a suspension of that rule; which was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, (the House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. HOWARD in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the "bill making appropriations for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities for the year 1833, and for arrearages for the year 1837.")

The question was on the following amendment submitted on Monday last by Mr. BELL, by adding to the end of the bill the following:

"Provided, That, if the President shall ascertain that all discontent and further opposition on the part of any portion of the Cherokee Indians to the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-five can be allayed or avoided, by allowing an additional compensation for the lands ceded to the United States by said treaty, and that the Government may thereby be saved the expense of keeping on foot the large military force in the Cherokee country now contemplated, he is hereby authorized to apply two millions of the sum appropriated by this act to that object."

Mr. WISE, who was entitled to the floor, went on at length to review and condemn the Cherokee treaty, as a fraud perpetrated by Parson Schermerhorn and Agent Curry. The compact between the Federal Government & the State of Georgia, he insisted, was not binding upon the third party, the Cherokees. He was for compelling Georgia to abide the action of the Federal Government, and to castigate her if she refused to obey the laws of the General Government, for he would take sides with justice. A State was bound to obedience, and could be coerced to it on refusal. In the course of his remarks, having made some reference to the treaty with the New York Indians,

Mr. FILMORE followed for a short time in his defence.

Mr. WISE reiterated his allegation, that this treaty had been brought about by improper means, by the use of whisky, and the withholding of the Seneca annuity. It was a minority treaty.

Mr. FILMORE replied that he had made special inquiry in reference to whisky, but

found the charge unfounded; that the treaty was made by a majority of the chiefs, and the annuity was withheld only for want of specie, as he understood; and it was denied by those who knew, that the annuity was kept back to coerce the Indians into a treaty.

Mr. WISE rejoined to the latter to Maj. Garland, from Mr. Striker, advising the holding back of the payment, and another to the same effect from Schermerhorn, who took upon himself to attend as the evil genius of the Indians every where.

Mr. TOWNS then proceeded to reply to Mr. WISE, in the course of which he expressed his regret that such a document as the message of the President should have been sent in; and though he gave the President credit for good intentions, Mr. T. could not thank him for it. If the knowledge of it should reach the Indians, bloodshed must inevitably ensue. Had such a paper have been issued twelve months ago, with the consent of the States interested, it might, perhaps, have effected its object; but it was too late now.

The gentleman from Virginia talked of castigating Georgia. Castigating for what? Not for disobeying the laws of the land, for Mr. T. insisted that Georgia was on the side of the laws, and in adhering to the compact and the treaty made in pursuance thereof, was maintaining the laws. So far from having nullified the course of Georgia had avoided any such issue. He deprecated, with much severity, the use of such a term as that of "castigation" of a State.

Mr. WISE explained that he had made use of the remark, in reply to what was regarded as a threat, from more than one member from Georgia, who declared that, unless this treaty was carried into effect, Georgia would take her own rights in her own hands, it was in reply to that threat, that he had used the term he had.

Mr. TOWNS continued, and re-asserted his former point, adding that the House of Representatives, not being the treaty-making power, could not go into an examination of this treaty, with a view to its revocation.

Mr. WISE proceeded for a short time longer, when he yielded the floor to.

Mr. MCKENNA, on whose motion, the committee rose and reported.

On motion of Mr. WISE, the amendment offered by him, in committee, to the bill under consideration, was ordered to be printed; and then, on motion,

The House adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate to-day the act making appropriations for the naval service for the current year, was again considered. The motion to strike out the appropriation for the Exploring Expedition, was lost by a vote of thirteen to twenty eight. The bill was ordered to be engrossed, and subsequently read a third time and passed. The series of resolutions offered some days ago by Mr. CLAY, requiring the reception and disbursement of bank paper by the Government, was called up. An amendment to the first clause of Mr. CLAY's resolution, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue no order making discriminations as to the money or medium of payment of debts to the Government, was offered by Mr. WEBSTER, and adopted. Several other amendments were proposed, but no question was taken on them.

Globe, May 25.

TREASURY NOTES AND MR. WEBSTER.

Mr. WEBSTER said it was true that in the South the Treasury notes were better than their notes. "But how good were their notes?" They were fifteen per cent below par. Were we to offer to the public creditors paper, not only not convertible into specie, but below the par of notes of non-specie-paying banks? "The Senator wants to offer these depreciated notes to the public creditors, and say, you have your own option to take them or not; but, if you do not take them, you can get nothing."

These are extracts from a late speech of Mr. WEBSTER, as published in the Journal of Commerce.

Now for the facts: "These depreciated notes," he admits, are better than "Southern bank notes," but "below the notes of non-specie-paying banks" elsewhere, and below specie!

The following will show what reliance is to be placed in these broad assertions of the honorable Senator:

At the last advices, Treasury notes were not only above the notes of non-specie-paying banks in every State in the Union, as well as the South, but equal to specie; and, in many cases, above specie.

In Boston they were from 1 to 1 per cent above specie.

In Hartford, 1 per cent. above.

In N. Y. at par; and an advance of 1-8.

In Phil., 2 per cent. above paper, and lately 4 per cent. above.

In Washington, 3 per cent. above paper, and at par with specie.

In Augusta, (Georgia), 9 to 10 per cent above paper, and at par with specie.

In Charleston, 5 per cent. above paper, and at par with specie.

At Mobile, from 2 to 3 per cent. above specie, and 22 per cent. above paper.

At N. Orleans, 7 1-2 to 8 1-2 per cent. above paper, and at par with specie.

At Louisville, 1 to 1 1-2 per cent. above specie.

At Nashville, 1-2 to 1 per cent. above specie.

So much for Mr. Webster's accuracy as to facts.

From the New Jersey Eagle.

BEAUTIES OF THE FEDERAL PRESS.

"The Rhode Island Election is held to be a deliberate and intelligent expression of public sentiment, as the laws of that state where. No man can vote unless the eldest son of a freholder, who is not possessed of an estate worth \$154, and his deed is recorded 45 days before town meeting.—*Newark Daily.*"

"Free suffrage is a curse to any people."

Providence Jour.

"It is useless to talk of the intelligence of the People, for the history of nations cannot present an example of such total want of intelligence as our country affords."—*Com. Advertiser.*

"The present times are profitable to heavy capitalists, and they have a deep interest in their continuance."—*Bos. Atlas.*

"The time for reasoning has gone by, and it is not by argument but by sufferings, that conviction will be forced on the minds of the people."—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

"The single end and aim of the whig party should be, to preserve their power."

[*Alb. N. Y. Ev. Jour.*]

"The people must suffer what they now suffer for the balance of four years, or they must revolt, and demand justice at the point of the bayonet."—*Wheeling Va. Times.*

It is perfectly manifest that the great object of the federal party is to prolong the present embarrassments of the country until they get into power, and then cut down the privileges of the people so as to enable the rich to keep the poor in subjection.

REPORT ON MR. CLAY'S PROPOSITION FOR A PAPER CURRENCY.

Mr. WRIGHT, chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported this morning on Mr. CLAY's resolution referred to that committee. Some debate occurred on the motion to print, which elicited remarks on the character of the paper. It was admitted on all hands to be distinguished with great ability. The opposition considered it ingenious; the friends of the Administration, perfectly fair in its statements, and conclusive in its arguments.

This well considered and powerful paper makes up the issue between the parties in this country. Mr. CLAY, in the true spirit of the oligarchy of another country—the Tories of England—would build up the power of his party on privilege and on corporation monopoly. He has, therefore, boldly hazarded the proposition to substitute bank currency for the currency of the Constitution in all the uses of the Government. His resolution makes it compulsory on the Treasury to receive and pay out the paper of the banks. It is to be constrained to receive it in all payments, and compelled to tender it in all disbursements. It is pretended, however, that the Government creditors are to have an option whether they will receive it or not, but how can they have an option, when the Government is to have nothing else to offer?

Mr. CLAY's scheme is to make bank issues the sinews of Government. He walks in the footsteps of Hamilton, and would give the political sovereignty to withdraw it from the mass of the people made up of farmers, mechanics, and other laboring classes, whose industry the aristocracy would appropriate, as in England.—*Globe.*

The following extract is taken from the late speech of Mr. Grundy, in the Senate, on the bill to prevent the issuing of the bills, &c. of the late Bank of the United States, and also upon the letter of Nicholas Biddle to John Quincy Adams, commending a non-resumption of specie payments: by the banks:

"On one account I am pleased with the appearance of this letter of the president of the Banks of Pennsylvania—it is a plan, of a determination on the part of the bank, upon the politics of the country, and the measures of the Government. This is a warfare which is to be carried on. For myself I am ready to engage in it; and although, it is decreed that I am to leave this august body, and my voice is no longer to be heard in the Senate chamber, still I will not be silent. Although afar off and in private life, my voice shall be heard, advising, urging and cheering on my neighbors and countrymen in this conflict."

"Mr. President, in the language of the great character of our liberties, I was born free. I have not only been an advocate, but a devotee, to freedom for many years—from my youth up, even to my three-score years. If liberty and self-government are to be lost to me—to my descendants, even now numerous—and to the great body of my countrymen, (which may the God of all mercies forbid!) I pray that we may have some choice in the kind of men by whom we shall be ruled. May we be placed under the dominion of MIND. May we pay our obedience to the majesty of GENIUS and INTELLIGENCE. May intellectual MEN rule over us—and may we never be subjected to

the will of a cold heartless, soulless, unfeeling, cent per cent. moneyed power."

From the Boston Courier (Whig.)

"We give him (Biddle) credit for great talent as a financier, and for patriotism, so long as it was for his interest to the patriotic and public spirited. For some of his selfish atrocities within the last two years, HE OUGHT TO HAVE HIS EARS NAIL-ED TO THE PILLORY; and we could look upon him in that position with the utmost complacency &c."

Hold friend Whigs Hold—Remember you go in for "law and order"—Come no Lynch-ing—no mobocracy, keep cool. No war-ring upon the U. S. Bank—no destruction of the credit system—no more of your leveling trades, no agrarianism. What nail the great regulator's ears to the pillory!! But hear this fellow right under Webster's very nose, who is out of the traces regardless of the penalties of the second-section.

Ohio Sun.

The following is capital, and no one who reads can fail to draw the moral.

We have known some men to become actually poor, by simply quitting work and crying hard times. But there are other instances on record where men have acquired quite a competence by minding their own business, and coming in when it rained.

Man. Adv.

The "Mar. Adv." might have added a few words upon the insane hunger for office now raging in the cities. In that respect, we see every day instances of men suffering a good comfortable "bird in hand" to escape, in the hope of obtaining another, "in the bush," not much superior either in plumage or in flesh, which after all they do not get.—*Pennsylvania.*

EDUCATION.—"You will confer," says Epictetus, "the greatest benefit on your city, not by raising the roofs, but by exalting the souls of your fellow citizens for it is better that souls should live in small habitations, than that ignorant men should burrow in great houses."

The Federalists, in time of difficulty, have been consistent in contributing to the embarrassments of the country, and in taking part with its enemies. It is only at such times that Federalism flourishes; when every thing is prosperous, you neither hear nor see any thing of those birds of evil omen whose croakings in times of adversity discount, if they do not discourage, those to whom they are addressed. They may be said literally to fatten upon the distresses of their fellow-citizens.—*Eastern (Me.) Argus.*

HON. LEVI WOODBURY.

The New Hampshire Patriot of Tuesday says: "We understand that, on Friday, the Hon. Levi Woodbury was unanimously nominated as Chief Justice of the Superior Court to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Judge Richardson. His appointment may therefore be considered certain. A more judicious selection could not have been made, or one more acceptable to the citizens of the State almost universally."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Com.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. May 14, 1833. The State Directors of the State Bank of Indiana are in session and express a very strong desire to resume specie payments at the earliest date; the president is instructed to propose to the banks of Cincinnati and Louisville the 1st of August as the day, stating also, that if they prefer an earlier day, Indiana is ready.

This is well; the noble example of New York must be followed by all solvent institutions; and Mr. Biddle will now find that his Bank cannot stand alone in the position he assumes, without losing the confidence of all. To make use of his own words, he will be in a false position.

Resumption of Specie Payments.—The Banks of this city have resolved to propose to the convention of S. Carolina and Georgia Banks, which will meet here on Tuesday, to resume specie payments on the 1st November next.

A large number of white persons who had assembled in front of the African church in Lombard street, Philadelphia, on the night of the 22d ult. were attacked by a negro mob armed with dirks and pistols. Numerous arrests of blacks and whites were made by the police, and the crowd was dispersed, one of the watchmen being seriously wounded.—This is some of the fruits of abolitionism. The blacks have been tampered with by turning upon the whites and striving for the mastery. The result which has always been predicted by the inhabitants of the cities which have encouraged these incendiary movements are reaping the proper reward of their labors.

Nashville Union.

A serious accident occurred at the printing office attached to the Methodist book-room in New York, on Saturday. Mr. Ludlam, the superintendent of the power press, by some means became entangled in the machinery, and was carried around for some minutes by the main shaft. He was alone in the room at the time, but his cries soon brought the other inmates of the building to his assistance. On extricating him, it was found that his legs and one arm were broken. He was still alive on Monday at noon.

POPULAR OUTRAGE.

The St. Louis Republican gives the following narrative of the execution of Lynch law, on the person of a free negro man named Tom Culvert, the second cook on board the steamboat Pawnee, on her passage from New Orleans to St. Louis. On Friday night, about 10 o'clock a deal and dumb German girl was found in the

store-room with Tom. The door was locked and at first, Tom denied that she was there. The girl's father came, and crept in the room behind a barrel, girl but how she came there, did not clearly appear. The captain was informed of this during the night, and morning some four or five of the deck-singers spoke to the captain about the statements, and informed them that the negro should be safely kept until they reached St. Louis, when the matter should be tried; and if guilty, he should be hanged by law. Here the matter seemed to pass the captain's room, and returned to his own room; immediately after he left the deck, a number of the deck passengers rushed upon the negro, bound his arms and back, and carried him forward to the over-board, and was responded to by a quarter of the deck—and in an instant was plunged into the river. The negro floated by. The engine was stopped immediately.—This occurred opposite town of Liberty. Several men, on seeing the negro throwing overboard, rushed from shore in a yawl and arrived nearly reaching distance of the negro as he was for the last time. The whole scene occupied ten minutes, and was so precipitate that the officers were unable to interfere to save him.

Several of those engaged were indicted; the captain placed a strict watch on the boat and determined to have them arrested on his arrival here. Some, however, succeeded in effecting their escape. One who is accused was arrested here. Since the death of the negro it has been ascertained by his confession to another boat that he was guilty. There were between two hundred and fifty and three hundred deck passengers on board.

No blame can be attached to the captain or any of the officers. Every thing, under the circumstances could be, was done to prevent the result. If the captain had been aware of the extent of the excitement amongst the deck passengers, he probably might have stopped it by having the negro arrested and lodged in the hold, but he and all the officers were uniformly minute because of the variety of reports vailing in the city.

Mr. J. C. Calhoun is Irish extraction. The father, Patrick Calhoun, emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1738. From thence he moved to Virginia, and 1756 to South Carolina. Mr. Calhoun is now, in his sixtieth year. In the April number of the Democratic Magazine is a sketch of John Calhoun illustrated with a spirited engraving.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The education of the present race of male is not very favorable to domestic industry. For my own part, I call to mind not that which smothers a woman with a compass, but that which makes her a solid and a firm and regular system of character—that which tends to form a companion, and a wife. I call education that which is made up of the shreds and patches of useless arts, but that which calculates principles, polishes taste, regulates temper, cultivates reason, subdues passion, directs the feelings, habituates to reflection, trains to self-denial, and morally, that which refers all actions, feelings, sentiments, tastes, and passions to the and fear of God.

A certain class do not esteem their use but by their show. They care for the value of their children's education, money it costs; and not by the knowledge and goodness it bestows. People of stamp often take a pride in the expensive learning, instead of taking pleasure in advantages of it.—*Hannah Moore.*

We understand that the election for a member of Congress, to fill the vacancy in the District, occasioned by the death of the J. Lawler, will not take place until the general election in August next. As it is probable that Congress will adjourn in the part of June, or early in July, there is no necessity for fixing the election at an earlier period.—*Tuscaloosa Intelligencer.*

THE AGENCY.

Much bustle and turmoil have been going on at the Agency, for several weeks past. There have now in some measure subsided. The various Companies of Infantry have been sent through the Nation—wagons boats—provisioners, &c. are being had—indeed necessary preparations are being made to the relief and speedy execution of the treaty. The will finish the work in short order. The Cherokees, mentioned in our last paper, have some mischief. Previous to their circulation natives were coming in, and employing those movements those reports put a stop to the route is begun. The troops are in a few days; collected some four or five hundred; and it is confidently expected that a few months at farthest, till the great war the Cherokees will be on their way to the west and we trust, happy home in the West.

The route is begun. The troops are in a few days; collected some four or five hundred; and it is confidently expected that a few months at farthest, till the great war the Cherokees will be on their way to the west and we trust, happy home in the West.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JUNE 14, 1838.

Candidates for Sheriff.

N. A. FINDLEY, ARCHIBALD WELLS,
JES WOOD, Esq. WM. C. PRICE,
ELIS KELLY.We are authorized to announce MAJ.
M. H. HUGHES, as a candidate for
of Cherokee County.We are authorized to announce SIMP-
SON C. NEWMAN of Lynchburg, De-
County, a candidate to represent the counties
Clair, Cherokee and DeKalb, in the Senate
branch of our State Legislature.We are authorized to announce MAJ.
ROBERT L. LANE, as a candidate for
in this district, at the ensuing election,
where there is a vacancy.We are authorized to announce JOHN
J. HUMPHREY, Esq. of Jefferson
County, as a candidate to represent the
of St. Clair, Cherokee and DeKalb, in
Senatorial branch of our State Legislature.We are authorized to announce COL.
W. B. MARTIN, as a candidate for re-
to the Representative Branch of the next
General Assembly.JOHN COCHRAN, Esq. is a candidate
to represent Benton County, in the
representative branch of the ensuing Legis-
lature, May 31, 1838.I learn that Mr. Foster, a citizen of Harris coun-
ty, Georgia, who left this place on Monday week last,
having made his arrangements to settle here,
shot, on his return home, between Robinson's
and the Buckhorn tavern, on the Road to Vil-
la Rica, a gold mine. He died in a short time after be-
ing shot, and it is supposed was murdered for the pur-
pose of robbery. We have not learned that suspicion
rests on any individual.The last Wetumpka Sentinel, mentions a rumor as
to that place, that a majority of the Directors
Branch Bank at Montgomery, have made an
arrangement with a part of the creditors of that insti-
tution to receive in payment money of the West Point
Montgomery Railroad; all others indebted being
to pay in Alabama Bank Bills. The paper
does not vouch for the correctness of the report, and
we for the credit of the officers of that institu-
tion will prove to be unfounded, or that the
story will be able to give such reasons in justifi-
cation of their course as will be satisfactory to the
public. Perfect justice and impartiality should be ex-
tended to all debtors to the State institutions, and
at this time, when their popularity is rather on the
wane, and when every exertion should be made to resume specie
payments as early as possible.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

That branch of government appears to have
in order and rule; the reins are loosened
neck, and unless the strong hand of the
"pull the strings" none can tell where the
prancings of fretted speed will lead to. In-
stead of being the place intended by the consti-
tution, where the overheated excitements of the
debate should be cooled—where wisdom, energy,
dispatch of business should be found; it has
degraded into a wrangling school for factionists;
where parties are to be raised or put down;
where speeches are made, not to elicit
truth, but to bear on the question, but are manufac-
tured for consumption; that popularity may be
at the trilling sum of thousands per day—
where the public welfare is made a second-
ary to their own selfish interests and feel-
ings, where by long debate, information
and knowledge are not sought, but only that they
may speak against time—sustain or defeat the ad-
ministration, or some good measure, by endless
adjourn, or reference to this or that
committee. We do not wish to be understood as
denying debate, but to the contrary, for by the
grappling of great and honest minds,
truth and error are more thoroughly
discussed, and the necessary bills are not passed by
a mere majority, but are the result of long and
careful consideration. We deprecate debate for weeks after
every member has long made up his vote,
and the bill is becoming like the "Lion's mouth of
the spot where every slander is pub-
lished, and on the other hand where every news-
paper paragraph or abuse is to be answered or
refuted; in short, we are against wasting the
time and treasure by idle debate, when the
business is suffering, and when by such a
half necessary bills are not passed, by
session is wasted and closed by long speech-
making, or the nation which they represent
long howlings may suit an Irish wedding,
making Quaker meeting, when the fit is only
to add little to the dignity of that hall.Every body must speak and every body's
speech is published, (for despatch of business)
and suggest the following plan: let com-
mittees be appointed to catch the bantlings in a com-
mon; or whenever a member becomes in-
volved in a speech, let them be called either to
relieve him in due form, and that all may
be published, let there be extra editors and
publishers. If this plan does not suit, let his
speech be sent in writing to the Speaker, like a
brief; but in the name of heaven let there
be no endorsement upon it, "considered as read,"
the same be published and sent to his con-
stituents, for whose benefit alone the mountain la-
bor and mouse was brought forth.
The people are somewhat to blame for this
time. They are the ones, who select so
many lawyers, Doctors, Preachers, and "home-
under" men. The people wish some de-bate, but they certainly cannot wish, that one of
another should be eternally on the "tripod" giv-
ing forth his incantations to the neglect of all other
business. Perpetual motion, has long been
sought for, and whether it will ever be found is
still a problem. The nearest obtaining the same,
is the "eternal clack" of a noisy Congressman,
who talks on every subject. This sets other talk-
ers agogging, and they in their turn, set as many
more, until Congress in fact gets much like that
animalcule which may be divided and divided and
subdivided, ad infinitum, into a thousand pieces,
each of which have life. Socrates described a
simple man as one who always went with his
mouth open—good Lord, if he could look into the
American Congress, and see 300 members with
their "talking traps all ajar" what would he say?
Nothing; he would be dumfounded. The good
book says, that in "a multitude of counsellors
there is safety," but it is said, no where therein,
that there is safety in "a multitude of speeches;"
though it does say something of brawling women,
but in the same sentence also talks of house tops
to flee to. It is said that the cackling of geese
on the Capitol once saved Rome from the des-
troyer the same cackling in our own, bids fair to
destroy it. Such an everlasting diarrhoea of spee-
ches must use us up. Reader would you believe
it, that many a balloon has gone up sky high,
with less wind and gas than has been consumed in
the inflation of one of those long speeches in-
flicted on Congress; whether you believe it or not, it
is true. In fact, some of the speakers seem to
have caught the everlasting itch of going, which
belongs to a windmill; quacking and squeaking it
goes round and round, over and over, and (the
breeze stirring) never stops, until the wing or
axle breaks, or the "grist being ground" main
force is used to stop its clatter. If sleep was evi-
dence of conviction or conversion, how many pros-
elytes would be made by the long harangues of
every question debated: (debated did we say?)
we meant to say, twisted, screwed, wire drawn and
spoken to death in the "Halls of Congress." For
instance Johnny Q. mounts the parson's nag; takes
the little old jog trot of a traveller, and makes the
three days journey; that his first speed foretold
would come. Then, further, to impede business,
Johnny Bell rings out his long chime upon some
panic story. When he is done, then "Wise be-
gins his twitching, jirking, everlasting, "St. Vi-
sus" Dance" speech on Government corruption or
abuse. After him, then Sledge throws into the
hall his hand grenade, made up of Abolition pow-
der. Then follows all Yankeeism in full yell, a-
gainst the President and the measures of his ad-
ministration—some in high praises of the Indian-
some in abuse of the slave-holder; when in fact,
their own ancestors stole the slaves from Africa &
brought them to the south. Some again, a-
busing the south for persecuting the Indians, while
they forget, that their own fathers, in former days
(to use an old phrase) "were the devil" on an In-
dian and a witch.

HENRY CLAY AND HIS BANK SCHEME.

When this gentleman was once called a democrat,
(and whether he was or not, the Lord only knows),
he voted very wrong on the compensation bill, for
which a Kentucky hunter refused to support him in
a re-election. As the anecdote goes, Clay asked him
if he would throw away his faithful "shooting iron,"
because it snapped once? to which he well replied, no;
that he would "pick the flint and try it again;" and
further, that he would do the same by Henry Clay.
But now what would he say, when he finds Harry's
old gun always snapping, flashing in the pan, or when
it goes off, shooting his former old friends. Clay has
been on every side, and of every politics, verifying
Shakespeare's descriptionFitted either for the land or water.
But to the point—Clay was once bitter against an U-
nited States Bank; now, under his new scheme, he
does the land lie? Why that he may be President, he
is "all things to all men"—to appearance, he has aban-
doned Biddle the money King; and yet his Bank
scheme is nothing more than the ghost of the old bank
disquietly talking about the "capital"—a species of
metempsychosis, through which the old spirit has passed
into a new body, and is permitted to walk the earth
once more. Its unconstitutionality cut its throat be-
fore, and will do it again. Henry Clay never can be
President. His old hobbies of "high tariffs," "U. S.
Bank—internal improvement," &c. &c. have become
broken winded, and can no longer carry the Knight in
his gallant charges against wind-mills. Harry Clay
has lost all political honesty, and has therefore be-
come a perfect "foot pad" on the political path. Res-
pecting the rights of none, his only stand can be made
by the fall of others; he can only rise upon some
bold thrust, whose success shall do away the odium of
the act. The want of it, can hurt the man no further
than by leaving him in the same unprincipled course,
and with the same character of a political deserter,
which he has long possessed and to which he is well
entitled.Having been informed, that neither Mr. Simmons or
Mr. Ralston would be candidates for Commissioner
of Roads and Revenue—the following gentlemen have
been solicited to run: Hugh Kerr, Esq. of Choc-
locko, and John T. A. Hughes of Old Town Beat,
Tallapoosa; Major J. Corbett of Jacksonville; Mr. J.
T. A. Hughes of Old Town, and Hugh Kerr, Esq. of
Choclocko.MANY VOTERS.
MR. GRANT: The citizens of Choclocko
Valley, aware of the importance of the office of
Commissioner of Roads and Revenue, have pre-
pared, to consent, if elected, to serve in that ca-From his long experience in matters and things
connected with this office, and undisputed qualifi-
cations in all other respects, those who have
brought him forward, have done so, confident that
their fellow citizens in supporting this nomination
will, so far, subserve the interests of the country.

WHITE PLAINS.

Mr. Editor: In your last, I see an announce-
ment of candidates for Commissioners of Roads &
Revenue, signed by that old caucuste "Many
Voters."Now, I want it distinctly understood, that I
take no kind of exception to the gentlemen pro-
posed in that communication, but think it doubt-
ful whether all of them have been made choice of
in their several neighborhoods. This is a matter
which properly belongs to the people in their own
immediate neighborhoods, and they will exer-
cise their own discretion—uninfluenced by the dic-
tation of the writer of that article over the spec-
ious signature of "Many Voters."
But even admitting all support the ticket pro-
posed—then injustice will be done to a large por-
tion of the county, whose citizens are as deeply
interested as any in this election; I mean the Cane
creek and Tallapoosa settlements, which include
three large Capt. companies. And if those offi-
cers are to be selected, so as to represent every
portion of the county, then I say, let Tallapoosa
and Cane creek have a chance. There are gen-
tlemen living in that section as well qualified as
any, and who will doubtless feel an interest that
will prompt them always "to be at their posts." I
beg leave then to present the name of Joseph F.
Roper, Esq. whose qualifications I know cannot
be controverted.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

The name of John R. Clarke is announced to
the voters of Tallapoosa, Benton and Randolph, as
a candidate for the Senatorial Branch of the State
Legislature.The territory embraced in these counties, is filled
up with emigrants from nearly every State in the
Union, mostly unacquainted with each other; and
as honest voters, they naturally enquire into the
political character and qualifications of those who
are presented for their favor.I am but a plain old school democrat, and there-
fore beg the indulgence of the public for appear-
ing before them in the columns of a newspaper
as I have frequently heard the question who is
Col. Clarke and what are his political principles?
I will take the liberty as briefly as possible to an-
swer them.He is a native of the Old Dominion and inher-
ited from his ancestry the political creed of '58 as
taught by Thomas Jefferson the father of Demo-
cracy.
By industry, economy and application, altho he
began the world a poor young man possessing little
more than a good name, he has honestly acquired
what he possesses, and stored his mind with much
useful information and good common sense.From Virginia he emigrated to North Carolina,
a Jeffersonian Republican, joining the democratic
school of Nathaniel Macon, and when the dark
and portentous clouds of war were hanging over
our political horizon and the political parties were
nearly balanced, he was a firm supporter of Mad-
ison's administration.He was friendly to the elevation of Wm. H.
Crawford of Georgia to the Presidential chair and
voted for him because he was of the old school
democrats who opposed the extravagant schemes of
internal improvements and the high tariff—meas-
ures tending to consolidation and the destruction
of the rights of the States; and altho Mr. Craw-
ford by the intrigue of the Northern blue lights
thrown in the back ground and he and his sup-
porters denounced as radicals by the federalists, Col.
Clarke was among his warmest friends.His next stand in North Carolina was to vote
at two successive elections for Andrew Jackson
of Tennessee and believing the doctrines of his
administration to be a revival and perpetuation of
the Jeffersonian doctrines of '93 and that Martin
Van Buren was closely identified with him in feel-
ing and principle he supported his claims to the
presidency and is now an advocate for the meas-
ures of his administration.Thus it will be seen that Col. Clarke who is
now before the people, is a Democrat dyed in the
wool, not an ephemeral politician, who is Jacksonian
Democratic, Republican to day or while the can-
vass is going on and tomorrow or when the election
is over a starched aristocrat or Bank Federalist.
He is not one of those who mount the fence and feel
for the popular current, and then plunge into and
swim with the crowd.Jefferson said Republicans were, like poets,
born, not made, and if that idea be true Col.
Clarke seems as nearly to verify it as any other in-
dividual within my knowledge, & if elected or not
elected, he has always borne the name of an hon-
est man, and being a democrat as I stated before,
he will cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of the
people, knowing and believing that they will al-
ways do right.I promised to be brief, and lest I might tire the
patience of your readers I bid you adieu.

OLD SCHOOL.

FIRES, STEAMBOATS exploding & sinking,
and MURDERS are now the order of the day.
We read in the Cincinnati Evening Post, that
a letter dated Cleveland, Ohio, April 30th,
gives information of the total loss of the
steamboat Bunker Hill, on Lake Erie. All
perished—crew—passengers—all!On Tuesday morning last, about 1000
Cherokees, men, women and children, under
an escort of two companies of infantry, pas-
sed through this place on their way from the
Sixes, to the Agency—Caville Pioneers.SPECIE PAYMENT.—The New Orleans
Bee of the 7th inst. states that the Louisiana
State Bank has resumed the payment of its
issues in specie.—There is likewise a report
in circulation that the Union Bank is about
to pursue a similar course.—These two institu-
tions have always been regarded as among
the most solvent of the banks.

RUMOR.

We have understood that some witless wito-
or wicked wng has put in circulation a story
that a battle had been fought, near Calhoun
between the Tennessee Volunteers, and the
Cherokees. It is a most silly or wicked
falsehood. There is about as much prospect
of a war with the Cherokees as there is that
an earth quake will overturn Cumberland &
Chillhowee mountains.—Ten Jour.JOHN COCHRAN
AND
WILLIAM H. ESTILL.HAVE associated themselves together in the
practice of the Law. They will attend with
promptness to all business entrusted to their man-
agement in the Ninth Judicial circuit. Their of-
fice is in Jacksonville, on the North East side of
the public square.

Jacksonville Ala. June 14th 1838.—tf

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 2nd day of July next, at the
Court-House door in Jacksonville, I will pro-
ceed to sell to the highest Bidder, for Cash, the
following described Lots of Land and Town Lots,
(viz.) the N. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of S. 27
T. 14, R. 9 E. Also, S. E. 1-4 of the N. W.
1-4 of the same Section, as the property of S.
W. & J. W. Talmage, at the instance of Green-
field & Son.ALSO, the E. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 of S.
34, T. 14, R. 9 E. Also, one Lot situated in
the Town of White Plains, containing one acre,
with all the appertences, lying west of Lots
No. 33 & 34, as the property of S. W. & J. W.
Talmage, for the use of Thos. K. Cook.ALSO, the N. E. 1-4 of Lot No. 6 in the
Town of White Plains, as the property of Robt.
H. Anderson, at the instance of H. Burch and
others.ALSO, one Lot in the Town of Jacksonville,
known and designated as Lot No. (116,) as the
property of Thos. T. Stephens, at the instance
of Wm. C. Laird & others.ALSO, two Lots in the Town of Jacksonville,
known as the Lots belonging to Joseph E. Poits,
at the instance of A. Carroll.ALSO, the S. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 or S.
(1) T. 15, R. 8 E. as the property of Berry G.
Whited, at the instance of Jas. M. Mitchell &
Ed. Elam. All of which will be sold unless pre-
viously settled, this 18th May, 1838.

WM. OREAR, SHERIFF.

May 24, 1838.—6t.

\$20 REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the
subscriber, living five miles
north of Wetumpka, in Coosa co.
on the 1st. inst. anBROWN GREY MARE,
About four years old, four feet ten or eleven
inches high, has several saddle marks on
her back, the left fore hoof split, a small scar on
her left thigh not entirely well, walks fast and
trots rough. I will give the above reward to any
person who will return the above described mare
or give me such information that I can obtain
her again.

W. B. STARK.

June 7, 1838.—6t.

The State of Alabama,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Commissioners Court, May 15th 1838.

ON the petition of Francis B. Walker to the
Judge of the County Court, for an Order to
compel the Administrator of Henry Box, deceased
to make titles to the following described
Lands, to-wit: The West half of the North-west
quarter of Section four, Township 16, R. 4 East,
and the East half of the S. W. quarter of S. 33,
T. 15, R. 4 E. It is ordered by the Court,
that publication be made once a month for three
months of the foregoing petition; that on the
first Monday in September next, the Court will
determine on the legality of the contract.
Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK.
June 7, 1838.—m3m.—\$6 00.

The State of Alabama,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

ORPHANS' COURT IN VACATION,

May 1st. 1838.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, that notice
be given by publication in the Jacksonville
Republican for forty days, to all persons inter-
ested in the Estate of Wm. Moore, Deceased,
that James Moore and Martha Moore, Admin-
istrators and Administratrix of said deceased,
have filed in the Clerk's Office of said Court,
their accounts and vouchers for final settle-
ment on the third Monday in June next, at the
Town of Wedowee, at which time and place
all persons interested may attend if they think
proper.

A true copy from the Minutes.

ATTEST: JEFFERSON FALKNER,
May 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. Co. CLK.

NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION hav-
ing been granted to the undersigned, by the
Orphan's Court of Benton County, on the 7th
day of April, 1838; upon the estate of John W.
Boyt, late of said county, deceased. These are
therefore, to notify and require all persons hav-
ing claims against the said estate to present them
duly authenticated within the time prescribed
by law or the same will be barred.

ISABELLA BOYT, Administratrix.

May 3, 1838.—6t.

ATTENTION CAVILRY!

BENTON RANGERS, you will appear in the
July next, to answer to your names, by 11 o'-
clock A. M. Come armed and equipped as the
law directs.

By order of

T. B. R. HILLIN, CAPT.

EAGLE HOTEL.

This large and commodious Tavern
stand, lately erected on the South
side of the Public Square, immediately
in front of the Court-House, in the town
of Tallapoosa, is now opened by the subscriber;
and all who may favor him with their patronage,
will be kept by Robert Lawson, the former
proprietor of the Indian Queen Hotel, who will
appropriate his whole care and attention to it.
JAMES LAWSON.

Tallapoosa, June 7, 1838.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by James G. Hous-
ton, living on Greens Creek,
one Sorrel Filly, blaze face, four
years old—Appraised to sixty dollars, May 19,
1838.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN D. CRIMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
will attend all the Courts of the ninth Judicial
Circuit.

His residence is at Jacksonville, Benton County.

BLANKS

of every description neatly ex-
ecuted, & kept constantly on hand
for sale at this Office.
Officers in the adjoining counties
as they use, upon the shortest no-
tice, & on reasonable terms.

In Chancery.

William McGehee &
John H. Thomas,
vs.
Richard Warren
Thomas, & Rus-
sel J. Allen.THIS DAY came the Complainants by their
Solicitor, on their motion it appearing to the
satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Warren
Thomas, one of the defendants in this bill of
complaint is a non resident of the State of Ala-
bama—It is therefore ordered and decreed by said
Court, that publication be made six weeks in the
Jacksonville Republican, a paper published in the
Town of Jacksonville, Benton County. It is
further ordered by the Court, that the said Rich-
ard Warren Thomas, one of the defendants in this
cause, do appear on the first day of the next
Term of this Court, to be holden for Benton
County, in the Town of Jacksonville on the third
Monday after the fourth Monday in September
next, then and there full true and perfect an-
swer make to said Complainant's bill of Com-
plaint, or the said Complainant's bill will be taken
pro confesso as against the said Richard
Warren Thomas, and this cause stand continued
until the next term of this Court.

A true copy from the Minutes;

ATTEST: JAMES CROW, CLK.

May 17, 1838.—6t.—\$10 50.

Benton Circuit Court, April

Term, 1838.

IN CHANCERY.

ON motion of Complainant by his counsel, it
fully appearing to the Court, that Thomas T.
Stephens, is not a resident of the State of Ala-
bama—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Thom-
as T. Stephens, the Defendant in the above enti-
tled cause, do appear on the first day of the next
term of the Circuit Court, to be holden on the
third Monday after the fourth Monday in Sep-
tember next, at the Court House in the Town of
Jacksonville, in the said Court then sitting, and
then and there to answer and plead to the said
bill of Complaint, filed in the above entitled suit,
or on failure thereof, it is ordered that the said bill
shall be taken for confessed against him. It is
further ordered, that this order be published in
the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks suc-
cessively, and this suit is continued.

A true copy from the Minutes;

ATTEST: JAMES CROW, CLERK.

May 17, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

BENTON CIRCUIT COURT,

April Term, 1838.

IN CHANCERY.

ON motion of the complainants by their coun-
sel, it fully appearing to the satisfaction of
the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens is not a res-
ident of the State of Alabama.—It is therefore or-
dered by the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens,
the defendant in the above entitled cause do ap-
pear on the first day of the next term of the
Circuit Court, to be holden on the third Monday
after the fourth Monday in September next for
the said County of Benton, at the Court House in
the town of Jacksonville in the said Court then
sitting, and then and there to answer and plead to
the said bill of complaint filed in the above enti-
tled suit or on failure thereof, it is ordered that the
said bill shall be taken for confessed against him.
It is further ordered, that this order be published
in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks suc-
cessively, and this suit is continued.

A true copy from the Minutes;

ATTEST: JAMES CROW, CLK.

May 17, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

The State of Alabama,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, May 15th, 1838.

ON the petition of Jane Taylor, Administratrix
of the estate of Robert Taylor, deceased, in-
testate, for the sale of the following Lands, de-
scribed as follows: The West half of the North
west quarter of Section Twenty-Eight, in Town-
ship fourteen of Range four East, in the District
of Huntsville, Ala. containing Eighty acres and
20-100ths of an acre.Also the East half of the south-west quarter
of Section Thirty, in Township fourteen of Range
four east in the District of Huntsville, Alabama,
containing seventy-nine acres & 70-100 of an acre.Also, one Lot lying and being in the Town of
Ashville, St. Clair County, known as Lot number
fifty-one in the plan of said Town.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 first Monday in July next,
to show cause, if any they have, why the sale of
said real estate shall not be ordered.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER,

May 24, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. CLERK, C. C.

The State of Alabama,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, May 14, 1838.

WHEREAS, Edward Edwards, Executor of
wards, deceased, having filed in the office of the
Clerk of this Court, the accounts and vouchers of
his Executorship for final settlement.—It is or-
dered that publication be made in the Jacksonville
Republican for the space of forty days, requiring
all persons in any manner interested in said es-
tate and final settlement, to be and appear before
the Judge of this Court, at the Court House in
the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in Ju-
ly next, and show cause, if any they have or can
not be allowed and final settlement made with said
Executor, and the same admitted to record.

Copy—Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER,

May 24, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. CLERK, C. C.

The State of Alabama,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Orphans' Court in Vacation, May 1st,

A. D. 1838.

Present the Honorable ARCHIBALD SAWYER,

Judge of the County Court.

ORDERED by the Court, that notice be giv-
ing by publication in the Jacksonville Repub-
lican for forty days, to all persons interested in
the Estate of Charles Moore, deceased, that
of said dec'd, has filed in the Clerk's Office
of said Court his accounts and vouchers for fi-
nal settlement, on the third Monday in June next
place, all persons interested May attend if they
think proper.

A true copy from the Minutes;

ATTEST: JEFFERSON FALKNER,

May 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH

AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

From the Louisiana Advertiser.
LINES ON THE DEATH OF AN EXILE.
 Thou art gone to the grave, and there's none to de-
 plore thee.
 No kindred friends around thy desolate tomb,
 No voice but the winds, chant a requiem o'er thee,
 No epitaph points to the Exile's last home.

Thou art gone to the grave—to thy last earthly pillow,
 Thy wrongs, poor forsaken, were known but to thee;
 No more art thou tossed on life's troubled billow;
 From the cold blasts of sorrow, thy spirit is free.

Thou art gone to the grave, and all silent and lonely
 The star of thy being hath melted away;
 And friendship's last tear cannot even benoan thee,
 Unknown, and unwept, thou art gone to decay.

Thou art gone to the grave, poor unfortunate stranger;
 Thy sorrowing bosom's last sigh had been given;
 Thou art gone to the exiles last refuge from danger,
 And O! may rich treasures await thee in heaven.

Thrice happy thou art, poor forsaken and lone,
 If thou wert prepared thy last summons to hear,
 While thy sweetest sleeps in the mouldering tomb,
 Thy spirit awakes, in a far brighter sphere.

Farewell! when the light, o'er yon azure ocean
 Shall fade, my vision no more to illumine,
 Oh! may I but join thy rapt spirit's devotion,
 Where glory enriches thy heavenly home.

BE QUIET—DO, I'LL CALL MY MOTHER!!

As I was sitting in a wood,
 Under the oak-tree's leafy cover,
 Musing in pleasant solitude,
 Who should come by, but John my lover!

He pressed my hand, and kissed my cheek;
 Then warmer growing, kissed the other;
 "Hile exclaimed, and strove to shriek,
 "Be quiet—do! I'll call my mother!"

He saw my anger was sincere,
 And lovingly began to chide me;
 And wiping from my cheek the tear,
 He sat him on the grass beside me.

He sighed, such pretty, amorous woe,
 Breathed such sweet vows one after other,
 I could but smile while whispering low,
 "Be quiet—do! I'll call my mother!"

He talked so long, and talked so well,
 And strove to mean to deceive me;
 I felt more grief than I can tell,
 When with a kiss he rose to leave me.

"Oh, John!" said I, "and must thou go!
 I love the better to all other!
 There is no need to hurry so,
 I never meant to call my mother!"

S O R R O W.
 As a beam o'er the face of the waters may glow,
 While the tide runs in darkness and coldness below,
 So the cheek may be tinged with a warm sunny smile,
 Though the cold heart to ruin runs darkly the while.

One fatal remembrance, one sorrow that throbs
 Its bleak shade alike o'er our joys and our woes,
 To which life nothing darker, or brighter can bring,
 For which joy has no balm and affliction no sting.

Oh! this thought in the midst of enjoyment, will stay
 Like a dead leafless branch in the summer's bright
 ray;
 The beams of the warm sun play around it in vain,
 It may smile in its light, but it blooms not again.

We take from *Poulson* the notice of the sudden
 and melancholy death of Dr. ANTONMARCHI, sent
 out to St. Helena by the Princess Pauline, to wit-
 ness the closing scene in that mighty drama of
 which her immortal brother was the hero, em-
 pires, the actors, a world the audience! Every
 object that awakens his name, awakens the heart's
 sympathy and the world's homage. Who can
 doubt that this man's destiny was at all times in the
 hands of Providence, who would it be fulfilled?
 Is the circumstance of the distant death of the
 illustrious Exile any proof of the Divine displeas-
 ure? The great leader and lawgiver of Israel
 was gathered to his fathers amidst the mountains
 of Moab, far from the banks of his native Nile,
 where the daughter of the Pharaohs found him
 cradled. Alexander did not die in sight of Greece;
 he disappeared amid the pomp of distant Babylon.
 Napoleon did not close his eyes in the presence of
 France; he passed away in the gorgeous horizons of
 the torrid zone. The devoted companion of the
 illustrious Exile, Antonmarchi, far from the sun-
 ny skies of Italy, sleeps sweetly with his immortal
 compatriot in the bosom of a green island of the
 Atlantic, looking upon the New World, he discov-
 ered, like the Sepulchre of Moses upon the land
 of Promise!—*Madisonian*.

The following beautiful and touching tribute to
 the affections of the Princess Pauline, may not in-
 appropriately accompany the Obituary, as the
 grave has now closed alike over the friendship and
 affections of all:

**THE PRINCESS PAULINE TO THE
 PORTRAIT OF NAPOLEON.**
 BY OUTWAY CURRY.

"She died soon after, still calm and mistress of
 herself, except that in her last hour of agony, she
 often spoke in so low a tone that she could not be
 heard distinctly; but her dying eye steadfastly fixed
 upon her brother's portrait, showed clearly
 that her spirit was holding converse with him—"

One hope in all this weary life,
 One living, only joy was mine
 With thee above its stormy strife,
 To rise, and reign, and shine—
 To bless thee when thy kingly name
 Was blended with undying fame.

But now alike in ruin lie
 Thy crowns, and thy imperial throne,
 And thou hast journeyed far on high,
 Into that world unknown,
 Which lies beyond those orbs of light
 That greet us in the lonely night.

And Z, alas! when thou art gone
 With the sweet music of thy voice,
 I weep, and there remaineth none
 To bid my heart rejoice.
 Oh, for that music's mellow power,
 To soothe me in this gloomy hour.

I feel the heavy hand of fate
 Impel me to the eternal shore—
 I fear the grave, so desolate
 And dark, that lies before.
 Oh! whisper me where thou art gone,
 And cheer my drooping spirit on.

Ev'n now I meet thy flashing eye!
 I feel its spirit-thrilling glance,
 Oh! let me hear thy battle-cry,
 My brother, "Charge for France!"
 Alas, for thee Napoleon!
 Alas, for France when thou art gone.

THE THREE BRIDES.

Towards the close of a chilly afternoon, in the latter
 part of November, I was travelling in New Hampshire
 on horseback. The road was solitary and rugged, and
 wound along through gloomy pine forest, over abrupt
 and stony hills. I stopped at an inn, a two-story brick
 building, standing a little back from the road.

In the morning I rose early and took a look from the
 window, but the prospect was very uninviting. A far,
 in the most distant part of the field, a man was busily
 engaged in digging a grave. There was something
 within that impelled to stroll forth and accost him.
 I passed on to where the grave-digger was pursuing his
 occupation. He answered my morning salutation civilly
 enough, but continued intent upon his work. He
 was a man of about fifty years of age, spare but strong
 with grey hair and sunken cheeks, and certain lines
 about the mouth which argued a propensity to indulg-
 ence to contradict the tacit assertion—

"An unpleasant morning, sir, to work in the open
 air," said I.

"He that regardeth the clouds shall not reap," replied
 the grave digger, still busily plying his spade. "Death
 stalks abroad, fair and foul day, and we that follow in
 his footsteps must prepare for the dead, rain or shine."

"A melancholy occupation."

"A fit one for a mortal. Some would find a pleas-
 ure in it. Deacon Giles, I am sure, would willingly be
 in my place now."

"And why so?"

"This grave is for his wife," replied the grave digger,
 looking up from his occupation with a dry smile that
 wrinkled his hollow cheeks and distorted his shrunken
 lips. Perceiving that his merriment was not infectious,
 he resumed employment, and that so assiduously, that
 in a very short time he had hollowed the last resting
 place of Deacon Giles' consort. This done, he ascen-
 ded from the trench with a lightness that surprised
 me, and walking a few paces from the new made grave,
 sat down upon a tombstone, and beckoned me to ap-
 proach. I did so.

"Young man," said he, "a sexton and a grave digger,
 if he is one who has a zeal for his calling, be-
 comes something of a historian, amassing many a
 curious tale and strange legend concerning the peo-
 ple with whom he has to do, living and dead. For
 a man with a taste for his profession, cannot pro-
 viding for the last repose of his fellows, without tak-
 ing the concern of the relatives who follow their
 remains so faithfully to the grave."

"Then," replied I, taking a seat beside the sex-
 ton, "methinks you could relate some interesting
 tales."

Again that withering smile that I had before
 observed, passed over the face of the sexton as he
 answered—

"I am no story-teller, sir, I deal in fact, not fic-
 tion. Yes, yes, I could chronicle some strange
 events. But of all things I know, there is nothing
 stranger to you than the melancholy history of the
 three brides."

"The three brides?"

"Ay. Do you see three hillocks yonder, side by
 side? There they sleep, and will till the last
 trumpet comes waiving through the heart of these
 lone hills, with a tone so strange and stirring, that
 the dead will start from their graves at its first aw-
 ful note. Then will come the judgment and the
 retribution. But to my tale. Look there, sir, on
 the yonder hill, you may observe a little isolated house
 with a straggling fence in front, and a few stunted
 apple trees on the ascent behind it.

It is sadly out of repair now, and the garden is
 all overgrown with weeds and brambles, and the
 whole place has a desolate appearance. If the
 wind were high now, you might hear the old crazy
 shutters flapping against the sides, and the wind
 tearing the gray shingles off the roof.

Many years ago, there lived an old man and his
 son, who cultivated the few acres of arable land
 which belongs to it.

The father was a self-taught man, deeply versed
 in the mysteries of science, and as he could tell the
 name of every flower that blossomed in the wood
 and grew in the garden; and used to sit up late at
 night at his books, or reading the mystic story of
 the starry heavens, men thought he was crazed or
 bewitched, and avoided him and even hated him.
 A few there were, and among others the enlight-
 ened and lawyer and physician of the place, who
 showed some willingness to afford him countenance
 but they soon dropped his acquaintance, for they
 found the old man somewhat morose and reserved,
 and moreover their vanity was wounded by discov-
 ering the extent of his knowledge. To the minis-
 ter he would quote the fathers and the Scriptures
 in the original tongue, and showed himself well ac-
 quainted with jurisprudence, and the physician
 was surprised at the extent of his medical knowl-
 edge. So they all deserted him, and the minister
 for the old man differed in some trifling points of
 doctrine, spoke very slightly of him; and by and
 by all looked upon the self-educated farmer with
 eyes of aversion. But he cared not for that, for
 he derived his consolation from loftier resources,
 and in the untracked paths of science found a pleas-
 ure in all his life—the languages, literature, history,
 science were unfolded one by one, to the enthusi-
 astic son of the solitary. Years rolled away and
 the old man died. He died when a storm convul-
 sed the face of nature, when the wind howled a-
 round his shattered dwelling, and the lightning
 played above the roof; and though he went to heav-
 en in faith and purity, the vulgar thought and said
 the Evil One had claimed his own in the thunder
 and commotion of the elements. I cannot paint to you
 the grief of the son at his bereavement. He was for
 a time as one distracted. He sought to bury his grief
 in his thirst for fame. After his thirst was gratified,
 he began to yearn for the companionship of some sweet
 being of the other sex; to share the laurels he had won
 to whisper consolation in his ear in moments of
 despondency, and to supply the void which the death
 of his old father had occasioned. He would picture
 to himself the felicity of a refined intellectual and beau-
 tiful woman, as he had chosen for his motto, what
 has been done may still be done, he did not despair of
 success. In this village lived three sisters, all beau-
 tiful and accomplished. Their names were Mary, Ade-
 laide and Madeline. I can never forget the beauty
 of these young girls. Mary was the youngest and fair-
 est. Adelaide was a few years older, was dark
 green, possessed the most fire, cultivation and intel-
 lectuality. Their father was a man of taste and educa-
 tion, and being somewhat above vulgar prejudice,
 permitted the visits of the hero of my story. When he
 found an affection springing up between Mary and the
 poet, he did not withhold his consent from her mar-
 riage, and the recluse bore to the solitary mansion the
 young bride of his affections. Oh, sir, the house as-
 sumed a new appearance within and without. Roses
 bloomed in the garden, jessamines peeped through the
 lattices, and the fields about it smiled with the effects
 of careful cultivation. Lights were seen in the little
 parlor in the evening and many a time would the pas-
 senger pause by the garden gate to listen to strains of
 the sweetest music, breathed by ethereal voices from the
 cottage. If the mysterious student and his wife were
 neglected, what cared they? Their endearing and mu-
 tual affection made their home a little paradise—but
 death came to Eden. Mary fell suddenly sick—and af-

ter a few hours sickness died in the arms of her
 husband. This was the student's second heavy afflic-
 tion.

Days and months rolled on, and the only solace of
 the bereaved was to set with the family of the deceas-
 ed and talk of the lost one. At length to Adelaide, he
 offered his widowed heart. She came to his lone home
 like the dove, bearing the olive branch of peace and
 consolation. But their bridal was not one of revelry
 and mirth, for a sad recollection brooded over the hour.
 Yet they lived happily, the husband smiled, and with a
 new spring, the roses again blossomed in their garden.
 When the rose withered, and the leaf fell, in the fall
 autumn of the year, Adelaide too sickened and died,
 like her younger sister, in the arms of her husband
 and of Madeline.

"Perhaps you will think it strange, that after all
 the wretched survivor stood at the altar again—But
 he was a mysterious being whose ways were inscruti-
 ble, who thirsting for domestic bliss, was doomed ever
 to seek and never to find it. His third bride Madeline
 I well remember her, she was a beauty in the true
 sense of the word. It may seem strange to you
 to hear the praise of beauty from such lips as mine,
 but I cannot avoid expatiating upon hers. She was a
 proud creature, with a tall commanding form and ra-
 sh shoulders. She was a singularly gifted woman, and
 possessed of rare inspiration. She loved the widower
 for his power and his fame, and she wedded him.
 They were married in that church. It was on a sum-
 mery afternoon—I recollect it well. During the cere-
 mony, the blackest cloud that I ever saw overspread
 the heavens like a pall, and, at the moment when the
 bride pronounced her vows, a clap of thunder shook
 the building to the centre. All the females shrieked,
 but the bride made her response with a firm voice as
 she leaned upon her bridegroom. He marked a kind
 of incoherence in her expressions as they rode home-
 ward which surprised him at the time. Arriving at
 his house, she shrunk upon the threshold; but this was
 the first of a series of events. When they were alone he clas-
 ped her hand—it was as cold as ice. He looked into
 her face—Madeline, said he, 'what means this?' you
 uttered a frantic shriek. 'My wedding gown!' exclaim-
 ed she, 'no—this is my sister's shroud!' The
 hour of confession has arrived. It is God that impels
 me to speak. To wit you I have lost my soul—yes,
 joyous affection of her young heart—but I gave her
 the fatal drug! Adelaide clasped her white arms
 about my neck, but I administered the poison! Take
 me to your arms! I have lost my soul for you, and
 mine you must be!

"She spread her long, white arms," said the sexton,
 rising in the excitement of the moment, and assuming
 the attitude he described; and then, continued he, in
 a hollow voice, 'at that moment came the thunder and
 the countenance of the narrator expressed all the
 horror that he felt.

"And the bridegroom," asked I, "the husband of the
 destroyer and the victim; what became of him?"

"He stands before you!" was the thrilling answer.

INCREDIBLE.—Dr. Brandreth has made a couple of
 pills of twenty-horse power each. He thinks them ca-
 pable of working a steamboat across the Atlantic!—*Boston Statesman*.

An Irishman saw the sign of the Rising
 Sun near the Seven Dials, and underneath
 it was written, A. Moon, the man's name who
 kept it being Aaron Moon. The Irishman,
 thinking he had discovered a just cause for
 triumph, roared out to his companion, "On-
 ly see Phelim? see here! they talk of the
 Irish bulls; only do but see now! here's a
 fellow put up the Rising Sun and calls it A
 Moon."

Gentlemen and fellow citizens: I have
 come before you to ask your free, and un-
 bought, and unboughtable suffrages. Thar-
 for, I'll express myself as you've a right to
 expect of me. Gentlemen, where's our
 Congressmen? Mississippi ar entitled to a
 representation—but what is it? Tharfor
 it becomes you to send a genuine one to go
 to the Congress. She ar a sovereign state, and her
 voice ought for to be heard. Tharfor, I
 say, the sooner you elect me, the better.
 The least said ar soonest mended.

Picayune.

MILLER & HURD,
 PROPRIETORS OF THE TALLADEGA
MARBLE QUARRIES.
 RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that
 they have now their Saws in operation, and
 are prepared to receive and execute any orders for
 Tombstones, Door & Window Sills &c.
 Their charges will be moderate, and their terms
 cash only.

M. D. SHERMAN is our Authorized Agent in East
 Wetumpka, who can give any information required.
 Specimens of the Marble may be seen in the grave-
 yard at West Wetumpka, and in Messrs. Duncan &
 Northrop's new buildings.

DR. A. PRELLEMAN
 OFFERS his professional services to the citi-
 zens of Benton County. He may be found,
 for the present, at the residence of Col. Wm.
 McGhee.

THOMAS A. WALKER,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 Jacksonville,
 Benton County, Ala.

E. T. SMITH,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 WILL attend to any business that may be com-
 mitted to his care in the Courts of Law and
 Equity, for the Counties of St. Clair, DeKalb,
 Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. His
 office is in Jacksonville, Benton County, next door
 to the New-York Store. June 7, 1838.—td.

Jacksonville Female Academy.
 The term of tuition in this institution having ex-
 pired, all persons indebted to Miss Thompson for tu-
 tion heretofore, are requested to come forward im-
 mediately and make payment.
 By order of the Board.
 June 7, 1838.

LAW NOTICE.
W. B. & H. L. MARTIN,
 HAVE associated themselves together in the
 practice of law. They attend regularly at all
 the courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb,
 Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and
 the supreme court of the State. Their office is
 in Jacksonville, Benton County where one or both
 will at all times be found. The engagement of
 March 22d, 1838.

DR. JOHN SAPPINGTON'S

Description and Treatment of Fevers viz:
 1st. Intermittent, or Ague and Fever. 2ndly. Bilious
 Fever, and 3dly. Typhus or Nervous Fever.

1st. Intermittent or Ague and Fever.—I consider
 all fevers of an intermittent character, which cool off
 in 24 hours, whether preceded by a chill or
 not, or whether the chill and fever rise and continue
 together, or if there be no chill at all.

Sometimes, fever of this character continues 24 or
 even 36 hours, without any intermission, and some-
 times it occurs only every third day.

Nine-tenths of the fevers of this State, and most of
 the States of this Union, partake more or less of the
 intermittent character; and in all their various ap-
 pearances, the treatment should be the same.

This medicine cures fevers by correcting the bile,
 giving tone and energy to the stomach and bowels,
 and thereby communicating health and strength to the
 whole system.

It is more like a charm than a medicine.
 It breaks the fever in from 24 to 48 hours, and
 neither sickens the stomach, nor operates on the bow-
 els as a purgative; during which time the patient feels
 no sensible benefit from it, but suddenly finds himself
 cured, without being conscious of it.

The increased demand for this medicine, has de-
 termined me in future, to prepare it only in the form
 of pills; as the transportation or carriage of vials is
 both inconvenient and unsafe.

For grown persons or children, who prefer taking it
 in liquid, it can be conveniently prepared in the fol-
 lowing manner—

Pound 12 pills well, put into a vial, and pour two
 common size table spoon-fuls of whiskey or water to
 it. Spirits of any kind is best.

Treatment.—If the patient prefers taking a pill or
 two, before he commences the use of this medicine,
 I have no objection, but it is rarely if ever necessary.
 He can drink cold water, or eat any kind of diet suit-
 able for a sick person, without the least danger, or suf-
 fering the slightest inconvenience from it.

A grown person will take (for a dose) a pill or com-
 mon size tea-spoonful of the liquid, every two hours,
 both day and night regardless of fever, until it breaks;
 children 8 or 10 years old will take 30 or 40 drops;
 and those 3 or 4 years old, will take 15 or 20 drops;
 drop; repeated and continued, as recommended for
 grown persons.

But as persons are very subject to a relapse or re-
 turn of this disease, whether they are cured in this
 taking three or four doses a day until the strength and
 complexion are restored, and particularly, if the per-
 son has already had several relapses.

One box will cure two persons, of a common attack
 of the ague and fever.
 Whenever the liquid is prepared and taken, the vial
 should be shaken before each dose is poured out.

2d. Of Bilious Fever.—This is a more obstinate
 and dangerous disease, than intermittent or ague and
 fever.

There are generally three or four days indisposition,
 previous to the onset of this disease; & frequently chil-
 dren, sensations for a day or two after. When this dis-
 ease is properly formed, it rarely yields to any treat-
 ment on 8 or 10 days, and sometimes much longer.

3. Of Typhus or Nervous Fever.—This is still a
 much more obstinate and dangerous disease than bilious
 fever, and apparently more mild in the commence-
 ment.

It often continues fifteen or twenty days, with
 scarcely any remission or intermission, with great
 prostration of body, and a morbid state of mind. It is
 well to observe that Typhus fever is most common in
 winter and spring; and Bilious fever in the summer and
 fall.

In the first stage of fevers it is common for the
 tongue to be covered with a whitish coat, and if the
 fever is not broke and runs into the second stage, it is
 apt to assume a yellowish brown color; and in the third
 and last stage of fevers, and particularly, if they are of
 a high grade, and malignant character, the tongue is
 apt to assume a dark brown color, of different degrees
 of heat and moisture, sometimes exceedingly dry, after
 attended with heat, or a burning sensation in the stom-
 ach.

The symptoms of these two diseases are so much a-
 like in their first stage that physicians often differ as
 to their real character, nor does it matter materially
 because the treatment of both should be pretty much
 the same, with this exception, that Typhus fever does
 not require, nor will it bear as much strong, sickening,
 prostrating, medicine as bilious fever.

Treatment.—In the early stage of either of the two
 last cases, I give a pill, or one or two doses of
 calomel, or some other medicine that will operate up-
 on the stomach and bowels. I object to giving more
 than an opinion that repeated doses of such
 operating medicines do more harm than good. After
 even without it, if several days have elapsed, and the
 patient becomes very weak I commence with the pills
 or drops, and give a dose every three hours, that is 8
 Snake root, or some other sweating tea, such as hyssop
 sage or balm. Should the patient suffer much with
 pain in the head, back, or elsewhere, give 20 or 25
 drops of laudanum at night, if it be a grown person,
 (children should take less corresponding with their
 age), and should he become much debilitated from the
 continuation of the disease, and particularly, if the
 hands and feet become cold, give a draught of toddy
 or wine, every 3 or 4 hours until he recovers, contin-
 uing all the time to use the pills, or drops as recom-
 mended.

The diet should be light, but nourishing, taken little
 at a time, and often.

Bleeding is so seldom necessary in these diseases,
 that it is scarcely necessary to mention it; if it ever be
 resorted to, it should be in the early stage of the dis-
 ease.

Blistering is sometimes useful, and rarely, if ever
 injurious—but it should be resorted to chiefly in the
 last stage of the disease when there is delirium, or
 lasting coldness in the extremities. In the treatment
 of either of these diseases, I would prefer the bowels
 to be in rather a costive than a laxative state. But
 should they be too inactive, give broken doses of salts
 or oil, or open them by injections, and if they be too
 laxative, give 6 or 8 drops of laudanum; two, three or
 four times a day, until the looseness is restrained.

I repeat, in Bilious, Typhus or Nervous fevers, be-
 come fixed in the system, it requires time and patience
 to remove it, but by a regular perseverance, in the
 foregoing medicine and directions, everything that can
 reasonably be expected, will be effected by them.

This medicine will be found beneficial in most cas-
 es of debility, particularly in those cases produced by
 long continued repeated attacks of fever.

In such cases 3 or 4 doses a day will be sufficient,
 continued until the patient recovers his strength.

Persons living in unhealthy situations, or persons
 travelling thro' sickly districts of country, would do
 well to use this medicine as a preventative.

Any medicine of this kind, which will cure fevers
 when formed will prevent the formation of them; in
 a day in time. If used as a preventative, 3 or 4 doses
 successively, after which time, it may be discontinued
 for 10 or 12 days; then use it again, as before directed,
 and so on, until the sickly season has passed over.

Of late much has been said about congestive fever,
 or torpor of this, that or some other organ; but it is only
 I have observed no material change in fevers unless
 we include the cold,ague and cholera in that class of
 disease, and even in them, this medicine in part, will be
 found very beneficial.

I am aware that this mode of prescribing, and this

medicine (if known), would be objected to by
 physicians, yet I have no doubt, if it be
 properly carried out, agreeable to these di-
 rections, will be found far more successful than the
 one, or any other now known; even if it
 should all the time by the patients' bad man-
 ner, to assert, that such will be the result.
 There is neither arsenic, or any other
 poisonous nature in this medicine. When
 taken, it may take it with perfect safety, and
 by harmless, and if double the quantity were
 taken, no bad effect would be produced.
 Experience of more than 40 years, in various
 latitudes and climates, ought to enable me to
 state, with some degree of certainty, the most successful
 experience and observation.

I think I have made these directions so plain,
 that they cannot be misunderstood, and I
 have no persons may consider, the price of
 each high, but it is not so, nor will it be found
 after its efficacy has been experienced by
 JNO. SAPPINGTON,
 Saline Co. Mo.

Numberless certificates of the efficacy of this
 medicine have been tendered, but have not
 been sent only the following from the Rev. J. M.
 District, Mo. which seems to embrace the
 many in different sections of the country.

Having travelled much over the State, and
 south, and having heard much said in favor
 of Sappington's fever pills, I do hereby cer-
 tify, that the public has never yet been any medicine
 which he has prepared.

I have known many labouring under fever
 in the course of from 24 to 48 hours, and
 never failed to effect a cure, so far as known
 shorter time than any other medicine I
 know of.

I do therefore recommend it to all persons
 under fever, as the best remedy

File JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

II. No. 23.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1838.

Whole No. 75

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT. 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. Subscriptions received for less than one year in advance, and no subscription discontinued until payment is made. A failure to give notice at the end of the year, will be considered an agreement for the next.

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sold or conveyed to any one individual, nor shall any portion of the public domain be sold or disposed of to any individual or body corporate, except for the purpose of immediate occupation.

Mr. D. said he would not, at this time, attempt to detain the House by a speech, in support of the principles contained in his proposed amendment—he would satisfy himself, by a simply calling the yeas and nays on the reference, which he moved.

Mr. Boon said he would content himself with demanding the previous question.

Mr. Legare inquired if such instructions were in order?

The Chair admitted that he had some doubts of it, and was examining the paper to ascertain the point, when the gentleman from Indiana made his motion. He would not therefore decide the point at that stage, because if the main question should be ordered, the instructions would be cut off.

The House seconded the demand for the previous question, and ordered the main question without a division.

The main question, being on the passage of the resolution having thus been ordered thereon—

Mr. Martin called for the yeas and nays: which being ordered—were yeas 154, nays 29.

So the resolution was passed.

Mr. Lyon asked the leave of the House to record his vote in favor of the passage of the joint resolution from the Senate relating to the public revenue and dues to the Government.

Mr. L. said, when the vote was unexpectedly taken on the passage of the resolution this morning, he was necessarily absent from his seat in attending to the claims of two or three Revolutionary soldiers of his district, whose pay had been refused at the agency nearest their residence under a regulation which in his judgment, imposed upon the pensioners and their representatives much unnecessary trouble. He alluded to the regulation which required, in the event of their failure to apply for their pay for a specified time, that they should be paid at the Treasury, and not at the agencies convenient to them. He said, in common with the great majority of his constituents he felt much interest in the passage of the resolution prohibiting a discrimination to the kind of money to be received by the Government in payment for public lands and for duties. He was gratified that Congress had, by so decisive a vote, determined to put an end to a regulation of the late Executive, by which specie had been required in payment for public lands, while bank notes were authorized to be received in payment for duties. If he had been aware that the resolution would have been put upon its passage so soon after it came down from the Senate, his desire to serve even a Revolutionary soldier would not have prevented his being present and voting for it. He hoped the House would allow him now to have his vote recorded.

The vote could only be recorded by the unanimous consent of the House, and being objected to, the request was not complied with.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities for the year 1838, and for arrangements for the year 1837.

The question was on the following amendment submitted on the 21st inst. by Mr. Bell, by adding to the end of the bill the following:

Sec. . And be it further enacted, That the further sum of one million seven hundred thousand and sixty-seven dollars be appropriated, in full, for all the objects specified in the third article of the supplementary articles of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-five, between the United States and the Cherokee Indians, and for the further object of aiding in the subsistence of said Indians for one year after their removal West Provided, That no part of the said sum of money shall be deducted from the five millions stipulated to be paid to said treaty: And provided further, That the said Indians shall receive no benefit from the said appropriation unless they shall complete their emigration within such time as the President shall deem reasonable; and without coercion on the part of the Government.

Sec. . And be it further enacted, That for satisfying all claims for arrears of annuities, for supplying blankets and other articles of clothing for the Cherokees who are not able to supply themselves, and which may be necessary for their comfortable removal, and for medicine and medical assistance, and for such other purposes as the President shall deem proper to facilitate the removal of the Cherokees, one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Halsey concluded his remarks with an expression of his desire, on behalf of Georgia, that the treaty should be enforced without delay. He did not object to the provision to give them more money if the Government chose, but he objected to delay.

Mr. Naylor followed in some remarks tending to show that the Indians had been treated with injustice during whole series of negotiations, for the purpose of forcing them from their lands. He contended that the lands belonged to the Indians by the gift of God, and they could not be forced from them by the force of negotiations or of arms, without disgraceful injustice. He eulogized the character of John Ross, and praised in high terms the firm, calm, and christian-like manner in which he had for a long time stood up amidst oppression, wrong, and calumny, to defend the rights of his people. He contended that the treaty now relied upon for removal was the entire production of fraud, and was about to be executed in cruelty; and to prove the fraudulent character of the treaty, he went into an examination and reading of documents, and papers, contending at length that the treaty ought not to be enforced. After proceeding some time, he gave way to

Mr. Noyes, who moved that the committee rise.

The motion being objected to—

Mr. Noyes stated his object. He said that a bill had been sent from the senate to the House by mistake, which it was desirable should be returned without delay.

The committee then rose—yeas 36, nays not counted.

The Message of the Senate upon the subject of the bill alluded to was then taken up, and the request to return the bill was ordered to be complied with by the Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House again went into committee, and

Mr. Naylor continued to read and comment upon the papers connected with the history of the Cherokee treaty. He concluded with the expression of his fears that nothing could be done now for the Cherokees. He was in favor of the proposition to conciliate them, and to allow more time; but he never would vote for an appropriation to carry into effect a treaty which he considered so fraudulent and unjust.

Mr. Chapman replied to the remarks of Mr. Naylor, and especially in relation to his commendation of John Ross, and his comments upon the history of the various treaties with the Cherokees, urging the propriety and necessity of executing the treaty, and fulfilling the obligations which the Government of the United States were under both to the State of Georgia and the Indians; and he spoke particularly in justification of the treatment Alaba-

ma had rendered to the Indians, and compared it with the conduct of some States where Indian tribes had formerly existed, but which are now extinct.

Mr. Dawson followed at length upon the subject in defence of the treaty, stating that he felt called upon to do so, because he was the only representative from Georgia who had belonged to what is called the Indian party in that State, and asserting that he was, and had always been, called friendly to the Indians. He went fully into a justification of the policy of the Government in removing the Indian tribes; and by reference to the extinction of the tribes in some of the Eastern States argued that a removal was necessary for their preservation. He contended that it did not lie properly with representatives of those States where the Indians had perished, to charge Georgia with cruelty and oppression.

[Mr. Dawson still occupied the floor when our columns were closed.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, May 31, 1838.—Continued.

As soon as Mr. Bell had concluded, Mr. Everett took the floor, and after addressing the House for some time he was followed by Mr. Cray and Mr. Turney. The latter gentleman was on the floor, when some time after dark, he gave way, the committee rose, and

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the Indian bill was made the special order at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

On motion, The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 1, 1838.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities for the year 1838, and for arrangements for the year 1837.

The question was on the amendment submitted on the 21st inst. by Mr. Bell.

Mr. Turney concluded his remarks in reply to Mr. Bell, in the course of which he commented upon that gentleman's course at different periods of his political career with great severity.

Mr. Bell rejoined, and commenced by saying he hoped he should be indulged with an opportunity to reply to the unprovoked attack of his colleague. He said that his personal relations with his colleague had not been familiar, but had always been civil, and not unpleasant. He knew but little of his course previous to meeting him upon that floor, and did not suppose his attack was dictated by personal malice or ill will. He looked upon him as the promptings of his own heart, and as the fit, appropriate conduct of the malice of others. He had the House and out of it, especially destitute of private honor or public principle. He had so charged of them and against them in his own district, and in the vicinity of their homes, among their neighbors; but they were never willing to meet him there nor here. He hoped they would meet him privately and personally, and not continue to make these attacks upon the floor of the House. He had accused them at home and here of bad faith, falsehood, and hypocrisy, but they had never thought fit to meet him there or here. He [Turney] was actuated by private malice, but was the willing, voluntary instrument of others, the tool of tools.

Mr. Turney. It is false! It is false!

Mr. Stanley called Mr. Turney to order.

At the same moment both gentlemen were perceived in personal conflict, and blows with the fists were interchanged by each at the other. Several members, others called order, and some called for the interference of the speaker.

The Speaker hastily took the chair, and insisted upon order; but both gentlemen continued struggling, and endeavoring, notwithstanding the constraint of their friends, to strike each other.

The Speaker called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to preserve order; which, without the interference of that officer, was restored.

The Speaker then read the rule of the Manual in a case of personal contest both parties shall be required to give a pledge to the House that they would carry the matter no further; and that they precedent in such a case, was that the Speaker took the Chair to preserve order, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Howard made an explanation, that the unfortunate occurrence, which he deeply regretted, had occurred so promptly, suddenly and unexpectedly that, though disposed to preserve order, he had not an opportunity to interpose before the duty; the regular officer of the House, elected to preside over their deliberations, having more power of a committee, not elected by the House itself.

Mr. Wise remarked that there had been a sudden excitement which had already blown over. If it would exist, there was no exhibition of House to go into committee again. That he thought would be the best way to get rid of the subject; the Speaker said his impression was that would be the best mode.

Mr. Mercer referred to his having made an attempt to get the rule of the House enforced on a former occasion, in which he had failed; he would not make the attempt now, but he considered that the rules of the House were the laws of the House; and unless the House would enforce its laws, he would not remain a member of it.

The Speaker was about to put the question upon going into committee, when

Mr. Fletcher of Vermont said, that as a new member, it might perhaps, be deemed unbecoming in him to express an opinion on a subject like this, in the presence of older members; but it did appear to him, and he could not avoid expressing it, that to go into committee now would not be respectful to the House itself.

Mr. Yell expressed an earnest hope that the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Mercer] would not make any distant proposition of the character he had adverted to. It might seem a little extraordinary that a gentleman from Arkansas should get up there as a peace-maker, but nevertheless it was so, and he entreated Mr. M. not to present his proposition, for Mr. Y. was convinced the matter could be quieted and settled without further difficulty.

Mr. Wise remarked, that he felt thankful to the gentleman from Arkansas, [Mr. Yell] for his suggestion. He had always found that such interference from the age and standing of both the gentlemen, and the House might feel sure that such proceedings were unnecessary.

Mr. Pennybacker submitted the following resolution:

The Hon. H. L. Turney and the Hon. John Bell having violated the privilege of the House, by assaulting each other in the House whilst sitting, it is, therefore,

Resolved, That the said H. L. Turney and John Bell do apologize to the House for violating its privilege and offending its dignity.

Mr. Yell then moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Grant called for the yeas and nays; and while the Clerk was calling the names of members.

Mr. Wise rose, and said it was unnecessary to go through with the proceedings, for he was authorized by both the gentlemen to say that they were both ready to volunteer their apologies to the House.

Mr. Bell and Mr. Turney severally made their submissions to the House, for their violation of order in its committee, both of them disclaiming, in the most unqualified terms, the remotest intention of violating the rules and the orders of the House.

The foregoing resolution of Mr. Pennybacker was then, on motion of Mr. Taylor, laid on the table without a division, and

On motion of Mr. Wise, the House again went into committee.

Mr. Bell resumed his remarks, and went into a reply in full, to the allegations of Mr. Turney, and other charges made against him at home, for the purpose of vindicating his previous course, and exonerating his character.

Bell do apologize to the House for violating its privilege and offending its dignity.

Mr. Yell then moved to lay it on the table.

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THE GREAT ABOLITIONIST.

LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury.

June 1, 1838.

The whole amount of Treasury notes authorized by the act of 12th of October, 1837, has been issued by the Treasurer, viz: \$10,000,000

Of that amount there has been returned to the Treasury for duties and lands, and in payment of debts to the United States, about 7,000,000

Leaving \$3,000,000 under the provisions of the act 21st May, 1838, amount to \$800,307 26.

LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury.

CIRCULAR.

To all Collectors and Receivers of public money.

By a resolution, passed the 31st ultimo, Congress, has declared, "That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make or consent to any general order, which, which shall create any difference between the different branches of the revenue, as to the money or medium of payment in which debts or dues, accruing to the United States may be paid."

To carry this resolution into effect, it has become necessary to issue new instructions to Collectors and Receivers of Public Money.

By the present laws specie and Treasury notes of public dues, and you will of course continue to take them till otherwise instructed.

A circular was issued under the direction of the President of the United States, on the 11th of July, 1836, which, after a certain period prohibited any currency from being taken in payment of the public lands except specie—no authority for the issue of Treasury notes being then in existence.

This circular did not order any different medium to be taken for duties—yet the various reasons contained in it were not applicable to the revenue from customs, and a practice had existed before notes of a certain character in payment of duties.

In this condition of things, and without any new legislation, either to extend the provisions of this circular to every branch of the revenue, or to abolish the practice of taking bank notes for any above quoted, that no difference or discrimination shall be created or continued in force, by any general order emanating from this Department.

Secretary of the Treasury, either to require the collection of the whole revenue, in all its branches, in gold, or silver, or Treasury notes, or to permit, under such restrictions as the existing laws may seem to require, the acceptance of bank notes, for lands sold as well as for other public dues.

However desirable it may be on some accounts, that the receipts and payments of the General Government shall be in the currency provided in the Constitution, and however inexpedient it may be to give undue encouragement to a different currency, which by its fluctuations in quantity and value often renders the wages of labor uncertain, enables the artful to accumulate wealth at the expense of the unwary, it is not believed that this Department can find a sufficient warrant in the proceedings of Congress, or in the public opinion, to justify the sudden and total exclusion at this time of the notes of specie paying banks from reception for public dues of every description.

Important changes have also taken place since July, 1836, in the condition of the banks and of business generally, which have diminished the necessity for unusual checks, excesses and overactions.

Influenced by these considerations, and by a desire to accommodate the public debtors as far as is compatible with the restrictions of law and the safety of the pecuniary interests committed to my care, I feel bound to enforce the uniformity now required, by availing myself of the permission given in the resolution of 1816, to receive the notes of banks, and by extending, under suitable limitations, the receipt of such notes equally to all branches of the public revenue.

The limitations as to the character of the notes receivable, will be such as are required by existing laws, or by necessary implication. Some of these limitations have always, except at one brief interval, been adopted in practice since the formation of the Constitution, and are deemed essential to the prosperity of trade and a healthy state of public morals. Others have been introduced more recently to promote fiscal convenience, the public security, and an equal standard of value.

1st. You will, in conformity to the obvious intent of the resolution of 1816, take such bank notes as are "payable, on demand, in the legal currency of the United States."

2d. You will receive none of a less denomination than twenty dollars; the reception of all smaller denominations being virtually prohibited by the second section of the act of April 14th, 1836, which forbids their being paid out to any notes offered for duties, could, from the nearness exchanged before making payments, yet, from the remoteness of many land officers from banks, this expense, and as uniformity is now required, the provisions must be made general.

3d. Nor will you accept bank notes of any denomination, unless the same be "payable, on demand, in gold or silver coin at the place where issued," and "equivalent to specie at the place where received," as is substantially required by the last mentioned act, in respect to payments.

These requirements can, in the opinion of the De-

partment, be enforced with greater certainty, and unnecessary risk and loss, more surely avoided, by confining the receipt, as has been the usage, at some former periods, to the notes of the banks situated within your State, and in the adjoining State. The credit of these notes, can usually be best known—counterfeits of them more easily detected—and specie obtained for them with less delay when it is wanted for public purposes.

4th. You will not take the notes of any bank note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars; the notes of all such banks being expressly excluded by the eighth section of the act of the 23d June 1836.

Great care will be expected from you in carrying into effect this, and all former circulars still in force; and particularly is it enjoined that Receivers for making the monthly examinations, and to guard against the imposition upon the hands of officers of bank notes not safe or equivalent to specie, and not well known to be receivable, according to the spirit of these instructions, and the manifest intentions of the act of Congress, which they are designed to enforce.

Respectfully,

LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE GREAT ABOLITIONIST.

We invite attention to the following letter from the Hon. John Quincy Adams, written in reply to an invitation to deliver an Address, on opening Pennsylvania Hall in Philadelphia. The reader is requested to examine this letter, and then inquire whether the writer of it is a whig or a democrat:

WASHINGTON, 19th January, 1838.

My respected friends—I learn with great satisfaction, by your letter of the 8th of last month, that the Pennsylvania Hall Association, have erected a large building in your city, wherein liberty and equality of civil rights can be freely discussed, and the evils of slavery fearlessly pointed out.

The rights of discussion upon slavery, and an indefinite extent of topics connected with it, is it is suspended in both houses of Congress—open and closed at the pleasure of the slave representation; opened from the promulgation of nullification sophistry; closed against the question, WHAT IS SLAVERY? at the sound of which the walls of the Capitol staggered like a drunken man.

For this suppression of the freedom of speech, of the freedom of the press, and the right of petition, the people of the FREE States of this Union (by which I mean the people of the non-slaveholding States) are responsible, and the people of Pennsylvania most of all.

Of this responsibility, I say with a pang sharper than language can express, the city of Philadelphia must take to herself the largest share. And this consideration would compel me to decline the invitation with which the managers of this Association have honored me, to deliver an address at the opening of the Hall, were it other than at the time proposed.

My friends, I have a long-standing, high, respectful, and affectionate attachment to the city of Philadelphia, and its inhabitants. It dates from the day of the Declaration of Independence, and if I were to address them on the opening of your new temple.

Now a great multitude of the present inhabitants of your city have grown sick of the sound of these self-evident truths, and exceedingly adverse to hearing any comments upon them. If I should make any practical use of my freedom of speech, stractions. Others, what is the use of commenting upon self-evident truths. Others—not a few would kindle into indignation, and say, he is meddling with the secular institutions of the South; he is attacking the rights of the States; he is provoking the people of the South, and Lord have mercy upon us, they will dissolve the Union!

All this I could hear and endure with composure. But if, while I should be discoursing, a native citizen of Philadelphia should rise and say, what right have you to come here, and dogmatize with us upon the right of freedom? Is not this the city of William Penn, and do you come to lecture us upon whence issued the Declaration of Independence? And do you come to teach us the doctrine of inalienable rights? Have we so far degenerated from the virtues of our fathers, that we must go to Paine's mouth for our political creed? Have we no native sons of our own city capable of explaining to us the principles of human liberty, as well as you?

My true-hearted friends, I should have no answer satisfactory to myself to give to such inquiries.

I rejoice, that in the city of Philadelphia, the friends of free discussion have erected a hall for its unrestrained exercise. I know the people of Philadelphia need a voice as of one from the wilderness, to rally them to the standard of human rights, but that voice must come from among themselves. If there is not one native, I say not of Pennsylvania, but of the city of Philadelphia, who dares to tell the truth in tones that shall reach to the sepulchres of the dead, lock up your Hall on the same day that you shall open it, and wait for the appointed time; I will surely come.

I must apologize to you even for writing to you with so much freedom. I hope it may be without offence, to deliver the address which you invite. Nothing could delight me more than to address the inhabitants of Philadelphia upon the opening of their city of a hall devoted to free discussion, could I speak to them with a whole mind, without giving to many of them great offence. This would be impossible.

It would have been perhaps more discreet to answer that independent of all other considerations, my detention here in the discharge of my duties, would, in all probability, preclude the possibility of my engaging to visit Philadelphia at the indicated time. I shall therefore request you to accept of this only as a testimonial of my respectful sensibility to your invitation, and of my fervent wishes that the Pennsylvania Hall may fulfill its destination, by demonstrating that freedom of speech in the city of Philadelphia is no longer an abstraction.

I am faithfully your friend,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

PENNSYLVANIA HALL.—The examination of Mr. Samuel Yeager, charged with having assisted to destroy and encouraged others to destroy the Pennsylvania Hall, recently built down in this city, took place before Alderman Binns, in the Mayor's office, yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock—John M. Read Esq., on the part of the commonwealth.

No evidence being offered by the defendant

to rebut that made on previous examination, he was held to bail \$5,000, and not to appear at the June term of the criminal court, to answer to the writ of *habeas corpus*.—*Phil. Gaz.*

COTTON.—According to the New York script, there were exported from the States, from the 1st of October, 1837, to the 1st of October, 1837, 850,035 bales; and from the 1st of October last, as far as accounted, 1,040,287.

Mr. Editor.—The following enclosed on the way bill from Talladega, was received at the Post-Office on Sunday last, from Major Mm. Y. Lundie (of Talladega), and thinking it a matter of importance, not only to the persons concerned, but the public generally, I request you to give it an insertion in your paper. Respectfully yours,

W. J. COUCH.

"A waggon Driver calling himself Williams, driving a five horse team, owned by himself and Philip Aulanga county, disappeared very suddenly from his Camp on the night of the 4th inst. without any notice as they say, to the wagoners."

A letter accompanying the above, supposed to have been murdered, and the waggon and team by a Justice of Peace, has been placed, and now is in possession of Maj. Lundie, and the owner is expected to come forward and claim it.—*Wm. ka Argus.*

From the Toronto Herald of the 12th inst. A GENERAL RELEASE.—This day George Durand received sentence of death to be executed on the 24th inst. The remainder of the prisoners not yet tried, to the number of 15, were then called up, when the *Gazette* in his able and eloquent style, addressed them on the enormity of the crime, and they were engaged and enjoined upon to be forward to live in peace and society, setting forth the happy results of a course of conduct, which he finished by informing them that in consideration of their energetic efforts which had been used to disrupt their minds, and in remembrance of their former loyalty and good conduct, they were pardoned. The only condition which was required of them was to give security for good behavior for three years, themselves £100 each, and two sureties each of £100.

A TEXAS TAVERN.—A tavern lately been opened on a rather diminutive spot near Houston, Texas, contrasting in its striking manner with the general appearance in which most things are conducted in the Republic. It seems, according to the graph, that a gentleman riding along the road discovered an old soldier by the roadside, sitting very contentedly under a blanket stretched horizontally across the tops of two upright stakes. A candle box was behind him answering the purpose of a table, which were placed a small jug, and the better half of a broken jug, and the half of a broken bottle. Not understanding the object of all these preparations he stopped to enquire of the soldier what he was doing there—"keeping tavern sir," was the ready answer, "will you take something to drink?"

There are 50 steamboats and 180 sail vessels employed at Buffalo on Lake Erie, valued at four millions of dollars. The sail-boats engaged, in passing to and from Buffalo are numbered at 1080, valued at \$1,000,000. The total capital employed in forwarding business from New York to Buffalo, by the Buffalo route, is estimated at \$6,500,000.

The Governor of Georgia has commissioned the Rev. Mr. Howard of Oglethorpe University, to proceed to Europe under the act of the last Legislature to collect the materials of the Colonial History of Georgia, and Mr. H. is also authorized to purchase books and philosophical instruments for the school.

EFFECTS OF PEACE.—The peace of the world was never so general and so long maintained, as at present. The consequences that commerce was never so much extended, the arts so much perfected, and the aggregate welfare of mankind so great. Emperor of Russia has a palace at Berlin where he is expected to reside some time. Kings are divested of much of their pomp and exclusiveness; they visit each other's dominions, and the lion and the lamb almost literally be said to lie down together. The elevation of the people; by the power of right education, of both mind and heart, is now one of the great objects of civilized nations.—*Ch. Gaz.*

Some idea of the immense quantities of fish taken by the fishermen of several towns, may be formed from the statement of Capt. Nathaniel Blanchard, of Lynn, of the oldest and most experienced fishermen. "I have made an estimate of the fish caught by the fishermen of this place, (Lynn) and I find that there are four millions, hundred and eighty thousand pounds caught in one year—which is a little more than a quarter of a pound to each inhabitant of the United States of America. (This quantity of fish consists of cod, haddock, and halibut, and movements,

**upon the shortest no-
reasonable terms.**

POETRY.

The following lines are from the "Temptations of St. Anthony."

There are many devils that walk this world,
Devils large and devils small;
Devils with horns, and devils stout;
Sly devils that go with their tails uncurled;
Bold devils that carry them quite unfurled;
Meek devils, and devils that bawl;
Serious devils and laughing devils;
Imps for churches, and imps for revels;
Devils uncouth, and devils polite;
Devils black, and devils white;
Devils foolish, and devils wise;
But a laughing woman, with two bright eyes,
Is the worst devil of all.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.
POCAHONTAS.

THE INDIAN PRINCESS.
There once stood, and I trust there yet stands,
Within the limits of the town of Petersburg,
On the north bank of the Appomattox, within a few
feet of the margin of the river, a large dark grey
stone of a conical form, about five feet in height,
and somewhat more in diameter. On the side
which looks to the east, three feet above the
ground, there is an oval excavation about twelve
inches across, and half as many in depth. The
stone is solitary, and lifts itself conspicuously a-
bove the level of the earth. It is called the BA-
SIN of POCAHONTAS, and except in very dry
weather is seldom without water. How often in
the days of youthful imagination have I leaned a-
gainst that aged rock, and my fancy warmed with
reminiscences of our colonial history, have I fig-
ured to myself the form of this beautiful princess,
meditating the protection of the white man, from
the wiles of ferocious countrymen, and the ven-
geance of her father, advancing to her abductions,
and perhaps lifting up her orisons to the Great
Spirit for the welfare of the white man, as stand-
ing by this stone, she looked towards the orient,
radiant with the pencilled messengers of the morn-
ing.

I know not wherefore it is, but I could never con-
template any of the evidences of the former great-
ness or present debasement of that doomed race,
who, when their continent was one vast wilderness
of nature, uncultivated and unfrequented, trod a-
mid its solitude rejoicing in their illimitable sway,
that my mind did not instantly revert to the vir-
tues and the sufferings of this amiable child of na-
ture, the Princess Pocahontas. In festive com-
memoration of the first settlement of the colony,
and her father, advancing to her abductions,
and perhaps lifting up her orisons to the Great
Spirit for the welfare of the white man, as stand-
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ing by this stone, she looked towards the orient,
radiant with the pencilled messengers of the morn-
ing.

THE PRESERVATION OF THE EARLY COLONISTS FROM MASSACRE.

"Whether the intervention of Pocahontas be imputed to the softer sympathies of the heart, or to generous sorrow," &c.

Burke's History of Virginia.
Full dark was the night, and the wild wind was high,
Not a star to be seen on the cloud-covered sky,
And the eagle had gone to his rest;
Each beast had retired to covert or cave,
The colonists slept in their barks on the wave,
Or they slept on the barren earth's breast.

No sound could disquiet their slumbers so sweet,
They dreamed not of danger, yet feared not to meet.
For the sons of the ocean were brave;
And Smith was among them, their captain was he,
And a braver ne'er whirled the sword of the free
In battle, on land, or on wave.

To Powhatan's presence the strangers had been,
Through forest & glen, and thro' each desert scene,

With fearful petition they went.
And Powhatan told them that peace should be there,
His words seemed sincere, and his promises fair,
But they knew not his savage intent.

Virginia remembers how hollow they were,
As fickle as sunbeams that wantons in air,
But the colonists deem them sincere.
For tho' Powhatan promised his friendship and aid,
A treacherous plot to destroy them he laid,
When no treacherous plot they could fear.

On that very night while the colonists sleep,
Nor deem it befitting their vigils to keep,
Each man was to meet with his fate.
The sovereign savage had led out his band,
His tomahawk furious each grasped in his hand,
To the white men, death, carnage & hate!

"To the white men, death, carnage, and hate,"
as they yell,
The savage sounds echo thro' forest and dell,
"To the white men, death, carnage, and hate!"
But heed not, brave colonists; death is not near,
While the royal princess is your friend do not fear.
Pocahontas will screen you from fate.

She had heard, when his council surrounded her
sire,
As they met to consult by the wintry fire,
That Smith and his crew were to fall:
She had seen him, she knew him, and sometimes
her heart
For his dangers would feel an unusual part,
And she cherished the colonists all.

Whilst her father was arming his murderous band,
And exclaiming "exterminate all from this land,
Who will dare to intrude on our right,
Strik, murder, and scalp—light the fires around,
Bid the war-hoop of death give its terrible sound,
Not a white man shall live out this night!"

Unnoticed she left them, and hasten away,
She recked not the mountain, or thicket, or spray,
Nor darkness she heeded, nor storm.
All breathless she reached where the colonists
were,
They dreamed not that Powhatan's daughter was
there,
They dreamed not of savage alarm.

Their leader in haste then the heroine found,
The sky was his cover, his bed was the ground,
And beside him his armor was laid.
"A wake thee, brave chief," cried the Indian maid,
"A wake thee, my hero, or Powhatan's blade
Will number thy crew with the dead."

"He comes with his tribe to overwhelm your whole
host
His savage wind by the dark river coast
To surround you, and massacre all.
Then haste, to his bark let each soldier repair,
And put off from the land, for the foe men are near,
Oh haste, or the colonists fall.

"Nor call me a traitor, because for thy sake
I have traversed thro' thicket and brake
To tell thee my father's design.
To have seen thee expire beneath his fell stroke,
And thy followers all, my poor heart would have
broke,
And the cold sleep of death had been mine."

"I have saved thee before from his terrible ire,
When the club was uplifted, and kindled the fire,
And thy death was decreed by his oath;
Thy head on the block as my arms did entwine,
Between it and the club I then interposed mine,
And told them to strike at us both.

"Then believe me, my Chieftain, and hasten away;
I return, or suspicion will blacken my stay,
And the morning my embassy tell.
May thy God e'er protect thee, and give thee his
aid,
Oh, live mindful of me, tho' a poor Indian maid—
Pocahontas now bids thee farewell!"

THE LAST TRIAL OF FIDELITY.

The reign of Napoleon, worried and ransacked
as it has been by the writers of memoirs, recollec-
tions and histories, is a mine that still has a multi-
tude of rich, and as yet, unexplored veins. The
history of the secret associations that sprang up in
the latest days of the empire, would form a most
curious and interesting volume, and there would
be no lack of materials to fill it. The society of
the United Brothers alone, would furnish pages of
the most absorbing interest, while nothing could
appeal more forcibly to the imagination than the
strange and dramatic episodes connected with its
mysterious initiations. Perhaps a hundred inci-
dents might be related as striking and well con-
ceived as the following:

An officer of the French army, having incurred
the suspicion or resentment of the Emperor,
thought it expedient to abandon his country, and
take refuge in one of the Austrian provinces; and
here he became advised of, and initiated into a
society, the object of whose formation was to hurl
to the ground the Colossus whose arm smote and
governed the whole continent of Europe with a
ceps. One day a letter was brought to him,
containing the usual signs and passwords of the so-
ciety, and requiring him to repair on the following
night to a secluded spot in a forest, where he would
meet some of his associates. He went, but he
found nobody. The orders were repeated four
times, the officer sought the appointed place, with
no better success than at first. On the fifth night
of his appearance at the rendezvous, after waiting
some time, he was on the point of returning, when
loud cries suddenly arrested his attention.

Drawing his sword, he hastened to the spot
whence they seemed to proceed, and was fired up-
on by three men, who, on seeing that he remained
unwounded, instantly took to flight—but at his feet
lay a bleeding corpse, in which, by the feeble light
of the moon, he vainly sought for tokens of return-
ing animation. He was yet bending over the dead
man, when a detachment of chasseurs, summoned
apparently by the noise of the pistols that had been
discharged by himself, came up suddenly and ar-
rested him as the assassin. He was loaded with
chains, tried the next day, and condemned to die
for his supposed crime. His execution was order-
ed to take place at midnight. Surrounded by the
ministers of justice, he was led, at a slow pace,
by the light of torches, and the funeral tolling of
bells, to a vast square, in the centre of which was
a scaffold, environed by horsemen; beyond these
were a numerous group of spectators, who mut-
tered impatiently, and at intervals sent forth a cry
of abhorrence.

The victim mounted the scaffold; and his sen-
tence was read, and the last act of the tragedy was
on the point of fulfilment, when an officer fell a-
word of hope. An edict had just been promulga-
ted by the government, offering pardon and life to
any condemned criminal who should disclose the
members and secret tokens of a particular associa-
tion, the existence of which the Frenchman, to
whom these words were addressed, had lately be-
come a member. He was questioned, but denied

all knowledge; they urged him to confess, with
promises of additional reward—his only reply
was a demand for immediate death—and his initia-
tion was completed.

All that passed was a terrible trial of fidelity;
those who surrounded him were members of the
society, and every incident that has been describ-
ed, from the first summons to the last fearful
moment of expected death, was only a step in the
progress of the fearful experiment by which they
sought to determine the trustworthiness of the
neophyte.

A short time since a young BUCK was wal-
king out with some young ladies, and being
at a loss for a subject on which to display
his conversational powers, addressed her as
follows: "Miss—, you is the thing
what's nice."

JOHN COCHRAN
AND
WILLIAM H. ESTILL,
HAVE associated themselves together in the
practice of the Law. They will attend with
promptness to all business entrusted to their man-
agement, in the Ninth Judicial circuit. Their of-
fice is in Jacksonville, on the North East side of
the public square.
Jacksonville Ala. June 14th 1838.—tf

NOTICE.
ON Monday the 2nd day of July next, at the
Court-House door in Jacksonville, I will pro-
ceed to sell to the highest Bidder, for Cash, the
following described Lots of Land and Town Lots,
(viz.) the N. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of S. 27
T. 14, R. 9 E. Also, S. E. 1-4 of the N. W.
1-4 of the same Section, as the property of S.
W. & J. W. Talmage, at the instance of Green-
field & Son.

ALSO, the E. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 of S.
34, T. 14, R. 9 E. Also, one Lot situated in
the Town of White Plains, containing one acre,
No. 33 & 34, as the property of S. W. & J. W.
Talmage, for the use of Thos. K. Cook.

ALSO, the N. E. 1-4 of Lot No. 6 in the
Town of White Plains, as the property of Robt.
H. Anderson, at the instance of H. Burch and
others.

ALSO, one Lot in the Town of Jacksonville,
known and designated as Lot No. (116), as the
property of Thos. T. Stephens, at the instance
of Wm. C. Laird & others.

ALSO, two Lots in the Town of Jacksonville,
known as the Lots belonging to Joseph E. Poits,
at the instance of A. Carroll.

ALSO, the S. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of S.
(1) T. 15, R. 8 E. as the property of Berry G.
Whited, at the instance of Jas. M. Mitchell &
Ed. Elam. All of which will be sold unless pre-
viously settled, this 18th May, 1838.
WM. OREAR, SHERIFF.

May 24, 1838.—6t.

The State of Alabama,
RANDOLPH COUNTY,
ORPHANS' COURT IN VACATION,

May 1st, 1838.
ORDERED BY THE COURT, that notice
Republican for forty days, to all persons inter-
ested in the Estate of Wm. Moore, Deceased,
that James Moore and Martha Moore, Admin-
istrators and Administratrix of said deceased,
have filed in the Clerk's Office of said Court,
their accounts and vouchers for final settle-
ment on the third Monday in June next, at the
Town of Wedowee, at which time and place
all persons interested may attend if they think
proper.

A true copy from the Minutes:
ATTEST: JEFFERSON FALKNER,
May 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. Co. CLK.

ATTENTION CAVALRY!!
BENTON RANGERS, you will appear in the
Town of Jacksonville, on the first Saturday
in July next, to answer to your names, by 11 o'-
clock A. M. Come armed and equipped as the
law directs.
By order of
T. B. R. HILLIN, CAPT.

June 7, 1838.—td.

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.—tf.

Branch Bank of the State of Ala.
MONTGOMERY 10th May, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebt-
ed to this Bank under the Extension Law, and
as to those indebted under the Bond System,
that unless the first instalment on each is punctu-
ally paid, the whole debt will be declared due.
By Order of the Board,
JNO. WHITING, CASH'R.

May 24, 1838.—4t.

MILLER & HURD,
PROPRIETORS OF THE TALLADEGA
MARBLE QUARRIES,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that
they have now their Saws in operation, and
are prepared to receive and execute any orders for
Tombs, Stones, Door & Window Sills &c.
cash on hand.

M. D. STANLEY is our Authorised Agent in East
Wetumpka, who can give any information required.
Specimens of the Marble may be seen in the grave-
yard at West Wetumpka, and in Messrs. Duncan &
Northrop's new buildings.

DR. A. PELHAM,
OFFERS his professional services to the cit-
izens of Benton County. He may be found,
McGehee.

Benton County, Ala. April 5, 1838.—6m.

THOMAS J. WALKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville,
Benton County, Ala.

E. T. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend to any business that may be com-
mitted to his care in the Courts of Law and
Equity, for the Counties of St. Clair, DeKalb,
Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. His
office is in Jacksonville, Benton county, next door
to the New-York Store. June 7, 1838.—tf.

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

DR. JOHN SAPPINGTON'S

Description and Treatment of Fevers viz:
1st. Intermittent, or Ague and Fever, 2ndly. Bilious
Fever, and 3dly, Typhus or Nervous Fever.

1. Of Intermittent or Ague and Fever.—I consider
all fevers of an intermittent character, which cool off
once in 24 hours, whether preceded by a chill or
not, or whether the chill and fever rise and continue
together, or if there be no chill at all.

Sometimes, fever of this character continues 24 or
even 36 hours, without any intermission, and some-
times it occurs only every third day.

Nine-tenths of the fevers of this State, and most of
the States of this Union, partake more or less of the
intermittent character, and in all their various ap-
pearances, the treatment should be the same.

This medicine cures fevers by correcting the bile,
giving tone and energy to the stomach and bowels,
and thereby communicating health and strength to the
whole system.

It breaks the fever in from 24 to 48 hours, and
neither sickens the stomach, nor operates on the bow-
els as a purgative; during which time the patient feels
no sensible benefit from it, but suddenly finds himself
cured, without being conscious of it.

The increased demand for this medicine, has de-
termined me in future, to prepare it only in the form
of pills; as the transportation or carriage of vials is
both inconvenient and unsafe.

For grown persons or children, who prefer taking it
in liquid, it can be conveniently prepared in the fol-
lowing manner:—

Pound 12 pills well, put into a vial, and pour two
common size table spoon-fuls of whiskey or water to
it. Spirits of any kind is best.

Treatment.—If the patient prefers taking a purge or
purgative, before he commences the use of this medicine,
I have no objection; but it is rarely if ever necessary.
He can drink cold water, or eat any kind of diet suit-
able for a sick person, without the least danger, or suf-
fering the slightest inconvenience from it.

A grown person will take (for a dose) a pill or com-
mon size tea-spoonful of the liquid, every two hours,
both day and night regardless of fever, until it breaks;
children 8 or 10 years old will take 30 or 40 drops,
and those 3 or 4 years old, will take 15 or 20 drops,
and infants 3 or 4 weeks old, will take from 3 to 6
drops; repeated and continued, as recommended for
grown persons.

But as persons are very subject to a relapse or re-
turn of this disease, whether they are cured in the
taking three or four doses a day until the strength and
complexion are restored, and particularly, if the per-
son has already had several relapses.

One box will cure two persons, of a common attack
of the ague and fever.

Whenever the liquid is prepared and taken, the vial
should be shaken before each dose is poured out.

2d. Of Bilious Fever.—This is a more obstinate
and dangerous disease, than intermittent or ague and
fever.

There are generally three or four days indisposition,
previous to the onset of this disease, and frequently chil-
dren are properly formed, it rarely yields to any treat-
ment under 8 or 10 days, and sometimes much longer.

3. Of Typhus or Nervous Fever.—This is still a
much more obstinate and dangerous disease than bil-
ious fever, and apparently more mild in the commence-
ment.

It often continues fifteen or twenty days, with
scarcely any remission or intercession, with great pro-
stration of body, and dejection of mind, and may be
apt to observe that Typhus fever is most common in
winter and spring, and Bilious fever in the summer and
fall.

In the first stage of fevers it is common for the
tongue to be covered with a whitish coat, and if the
apt to assume a yellowish brown color; and in the third
and last stage of fevers, and particularly, if they are of
a high grade, and malignant character, the tongue is
apt to assume a dark brown color, of different degrees
of heat and moisture, sometimes exceedingly dry, at-
tended with heat, or a burning sensation in the stom-
ach.

The symptoms of these two diseases are so much a-
like in their first stage that physicians often differ as
to their real character, nor does it matter materially
because the treatment of both should be pretty much
the same, with this exception, that Typhus fever does
not require; nor will it bear as much strong, sickening,
prostrating, medicine as bilious fever.

Treatment.—In the early stage of either of the two
last diseases, I give a purge, or one or two doses of
calomel, or some other medicine that will operate on
the stomach and bowels. I object to giving more
strong medicine (particularly in Typhus fever) and
am decidedly of opinion that repeated doses of such
operating medicines do more harm than good. After
ven without it, if several days have elapsed, and pa-
tient becomes very weak, I commence with the pills
or drops, and give a dose every three hours, that is 8
doses in each 24 hours, with a regular use of Virginia
Snake root, or some other sweating tea, such as hyssop,
sage or balm. Should the patient suffer much with
pain in the head, back, or elsewhere, give 20 or 25
drops of laudanum at night, if it be a grown person,
(children should take less corresponding with their
age,) and should he become much debilitated from a
continuance of the disease, and particularly, if the
hands and feet become cold, give a draught of toddy
or wine, every 3 or 4 hours until he recovers, contin-
uing all the time to use the pills or drops as recom-
mended.

The diet should be light, but nourishing, taken little
at a time, and often.

Bleeding is so seldom necessary in these diseases,
that it is scarcely necessary to mention it, if it ever be
resorted to, it should be in the early stage of the dis-
ease.

Blistering is sometimes useful, and rarely, if ever
injurious—but it should be resorted to chiefly in the
last stage of the disease when there is delirium, or
of either of these diseases, I would prefer the bowels
to be in rather a costive than a laxative state. But
should they be too inactive, give broken doses of salts
or oil, or open them by injections; and if they be too
laxative give 6 or 8 drops of laudanum two, three, or
four times a day, until the looseness is restrained.

I repeat, if Bilious, Typhus or Nervous fevers, be-
come fixed in the system, it requires time and patience
to remove it; but by a regular perseverance in the
foregoing medicine and directions, every thing that can
reasonably be expected, will be effected by them.

This medicine will be found beneficial in most ca-
ses of debility, particularly so in those cases produced
by long continued or repeated attacks of fever.

In such cases 3 or 4 doses a day will be sufficient,
continued until the patient recovers his strength.

Persons living in unhealthy situations, or persons
travelling thro' sickly districts of country, would do
well to use this medicine as a preventive.

Any medicine of this kind, which will cure fevers
when formed will prevent the formation of them, if
taken in time. If used as a preventive, 3 or 4 doses
a day, will be sufficient, continued for 7 or 8 days in
succession, after which time it may be discontinued
for 10 or 12 days, then use it again as before directed,
and so on, until the sickly season has passed over.

Of late much has been said about congestive fever,
torpor of this, that or some other organ; but it is only
a new name for an old disease, or symptoms of disease,
I have observed no material change in fevers unless
we include the cold plague and cholera in that class of
disease, and even in them, this medicine in part, will be
found very beneficial.

I am aware that this mode of prescribing, and this

medicine (if known) would be objected to by
physicians, yet I have no doubt, if the
properly carried out, agreeable to these di-
rections, one, or any other, now known, even if the
sits all the time by the patient's bedside,
could assert that such will be a more suc-
cessful practice, shall have been fairly tested.

There is neither arsenic, or any other
poisonous nature in this medicine. Women
may take it with perfect safety, and
without any bad effect would be produced.

Some persons may consider, the price of this
medicine is high; but it is not so, nor will it be so com-
paratively, after its efficacy has been experienced.
JNO. SAPPINGTON,
Saline Springs, Mo.

Numberless certificates of the efficacy of this
medicine, have been tendered but I have thought
best to sort out the following from the
District, Mo. which seems to embrace the
many in different sections of the country.

Having travelled much over the State, both
north and south, and having heard much said in favor
of Sappington's fever pills, I do hereby testify that
I believe there has never yet been any medicine
which the public so efficacious in the cure of fevers
as this has prepared.

I have known many labouring under fever
cured in the course of from 24 to 48 hours, and
never failed to effect a cure, so far as known
shorter time than any other medicine I have
known of.

I do therefore recommend it to all persons
under fever, as the best remedy known to me.
HOWARD COUNTY, Mo., Sept. 26, 1838.
JOEL H. HAYES

The above medicines can be obtained by the
single box, at the stores of Mr. Edward Elam, in
ville Benton County, or Mr. James Lyle in
Kalb County Ala.

June 6th, 1838.

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

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

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager of the
road, or to the subscriber.

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

* * * The Jacksonville paper will please
send the above to, and forward their account
for collection.

Jacksonville Female Academy
BENTON COUNTY.
A Gentleman of professional good standing
and capacity to teach the various branches
taught in such institutions, can find employment
said Academy by making application to the
Trustees. The session is to commence the 1st
of next. For further particulars address the
signed at this place.

By Order of the Board,
RICHARD PAGE,
May 10, 1838. E. L. WOODWARD

Editors friendly to the advancement of
the cause, will confer a favor on the Board by giving
a place in their papers.

Talladega & Jacksonville
STAGE LINE.
LEAVES Jacksonville: every Wednesday
Friday, at 6 A. M. and arrives at Talladega
the same days at 5 P. M. Leaves Talladega
Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrives at
Jacksonville the same days at 5 P. M. It meets the line of stage from
Wetumpka to Talladega, and is connected with the
even route. It is the subscribers determination to
every accommodation and facility in his power,
who may choose to travel this route. The stage
line in Jacksonville is kept at Hollingsworth &
Hotel, and in Talladega at Hill's tavern.

May 3, 1838.—6m. SAMUEL L. ALLEN

William McGehee
John H. Thomas,
vs.
Richard Warren
Thomas, & Rus-
sell J. Allen.

THIS DAY came the Complainant's
Solicitor, on their motion it appearing
satisfaction of the Court, that Richard War-
ren Thomas, one of the defendants in this
complaint is a non resident of the State of Ala-
bama—

It is therefore ordered and decreed by
Court, that publication be made six weeks
Jacksonville Republican, a paper published
the Town of Jacksonville, Benton County,
further ordered by the Court, that the said
Richard Warren Thomas, one of the defendants
in this cause, do appear on the first day of
Term of this Court, to be held for Benton
County, in the Town of Jacksonville on the
Monday after the fourth Monday in Septem-
ber next, and then there full true and perfect
answer, make to said Complainant's bill of Com-
plaint, or the said Complainant's bill will be
taken pro confesso against the said Richard
Warren Thomas, and this cause stand con-
tinued until the next term of this Court.

A true copy from the Minutes:
ATTEST: JAMES CROW, CLK.
May 17, 1838.—6t.—\$10 50.

The State of Alabama,
RANDOLPH COUNTY,
Orphans' Court in Vacation,

May 1st, 1838.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

II. No. 24.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1838.

Whole No. 76

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

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first insertion and 1.00 for each continuance. All advertisements are published without charge for the first insertion, and the publisher reserves the right to refuse to publish any advertisement not deemed to be for the benefit of the community.

LOOK HERE.
We have just received from the North a substantial stock of

GOODS,
embracing almost every article usually kept in our line of business. Fully relying on our ability to satisfy our customers both as regards the QUALITY and PRICE of our Goods, we with confidence invite our friends and the public generally, to call on and examine our Stock.

DR. FRANCIS S. CLARK,
HAYING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their services in the various branches of the profession to the citizens of Benton and the adjoining counties. Their office is on the west side of the public square, at the place they may at all times be found unless professionally absent.
Jacksonville May 30, 1838.—tf.

NOTICE.
AARON HAYNES,
has been appointed to the office of Public Administrator in the town of Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala. in his new Brick Building on N. E. corner of the Public Square, and hopes to merit and secure a liberal share of public patronage.
May 10, 1838.

LAW OFFICES.
W. B. S. H. L. MARTIN,
has associated themselves together in the practice of law. They attend regularly, all courts in the counties of St. Clair, De Kalb, Wilcox, and Randolph. Their office is in the Court House, Benton County, where one or both of them may be found. The engagement of either of them, will be at the rate of \$1.00 per day, or \$10.00 per month, in advance. The engagement of both of them, will be at the rate of \$2.00 per day, or \$20.00 per month, in advance.
March 22d, 1838.

DR. A. PELHAM,
has his professional services at the citizens of Benton County. He may be found, at the present, at the residence of Col. Wm. Schee.
Benton County, Ala. April 5, 1838.—6m.

E. T. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
will attend to any business that may be committed to his care in the Courts of Law, for the Counties of St. Clair, De Kalb, Wilcox, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. His office is in Jacksonville, Benton County, next door to New York Store.
June 7, 1838.—tf.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.
TAKEN UP by William Sanson, a sorrel horse, thirteen or fourteen years old, a small star in his forehead, left eye out, appraised at thirty dollars; June 2nd, 1838.
JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk, C. C.
June 21, 1838.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN UP by James G. Houston, living on Greens Creek, one Sorrel Filly, blaze face, four white feet, 14 hands high and 3 years old—Appraised to sixty dollars. May 19, 1838.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

\$20 REWARD.
STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, living five miles north of Wetumpka, in Coosa Co. on the 1st inst. an

IRON GREY MARE,
about four years old, four feet ten or eleven inches high, has several saddle marks on back, the left fore hoof split, a small scar on left thigh not entirely well, walks fast and rough. I will give the above reward to any one who will return the above described mare to me such information that I can obtain gain.
W. B. STARK.
June 7, 1838.—3t.

BACON.
000 LBS. Choice Bacon for sale.—Apply to JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, Jacksonville, Alabama.
June 21, 1838.—tf.

NOTICE.
Persons are hereby notified, not to trade for two certain promissory notes, payable to D. Edmonson for the sum of three hundred dollars each, one of said notes becomes due on the 25th Dec. 1838, and the other on the 25th Dec. 1839, with interest on the last from the 25th Dec. 1838, as the consideration for which they are fraudulent to all intents and purposes.
JOHN C. CATHEY.
THOMAS RODEN.
18th 1838.—2t.

THE GREAT ISSUE FAIRLY STATED.

Mr. Buchanan, in the two lucid paragraphs—which we annex from his reply to Mr. Clay's developments of his project—states the true issues between parties, and he places in the clearest light the condition to which the consummation of Mr. Clay's policy would bring the Government and country.

Mr. B. was rejoiced that the Senator had come out; and in a bold and manly manner, presented his project of a National Bank. The two great parties of the country would now know precisely where they stood. From this day, the issue would be fairly formed and distinctly presented to the people.—On the one side there was a National Bank, with a capital of fifty millions, sustained by the revenues of the Government, and enjoying the privilege of having its notes received in payment of all the public dues; whilst on the other, we desire a separation—a friendly separation—of the business of the Treasury from that of all banks, leaving each one of them to its resources, and to perform its own duties, without danger of being crushed or controlled by a mammoth institution. We wished to part from them in peace, and to remain at peace with them, interposing no obstacle in the way of their healthy and vigorous action. We leave them to be regulated by the States to which they belong. He did not fear the final result of such a trial before the American people.

It was a work of supererogation for the Senator from Kentucky to have inserted in his charter any provision to prevent the Government from warring against the Bank, or the Bank from warring against the Government. For the last few years we had witnessed the exception to the rule; but we should never witness it again. Money and political power mutually attracted each other's, and were always ready to rush to each other's embrace. Establish such a bank as the Senator had proposed, and there never would be any difference between it and those in power. The General Government was to be combined with all the State Governments as stockholders in this institution; and to these sovereignties were to be added a number of wealthy individuals. You would thus bind the United States and the States together, in a common interest, and unite them all indissolubly with the money power of the country. Such a measure would be the longest stride towards consolidation which had ever been made under the constitution; and such a bank would be able and willing to keep any Administration in power which might call it into existence. The political power and the money power would support each other, and their connection would be perpetuated by the strongest ties of mutual interest. No, sir; no, sir; we shall have no more wars between the Bank and the Government, no more Andrew Jacksons to slay the monster. We shall have a popular Government in form, but a money Government in fact; and New York will be the seat of empire. This scheme of uniting all the State Governments as stockholders with the General Government and individuals, would render it much more formidable than the late Bank of the U. S. (powerful as it was) had ever been.

How perfectly does the posture assumed by Mr. CLAY, as the head of the Federal party, and so luminously presented in the brief, but distinct outline drawn by Mr. Buchanan, correspond with the following display of the Federal party, in a letter of Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Giles, dated December 26, 1825. No man ever understood the aims and means of Federalism better than Mr. Jefferson; and he foretold truly, after the treasonable violence long contemplated, and ending with the Hartford Convention, was foiled, that they would betake themselves to the project to which, under Mr. Clay's lead, they are now devoted. Here is Mr. Jefferson's prophecy:

"I doubt whether a single fact, known to the world, will carry as clear conviction to it of the correctness of our knowledge of the treasonable views of the Federal party of that day, as that disclosed by this, the most nefarious and daring attempt to sever the Union, of which the Hartford Convention was a subsequent chapter; and both of these having failed, consolidation becomes the fourth chapter of the next book of their history. But this opens with a vast accession of strength from their younger recruits; who, having nothing in them of the feelings or principles of '76, now look to a single and splendid Government of an aristocracy, founded on banking institutions and moneyed incorporations, under the guise and cloak of their favored branches of manufactures, commerce, and navigation, aiding and ruling over the plundered ploughman and beggared yeomanry. This will be to them a next best blessing to the monarchy of their first aim, and perhaps the surest stepping-stone to it."

"Every thing for the cause—nothing for men." The resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, adopted at the called session, proposing a complete separation of the political and money power of the country, must have

an important bearing throughout the Southern and South-Western States. Never before have we looked upon the acts of a Legislature with more gratification. To see men, heretofore occupying antagonist positions, nobly surrendering their prejudices, and uniting as a band of brothers in the maintenance of republican principles, is well calculated to elicit the warmest admiration.

And why is it, that we of this State, who agree in opinion as to the divorce between Government and Bank, cannot unite? Is there any good cause why our former distinctions should be longer kept alive? We think not. Are we at this time more widely separated from each other than were the citizens of S. Carolina previous to the late session of their Legislature? Most assuredly not.

The wall that now divides Union Sub-Treasury men and State-Rights Sub-Treasury men, ought speedily to be removed. It is a duty which each of these parties owe to themselves to unite together, and resist, with their joint efforts, every encroachment attempted on the part of those who glorify in Federal principles, and are prepared again to fasten on us a National Bank.

To those who agree with us in opinion, we make the overture of friendship. We go for uncompromising hostility to a National Bank, and so far as National Politics are concerned, belong to the Anti-Bank party. We are also for reforming our present State Banking System, and establishing institutions founded on a less deceptive basis. Banks predicated on capital, and not on credit, are the kind that the people now need. We war with no well regulated financial system. Whenever a proper scheme shall be presented, which will secure to the people of this State equality in discounts, and a fair prospect for the ultimate redemption of the paper issued, it shall have our unqualified support.—Montgomery Advertiser.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT, AND MR. CLAY'S PAPER MONEY GOVERNMENT.

But one opinion is expressed of Mr. W. report. It is universally considered as the production of a statesman, characterized by all the qualities which belong to a financial report of the highest order of ability. Calm, dispassionate, argumentative—replete with information—presenting all the legislation on the subject since 1789—sustaining the currency of the Constitution upon law and reason—showing and deprecating the ruinous consequences of a resort to the paper money of all the local banks for a national currency—the whole subject developed and enveloped in a natural, easy, and perspicuous language. Thirty thousand copies of this masterly State paper were ordered to be printed by the Senate, and the consideration of the report and resolution was made the special order for Monday next.

Great interest now attaches to Mr. Clay's position. He is no tyro in politics—no youngster on the political stage, who can be allowed to make extraordinary movements without responsibility. He is an old politician, of above thirty years' standing in Congress, and a candidate for the Presidency; and from such a politician, with such pretensions, the public have a right to expect wise counsels, and wise reasons for giving them. A great responsibility, therefore, rests upon Mr. Clay—the responsibility of answering Mr. Wright's report! This, to be sure, he can never do. He can never answer it! But he must try; and in that trial we must have something else than clappings for the galleries. Theatrical exhibitions will not do. Argument, hard, solid argument; law and reason—clear law and sound reason, are the things which Mr. Clay has not got to furnish. The occasion is one of his own making—He is staked upon it; and he must sustain himself against the report, or die under the weight.

More: Mr. Clay has an appointment with Mr. Calhoun on the debate of this resolution. At the time of the reference of the resolution, in finance, and especially on his scheme of a safe National Bank.—Mr. Clay promised New York since, where doubtless he has obtained the plan of the Bank to be proposed. An episode of high interest may, therefore, be expected between these gentlemen—an episode in which the frothy declamation of Mr. Clay will be to Mr. Calhoun's intellect what a green gourd is to a Turkish sabbre.

The position of Mr. Webster will also be one of some interest. He cannot sit quiet in such a contest; and he cannot open his mouth in it without committing the most pitiable contradictions and self abasements.

Messrs. Martin, Pleasants & Co. have politely favored us with the following extract of a letter dated, New York, June 12: "This morning we have Liverpool accounts to the 16th May per ship Cambridge. The

sales of cotton for the week ending 11th May amounted to 23,710 bales, of which 3,850 were Upland at 51-2 a 71-2, 180 at 73-4 a 8d; 13,600 Orleans 51-2 a 8, 150 9d; 1930 Tenn. and Mobile 53-4 a 8d. Speculators took near 4000, and exporters 1000. The import was light. On the 12th, 14th and 15th, the sales were 5000 10000 and 5000 respectively—about 6000 on speculation. On the 16th there was a good demand and prices 1-8 higher than on the 8th. The large importers were free sellers; trade was rather better, and money very abundant.

From Havre we have dates to the 15th May also. The sales of Cotton in that market had been large at 1 a 2 centimes improvement.—Dem.

The Orphan's Asylum, in Philadelphia, built for destitute colored orphans, was destroyed by a mob, on Friday evening the 18th inst.

The mayor of Philadelphia has offered a reward of 2000 dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the persons who broke into the Pennsylvania Hall, and caused the burning of that building.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has also, by proclamation, offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension of each and every person concerned in firing the Hall, or the Orphan's Asylum.—Raleigh Standard.

OBJECTS OF EDUCATION.

As to the objects to be taught, two general remarks may be made: it is a great error to confine education to intellectual instruction; and secondly, it is wrong to attend rather to theoretical than practical knowledge. Ignorance is certainly a fertile cause of error, but society at large will derive greater benefit from moral improvement than from scientific acquirements. Theoretical schoolmen, I am sorry to say, are too much attached to intellectual instruction, and not enough to the progress of moral conduct. Intellect, however, furnishes means to gratify the animal nature, as well as the nobler feelings of man. There should be schools for infants, children and youth, where positive notions of things, are communicated by the way of mutual instruction, where at the same time, morality is shown in action and imposed as a duty; where refined manners are inculcated; and where physical education is particularly taken care of. I hope the time will come, when every one will learn to read, to write and to cipher, in order to be able to acquire new notions, to teach others that which he knows, and to assist his recollection; when all knowledge, extended according to age and particular classes of society, will be practical, from the most common notions of household affairs, and agriculture, to the deeper conceptions of arts and the principles of sciences; when, at the same time, the feelings will be exercised, and their actions regulated according to the principles of morality; when nothing will be taught or learned merely for the school, but every thing in reference to universal happiness; when the religious feelings will be cultivated in every one, not by words but in harmony with reason and with intention to improve the fate of mankind; when even the animal feelings will not be neglected, but only employed as powerful means to assist the faculties proper to man, which alone are the powers of the physical, intellectual and moral nature, will be cultivated in harmony.

Spurzheim.

Twenty-Fifth Congress, SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE, TUESDAY, June 6, 1838.

Mr. Tallmadge presented the petition of sundry citizens of Hudson, New York, praying for the establishment of a National Bank; laid on the table.

Mr. Tallmadge also presented the petition of sundry citizens of New York, praying for the establishment of a national foundry.

Mr. Allen presented the petition of Cornelius Hally of Ohio, praying remuneration for services performed during the late war; referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Hubbard, from the Committee on Claims, for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton, deceased, reported the same without amendment, stating that the committee were divided in their part of them being for, and part against it; and in the postponement when it came up.

Mr. White, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which had been referred the message of the President of the United States of 21st May a report thereon; which was ordered to be printed.

The committee came to the conclusion that it was impolitic for the Government to encourage any extension of the time fixed upon for their removal by the treaty sought to be made by the Government, or would be agreed to by the States interested; and that their speedy removal was the only mode of avoiding collision between them and the whites, and preserving the peace of the country.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, Ordered, That the Committee, on the Post Office and Post Roads inquire into the expediency of authorizing the employment of an additional number of clerks in the General Post Office.

IN SENATE, THURSDAY June 7, 1838.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The resolution offered on Tuesday by Mr. Morris, that Congress adjourn on the 2d of July to the second Monday in November next, and that no member of Congress receive compensation for services during the recess, came up in its order.

Mr. Morris explained, and advocated his resolution at some length, assigning as the principal reason for adopting it that, if the Senate should meet before the Constitutional time for a new session, they could take up their unfinished business, and proceed with it in the same manner as if there had been no recess.

Mr. Norvell moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Lumpkin moved that it be laid on the table which motion, taking precedence, was put to the vote, and carried.

THE NEW TREASURY CIRCULAR.

Mr. Webster's resolution, offered yesterday, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a copy of such order as he might have recently issued in regard to receiving bank notes, coming up for consideration.

Mr. Webster said a Treasury order had been published, which it was proper should be officially communicated to the Senate. When speaking on the joint resolution which lately passed, [said Mr. W.] I observed that some further legal provision would be necessary, if the resolution should pass. This expectation is quite confirmed by the new circular. As to some of the conditions, or limitations, stated by the Secretary, it is true that they are imposed by existing statutes, and must be regarded; such as that the bills of no bank should be received, which banks since June, 1836, has issued, or paid out, bills less than five dollars. As all the banks in some of the States, and nearly all in others, are in this predicament, it is necessary undoubtedly, that some act of legislation should be passed, in order to make the recent resolution of any practical effect in those States.

There are other parts of the new circular, however, of which I do not see the necessity, even as the case now stands.

It is proper, however, that the paper should be officially before us, as undoubtedly some further legislation will be necessary; and I shall myself propose some measure on the subject at an early day.

The resolution was adopted without dissent.

The Vice President presented a communication from the Treasury Department, in pursuance of a Senate resolution of May 2d, with a condensed statement of the condition of the State deposit banks, derived from the latest returns, together with the returns on which the statement was founded; laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Several bills were received from the House, read twice and referred.

The Senate concurred in the amendments of the other House to the bill to establish the office of Surveyor General for Wisconsin.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:

The bill for the relief of Robert Keyworth.

The bill to authorize John E. Metcalf and others to locate certain pre-emption claims to land in Indiana.

The bill for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands, who were deprived of the benefit of the act of June, 1834, granting pre-emption rights; and

The bill to settle the construction of the act regulating the pay of paymasters in the army.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, THURSDAY, June 7, 1838.

PRE-EMPTION BILL.

Mr. Garland of Louisiana, moved to take up the pre-emption right bill; which was agreed to 101 to 48.

The Senate "bill to grant pre-emption rights to actual settlers," was then taken up, and read at the Clerk's table.

Mr. Underwood called for the reading of the former pre-emption law, which having been done, the CHAIR propounded the question on the first amendment, proposed by the House committee on the public lands, which was to except from the operations of the pre-emption, the Miami reserve in the State of Indiana, acquired by treaty, of which the proclamation was made by the President last.

Mr. Coon then rose and addressed the House as follows:

Mr. Chairman, said he, the subject under consideration was one of very deep interest to a numerous and most meritorious class of citizens of the new State and Territories, and that he, as a member of the Committee on Public Lands, and as a Western man, felt it to be his duty to offer a few remarks in support of the measure proposed to be adopted.

In discharge of the duty thus devolved upon me, said Mr. B. I shall at least have the satisfaction to know that I shall be found laboring to protect the rights and interests of a class of my fellow-citizens, many of whom have removed far from the land of their fathers, in search of a country and a home for themselves and families, and have settled on the public lands in good faith and with an honest intention of becoming the purchasers of their little improvements, so soon as circumstances would enable them to do so. And now, sir, what does the present bill propose to do? It contains no new principle whatever, but simply provides that there shall be granted to the by former acts of Congress, has been repeatedly granted to others who were similarly situated.

I am aware, Mr. Chairman, that many gentlemen, and ever have been, opposed to almost every measure calculated to benefit the new States of the West. But, said Mr. B. I had not, or could not be found an individual of any political creed, who would hail from the Great West, ready to denounce all those who had at any time settled on the land pirates.

But, sir, a most meritorious class of citizens of the new States have been thus grossly wronged, from whence so hostile an attack upon western men and western interests was least to have been expected or looked for; and though I will not descend to the use of language of like unstatesmanlike character by way of retort, I may be permitted to say that different periods of time settled upon the public lands actors for honesty, integrity, and patriotism would not suffer by a faithful comparison with that of any individual who may, at any time, have thus denounced a large, and the West in particular, is under the deep-

est and most lasting obligations; a class of citizens, sir, whose spirit for enterprise is unequalled, and whose courage has never been surpassed in the hour of their country's danger from an invading foe. I rejoice, said Mr. B. to know that in our heaven-favored America, a freeman is neither disfranchised in consequence of his poverty, nor in consequence of his having stilled upon the public lands, and I trust, sir, that every despised and abused settler upon the Government lands will, on all fit and proper occasions, cause his just weight and influence to be felt and respected by all aspirants to office. Sir, said Mr. B. to what class of citizens do we look for soldiers to fight the battles of our common country? Is it to the land speculators, the rich, and the "well born," that we look? No, sir, no, it is to the laboring poor men of the country, including the abused settlers upon the public lands, who have been denounced within the walls of this Capitol, on more than one occasion, as a band of "land-grabbers and land pirates." And, sir, shall we now refuse to protect this meritorious class of our fellow citizens in their just claims upon the favor of the Government under which they live? I trust not, Mr. Chairman.

Sir, if you but trace the history of the new States and Territories from their earliest settlement by a white population up to the present period of time, it will be perceived that much the greater portion of the entire population of those States and Territories, settled upon the public lands before they became purchased, and it is to this description of population, more than to any other, that the Government is mainly indebted for the value that has been given to your vast public domain. But for the spirit of enterprise displayed by the adventurous sons of the West, much of the mountains, would, until the present period of time, have remained in a state of nature, and the habitation of the aborigines, and beasts of prey.

I am aware said Mr. B. that pre-emption laws have been objected to on the ground that they involve inflicting claims and clashing interests, and the act which authorized floating claims. But, sir, the present bill guards against like consequences in the future. It provides that where two or more quarter sections of land, each of them shall have an equal share therein, but shall have no claim to lands elsewhere by virtue of this bill, should it become a law.

These, Mr. Chairman, are the general provisions of the present bill, as it came from the Senate, and having received the approval of a majority of the Public Land committee on the part of this House. Sir, said Mr. B. if time would permit me, I might go much more at length into the discussion of this subject; but I am not much in the practice of making speeches on this floor, or "for Buncombe"; and knowing that there is other business of much importance to the country, and to individuals to be acted upon in the short time yet remaining of the present session of Congress, I will conclude my remarks by saying that, to my mind, there is no measure whatever which recommends itself more strongly to the favor of Congress, upon every principle of justice and humanity, towards a meritorious class of our fellow-citizens, who have settled in the western wilds.

Mr. Ewing said he would not make a speech for Buncombe nor for the House, nor should he enter into a history of his life; for, when he gave that, he should give it entire. He spoke highly of the character of the squatters, and referred to an alleged attack made upon them elsewhere by an individual, (Mr. CLAY,) which he pronounced false, and said such an attack had never been made.

Mr. E. moved to amend the amendment by granting to the State the right of pre-emption to the Miami reserve lands, except to those already settled which he stated to be only by about half a dozen families.

Mr. Chapman inquired if the amendment, which proposed to give a State a grant of land was in order. He hoped the gentleman would withdraw it, and bring it forward upon some other occasion, as it had the effect of embarrassing the bill.

Mr. Ewing said it was intimately connected with pre-emption rights to public lands, and the disposition to be made of them, and was so intimately connected that they could not be separated.

Mr. Herod called for a division of the question on Mr. Ewing's amendment, so as to take the question first on that branch of it giving the pre-emption to the State, and next on that in relation to the individual settlers on the Miami lands.

Mr. Johnson of Louisiana remarked that the proposition to grant pre-emption rights to a State was new in principle. Lands had been granted heretofore to the States, but never pre-emption to them.

Mr. Ewing denied there was any novelty in the principle, unless the bill itself was a new one; and who would deny a right to a whole sovereign State, which was not refused to its citizens.

Mr. Dunn, in view of the existence of the combinations that would be formed at the sale, did not believe the United States would acquire more from the proceeds, than if the State of Indiana got it at the minimum price. Moreover, by granting it to the State, the Treasury would be in the immediate receipt of the money.

Mr. Pope suggested that the amendment should be altered so as to compel the State, if she entered any part of the lands to take the whole.

Mr. Underwood explained, and severely condemned the whole plan. It was giving a State the privilege of speculating on the lands, over the heads of the settlers, and, after the grant was made, the State would apportion out the land, and watch those boys who were about to squint. He said if pre-emption rights were to be granted at all, he would say hands off from all distinctions—let the settlers stand upon equal terms everywhere. The land, he was told, was worth three, four and five dollars an acre; and instead of allowing the State of Indiana to speculate, and pocket the profit, he would prefer to alter the law so as to compel settlers to pay those prices, and let the United States have the profit.

Mr. Dunn replied with an argument to show that it was proper to benefit the State, because the principle of granting pre-emptions was intended to reward those who went and settled the western lands in advance of others; and such persons would have the benefit of this provision.

Mr. Casey remarked that the amendment appeared to him to be superfluous, on the ground that the following clause in the body of the bill, would exclude the Miami Reserve—it was in these words; "That this act shall not be so construed as to give a right of pre-emption to any person, or persons, in consequence of any settlement or improvement made before the extinguishment of the Indian title to the land on which such settlement or improvement was made."

Mr. Boon remarked that if Mr. Casey's construction was the correct one, still the amendment of the Committee on the Public Lands could do no harm, as it who were opposed to it.

Mr. Goode then moved to amend the amendment by granting the reserved alternate sections at the price of \$2 50 per acre, on the Miami canal line, in the State of Ohio, except those sections now settled and improved.

Mr. Snyder hoped the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio would not prevail. It proposed to grant an exclusive right to the State of Ohio, in exclusion to individuals. The present bill is one extending to the settlers on public lands the right of pre-emption to one quarter section. Its principles are general and equitable; its object is to protect the labor of the poor man from the rapacity of the wealthy speculator. The proposition of the gentleman will embarrass, if adopted, the progress and passage of this bill; and I measure now under consideration. The bill extends guarantee for their labor and, on the other hand, a proposition of the gentleman from Ohio would engross the most valuable lands exclusively for the State of Ohio, and refuse the right of pre-emption to the settlers on that portion of the public domain. I, for one, cannot consent that this bill shall be so encumbered. If the proposition of the gentleman from Ohio has merits, I will vote for it in a separate and distinct bill. There has been abundant time during all of this long session to propose his measure; there is yet time. I hope the friends of a pre-emption will join me in voting down this amendment, so that this important bill for the relief of a most meritorious class of citizens will stand on its own merit, and speedily meet with the favorable action of this House. When the principles of this bill come up for discussion, I shall avail myself of the occasion to present my views more fully on the subject.

The amendment of the House committee was then agreed to.

The next amendment was in relation to certain fractions in Palmyra district, Missouri, which was agreed to.

Mr. Underwood moved an amendment, the effect of which was to prevent persons from getting more than one pre-emption.

Mr. Lincoln remarked that he had submitted the following amendment, when the bill was originally reported:

"To insert in the 25th line, after the words: 'United States, the following words: 'Nor shall the benefit of this act extend to any person who has before availed himself of a pre-emption right to the entry of any of the public lands, and acquired a title thereto by reason of such entry.'"

Mr. Underwood having temporarily withdrawn his amendment, Mr. Lincoln moved the above.

Mr. L. said the gentleman's amendment did not provide for the mode of ascertaining the fact, and he required the settler to set forth his disclaimer on oath.

Mr. Lincoln's objection to that was, that he always disapproved of putting an individual's rights on the oath, and he, therefore, preferred his own amendment, and contended for the right of the old States to the public lands in common with the new States, and that they should not be given away either to settlers or to pre-emption rights to settlers; but wished to restrict them, so that the same person could not take one pre-emption after another, and thus cover an undue quantity of land. He also made and argued the point, that a pre-emption right should be gained only by some service in making improvements, and that merely because he staid on a quarter section of land over night, he should not acquire a right to purchase it in the morning.

He went upon the ground, that lands not offered for sale by the Government might be secured by pioneers, who settled and improved the land, but that a mere temporary stopping should not give a pre-emption right, because he did no good to the country and performed no service to entitle him to the right. He would offer an amendment to make the residence four months next preceding the first of December, so that those who went and sowed wheat, and felled timber, and established a house, should acquire a right to it, and not be liable to be turned out houseless after he had done the service of a pioneer, and had become a citizen and a resident. Such an amendment he thought as liberal as Western people could justly ask, and coupled with the one before the committee, he thought the pioneer should have but one pre-emption right, instead of allowing him to monopolize, he was he called liberal, he was willing to be denounced here and at home; but he would also be willing to appeal to a jury of Western men, to decide upon their justice.

Mr. L. then discussed the policy of the measure as affecting the prices of lands and the interests of the old States.

Mr. May moved an amendment to extend the law now or shall hereafter have lived twelve months upon the public lands, and after some remarks upon objections made by Mr. Lincoln to the bill in its present shape, he went at length into an argument to show the expediency of the measures he proposed to insert in the bill.

Mr. Boon replied to the remarks of Mr. Lincoln, chiefly to the point relative to obtaining successive and separate pre-emption rights. He did not think such occurrences could take place often; and if it did now and then, when an actual settler moved from one location to a better, he thought no evil would accrue to the country.

Mr. Lincoln said, according to his notion, the person who removed in such a manner was a speculator.

Mr. Loomis spoke at length in favor of actual settlers upon the public lands, and was in favor of affording them every facility which could be granted, with proper safeguards against frauds. He was opposed to selling the lands in large quantities to non-residents, to hold and sell hereafter. If any benefit was to accrue from an increase of value, it ought to go to actual settlers, or remain to the United States, instead of being given to speculators. He did not understand the policy of confining the application of the bill to settlers up to December last, and did not see why it should not be brought down to the present time, or to the first of June; and he read a letter from a western correspondent to show that it would be a hardship to those who came a little later than the day set, and had been compelled to settle upon land not brought into the market, with the expectation of acquiring a pre-emption right. He proposed to offer an amendment at the end of the bill, to provide for a prospective system of settling and acquiring pre-emption rights, when such an amendment should be in order.

Mr. Randolph moved that the committee rise, with a view to have the amendments printed.

Mr. Garland of Louisiana wished that a vote might be taken on some of the merely verbal amendments already offered. He had some time since proposed an amendment, and had it printed, which he intended to offer as a substitute for the bill; but, since then, he had, upon consultation with

a competent officer of the land office, made some very important alterations, and he had a strong hope that it would now meet the assent of a large majority of the House.

Mr. Randolph again moved that the committee rise; but gave way to

Mr. Lincoln, who moved another amendment, with a view to have it printed with the rest. Mr. Randolph then renewed his motion, to rise, which was carried in the affirmative; and the committee rose and reported.

By general consent, the bill and various amendments, pending, and notice of given, were all ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Bronson moved to take up the bill in relation to the Rock River and Lake Michigan Canal. Mr. Williams of North Carolina moved an adjournment; lost—only 29 voting for it.

The above bill was then taken up, the question being on concurring with the Committee of the Whole in sundry amendments.

Mr. White of Indiana moved several verbal amendments, which were agreed to, as did also Mr. McKay.

Mr. Petrik moved an amendment giving the State the equity of revocation; but it was disagreed to.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading tomorrow—ayes 94, noes 34.

Sundry bills from the Senate were taken up, read twice, and referred to their appropriate standing committees.

The Senate's amendment to the House bill, to secure the payment on certain commissions on duty bonds to collectors of the customs, was taken up, and agreed to.

Mr. Chapman then said, for the purpose of testing the sense, he would move to make the pre-emption bill the special order of the day for tomorrow, after the hour of one o'clock, when the other orders would be disposed of.

Mr. Briggs interposing a motion to that effect, which prevailed, and

The House adjourned.

From the Charleston Southern Patriot

FREE BANKING.

The notion of creating bank capital on mortgages of real estate, or on the pledge of public stocks, appears to occupy much of the attention at present of those who wish to effect the double purpose of improving our system of currency and calling into activity the dormant resources of real capital, whether in this country or in Europe.

The New York scheme seems to be the origin of most of these attempts. It would really appear as if it were conceived that any amount of capital or agricultural wants of the country may require, without reference to that equilibrium between the currency of this and other parts of the commercial world, which is an important element in any New York plan, but one object seems to have occupied the minds of its framers, to wit: the security of the note holder; while level of value between the money of the United States and the money of other countries with which we have constant commercial intercourse, appears to have been entirely lost sight of. The idea is propounded, in the utmost confidence, of extending, by associations of capitalists, private banking *ad libitum*.

Capitalists of fifty millions of dollars are spoken of as about being called suddenly into existence by the magic words: *free trade in banking*, as if, or the mere will to become rich and prosperous.

We have no question but the confidence of the community in bank issues may be entirely secured by the devices of ingenuity; but the laws of nature cannot be counteracted by artificial contrivances, however well adjusted on system. One of these laws is that there is a balance to be maintained between the productive powers and commercial enterprise of different countries exhibiting the mutual dependencies of trade. If the only true measure of the quantity of paper money that can be put into circulation is the desire and ability of individuals to borrow of banks of issue, then the whole labor of the country might be diverted into one department of production, and there could be nothing like relative excess of produce in that department. Thus, if two-thirds or one-half the value of the lands and slaves employed in the cultivation of cotton should be mortgaged to create a fund for banking—turned by the alchemy of credit into capital as the basis for issues of paper money, and each mortgage were to borrow in proportion to his wealth, we should have nearly every slave now employed in the culture of our great staple converted into a cultivator of our great staple. We need scarcely say that the equilibrium between the wants of its purchasers and the ability of its producers would be entirely destroyed.

But it is on this equilibrium, that the level of money and prices depends. We are all well aware that an excessive stimulus to production, if not attended by an equal stimulus to consumption, is accompanied by such a fall of value that the medium of circulation partakes also of a relative depreciation with that of produce. We see excess from over abundant crops, unaccompanied by a corresponding increase of consumption, leaves less value in the hands of the cultivator than if his then would it be if his lands and negroes were converted into credit, and he could convert two-thirds or even one-half of their value into the means of extending his cultivation?

All schemes of banking which do not look to the preservation of the relative value of the currency as compared with the currencies of other countries, but regard exclusively the security of the note holder (as seems to be the case on the New York plan) is defective in one of the main ingredients of a sound system. We may argue this question until doomsday, and we shall arrive in the end at the sole legitimate, practical, conclusion, that the true and only mode of preventing depreciation of paper money from excess, is its ready convertibility into gold or silver. This is the law of nature, which the wit of man can neither evade nor circumvent by devices. The principle of forming a portion of banking capital of securities, whether public or private, placed in pledge with a public officer, as a guarantee for the issues, and which can be quickly convertible into the precious metals, is salutary to a certain extent.

This prevents depreciation of the currency from discredit, but leaves the evil of depreciation from excess without remedy, by allowing unlimited competition in the formation of bank capital, and the creation of paper money. We therefore, think the principle of free trade in banking, permitting the almost unrestrained issuing of paper money to private associations and individuals, extremely dangerous. It is, in effect, an abancon by a false measure, namely, the wants of producers and of commercial persons, by those new real estate, and the pledge of stocks. There can be no great competition in banking on real capital placed on deposit, but the substitution of one species of credit for another, be it public or private, making the measure of the issues of pa-

per the extent to which that credit can be used will and must work, in the end, injuriously.

FROM FLORIDA.
(From the St. Augustine Herald, June 2d.)
"GAREY'S FERRY, May 28, 1858.

"Two days ago, Capt. Thigpin, of a company of volunteers, now mustering here, gave notice to Col. Twigg that a party of Indians had been at John's Ferry, on New River, about 40 miles north of this place. With his usual activity, our gallant commander, Col. Twigg, ordered Capt. Bullock, with E. company, 2d Dragoons—the only one company then at Garey's Ferry, to proceed at once with the sixty men of Capt. Thigpin's, many men as could be spared, and pursue the Indians until they came up with them.

"These Indians are thought to be runaway Creeks, and to have been camping about New River, and its vicinity for sometime. Their number has not been ascertained, but twenty-five fires have been seen."

An express from Micanopy, arrived yesterday, states that Capt. Tompkins, at that post, expected to have a fight with Tigertail on the 30th. Tigertail was near him with plenty of women and men, and full of fight. The Tallahassee were with him. The despatch says that two companies of Dragoons had been sent out to fight him.

(From the Jacksonville Courier, June 7.)
INDIAN WAR AGAIN.—By Mr. Stephen Hull, direct from Suwannee, we learn that the Indians have again given employment to our brave frontier population.

Mr. H. says, "on Saturday last, a person hunting in the vicinity of Falling Creek Settlements, discovered fresh Indian signs, and immediately turned to the settlements in pursuit the next morning. The Indians were overtaken near the Okefinoke Swamp, and a sharp conflict ensued, in which it is said the whites acted bravely; but after having two of his men wounded (one severely, the other mortally,) Capt. S. was compelled by the superior force of the enemy to retreat.

"The next morning, however, he concluded to give them another trial—and he overtook them, engaged, and was again driven back—the force of the Indians not known, but supposed to be about double the number of the whites. We hope for further particulars in time for our paper."

DARIE, Geo., June 7.

We hasten to lay before our readers the contents of the following letter, received this day from St. Mary's. It is from Maj. Edward Hopkins, who, it will be seen, has promptly entered the field against the savages. We are certain that victory will perch upon his standard, if he has material to act upon. Volunteers! fly to Camden, young men of McIntosh, show your spirit, and rush to the battle field!

ST. MARY'S, June 2.

Dear Sir—To-day a despatch reached me from the upper part of the country, requiring aid against, as near as can be judged, 800 Indian warriors; who have thought proper to whip, on our soil, two companies of militia. So great a number very justly gives alarm to our population. On Wednesday next I take the field against them, with as many volunteers as I can obtain, and Capt. Tracy's company of Riflemen; to give security to our citizens, is all I expect to accomplish, until our Governor puts me in sufficient force to drive the scamps out of the swamp, which I hope will be done with all expedition. In the different engagements, many men have been wounded, and one mortally.—If the enemy close, or had an idea of offensive warfare, they could lay waste the entire country; nor could 20 men be found prepared to meet them—fortunately ignorance predominates; and instead of bold, they use a dastardly warfare. You are at liberty to give publicity to the above.

Very respectfully, yours,
E. HOPKINS.

To C. MacArdell, Esq., Darien, Ga.

TEXAS.—The Houston Telegraph of the 2d inst. gives an account of a skirmish which took place between a party of nine Texin Survoyors and a band of Indians, in which one Indian was killed.—Another skirmish (if continues) occurred a few days since near Tenostitan, between a party of settlers from the vicinity of Fort Oldham and a number of Indians, who were concealed in a dense thicket.—A charge was made upon the Indians, who waited until our men were within pistol shot, when they fired, killed two, and put the company to flight. A company of six or eight men went the next day to reconnoitre the ground, and found the bodies of the two individuals who had been killed lying where they had fallen. They had not been scalped, but a part of their cloths had been taken away, and the gun of one of them had been broken to pieces; the barrel and lock had been taken, but the breech was left.

Mobile Examiner.

We learn from the New Orleans Picayune, that President Houston has vetoed the act for the removal of the seat of Government to the Colorado.

We learn from the same paper, that the steamboat Tomichichi arrived at 2 o'clock on Wednesday from Florida, and brought to Fort Jackson 275 Seminole and 30 negroes. She burst one of her boilers on the morning of the 11th instant, 25 miles outside

of the Balize, scalding five of the crew, and severely wounding one of whom was well, the first engineer.

From the N. Y. Evening Post
LATER FROM EUROPE.
The packet ship Albany, Captain [name], arrived from Havre, having left that port on the 9th May. Our own files not having been sufficiently early hour to make a lock, the owner, for Paris papers to the May inclusive.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The British House of Commons was occupied on the 4th of May with a bill for regulating the practice by which more than one living—called the Bill on the Validity of Benefices. Mr. Hume complained of the bill was not an efficient measure of reform. He thought that all livings could be reduced to a scale of £300, and moved that the committee should be instructed to report that more than one benefice or living should be abolished, and that many of the livings were not sufficient for the duties of the minister, and that if money should be taken from the larger livings and added to the smaller ones, then divided—for Mr. Hume's motion was carried 107.

The typhus fever of a malignant type is in London, principally among the laboring population. The poor law commissioners had called to ascertain whether its prevalence could be traced to any local causes. They met and agreed that it could not be so traced, the disease appeared in the most crowded, low and filthy districts, and was then unanimously agreed to recommend such as are attacked with malignant fever, to be sent to the workhouse, where they are kept to build steam wagons in England, set off in a steam gig of his own construction, attended by two of his friends. He passed through some of the principal streets in the city of London, remaining a considerable time before Gladsman's manoeuvring and turning his vehicle into a London Courier, with extraordinary effect.

FRANCE.

The vote in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of reducing the 5 per cent tax on the measure of 251. It was decided on the 1st of May.

The trial of Hubert and his accomplices in conspiracy against the King of the French had begun. The French papers contain all the details of the indictment.

A letter, dated at Oran, April 16, says that the city increases and becomes more beautiful every day. It will be long, says the letter, the handsomest town on the shores of the Mediterranean, Genoa and Naples only excepted. Perfect tranquility reigns in the neighborhood of the harbor of Tatra and Raschigoma are now friendly. The number of foreign vessels arriving at Oran is greater than that of French vessels.

The weather in France continued to be very pleasant for the month of April. On the 1st of April, Fahrenheit was at 45. On the 15th, it was at 60.

A later journal mentions that the cold had been succeeded by great heat on the 5th of May, the thermometer stood at 22 degrees of Reaumur or 81.4 of Fahrenheit.

SPAIN.

The following telegraphic despatch was received at Paris on the 7th of May.
"Bayonne, May 4th.—On the 27th of April, a Spanish came up with the Carlist expedition Negri, between Burgos and Burescar, and completely destroyed it, taking 2,000 prisoners, whom upwards of 200 were officers. All the list baggage and artillery were captured. The Carlist army, May 4th.—Two Carlist companies surrounded in the Castle of Oresta, near Vitoria, the troops of Baron de Meer, capitulated on the 4th of April."

Prince Lichnowski, in the service of the Emperor, was at Stuttgart, in Württemberg, on the 30th of April. He complained to the King that the subsidies had not been regularly paid for some time, and that the King of Prussia, occupied with religious dissertations, forgets Count Carlos.

The marriage of Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland, Duke de St. Lru, who is now in his 41st year, to the Signora Strozzi, a young lady, seventeen, is on the point of taking place, according to a letter from Florence.

The project of a railroad from Florence to L. horn, is revived with some prospect of success.

GERMANY.

A letter from Frankfurt, published in the papers, says that the Prussian Government intend to conceive doubts of being seconded by Austria in its attempt to settle the difficulty at Cologne, Emperor of Russia has, however, taken part with Prussia. The movements of the Emperor of the Duchy of Posen, in favor of the Archbishop of Cologne and his party, have alarmed the Russian Government for the tranquility of Catholic subjects in Poland.

BELGIUM.

Violent disturbances have lately taken place in the streets of the city of Brussels. There was a proposal to mob the house of the Prussian Ambassador, from which the crowd, was only driven off by the earnest remonstrances of the burgomaster.

HOLLAND.

The commerce of Holland, as separated from Belgium, appears to be increasing. The amount in 1837 had been 536 ships, and 105,577 tons more than the year preceding.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, 4th May. Sales of cotton for the week ending this day, 39,710 bales, at 1-8 advance.—Import, 4,855 bales. May 3.—Sales 3,000, at prices favorable to buyers.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, May 8.—Sales of cotton 7,925 bales, at old rates—import 3,160.

The State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Commissioners' Court, May 15th 1858.

ON the petition of Francis B. Walker, Judge of the County Court for an Order compelling the Administrator of Henry Bon, to make titles to the following described Lands, to-wit: The West half of the North quarter of Section four, Township 16, R. 4, T. 15, R. 4, E. 1, It is ordered by the Court that publication be made once a month for three months of the foregoing petition; that on the first Monday in September next, the Court determine on the legality of the claim. Copy Test. JOSHUA W. HOOVER, June 7, 1858.

and unani

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JUNE 28, 1838.

Candidates for Sheriff.

A. FINDLEY, ARCHIBALD WELLS,
S. WOOD, Esq. WM. C. PRICE,
S. KELLY.

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

We are authorized to announce M. ROBERT L. LANE, as a candidate for this district, at the ensuing election, there is a vacancy.

We are authorized to announce JOHN J. HUMPHREY, Esq. of Jefferson County, as a candidate to represent the 3d. District, Cherokee and DeKalb, in the next session of our State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce COL. W. B. MARTIN, as a candidate for re-election to the Representative Branch of the next Assembly.

JOHN COCHRAN, Esq. is a candidate to represent Benton County, in the next session of the Legislature.

We are requested to state that B. MADISON, of Boiling Spring-Beat, will serve, if elected, as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues.

Fourth of July, 1838.

The undersigned committee, appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of our national Independence, beg leave to report:

That they have appointed; as orator of the day, SMITH, Esq.—HENRY L. MARTIN, Esq. and the Declaration of Independence.

JOHN T. POPE, Marshal of the Day—& JOHN R. ROWLAND, Judge C. A. Greene, and Scott, Esq. Vice Presidents.

They have employed John B. Pendleton, Esq. to furnish a first rate tavern dinner for all who may be served upon the basement story of Court House, as much strong drink as may be desired while dining, and a variety of wines after removal of the cloth for the purpose of drink. They will, in due time, prepare and in to the President, thirteen sentiments, of which is respectfully submitted.

M. BURT, JOHN D. HOKE, E. P. SMITH, JAMES CROW, H. L. MARTIN.

L. Martin, Esq. offered the following resolution which was adopted, to-wit: That the undersigned patriotic patriots who are invited, through the columns of the Republican, to attend and participate in the festivities of the occasion which their efforts call upon us to celebrate.

From the above report and proceedings, it will be perceived that suitable arrangements have been made by a portion of our fellow-citizens, for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of our national Independence. We understand that something like the following will be the order of the day. At ten o'clock a procession will be formed upon the public square, headed by music, to the Presbyterian Church, where the Declaration of Independence will be read, accompanied by some remarks from L. Martin Esq. and immediately thereafter an oration will be delivered by E. T. Smith. The ladies from the country as well as those of the village are respectfully invited to attend, and the procession will be disbanded, and company repair to the Court House, where a dinner will be prepared at half past one. We deem it necessary to use any arguments with friends from the country to induce them to be present upon that occasion, further than to assure of a hearty welcome by their friends in town. The occasion is one which will ever be memorable to the American people.

The following communication from Messrs. Michael, Burden, and Steed, it will be seen by the reported murder, published in our paper before last, turns out to be entirely false. In relation of their statement, "that the report about the least foundation," we are now enabled to state, that the gentleman reported to have murdered, has since been in our office, and present, we believe, in this place.

GRANT: Having seen in your last paper a statement of a murder, which is said to have been committed on the Turnpike Road in Benton County, by Mr. Robinson, and also finding that very generally reported, that a man was arrested some where upon that road, we thought it our duty to state for the benefit of travellers that report is without the least foundation. What we have given rise to such a report, we are glad to say; but we feel warranted in saying that a falsehood so well calculated to alarm travellers and their friends, and to do no good to any man. Travellers, and the public generally, be assured, that there is no danger in travelling upon the road, we may say that such an outrage, and too vigilant to allow perpetration of such a crime to escape without punishment.

WILLIAM CARMICHAEL, ELI BURDEN, S. STEED.

A public meeting held in the Town of Jefferson, County of Cherokee and State of Alabama, on Saturday 16th June, 1838, when Col. John Lowry was made Chairman, when following preamble and resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, a band of armed soldiery, in the service of the United States, belonging to Captain Watts' company, and stationed in the neighborhood of this place, having set the civil authority of the County at defiance, by repeated violations of the rights of the citizen, as well as by attempting to overrun the municipality of our Town, by a pretended attempt to rescue from the common jail of the County a member of their Company, who had been duly sentenced to imprisonment by the proper authorities for a gross violation of law; call aloud for that expression of public indignation, which their lawless and high handed conduct requires.

Resolved, That we view the conduct of those in command of said company in interfering with, and attempting to settle disputes between white man and white man in relation to their respective rights to improvements, by the turning out of the one and installing the other by military force, as a dangerous usurpation of power, and a gross and unjustifiable outrage upon the rights of the citizen.

Resolved, That the unwarrantable extent to which they have gone, in taking up our respectable and peaceable citizens, and confining them in their guard house, justly merits the indignation of every freeman and calls aloud for the protective interference of the proper authorities.

Resolved, That the late attack of a part of said company, under the command of Lieut. B. Hawton, in attempting to rescue from the common jail of said County, one of their body, committed by the proper authorities of the State of Alabama for a gross violation of law, was highly reprehensible and ought to meet the displeasure of and correction from their superior officers.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forthwith forwarded to Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott; and that they be published in the Jacksonville Republican.

JOHN LOWRY, Chairman Com.

For the Jacksonville Republican.
MR. EDITOR—The subject of the Rail Road at Wetumpka, and of clearing the obstructions from the head of the falls of the Coosa to the foot, has engaged the thoughts of many; and ought to engage the thoughts of many more. It is a subject of deep interest to the citizens of Cherokee County, in particular. Jefferson, the seat of Justice, situated as it is, at the Cedar Bluff, on Coosa River, bids fair to be a very important place, in the event, that the downward navigation of the river, can be so improved, so as to afford safe and easy passage for flat and keel boats, at all stages of the water; and upward and downward passage (by means of the Rail way round the falls) for steam boats up as far as Jefferson, or even beyond it. Whether this can be effected, is a question, that may be answered differently by different persons. To those who believe both the Rail and the clearing of the river, cannot be accomplished, I would just say, "according to thy faith, so be it unto thee." But to the enterprising and persevering, I would say, faith, like unto a grain of mustard seed, will insure the removal of, not only mountains, but hills, rocks, lack of money, & other impediments, too numerous, and too trivial to mention. Weak and faint hearts, seldom gain the desired objects, while the bold, the resolute, the persevering determined spirits, conquer all obstacles, carry on their plans, achieve their objects, and astonish the world with their success. The immortal Washington, and his contemporaries qualified before apparent difficulties; had they been disheartened at their want of funds, lack of men, and lack of food and clothing for what few they had; or had they been frightened at the wealth and abilities of their enemies; the free and happy family of the United States, might this day be drugging in slavery under European tyranny. Had the ingenious and skillful Fulton, been disheartened at difficulties, even the sneers and scoffs of his enemies, and of the world, and the opposing opinion of his friends, the erection of steam boats would yet have remained a secret. Had De Witt Clinton, relaxed his energy, when opposed by the opinions of multitudes, New York would have no canals; at least internal improvement. What is thirty thousand dollars when compared to the vast good to be accomplished by the clearing of the Coosa River? What is 300,000 dollars paid out of the funds which are and which will be in the hands of the State; when compared to the happiness, prosperity, and character of the citizens of one of the sovereign States of the United States? Mr. Editor, should these hasty lines find room in your paper, you shall certainly hear from me again on this subject. Your obedient servant, E. PLURIBUS UNUM.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the following report of the operations of the Mint for the past month. The information it gives must be very gratifying to every one.—Globe.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, June 5, 1838.

Sir: I send you to-day the usual report, required by the Department, of the gold coinage in May, and I now present to you, the following statement of the whole amount of coinage done at the Mint during the same month:

Denomination.	Value.	No. of pieces.
Half Eagles,	195,295 00	39,059
Quarter Eagles,	21,975 50	8,789
Half Dollars,	174,000 00	348,000
Quarter Dollars,	49,000 00	196,000
Dimes,	62,500 00	625,000
Half Dimes,	26,500 00	530,000
Cents,	8,785 00	878,500
Totals,	\$538,052 90	2,625,348

This statement shows an amount of work greater than has ever been heretofore done at the Mint in the same time, since the labor is proportional to the value of the coins; but more nearly to the number of pieces. It will be observed that 2,229,500 coins have been struck, of less denomination than the half dollar; and we are still busily occupied with the fabrication of these small coins, for which the demand seems to be but little diminished.

The Mint at New Orleans, after having various unforeseen difficulties to overcome, commenced coining on the 7th of last month; so that all the branch Mints are now in full operation.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful servant,
R. M. PATTERSON,
Director.

Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury.

During last week there were several fresh attempts to burn the City of Charleston. One or two buildings in Meeting-street were destroyed, but the fire was checked without doing further mischief. Great exertions have been made to prevent the wretches who have caused so much alarm and distress, but as yet they have proved unavailing. We are inclined to the belief, however, that

the incendiaries will soon be apprehended, if it has not already been done, when they will be dealt with as they deserve.—Greenville Mountaineer.

In the House of Representatives of the United States on Saturday, Mr. Taylor moved that the House go again into Committee of the Whole on those bills upon which progress had already been made, and on which leave had been granted to sit again. The motion prevailed, and Mr. McKenney resumed the chair; and the committee first took up the bill for the relief of Benjamin Gannett. [This bill presents a curious case. The claimant is represented as the surviving husband of Deborah Gannett, to whom he was lawfully married on the 7th day of April, 1784: that she died on the 29th of April, 1827. In the early part of her life she said Deborah enlisted as a soldier in the army of the Revolution, under the assumed name of Robert Shurtleff, where she faithfully served her country three years, and was honorably discharged in November, 1783.

On account of a wound received in the services, she received a pension as an invalid until the passage of the act of 18th March, 1818, and received a full pension under the act until her decease. The effects of the wound which she received followed her through life, and probably hastened her death. The petitioner is represented to be eighty-three years of age, infirm in health, and in indigent circumstances. He had two daughters dependent on charity for support. He claims that he may receive the amount of the pension of his wife from the time of her decease, and that it may be continued to him until his death. The claim is sustained by good evidence, and Mr. Hastings represented that the claimant is now dead, and moved an amendment, whereby the children of the claimant may receive the pension.

The amendment was adopted in committee, and the bill ordered to be reported.—Omnibus.

Pleasant news from Naples—"Street robberies are becoming frequent here, and if the police does not become more vigilant nobody is safe. Four murders, committed within a short time, have caused a great sensation. The thieves are not contented with robbing their victims, but murder them, to be more sure of their prey. They are armed not only with daggers, but pistols, which is not extraordinary in a city where firing in the streets is so frequent. The police has arrested several persons so armed. The distress in the country is great, partly because, for some years, so few strangers have visited us. The weather is so bad and rainy. Vesuvius frequently emits flames and red hot stones."—Extract of a Letter.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BURNING OF THE SIR ROBERT PEELE.—The Albany Argus of Monday morning publishes in a postscript, the following letter containing some additional particulars of the criminal act lately committed on our frontier. The editor says that it comes from a source which entitles its statements to entire credence:

WATERTOWN, June 2, 1838.

DEAR SIR: The following statement relates to the seizure and burning of the British steamboat, Sir Robert Peel may be relied on as correct: On her passage up the St. Lawrence, she stopped at Well's Island, seven miles below French Creek, about 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, 30th May, to take in a supply of wood. While she was doing this, twenty-one (some accounts say twenty-two) persons entered on board, armed and disguised, took forcible possession of her, turned the crew and passengers on shore, and after committing robbery, set her on fire, and she was burnt to the water's edge. There is some reason to fear that there was loss of life; but this is not certain.

I do not learn that there was any suspicion here that any such outrage was in contemplation, and the news of it caused a very general surprise. It has been subsequently ascertained that these marauders had two encampments on an island in the St. Lawrence, called Abel's Island, lying about midway between French Creek and Well's Island, at which they had rendezvoused a short time before their attack.

Ten persons have been already committed to the jail of this county, on the charge of having participated in the outrage. All these, except one, are refugees from Canada. It is probable that a few American citizens were associated with them, but the perpetrators were mostly persons from the British provinces, and assigned as the motive for destroying the boat, the desire to retaliate for the loss of their property in Canada.

The Sir Robert Peel was a boat of the middling size, new last year, and cost about \$40,000. Three quarters of the boat were owned by British subjects, and the other quarter by Mr. Bacon, of Ogdensburg. She had not much freight on board. The robbers got considerable money, but most of it (\$6,000) has been recovered, and is now in the possession of the civil officers of this county. A commendable degree of zeal and activity has been manifested by them to detect and bring to justice the offenders. They will probably all be ascertained.

This affair, as it was natural should be the case, produced great excitement in Canada; but the people of that province are becoming satisfied that this movement was not known or apprehended by our citizens, except the few that were engaged in it; that it is strongly reprobated here; & that proper exertions have been and will continue to be made among us to bring the perpetrators to justice.

[From the Rochester Democrat.]

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT OUTRAGE.

The Steamboat Telegraph fired into by a body of armed men at Brookville.

We fear that a crisis is approaching, which will throw our frontiers into the whirlpool of strife; for it is impossible that outrages so glaring as those continually being perpetrated on the lakes, can long be tamely borne by either nation. The destruction of the Caroline, alone, was sufficient to have endangered the tranquility of the two countries; and nothing but mutual forbearance could have subdued the fearful storm which gathered beneath the smoke of Sir Robert Peel; but we know not whether any thing but the interposition of Divine Providence, can keep the sword sheathed, now that another outrage has been perpetrated by indiscreet, if not wilfully malicious men.

The facts of this last act, as we gather them from the captain of the Telegraph, are substantially as follow:

The Telegraph left Oswego at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, touched at Prescott as usual, and reached Brookville about 9. Here she landed at the lower dock—took on board and left a number of passengers—received the visit and insults of an armed mob, who ransacked the cabins, and otherwise evinced a turbulent disposition—and was moving past the upper wharf, when she was hailed, and commanded to "come to." The captain, supposing there were passengers in waiting, stopped the engine, and dropped down to within 20 feet of the dock, but, apprehensive that all was not right, he told the passengers to come on

board in the small boat. But this would not satisfy the crowd, who insisted upon the boat's coming up to the dock.

After a few words had passed, the captain peremptorily refused to land, set the engine in motion, and moved off. Immediately upon this, and while the boat was within a few feet of the wharf, about twenty muskets were fired, and four of the balls entered the Ladies' Cabin!—One passed within a few inches of the chamber maid and two struck very near the captain.

It is said that the men who fired the guns were the guard called out by the public authorities! If so, the outrage is ten-fold more aggravated, and may lead to ten-fold more serious consequences! If the perpetrators are demanded by our government, they will not, of course be delivered up. In that case, our government cannot, consistently with its dignity, give up the wretches who destroyed the Sir Robert Peel, and thus a collision may be made inevitable.

But we hope that they were not in the service of the government, or if they were, that they did not act in accordance with the command of any officer. Indeed, we will not, for a moment, harbor the thought that it was ought else than an unauthorized act, which the Colonial Government will be as prompt to repudiate as our Government will be that of the destruction of the Sir Robert Peel. Those on board of the Telegraph suppose that the object in commanding her to land was to destroy her; and attribute her escape from such a catastrophe only to her landing at the lower wharf, where the body of men were not assembled. But we believe such an opinion to be erroneous.

The fact, however, that she was fired into, the lives of those on board endangered, and an insult offered to the American Flag, is enough to alarm every one for the consequences. Something efficient must be done to prevent a repetition of these outrages, or (and it is fully to disguise it) war will ensue.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

NATHANIEL P. CAESAR, to be Judge of the Orphan's Court for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

CONSULS.

Ferdinand E. Hassler, for the port of Panama.

Jacob H. B. Meza, for the Island of Curacao.

REGISTER.

Jacob T. Bradford, to be Register of the Land Office at Marietta, Alabama, from the 16th June, 1838.

MEXICO.

Extract from a letter received from a gentleman, dated.

MEXICO, May 10, 1838.

"An act was passed on the 1st instant, by the House of Representatives, conferring upon the President extraordinary powers for an unlimited time, excepting, however, the right to banish, or take the life of, a Mexican citizen, save by process of law. Having been subsequently rejected by the Senate, and sent back to the House of Representatives for reconsideration, it was repassed by an unanimous vote of that body, granting to the President the power to raise an army of one hundred thousand men, and the necessary funds, and to have resort to the means which he might deem most conducive to the interest of the nation, and requisite to carry his plans into effect. It is understood that the portion of the priest party in the Congress which advocated the measure in the first instance, for the purpose of enabling the President to take measures called for by the emergencies of the times, fearing that he might extend these powers to the confiscation of church property to pay the expenses of the war, have withdrawn their support from the measure, wishing to confine his powers to the ordinary mode of taxation. Intelligence has been received from Yucatan that the whole of that State had pronounced for federation. A severe battle was fought at Merida, the capital, between the national troops and the militia, six thousand of whom had obtained arms from balize, Honduras. Four hundred men perished in the conflict."

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

Rome, Floyd County, Georgia.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that the COMMERCIAL HOTEL has for some time past, been open and ready for the reception of boarders and transient custom, and for the liberal patronage already bestowed, he returns his sincere thanks to the Public, and solicits a continuance of the same. He to his friends, that his accommodations in future will be such, as will satisfy even the most fastidious. His house is large and commodious and was built expressly for the business; the rooms being large and airy, and well calculated for the accommodation of families who wish to spend a Summer season among the mountains, and partake of the pure lime-stone-water. His Table will at all times be supplied with the very best the country affords, and every exertion will be made to conduce to the comfort and convenience of all who may favor him with a call. His stables will be attended by a faithful and attentive ostler, and provender supplied in plenty. He therefore feels himself authorized in soliciting public patronage.

FRANCIS BURKE.

Rome, June 28th, 1838.—6t.

EAGLE HOTEL.

THIS large and commodious Tavern Stand, lately erected on the South side of the Public Square, immediately in front of the Court House, is now opened by the subscriber; & all who may favor him with their patronage, to satisfy house will be kept by Robert Lawson, the proprietor of the Indian Queen Hotel, who will appropriate his whole care and attention to it.

JAMES LAWSON.

NOTICE.

M. S. CASSETY, is my authorized Agent to transact my business during my absence from home.

JOSEPH WHITE.

May 31, 1838.—4t.

\$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Jacksonville, on Saturday last 19th inst. a mulatto boy named CY, belonging to Thomas Crutchfield of Athens, Tennessee. Said boy is a bright mulatto, about twenty-five years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has but one hand; all the fingers of his right hand was burnt off when young, and also the thumb except a small part, but he still uses it nearly as well as the other; his voice is somewhat fine, and when spoken to he has rather a down countenance.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver the above described boy, either to me in this place, or to Thomas Crutchfield, of Athens East Tennessee.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD.

Jacksonville, Ala. May 24, 1838.—4t.

Jacob Forney, } Benton Circuit Court, April Term, 1838.
VS. }
T. T. Stephens, } IN CHANCERY.
ON motion of Complainant, by his counsel, it fully appearing to the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens, is not a resident of the State of Alabama—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens, the Defendant in the above entitled cause, do appear on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court, to be held on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, at the Court House in the Town of Jacksonville, in the said Court then sitting, and then and there to answer and plead to the said bill of Complaint, filed in the above entitled suit, or on failure thereof, it is ordered that the said bill shall be taken for confessed against him. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks successively, and this suit is continued.

A true copy from the Minutes;
ATTEST: JAMES CROW, CLERK.
May 17, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

Jane H. Pruitt } BENTON CIRCUIT COURT, April Term, 1838.
VS. }
Jacob Aderholt, } IN CHANCERY.
Complainants.

ON motion of the complainants by their counsel, it fully appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens is not a resident of the State of Alabama—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens, the defendant in the above entitled cause do appear on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court, to be held on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next for the said County of Benton, at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville in the said Court then sitting, and then and there to answer and plead to the said bill of complaint filed in the above entitled suit or on failure thereof, it is ordered that the said bill shall be taken for confessed against him. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks successively, and this suit is continued.

A true copy from the minutes;
ATTEST: JAMES CROW, CLK.
May 17, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

The State of Alabama,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, May 15th, 1838.
ON the petition of Jane Taylor, Administratrix of the estate of Robert Taylor, deceased, instituted for the sale of the following lands, described as follows: The West half of the North West quarter of Section Twenty-eight, in Township fourteen of Range four East, in the District of Huntsville, Ala. containing Eighty acres and 20-100ths of an acre.

Also the East half of the south-west quarter of Section Thirty, in Township fourteen of Range four East in the District of Huntsville, Alabama, containing seventy-nine acres & 70-100 of an acre.

Also, one Lot lying and being in the Town of Ashville, St. Clair County, known as Lot number fifty-one in the plan of said Town.

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 first Monday in July next, to show cause, if any they have, why the sale of said real estate shall not then be ordered.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER.
May 24, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. CLERK, C. C.

The State of Alabama,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, May 14, 1838.
WHEREAS, Edward Edwards, Executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Edwards, deceased, having filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, the accounts and vouchers of his Executorship for final settlement—It is ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for the space of forty days, requiring all persons in any manner interested in said estate and final settlement, to be and appear before the Judge of this Court, at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in July next, and show cause, if any they have or can not be allowed and final settlement made with said Executor, and the same admitted to record.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER.
May 24, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. CLERK, C. C.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

The term of tuition in this institution having expired, all persons indebted to Miss Thompson for tuition heretofore, are requested to come forward immediately and make payment.

By order of the Board.

June 7, 1838.

THOMAS A. WALKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville,
Benton County, Ala.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN D. CRYMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
will attend all the Courts of the ninth Judicial Circuit.

His residence is at Jacksonville, Benton County.

BLANKS

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

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH

AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

THE MARCH TO THE TOMB.

BY T. HOOD.

We come forth from the dreadful Unknown,
Where the bars of Eternity close,
And we hasten through life like the streams that
flow on.

To the fountain from whence they arose.
We come out from the cradle and tire
Of the sweets of the milk and the knee,
For the restless young spirit hath ever desire
To a loftier branch on the tree;
And we rise till ambition looks light
On the blessed hallow of home,
When new pleasures to seek or new treasures to
get.

To the four winds of heaven our faces we set,
But we'll meet where the past generations have met,
For we're all on our march to the tomb.

The lover goes out to the grove,
Where Beauty's idolaters stray,
And he basks in the sunny illusions of love,
Till his merry heart dances its day.
The hero seeks honor in power,
And exults in the battle-field train,
But he thinks not of Fate, who is winging the hour
When the slayer shall rest with the slain:
And we love till the spoiler lays waste
Our idols of beauty and bloom—
And we fight till the day of our triumph is past,
When the strong and the weak in one balance are
cast,
And the heavy-toned lesson assures us at last,
That we're all on our march to the tomb.

A FRAGMENT.

"Well, I think it's likely; but don't
tease me any more. Your brother has mar-
ried a poor girl, one whom I forbid him to
marry, and I won't forgive him if they all
starve together."

This speech was addressed to a lovely girl
scarcely eighteen years old—beautiful as the
lily that hides itself beneath the dark waters.
She was parting the silvery lock on her father's
high, handsome forehead, of which her
own was a miniature; and pleading the cause
of her delinquent brother who had married
against her father's will and had consequently
been disinherited, and left to poverty.
Old Mr. Wheatly was a rich old gentleman,
a resident of Boston. He was a fat, good
natured old fellow, somewhat given to mirth
and wine, and sat in his arm chair from morn-
ing till night, smoking his pipe and reading
the newspaper. Sometimes a story of his
own exploits in our revolutionary battles, fil-
led up a passing hour. He had two children,
the disobedient son, and the beautiful girl
before spoken of. The fond girl went on
pleading.

"Dear father, do forgive him; you don't
know what a beautiful girl he has married,
and—"

"I think it's likely," said the old man "but
don't tease, and open the door a little, this
plaguy room smokes so—"

"Well," continued Ellen, "won't you just
see her now, she is so good—and—the little
boy he looks so innocent—"

"What did you say?" interrupted the fa-
ther, "a boy? have I a grand child? why
why, Ellen I never knew that before? but I
think it's likely. Well, now, give me my
chocolate, and then go to your music les-
son."

Ellen left him. The old man's heart be-
gan to relent. "Well," he went on, "Charles
was always a good boy, a little wilder so
at college, but I indulged him, and he was
always good to his old father, for all; but he
disobeyed me by marrying this poor girl,
yet, as my old friend and fellow soldier, Tom
Bonner, used to say, we must forget and for-
give. Poor Tom! I would give all the old
shoes I've got, to know what has become of
him. If I could but find him or one of his
children—heaven grant they are not suffer-
ing!—This plaguy smoky room—how my
eyes water! If I did but know who this
girl was, that Charles has married—but I
have never enquired her name. I'll find
out and—"

Then you will forgive him!" said Ellen,
rushing into the room.

"I think it's likely," said the old man.

Ellen led into the room a beautifully boy
about two years old. His curly hair and
rosy cheeks could not but make one love
him.

"Who is that?" said the old man wiping his
eyes.

"That—that is Charles' boy," said Ellen
throwing one of her arms round her father's
neck, while with the other she placed the
child on his knee. The child looked tender-
ly up into his face, and lisped out "grandpa
what makes you cry so?"

The old man clasped the child to his bosom,
and kissed him again. After his emotion
had a little subsided, he bade the child tell
his name.

"Thomas Bonner Wheatly," said the boy.

"What do I hear," said the old man—
"Thomas Bonner your grand father?"

"Yes," lisped the boy, "and he lives with
Ma—"

"Get me my cane," said the old man,

and come Ellen, you come along—be quick
child!"

They started off at a quick pace, which
soon brought them to the poor though neat
lodgings of his son. There he beheld his old
friend, Thomas Bonner, seated in one corner
weaving baskets, while his swathed limbs
showed how unable he was to perform the
necessary task. His lovely daughter the
wife of Charles, was preparing their frugal
meal, and Charles was out seeking employ-
ment to support his needy family. Mr.
Wheatly burst into tears.

"It's all my fault!" sobbed the old man as
he embraced his old friend, who was petrified
with amazement. When they had become
a little composed—"Come," said Mr. Wheatly,
"come all of you home with me, we will all
live together; there is plenty of room in my
house for us all."

By this time Charles had come. He as-
ked his father's forgiveness, which was
freely given, and Ellen was almost wild with
joy.

"Oh, how happy we shall be," she exclaim-
ed, "and father, you will love little Thomas
—and he'll be your pet, won't he?"
"Ay," said the old man, "I think it's like-
ly."

COL. WHARTON'S RESIDENCE.

The New Orleans Picayune gives the fol-
lowing description of Col. Wharton's resi-
dence in Texas. It must be a desirable
place.

"This estate at the distance of six miles
from Velasco, is of the most picturesque kind.
The mansion occupies one of the most beau-
tiful situations that could be chosen, being
located in an island of live oaks—(islands, in
Texas, are clumps of forest wood in the midst
of prairies)—the grounds are ornamented
with a great variety of shrubs and trees, and
in a lake of clear water with bluff banks,
spreading over about fifteen acres, in the shape
of a horse shoe. The house is situated on
the outside of the shoe, at the point of the lake
corresponding to the toe of the shoe, the gar-
den being immediately on the edge of the wa-
ter. Here the Colonel has an apparatus for
watering the garden from the lake—and in
the beds, there are five hundred kinds of
exotic plants, which Col. W. has himself im-
ported. Beyond the lake, and in the centre
of the horse shoe, is the orchard—where
every variety of fruit that is suitable to the
climate blooms in the richest profusion. This
orchard is reached by means of a boat, which
is always kept at the foot of the garden for
the purpose. In the waters of the lake there
is a great abundance of fish—which circum-
stance, we understand, is likely to render the
little Wharton's pretty considerable rivals of
the great Isaac Walton."

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.—A tragedy of

a painful and appalling character, was re-
cently perpetrated in the western part of
Alabama. The particulars as recorded in
the Lakeville Express, are somewhat of the
following effect: A young lady of great per-
sonal attractions, the daughter of a farmer
in that neighborhood, had formed an acquain-
tance with a youth of wild dissolute habits,
and her parents in consequence forbade him
their house, and exerted themselves to sever
the connexion, by providing "Miss Julia
Maria" with a steady, middle-aged husband.
The squire having performed the ceremony,
"the happy couple" set off for their home
on the great prairie, and for six months the
lady appeared perfectly reconciled to her lot,
and exerted herself to love, honor and obey
her liege lord. One morning as the farmer
was returning home with his rifle and dogs,
he met his former rival, who accounted for
his sudden appearance by saying he had just
returned from New Orleans, where he had
made a rare speculation in Texas lands, and
that it was his intention to emigrate to his
new property, so soon as he had completed
some family arrangements. The unsuspi-
cious husband invited his friend to pass a day
or two with him, saying that although he
should be obliged to go to Lakeville then ex-
actly, the other could amuse himself until his
return by shooting the prairie hens, or fen-
cing in a patch of corn, whichever he pleas-
ed. The other consented, and returned to
the house with the hospitable farmer. The
next day the young man renewed his inti-
macy with his former sweetheart, and finally
succeeded in exacting a promise that she
would the next morning run away with him.
The husband, in the mean time, had gone on
a tour to the prairies, in search of game, and
was not expected to return for several days.
He had his misgivings however; and return-
ed home late at night, he was a horrified
witness of his own dishonor. Without at-
tempting to disturb the guilty pair, he fired
his house in three different places, the flames
creeping through the upper stories, and en-
circling the roof of his once happy home.
The wretched woman and her paramour
were aroused from their adulterous dreams
by the flames, and rushed to the windows to
save themselves by leaping out, but below
stood the infuriated husband with his rifle, and
the moment the casement was open he fired
with unerring aim, and they both fell amid
the burning ruins.—*Phil. Enquirer.*

Severe Sentence.—The Wilmington (Del.)
Gazette says—"The trial of John Kennedy,
who was arrested a few weeks since in this
city on a charge of robbing Mr. Thomas
Vandever, while on his way to market, was
closed on Wednesday last, when the jury re-

turned a verdict of guilty. He was yester-
day sentenced to pay to the state a fine of five
hundred dollars, to stand on the pillory for
the space of one hour, shall be publicly whip-
ped with thirty-nine lashes on the bare back
well laid on, imprisoned for a term of two
years, and upon the expiration of such im-
prisonment, to be disposed of as a servant to
the highest and best bidder or bidders for the
term of ten years."

A Child killed by a Game Cock.—At Nancy, a
boy seven years old, a few days ago, having com-
mitted some fault, was confined by his schoolmas-
ter in an out-house, where a game cock had taken
up his abode. The pugnacious bird was so enrag-
ed at the intrusion that he attacked the poor child,
and wounded him so severely that he died in twen-
ty-four hours, partly from the effect of the inju-
ries he had received, but chiefly from the fright
he had undergone.

Thomas Carn, aged 207 years.—Of this vena-
ble individual the following account is given in
Taylor's *Annals of Health and Long Life*:—"The
most remarkable instance of longevity
which we meet with in British history is that of
Thomas Carn, who, according to the parish regis-
ter of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, died on the 26th
of January, 1838, at the astonishing age of 207
years. He was born in the reign of Richard the
second, anno 1381, and lived in the reigns of twelve
Kings and Queens, namely Richard 2d, Henry
4th, 5th and 6th, Edward 5th and 6th, Richard
3d, Henry 7th and 8th, Edward 6th, Mary and
Elizabeth. The veracity of this statement may
be readily ascertained by any person who may
choose to consult the above register."

Curtis on Health.

JOHN COCHRAN

AND WILLIAM H. ESTILL.

HAVE associated themselves together in the
practice of the Law. They will attend with
promptness to all business entrusted to their man-
agement, in the Ninth Judicial circuit. Their of-
fice is in Jacksonville, on the North East side of
the public square.

Jacksonville Ala. June 14th 1838.—tf

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 2nd day of July next, at the
Court-House door in Jacksonville, I will pro-
ceed to sell to the highest Bidder, for Cash, the
following described Lots of Land and Town Lots,
(viz.) the N. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of S. 27
T. 14, R. 9 E. Also, S. E. 1-4 of the N. W.
W. & J. W. Talmage, at the instance of Green-
field & Son.

ALSO, the E. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 of S.
34, T. 14, R. 9 E. Also, one Lot situated in
the Town of White Plains, containing one acre,
No. 33 & 34, as the property of S. W. & J. W.
Talmage, for the use of Thos. K. Cook.

ALSO, the N. E. 1-4 of Lot No. 6 in the
Town of White Plains, as the property of Robt.
H. Anderson, at the instance of H. Burch and
others.

ALSO, one Lot in the Town of Jacksonville,
known and designated as Lot No. (116), as the
property of Thos. T. Stephens, at the instance
of Wm. C. Laird & others.

ALSO, two Lots in the Town of Jacksonville,
known as the Lots belonging to Joseph E. Poits,
at the instance of A. Carroll.

ALSO, the S. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of S.
(1) T. 15, R. 8 E. as the property of Berry G.
Ed. Elam. All of which will be sold unless pre-
viously settled, this 18th May, 1838.

WM. OREAR, SHERIFF.
May 24, 1838.—6t.

The State of Alabama,

RANDOLPH COUNTY,

ORPHANS' COURT IN VACATION.

May 1st, 1838.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, that notice
be given by publication in the Jacksonville Re-
publican for forty days, to all persons inter-
ested in the Estate of Wm. Moore, Deceased,
that James Moore and Martha Moore, Admin-
istrators and Administratrix of said deceased,
have filed in the Clerk's Office of said Court
their accounts and vouchers for final settle-
ment on the third Monday in June next, at the
Town of Wetumpka, at which time and place
all persons interested may attend if they think
proper.

A true copy from the Minutes:
ATTEST: JEFFERSON FALKNER,
May 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. Co. CLK.

ATTENTION CAVALRY!!

BENTON RANGERS, you will appear in the
Town of Jacksonville, on the first Saturday
in July next, to answer to your names, by 11 o'
clock A. M. Come armed and equipped as the
law directs.

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

June 7, 1838.—td.

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.—tf.

Branch Bank of the State of Ala.

MONTGOMERY 10th May, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons in-
debted to this Bank under the Extension Law, as
well as to those indebted under the Bond System,
that unless the first instalment on each is punctu-
ally paid, the whole debt will be declared due.

By Order of the Board,
JNO. WHITING, CASH'R.

May 24, 1838.—4t.

MILLER & HURD,

PROPRIETORS OF THE TALLADEGA
MARBLE QUARRIES.

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that
they have now their Saws in operation, and
are prepared to receive and execute any orders for
Tomstones, Door & Window Sills &c.

Their charges will be moderate, and their terms
cash only.

M. D. SIMPSON is our Authorised Agent in East
Wetumpka, who can give any information required,
and receive orders.

Specimens of the Marble may be seen in the grave-
yard at West Wetumpka, and in Messrs. Duncan &
Northrop's new buildings.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH
AT THIS OFFICE.

DR. JOHN SAPPINGTON'S

Description and Treatment of Fevers viz:

1st. Intermittent, or Ague and Fever, 2ndly Bilious
Fever, and 3dly, Typhus or Nervous Fever.

1st. Intermittent, or Ague and Fever.—I consider
all fevers of an intermittent character, which cool off
once in 24 hours, whether preceded by a chill or
not, or whether the chill and fever rise and continue
together, or if there be no chill at all.

Sometimes, fever of this character continues 24 or
even 36 hours, without any intermission, and some-
times it occurs only every third day.

Nine-tenths of the fevers of this State, and most of
the States of this Union, partake more or less of the
intermittent character; and in all their various ap-
pearances, the treatment should be the same.

This medicine cures fevers, by correcting the bile,
giving tone and energy to the stomach and bowels,
and thereby communicating health and strength to the
whole system.

It breaks the fever in from 24 to 48 hours, and
neither sickens the stomach, nor operates on the bow-
els as a purgative; during which time the patient feels
no sensible benefit from it, but suddenly finds himself
cured, without being conscious of it.

The increased demand for this medicine, has de-
termined me in future, to prepare it only in the form
of pills; as the transportation or carriage of vials is
both inconvenient and unsafe.

For grown persons or children, who prefer taking it
in liquid, it can be conveniently prepared in the fol-
lowing manner—

Pound 12 pills well, put it into a vial, and pour two
common size table spoon-fuls of whiskey or water to
it. Spirits of any kind is best.

Treatment.—If the patient prefers taking a purge or
purgative, before he commences the use of this medicine,
he can drink cold water, or eat any kind of diet suit-
ing the slightest inconvenience from it.

A grown person will take (for a dose) a pill or com-
mon size tea-spoonful of the liquid, every two hours;
children 8 or 10 years old will take 30, or 40 drops;
and those 3 or 4 years old, will take 15 or 20 drops;
drop; repeated and continued, as recommended for
grown persons.

But as persons are very subject to a relapse or re-
turn of this disease, whether they are cured in this
taking three or four doses a day until the strength and
complexion are restored, and particularly, if the per-
son has already had several relapses.

One box will cure two persons, of a common attack
of the ague and fever.

Whenever the liquid is prepared and taken, the vial
should be shaken before each dose is poured out.

2d. Of Bilious Fever.—This is a more obstinate
and dangerous disease, than intermittent or ague and
fever.

There are generally three or four days indisposi-
tion, previous to the onset of this disease; & frequently chil-
dren are properly formed, it rarely yields to any treat-
ment under 8 or 10 days, and sometimes much longer.

3. Of Typhus or Nervous Fever.—This is still a
much more obstinate and dangerous disease than bil-
ious fever, and apparently more mild in the commence-
ment.

It often continues fifteen or twenty days, with
scarcely any remission or intercession, with great pro-
stration of body, and dejection of mind. It may be
well to observe, that Typhus fever is most common in
winter and spring; and Bilious fever in the summer and
fall.

In the first stage of fevers it is common for the
tongue to be covered with a whitish coat, and if the
fever is not broke and runs into the second stage; it is
apt to assume a yellowish brown color; and in the third
and last stage of fevers, and particularly, if they are of
a high grade, and malignant character, the tongue is
apt to assume a dark brown color, of different degrees
of heat and moisture, sometimes exceedingly dry, after
attended with heat, or a burning sensation in the stom-
ach.

The symptoms of these two diseases are so much a-
like in their first stage that physicians often differ as
to their real character, nor does it matter materially
because the treatment of both should be pretty much
the same, with this exception, that Typhus fever does
not require, nor will it bear as much strong sickening,
prostrating, medicine as bilious fever.

Treatment.—In the early stage of either of the two
last diseases, I give a purge, or one or two doses of
calomel, or some other medicine that will operate up-
on the stomach and bowels. I object to giving more
strong medicine (particularly in Typhus fever) and
am decidedly of opinion that repeated doses of such
operating medicines do more harm than good. After
thus operating upon the stomach and bowels (and if
patient becomes very weak) I commence with the pills
or drops, and give a dose every three hours, that is 8
doses in each 24 hours; with a regular use of Virginia
Snake root, or some other sweating tea, such as hyssop,
sage or balm. Should the patient suffer much with
pain in the head, back, or elsewhere, give 20 or 25
drops of laudanum at night, if it be a grown person,
(children should take less corresponding with their
age,) and should be become much debilitated from a
continuation of the disease, and particularly, if the
hands and feet become cold, give a draught of toddy
or wine, every 3 or 4 hours until he recovers, contin-
uing all the time to use the pills or drops as recom-
mended.

The diet should be light, but nourishing, taken little
at a time, and often.

Bleeding is so seldom necessary in these diseases,
that it is scarcely necessary to mention it if it ever be
resorted to, it should be in the early stage of the dis-
ease.

Blistering is sometimes useful, and rarely, if ever
injurious—but it should be resorted to chiefly in the
last stage of the disease when there is delirium, or
of either of these diseases, I would prefer the bowels
to be in rather a costive than a laxative state. But
should they be too inactive, give broken doses of salts
or oil, or open them by injections, and if they be too
laxative, give 6 or 8 drops of laudanum two, three or
four times a day, until the looseness is restrained.

I repeat, if Bilious, Typhus or Nervous fevers, be-
come fixed in the system, it requires time and patience
to remove it, but by a regular perseverance in the
foregoing medicine and directions, every thing that can
reasonably be expected, will be effected by them.

This medicine will be found beneficial in most cases
of debility, particularly so in these cases produced
by long continued or repeated attacks of fever.

In such cases 3 or 4 doses a day will be sufficient,
continued until the patient recovers his strength.

Persons living in unhealthy situations, or persons
travelling thro' sickly districts of country, would do
well to use this medicine as a preventive.

Any medicine of this kind, which will cure fevers
when formed will prevent the formation of them, if
taken in time. If used as a preventive, 3 or 4 doses
a day, will be sufficient, continued for 7 or 8 days in
advance, after which time, it may be discontinued,
or so on, until the sickly season has passed over.

Of late much has been said about congestive fever,
a new name for an old disease, or symptoms of disease
have been observed no material change in fevers unless
we include the cold plague and cholera in that class of
disease, and even in them, this medicine in part, will be
found very beneficial.

I am aware that this mode of prescribing, and this

medicine (if known) would be objected
properly carried out, I have no doubt, if
will be found far more successful than
one, or any other now known, even if
side all the time by the patients be
sian, to assert that such will be the
practice shall have been fairly tested.

There is neither arsenic, or any other
poisonous nature, in this medicine. When
situation may take it with perfect safety,
harmless, and if double the quantity
was taken, no bad effect would be pro-
duced.

Experience of more than 40 years, and
latitude and climate, ought to enable me to
some degree of certainty, the most success-
ful treating fevers, and the foregoing is the
experience and observation.

I think I have made these directions
plain, that they cannot be misunderstood.
Some persons may consider, the price of
one high, but it is not so, nor will it be
after its efficacy has been experienced.
Box \$1.50.

JNO. SAPPINGTON,
Saline County, Mo.

Numberless certificates of the efficacy
of this medicine, have been tendered, but I
insert only the following from the Rev. Mr.
District, Mo. which seems to embrace the
many in different sections of the country.

Having travelled much over the State, I
south, and having heard much said in
Sappington's fever pills, I do hereby certifi-
cate, that I have never seen any medicine
which has prepared.

I have known many labouring under fever
cured in the course of from 24 to 48 hours;
cases of fever in which I have known it
never failed to effect a cure, so far as known
a shorter time than any other medicine I
known used.

I do therefore recommend it to all persons
under fever, as the best remedy known to
me.

JOEL H. HARRIS,
Howard County, Mo., Sept. 26, 1838.

The above medicines can be obtained by
single box, at the stores of Mr. Edward Elm
ville Benton County, or Mr. James Lyle
Kalb County, Ala.
June 6th, 1838.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANY

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

BY REV. DAVID BRYAN

For Sale at this Office.

100 LABORERS WANTED

ROAD. THE WETUMPKA & COAST
ROAD. The usual wages of the country
given; and the Company will make pay-
ment every ninety days. The hands will be well
treated.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the
road to the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM,
Chief Engineer, H. C. R. R.

Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—tf

*The Jacksonville paper will please pub-
lish the above notice, and forward their account to the
office for collection.

Jacksonville Female Academy

BENTON COUNTY, ALA.

A Gentleman of proper age, good moral char-
acter and capacity to teach the various branches
taught in such institutions, can find employment
said Academy by making application to the
Trustees. The session is to commence the 1st
of August next. For further particulars address the
sign at this place.

By Order of the Board.

RICHARD PAGE,
E. L. WOODWARD

May 10, 1838.

Editors friendly to the advancement of
culture, will confer a favor on the Board by giving
a place in their papers.

Talladega & Jacksonville

STAGE LINE.

LEAVES Jacksonville every Wednesday

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